object, yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain.

SACRIFICE AT COMMON CHARGE.

The liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired, by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true, for having been often said, that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If then for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means better than we can by the war alone is it not also economical to do it.

THE PLAN PRACTICABLE.

Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the Slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done.—If so, the measure would save money and in that view would be prudent and economical. Certainly, it is not so easy to pay something, as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one and it is easier to pay any sum, when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once—the aggregate sum necessary for compensating emancipation of course would be large, but it would require no ready cash to bondsmen, any faster than the emancipation progresses.

INCREASING POPULATION.

This might not and probably would not close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have 10,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000 as now, and not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our Territories will not have become full. I do not state this in considerately the same ratio.—At the increase which we have maintained on an average from our National Census in 1790 until that of 1860 we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415 and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad national homestead, is as an ample resource. Were our territory limited, as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated, and instead of receiving the foreign born as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away, but such is not our condition.

VASTNESS OF TERRITORY.

We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging three, and one third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at same time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present, as to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union.

Several of our States are above the average European population of seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133, New York and New Jersey each 80, also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before, while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

RATIO OF INCREASE.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows.

1790—	3,929,827.		
1800—	5,305,937;	35.02 per ct.	ratio of increase.
1810—	7,236,814;	36.45	" " "
1820—	9,639,131;	33.31	" " "
1830—	12,866,020;	33.49	" " "
1841—	17,069,453;	32.67	" " "
1850—	23,131,876;	35.87	" " "
1860—	31,443,790;	35.58	" " "

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent. below or 2½ per cent. above the average; thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following result: 1870, 42,323,372; 1880, 56,966,216; 1890, 76, 677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914.

CAPACITY TO SUPPORT POPULATION.

These figures show that our country may be as prosperous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925, our territory, at 73 1-3 persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this too, if we do not, ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the advance of civilization and prosperity, it is safe to say that a policy which would reduce that amount full one third would be very great and injurious. The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country.—With, this we should pay all that emancipation would cost together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it.

THE COST OF THE PLAN.

If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to day, without paying anything or either principal or interest each man of us would owe less upon that debt, now than each man owed upon it then, and thus because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than six per cent. and has grown faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt.—This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time. In this connection, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number an hundred millions. What by a different policy we would have to pay now, when the number is only thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan.

COLONIZATION.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless in the property sense belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization, and yet I wish to say there is no objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is not largely imaginary, if not somewhat malicious. It is insisted that deportation should probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it.

DEPORTATION.

When deportation even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market, increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor by colonizing the black laborers out of the country, and precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labor.

But it is decided that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one, scarcely be seen any-greatly disturb the seven?

Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers. If they leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it.—Emancipation even without deportation, would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time is surely not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

CONTRABAND OF THE RACE.

There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware and Maryland, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites, yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run, unless there be something to run from. Heretofore, colored people to some extent, have fled North from bondage, and now perhaps, from both bondage and destitution, but, if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED IN ANY EVENT.

This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved, and in any event cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them?—Again as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people Northward because of the abolishment of slavery in the District, last spring.—What I have said of the proportion of colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860 having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of of Sept. 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And notwithstanding this plan the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed.—Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both. This plan is recommended as a means, not in conclusion of, but additional to all others, for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union.—The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we, rely solely upon force. It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONCURRENCE.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States.—The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever. I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National authority and National Prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the *good people* respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, certainly or speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can any of us imagine better," but "can we all do better." Object what soever is possible, still the question recurs, can we do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

IN CONCLUSION.

Fellow citizens—We cannot escape history.

We, of this Congress, will be remembered in spite of ourselves.

No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows, we do know, how to save it. We even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth.

Other means may succeed. This could not fail.

The way is plain, peaceful, generous just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1862.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 5.—To-morrow General Viele, as military Governor, will issue a proclamation and a writ of election for a member of Congress from this district, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and Isle of Wight, with the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. A large vote will be polled, as the residents are anxious to save their slave property from the effects of the President's proclamation, by conforming with its requirements. It is known that Hon. Jos. Segar has succeeded in having his district the counties of Northampton, Accomac, Charles City, Elizabeth City and Warwick exempted by the President from the effect of his late proclamation.

SUMMING UP.—The Knoxville *Register* thus sums up the merits of the controversy between Old Buck and Old Fuss and Feathers.

Ex-President Buchanan has published a elaborate defense against the charges of inefficiency preferred against him by General Scott. It possesses little interest, save that either he or Scott has lied, and nobody in the world cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of "Old Buck" but his cock eyed knavery and of Scott, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live—their virtues have rotted.

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

TO OUR PATRONS.

We make an earnest appeal to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for their paper, to come and pay up. Now is the time. By so doing you can save *Fifty Cents*, as after the 1st of January we will charge all who have paid us nothing yet, Two DOLLARS.

After the 1st of January, 1863, we will also raise the price of advertising. We are compelled to do this on account of the advance in paper. Paper that we paid $5,00 for last summer now costs us nearly $8,00. Our advertising rates will be as follows:

1 square, first insertion	$0 75
Each subsequent insertion	9 25
Administrator's and Ex'rs Notices	2 00

The *Star* will adopt the above rates of advertising, being compelled to do so from the same cause that we are. Almost all other papers in the country have increased the price of their subscription and advertising.

☞ We daily receive communications from the army, but on account of their great length are unable to publish many of them. Some of them would fill two or three columns of our paper, and if we published them we would have no room for anything else. Let our correspondents in the army be brief, in order to secure the publication of their letters.

☞ We have received for publication a communication from Capt. Charles W. May, of Co. F, 101st Reg. P. V., stating, that he is about to resign his position as Captain of said company and giving his reasons for so doing; but owing to the length we are unable to publish. From his statement we believe him entirely justifiable in his course; yet if his resignation is accepted our army will loose one of its bravest and best officers. He has been in a number of battles, and always distinguished himself as a brave and competent officer. He ought to have been promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment.

English Neutrality and Intervention.

Since the commencement of this rebellion against the Government of the United States, we have often been startled by the news from England that that Government was about to interpose their great power to put an end to this war, and acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth. Such an acknowledgment, merely, would perhaps do us no injury; but that acknowledgment carries with it other and very grave considerations. The English government would then say to the United States, you must, if you cannot agree to the right of the Southern States to secede from the Union, cease to make war upon their government and people; for by continuing to coerce, you seriously injure, and in the end will destroy the great interests of Europe. Then, what will be the next step? The only step she could take would be to declare war against us, in case we should fail to comply with her imperious command. Let us for a moment glance at the past history of England's treatment of other nations of the globe, and for our purpose we need not go further back than her Conquest of India. The people of that country were living happily and contented under their own governments. It is true those governments were despotic; but still the people were happy and prosperous. They had little or no intercourse with the nations of Europe, and never did or could in any way offend against England. But their great wealth, prosperity and power excited