It seems we are never to have done with the so-called Peace expedients of volunteer diplomatists. Notw thetanding the manifest harm which such proceedings have done, and must continue to do, the passion is, if not unabated, at least un-

A new series of Peace Resolutions has been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature, Mr. Pool, a member of that body It professes to be a scheme for avoiding the objections which hav exploded the plans of previous theorists, and to " fre tually open negotiations" for the termination of the war. The gist of the proposition is in the first two resolutions, which are in these

"Resolved. That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to not with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States. "Resolved, That each of the other States of the Con-

reference of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these severeign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissions.

The remaining resolutions merely provide for the necessary correspondence with the President and with other States

This scheme's object is to provide "a medium' for negotiating with the United States; and for tendering a conference to the United States through this "medium" thus provided. All this in the face of the fact that the States of the Con-iederacy have already, and long ago, provided a "medium" for the very purpose contemplated, and have made a tender of conference just such as is suggested. Does it not look like trifling to propose to appoint another medium of communication, resting on the same authority? These restless citizens persistently refuse to see the real difficulty in the way of peace. It is not in the want of a ready and convenient "medium" of intercourse and negotiation. That exists. It is in the unwillingness of the enemy to negotiate for peace. That unwillingness-not the want of a medium—is the obstruction; and no mere multiplication of mediums can remove it. No objecttion is made by the enemy to the medium pro-vided by the States when they adopted the Con-federate Constitution. Nor could they be con-ciliated by any formal change in the mode of intercourse. We repeat, the difficulty does not lie there at all. It is in the unwillingness of the enemy to negotiate with us on the subject of peace through any medium, because of their present opposition to the object of such negotia-

Mr. Lincoln has not found it difficult to negotiate with our authorities whenever his juterests and inclinations prompted. In the beginning, indeed, he refused recognition even on the battle-field. The first flag of truce he ever sent as we remember, was one addressed "To whom it battle-ground, for the recovery of the body of Secretary Cameron's brother. Sooner than recognize our generals, the pious object was abanand correspondences have passed on military the will only is wanting; but the will to do this, come! Let us be patient.

If these peace propositions were simply idle. cious to attempt to take the management of delihands. There is, in such a course, au appearance of dissension and diversity of opinion, which operates necessarily to encourage the adverse party, and strengthen him in his views. Lincoln, it is plain, will never concede peace and independence to the lonfederate authorities, so long as such resolutions as Mr. Pool's give him room to suppose that we could be contented with something less. That such is the impression produced by this and kindred propositions is in positive proof. Great hopes are built upon this foundation, and great efforts grow out of it. What sage a dispatch which went out from Washington, and was published in all the United States papers:

WASHINGTON Nov. 20 -In connection with General Sherman's movement Bouth it is significant that the Legislature of Grorgia meets at Milledgeville about this time. In that Legislature it is understood that the Union sentiment is very strong, and some here in high military positions assert that, properly backed up by a large Union force, it would be preponderating and with a free expression of opinion thus secured under protection of our arms, they will repeal the ordinance of seccesion and place Georgia again beneath the Union flag "

We see here disclosed a motive for the powerful blow now being struck at our sister State of Georgis; and we see what has stimulated, perhaps caused, the attempt. Gov. Brown's State Conventions and Judge Stephens's resolutions, though designed as lightning rods to disarm the storm, have but attracted the bolt to their own State! Such is the natural but sad effect.

Later news from the United States details still more fully the idea which has gained ground there of disaffection in the Southern States, due to these misunderstood, irregular peace propositions. If it cause the adoption of other invasive enterprises, "by a large Union force," the suffering people will, at least, have the grim satisfaction of knowing what will have given these their particular direction. We trust Mr. Pool's resolution will encourage no such delusion as to North Carolina, and subject her to no such consequence. We hope they will not cause the conceit that "a large Union force" at Raleigh, to back up an imaginary "Union sentiment" there, would be a promising enterprise, and thus subject our sister State to the devastations which are being enacted in Georgia.

There are some things that cannot be hurried. There are many cases in which irregular interference and volunteer assistance do much harm, and no good. The case we are considering is eminently one of these. Let us be fatient. Let volunteer diplomatists keep hands off, if they please -if not from a conviction of duty and interest, at least from respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens at large, and in answer to their imploring entreaties.

S. C. Troops.—The Governor of South Carolina, in his annual Message to the Legislature, states that South Carolina has furnished to the Confederate service at least 65,000 troops. The voting population of the State is put down at The Governor also states that he has not claimed as State officers, exempt from conscription, magistrates, deputy clerks, militia officers, and other officers, between the ages of 18 and 45. "Indeed," says the Governor, "the whole number claimed by the State, and not exempted by Confederate authority, will not exceed eighty six with the exception of the Soldiers' Boards of Relief, between 45 and 50, and these I have claimed only until the meeting of the Legislature."

Capt. Semmes is reported to have arrived in Mexico en route for the Confederate States.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS. Some days ago we published the discussion in the House of Representatives at Richmond which preceded the passage of a joint resolution proposing a joint sommittee of the two Houses of Congress respecting the exemption of State officers from the military service of the Confederate States The resolution came up in the

Senate on Thursday last, and according to the report of he Braminer, was thus discussed and disposed of:-Mr Graham, of North Carolina, said he regarded this as an unnecessary resolution, and thought that it ought not to be passed. It came to the Senate unaccompanied with any statistics relative to the number of officers exempted by the States. He had seen in the newspapers a tabular statement of the troops furnished by the States and the number of those exempted, but he had learned, on enquiry, that that statement was not relied upon by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and that steps were, being taken to have it corrected. It was a novel thing for Congress to open a communication with the States upon any subject, especially upon this. The proposition embraced in this resolution was that Congress should correspond with the States and ascertain whether they could spare any more troops for the Confederate armies. Such correspondence should, if necessary, be had by the Executive, by the Secretary of War. For Congress to address the States on this subject would imply an insinuation that the States had been delinquent. North Carolina and Georgia were represented, in the statement just alluded to, to have a larger number of exempts than any of the other States. This was either a mistake, or, if a fact, could be easily explained, so far as regarded the State of North Carolina. The Governor of North Carolina in 1861 undertook, it being the only condition upon which the President could receive ing, to clothe the North Carolina troops. This arrangement was still in force, and by it the Governor of North Carolina is the Grand Commissary of fifty thousand troops. To clothe these troops the Governor found it necessary to make importations and to keep up manufactories, both of which required the exemption of a number of men. Besides, the State kept up in its own service a brigade of infantry and a battalion of artillery. These men, though in the State service, had been under the control of Confederate commanders and had supplied the places, within their State, of Confederate troops, who were needed elsewhere. The Governor of North Carolina, it must also be mentioned, had been made by the legislature the grand almoner of thousands and thousands of women and children, whose protectors were absent in the Confederate service. To distribute substence to this multitude required the exemption

of a number of mon. But besides all these there were a number of State officers, clerks of courts, justices of the peace, &c. These could not be eached by any law that Congress could pass. But they had, by an act of the Legislature, been made home guards, and were at this time doing might concern," and directed to the Manassas duty, arresting deserters, maintaining order and battle ground, for the recovery of the body of performing other duties. The resolution, he repeated, was supercrogatory, and would, he feared, he taken offensively by the States The people doned The progress of the war, however, soon of North Carolina were proud of having furnish-swept away this reserve. Numerous conferences ed one hundred and eighteen thousand troops to the Confederate Government, besides having subjects. The cartel for the exchange of prison- three thousand in the State service. The reso ers was "negotiated" between representatives of lution would not be considered respectful. It the two Governments. If the same willingness would be considered that Congress had appointed existed to make peace, there would be the same a committee to reason with them upon their delinreadiness to negotiate. The "medium" exists, quivoy. If such a letter, as proposed by the resolution, was to be written to the States, they would like the will to negotiate on military matters, will reply: "Search your own departments and see if there are not many men there who should be in the field; look at your commissioners about the we should not regard them. We should be will- courts, the persons employed in the confication ing to see citizens beguile their impatience with of property, the hangers on about post quarter-harmless dreams. But they do misshief. It masters' offices, &c., &c." He hoped these quescould not fail to be otherwise. It is never judi- | tions would not be raised between the States and the Confederate States For the reasons he had

> therefore, move that it be laid on the table. Mr. Bazowell, of S. C., agreed perfectly with what had been said by the Senator from N. C. (Mr. Graham.) He had been opposed to the resolution from the first, not liking to see questions raised between the States and the Confederate States. Whetever the States did in this matter must be done of their own motion.

itself to the favor of the Senate, and he would,

Mr. Graham's motion to lay on the table was adopted, and the resolutions were thus disposed of. On Friday the matter came up again, and after several short speeches was referred to the Military committee, whence, we suppose, it came back in the form of the resolution which was rejected on Tuesday, as will be seen by reference to the Congressional summary.

We are informed that if they have com-ATIQY. mitted no improper act, they are treated as prisonthey have been guilty of ontrageous indecencies or inhumanities, Gen. Sloeum's order "to shoot stragglers" has been carried out. Four stragglers who misbehaved themselves in the presence of some ladies near Eatonton a few days since, were afterwards taken and summarily disposed of.

Augusta Chronicle, 3d.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Person street, below Liberty Point, known as the Jordan House. Also, the Dwelling House on Harrington Hill, kn as the Duneau Campbell residence. A. M. CAMPBELL. Apply to

Tax in Kind.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT, 4th Congressional District N. U., HEREBY give notice to the producers of Cumberland county who may be due the Government saything as Tax in Kind for the year 1864, that from this date 10 ots, per 100 lbs per sile will be promptly paid parties for hauling their produce to this Depot for all distances over eight miles. Persons delivering their produce as bove indicated will be aiding their country as well as reserving a liberal compensation for the same
Grain bags will be furnished to producers on appliaction at this office.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
9:1-11J]
Agent for Cumberland county.

NOTICE

( I'HE subscriber having, at December Term. A. D. I 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Immberiand County, qualified as Executor on the es-tate of Thomas W. Fort, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the de-ceased, to present the same, duly authanticated, within the time prescribed by law, outgoing the prescribed by law, outgoing to make immediate to the said estate will please to make immediate to the said estate will please to make immediate will J. NANCE, Ex.

Further Notice. TTAVING obtained an Order of Court, to that effect. I If shall on the 26th day of December next, at the late residence of the late Thomas W Fort, at foot of hay Mount, expose to Public Sale the Personal Property be-

Module, expose to Public Sele the Personal Property be-longing to said estate, consisting of 1 Wagon and Har-nose, 1 Cert and Harnesu, Cetton Yars, Tobacco, House-hold Farniance Parning Tools, &c., &c. The House will be routed at the same time for the year 1865. It will do for a store and dwelling. The property will be sold to the highest hidder on a credit of air months—the purchaser giving bond and approved accurity before the property is removed.

W. J. NANCE, Er'r.

JNO. H. COOK, Aust'r.

LEGISLATIVE PROCES CONTRIBUTION OF THE TAXES

Editors Observer: In spite of aralyzing effects of the war, and the hardly less another results of party spirit, i is gratitying to notice that in the proposed legislation of the session the interests of manufacture, education and science are not to be wholly nealected. A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Esterprise Cotton Factory has already passed, and one to incorporate the Jamestown Cotton Mills is allo under considthe Jamestown Cotton Mills is allo under consideration. Besides these companies, no less than six others—the Fayetteville irm Works, the Ocknock Iron Works, the Linville Iron and Steel Company, the Cranberry Iron Works, and the Gorgas and Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing Companies—are seeking and will other charters. The North Carolina Company of Chemists will soon be incorporated—a bill to that effect having already pages on House. soon be incorporated—a bill to that effect having already passed one House. By the terms of their charter this company is to furnish to the people of the State certain quantities of himstone at specified rates periodically. The Bingham School, the Chicora Collegiate Institute, and the Wilson Academy, are also seeking charters, and the sooner they and other similar institutions get fully to work the better for the rising generation it not they and other similar institutions get fully to work the better for the rising generation, it not being the least of the evils this cruel war has brought upon us that the children of the country are too often growing. are too often growing up in ignorance.

A peculiar importance attaches, too, to the mining and iron companies already alinded to, the great object in all of them being to meet the great demand for iron and steel caused by the consumption of those articles in the covernment factories of shot, shell and ordnance the gen

rally.
The subject of the Florence --- Protteville R. R.—in which your readers doubtless feel gre interest-is, I regret to say, one as to which I can give no very cheering information. The road, I am told, cannot be gotten under way without State aid, and of this those members who should know say there seems now little hope. Legislation be-ing so fickle as it generally is, it may be that an appropriation may be put through at the close of

the session, but at present finds few supporters.

Two weeks having already passed and ne law of any general importance having as yet been enacted, and those knotty questions of revenue, exemption and tax being still undecided, the prospect of a long session seems now amounting to pertainty. An offert will be made to adjourn at Christmas over to the middle of January, so as to enable the farming members to attend, so the getting in of their pork, and laying out their work for the early months of the year. One great reason of the dilatory nature of proceedings apgears to be, as evidenced by the vote and tone of he Assembly, that each of the two parties seems to be waiting for the other to show it shand, and while this pretty game is going on legislation and

Steps are now taking to summon all the Senior Reserves, and as soon as absentees and furloughed men raturn the corps will be put under marching orders, to go -in accordance with the late law authorizing their ordering out of the Stateeither to Hood or to Lee. It is unfortunate that such necessity should arise for this class of men, many of whom are qualitied for hard service, to take the field at so inclement a season of the year and just when their services are of most import-

To-morrow, it is understood, an Examining Board is to inspect the various employees of the Confederate Quartermastar's department here, with a view to ascertain the number fit for field service, whose places can be supplied by light duty men. The Hospitals, too, are houseforth to be inspected at short intervals. Should proper vigilance be exercised in their perquisitions the army will receive no inconsiderable accessions from time to ume.

The claim to be made for the Ad-Vance will

Capture of Escaped yankee Prisoners .- Some weeks ago the Rov. Isano Oxford, of Caldwell county, in passing through his fields, discovered that some one had palled out a portion of the fodder from one of his stacks, and which appeared to be lying on the ground. His curiesity being attracted by the circumstance, he approached the spot, and, on removing the fodder, found a yankee prisoner saughy ensourced boneath it, quietly taking a nep. As soon as the fedder was removed. however, he awoke, and finding that he was about to be captured, he jumped up and struck the Rev. gentleman a severe blow which was instantly returned in kind. A regular set to then f llowed with the variations customary in old fashioned fisticuff fights, when the clergyman, proving too hard for his adversary, finally brought Gathering them in .- Our people above are him to terms, tied him, took him to the jail of the busily picking up the stragglers of Sherman's county, where he was safely deposited for safe keeping. Shortly after that the same gentleman was out shooting squirrels, when he came upon three ers of war. But when it is ascertained that other yankee prisoners, all of whom he captured. They were all reported to belong to the gang which escaped from Florence, S. C. Can any other gen-tleman in the Southern Confederacy beat this? if so, we should like to hear from him.

Raleigh Conservating. Deaths of N. C. Soldiers .- The Richmond ambulance Committee furnishes a list of soldiers

who died in going to Savannah for exchange Among them from North Carolina: C B MoGowan ed; J A Moore 51st; B Moffett 24th: G B McGrawan "c; J A Moore olst; B monett 27th; J B Menn 45th; J Pullum 45th; John Epley, J W Dobose 51st; M C Sutes 67th; Wm Porter 28th; Joseph Brace 5th; W A Perry 4th; John C Taibot 57th; J Summer 21st; W L Caristy 22d; Gao & Guffy, Thos Green 55th: Taos Goouson 11th; John F Hyath 18th; W H Jackson 1st cay; W F Jolly 11th; John McCarter 85th; F A Barnes 821; Wm Bost 1st; E Bestrom 5th; M D Drum 22d; J Equants 24th; W B Ford 8d; S O Goodwin 7th; Daniel Ward 51st.

The following exchanged soldiers from North Carolina died in Savannah since 20th ult:

8 L Withersroom Co B, 1st; J E Gobb H, 34th; Mexwell Johnson F, 23d; J D Phillips 34 (cav.) M Edwards I, 61st; Thaddens B Messer C, 25th; B W Branch
E, 8th; 8gt P H Bender F, 66th; T F Williams H, 8d
cav; Wm O Musgrave D, 67th reg't.

Sherman & Co .- We are told by a centemp rary who ought to know-that President Davis had nothing whatever to do with the movement of Gen. Hood upon the rear of Sherman. Let him therefore stand acquitted before all men, and in the name of Heaven. Far be it from us to accuse any one unjustly, or even to hint an unjust suspicion. The plan, it seems, was Gen. Hood's own conception, approved by both Gen. Beauregard and Gen Johnston. It may be so we shall not venture to deny it .- Richmend Whia.

Tax-in-Kind receipts .- The C. S. Senate Finance committee have been discharged from further consideration of a resolution for relief of persons holding receipts from unautherised persons, as regulations have been adopted by the commissioner of taxes which will carry out the objects aimed at in the resolution.

Rejected.—The U.S. Senate, on Friday last, rejected the bill for relief of Post Masters who have received counterfeit money for stamps, &c.

The Shelling of Petershurg -Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, has arrived within the Confederate ines, under flag of truce. He dined with Gen'l Grant on Sunday last, and says that Grant denies having intentionally shelled Petersburg.

A Matter to be looked into -Two yankee officers were captured at Graniteville ou Tuesday night. When questioned as to how they made their escape they trankly admitted that the officers and men in charge of the stockade at Columbis were susceptible of bribery, and stated that they had seen money used, and finally did not hesitate to admit that they used money them-seives.—Aug. Chronicle, 3d.

FOR THE GESERVER. Andrew McKingon born in Comberland county and cember of Co F, 8th Reg't " O T, Clingman's Brigade, was shot through the body in the charge on Ft Harrison on the 80th Sept 1864; was there taken prisoner and after much suffering died on the 26th of Oct. at the U.S. ter much suffering died on the 26th of Oct. at the US Hospital, Hampton, Va, isching 5 days of being 28 years old. The meagre details of a checlain's letter is all that his family has of his death, but if the patience, coristian deportment, and humble submission to God's will which characterized his life while is communication. with his friends be a guarantee of his last moments, they rejoice that his death was peace. He was for deveral years a member of Lumber Bridge Presbyterian Church:

Committee of Arrangements.

Treasury Notes of the Old Issue. TERASURY DEPARTMENT O. S. A.,

TENASURY DEFARMANT U. S. A.,

Bichmond, Nov'r 11, 1864

To the end that e-cry facility may be afforded to the
halders of these notes in offecting the exchange for
new, the reconstruct, neutrons Treasurers and Pay Depositaries, and the Dipositaries whose duty has been
hitherto limited to funding, are hereby authorized to
consider the pales. receive the notes for exchange Those not supplies with funds will fegister the names of the depositors with funds will feginter the names of the depositors, receiving all notes effered for and entitled to exchange, until the let day of fanuary 1865, inclusive. The notes received and registered must be forwarded by express to the Treasurer at Richmond, with a copy of the ragister, and new issues for the payment of the depositors will be immediately frewarded in return

The Assistant Treasurers and Depositarles are hereby instructed to recombility this pation.

netrueted to republish this notice.

G. A. TRENHOLM, See'y of Treasury

Depository at Pittsborough, N. C.

Dec. 5, 1864

Dec. 5, 1864

UNDER the above notice, the Old Issue Treasury
Notes will be received at this Depository, and certaicases therefor issued, which will be redeemed by New Issue as soon as received 91-1t\*2tpd J. H HAUGHTON, C. S. Dap'y.

Chatham County.

LL Confederate Tax Payers are hereby not fied the A the list, valuations and can retailing made and taken by the Assessors can be examined by app ving days from date. I will attend at my office in Pittsbero, to receive only appeals that may be taken as to erronecus valuation and enumeration, on the 20th inst. I will attend to receive the taxes due at the following

mes and places: Pitteboro', 20th and ?let Dea'r 1364. Haywood, 22d Council's, 28d 4: Home, 24 h Silk Hope, 26th Dan'l Hackney's, Esq 27th "

Liquet Grove, 29th Liquet Grevo, 2%h

The above appointments are made with a view to secommadate those who have 4 per cent. Certificates or
money of the c'd issue on hand.

I will give fur her notice of the times I will attend

t the usual places of collecting taxes not mentioned One of the Assessors will attend with me to receiv returns from those who had falled to list their property

J M BYNUM, Collector 81st Dist. N. C.

MOTICE. .

the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment DAVID MURPHY, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

TAVING obusined on Order of Con s to that effect, shall, on the 28th day of December next, at the are residence of Wm. Heary Smith, deu'd, expose Public Sale the Personal Property belonging to said caato, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, I Buggy, I Horse, I Thaber Wagon, Hogs, Cattle, &c. Negroes belonging to estate will be hired for next year. The property will be cold to the highest bidder on a credit of eix months—the purchaser giving bond and approved accurity before the property is removed.

The cale will commence at 11 o'clock

DAVID MUSPHY, Adm'r.

Exchange Notice-No. 13. BIOEMOAD, Doo'r 1, 1864.

ALL Confederate efficers ,ad man who have bee L. delivered by the Federal authorities at any place-trior to Nevember 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to 2 All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of

Last or West of the Mississippi river, at any time prior to November 1st, 1854, are hereby declared to be ex-RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

All persons indebted to me for Shoes, &c., are carnestly requested to call and pay up without delay, as I am in need of money.

JOHN VAUGHAN. Fayetteville, Dec. 7.

JOHN H. COOK, Austieneer.

Desirable Real Estate and Young Mare at Auction.

ON Saturday next the 10th inst, will be seld 12 agree of LAND in the Curtis Field, nearest to Mumford street, in rear of Messrs. I Blake, P. P. Johnson and Welsh on Mumford street, and of Messrs. A Johnson, r., John C Haigh and others on Gillespie street This and is under good fence and produces excellent crops. 1 Fine Mare, 5 years old.

Gun Caps: Penpoints by the Gress; Pencils; Cetton Yarn; Shoe Thread, &c
For sale at ISAAO HOLLINGSWORTH'S.

Non-Taxable Bonds. 500 Million Lean .- Sale Continued.

UMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of \$185 and interest, under circum tempos that entitle them to favorable consideration, nas been determined to continue the sale until further selection.

AUG. W. STERL,

Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78 iSm

BEMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stan on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET where they expect to continue the General Commission & Grosery Business, Prompt attention will be given to all orders and con Eigenstate entrusted to our care.

L. O. LINEBERRY & CO.

Wilmington R. O., Oat 10

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the Pinest Numbers of Spun Farn. suitable for Spring and Stammer Cloth. This Thread is a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Contaberacy. YANKEE NEWS PROM TENNESSEE.

New York papers of the 2d contain fuller par-isulars of the late battle in Teanessee, claiming in the outset a brilliant victory, but winding up with pance and a retreat by the victors before the vanquished rebels who were in pursuit! It will be many days before we can hear Gen. Hood's own account of affairs, so we copy the Jankee version, premising that previous to this battle there had been heavy skirmishing for several days, the yankee forces gradually talling back be-fore Hood, first from Pulaski, 73 miles south of Nashville, to Columbia, about 30 miles north of Pulaski, and over 40 from Nashville. Pulaski of the 26th, a further falling back took place fro a Columbia to the vicinity of Franklin, about 20 miles south of Nashville, fighting of a desultory character being kept up pearly all the time, and Hood's forces still steadily moving northward as the yankee troops receded. By the time Franklin was reached a consolidation was effected by the vankees and a general engagement was joined, as to which the yankee General commanding sends the following dispatch:

FRANKLIN, TENN., Nov. 30.-The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with two corps, commencing at 4 P. M, and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points with heavy loss—probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-fourth of that number. We have captured about one thousand prisoners, including one brigadier general. JOHN SCHOFIELD, Major General.

The Herald accompanies this official dispatch with its own telegraphic correspondence. Its correspondent dates near Nashville on the lat

"Gen. Schofield vesterday fought one of the prettiest fights of the war, resulting most disastrously to the rebels, with little loss to ourselves. After three days' skirmishing, the rebels crowded our first line of works yesterday afternoon, and at o'clock made a most desperate attack on our right and centre, forcing our lines to our breastworks, which were thrown up from river to river ia an open field on the Cumberland Pike, which runs through the centre of the field.

"At least half the rebel force engaged endeavored to pierce our centre, and came down victously on Wagner's division, which, after desperate fighting, fell back, and Many's rebel division, of Frank Cheathem's corps, got inside our works and captured two guns. Our centre was not bro-ken, however, and, hetter still, Gen. Wagner successfully rallied his troops, who charged on the enemy, recaptured the two guns, and drove the division over the breatt works, capturing one entire brigade and its commander.

"At half past 4 o'clock the battle was waged with unabsting vigor, the enemy having made, during a half hour, several attempts to break our centre.

"All this while the rebels had appeared in front of our right. The plan was to pierce our centre and crush our right wing before dark. A portion of our infantry were engaged three quarters of an hour firing on the rebel columns, who stood their ground like madmen. During every charge made on our right and centre, volleys of grape and canister were hurled into their lines, more awful.

"After the first break of Wagner's division and its recovery, our line never budge! a step. All was quiet after 10 P. M. It was not only one of the prettiest but cleanest battles of the war. The excessive slaughter of the enemy was owing to our wholesale use of canister and grape, and our selection of the ground. The battle was duoted with vigor on both sides. THE subscriber, baying, at September Term, A. D. in killed and wounded approximates 7000, and wounded, while, on our side, they were less than 1 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, taken Letters of Administration on Court of We have over 1200 prisoners, and one general 100—between 10 and 15 killed, and about 80 countries of Wm Henry Smith, dee'n hereby gives according to the estate of Wm Henry Smith, dee'n hereby gives according to the countries of the description of the description of the countries of the description of the descripti not reach 1000. I told you all along the programme of Gen. Thomas would electrify the country, and this is but the epilogue of the battle o come off.

"After our dead, wounded and prisoners were cared for, our army fell back to this roint, and pearance. The third corps of veterous are in and all are under arms, from Gen. Donaldson down to the unscientific laborers.

"The falling back of our troops was accomplish ed at 8 o'clock this morning, and bridges barned across Harpeth river to retard the transportation of rebel supplies.

"A. J. Smith's corps is in line of battle, and the situation is particularly grand. The infantry ready to strike, no matter how the rebels move were prepared to find later dispatches stating that tees, and lost only two men.—Rich. Whig, 5:h. Hood was in close pursuit of those who had so spite of the burned bridges, and on the next day after being whipped 20 miles from Nashville, he

city! Dispatches from Nashville of the 1st say:—
"The Union forces under Gen. Thomas retired from Franklin last night, and have taken position and formed in line of battle south of Nashville about 3 miles. Skirmishing has been going on all day about 5 miles south of here. Heavy cannonading can be distinctly heard in the city.

"No want of confidence is felt by the citizens in ultimate success by the Union forces The emoloyces of the Quartermaster's Department are

inder arms and iu the trenches. "A great battle may be momentarily expected. "The city to-day is fall of fleeing residents of Williamson and other counties south. They state Hood is gathering up all the horses, hogs and mules he can find, and sending them south.

"There is great panic among the negroes in the counties south of Nashville. Numbers are fleeing to the city for protection" New York and Baltimore papers of the 8d contain additional details of the battle at Franklin, in which the repulse of Heod, with heavy loss, is reiterated. Genl's Pat Cloburne and Wirt Adams are reported killed. 30 stands of colors

were captured by the Union forces A telegram from Nashville of the 2d says cavalry all day. A complete line of entrenchments encircles the city. A cortion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's cavalry 3 miles from town on the Franklin Pike. The rebels could be plainly seen advancing, when our troops retired towards the city. Night coming on, only few occasional shots were exchanged.

A Louisville telegram of the 2d says, yesterday evening the two armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing. The rattle of musketry was plainly heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. Hood is pressing forward.

A Nashville telegram says, it is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro'. Gen. Hood .- The Columbus (Miss.) Republic,

of the 18th, says: "This gellant officer, we have been informed, is quite ill with erysipelas at Cherokee. We trust he may soon recover. This

From Fredericksburg - FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the enemy sent a grand raiding party into Loudon and upper Fau-quier, during last week, and destroyed many barns and houses, and burnt up much of the slaughtered meat and drove off all the cattle and horses they could find, as retalistion, the yankees allege, for the people in those counties taking

oare of Mosby.

It is also said that 6000 troops have just pace. ed down the Potomae, to reinforce Grant. 4000 of these are from Sheridan, and 2000 new reoruits. Some & these troops in passing through was evacuated on the 23d inst, and on the night | Alexandria said that there would be a grand fight below Richmond this week.

From Georgia -- Advices from below state that the main portion of Sherman's army wes headed for Savannah, and is already near Millan. One wing of the army is still near Waynesborn, protecting Sherman's flank. Whoeler's cavalry is still sotively engaged, harrassing the columns of the enemy and driving in their cavalry.

Augusta Chronicle, 8d.

From advices received in this city on Saturday it is thought that Sherman is below Millen with the main body of his forces - 1b, 4th.

We have news of important movements above, which will probably develop something interest. ing, if not exciting, in the course of a few days For the present it is wisest not to enter into partioulars - Savannah Republican, 3d.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5 .- Official information has een received, of a fight in Georgia on Sunday, between Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Sherman's army, embracing one corps of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry. The enemy attacked Whoslar's position and made several charges, all of which were repulsed. The enemy's loss very heavy. Kilpatrick is reported wounded.

The Late Fight at Grahamville, S. C .- The results of the fighting on Wednesday, near Gra-

hamville, were most gratifying.

The enemy, having landed his troops from the fleet of transports in Broad river, advanced rapidly towar's Grahamville. His force consisted of about 5,000 infantry, (chiefly negro troops,) and 1,500 artillery, (all whites).

The Confederate forces close at hand were

speedily soncentrated to check the invading column, and under the command of Maj Gen. Gus. tavus W. Smith, of the Georgia State troops, were placed in position and prepared for battle
At eleven o'clock Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked Gen. Smith at a place called Honey Hill, 3 miles cast of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of 1400 muskets and 7 pieces of artillery. We had some few embragares for open batteries, and elight entrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and an-protected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veteracs The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desporate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every and only darkness prevented their sacrifice being attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our non maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day, Gen. Robertton arrived with the 82d Georgia, a bartery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was con-

The repulse of the enemy was complete. The growth, or other interruption. The enemy's loss enemy's losse exceeded five hundred killed and way, constituted the bulk of the torce engaged on our side, and acted, throughout the fight, with

conspicuous bravery.

After nightfall the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles towards the cover of their are in line of battle while I write. Up to this gunboats Before dawn several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements readiness, and a battle is expected before daylight to the discomfitted foe. Our force has been to morrow. All government work is suspended, strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chroniele a still more glorious victory

Charleston Mercury, 3d.

From Western Virginia .- A letter from Princeton, Mercer county, states that Col. Witcher had just returned from an expedition into the enemy's lines in Western Virginia. He destroy. movements are perfectly satisfactory. Something ed three forts, two block-houses, two steamboats, must immediately transpire, as Gen. Thomas is captured many prisoners, about 100 horses, 3 or 400 fine beef cattle, one piece of artillery, a Retreating and burning bridges to prevent per-suit locks like defeat, instead of victory; so we four companies of recruits, besides many absen-

From Atlanta. - A gentleman who reached this city last night from Atlanta, reports that the scene of devastation in that city is too awful to was fighting the victors in the suburos of that contemplate. Soon after the yankees left it the country people in its vicinity rushed in and carried off everything they could get hold of. Houses were broken open and gutted. There are about fifty or sixty negroes, and about six hundred whites, in what is left of the gate city. Augusta Chronicle, 4th.

> A good Capture.—Captain J B Morris, 20th Ga. Regt., with eight men, while on a scout yesterday morning, about a mile from Gordon, saw a drove of beef cattle following the rear of the enemy's forces. He immediately charged the drivers, captured four prisoners and the whole drove of cattle, numbering two hundred and twenty. Augusta Chronicle, 4th.

Yankee Items. - Northern papers of the 2d says that by "the arrival of the steamer Empire City at this port lest night, from New Orleans, we have a brief account of a brilliant affair in Louisiana. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the Union cavalry forces at Baton Rouge, returned to that point on the 22d ult., from an expedition to Lib-erty and Brookville, bringing with him three pieces of rebel artillery, between seven and eight hundred horses and mules and two hundred pristhere was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day. A complete line of entrenchment with the enemy. It is reported that a large portion of Magruder's army is endeavoring to effect a crossing of the Mississippi in order to reinforce Hood in Tennessee, but the Union troops and gunbosts were on the watch, and will

prevent the crossing if possible." The President has appointed Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, Attorney General of the United States, vice Mr. Bates, resigned.

Yankee papers of the 3d say that gold closed on the 2d at 2344. The news from Tennessee was used with effect to advance quotations.

They contain European advices of the 20th ult, from which we learn that dispatches relative to a joint protest in the case of the Fierida had been exchanged between the governments of Engand and France.

The Vice President. - RICHMOND. Dec. 5 -Confederacy may have abler commanders in its Vice President Stephens, who arrived here Satur-service, but none truer, braver or more devoted." day night, presided in the Senate to-day.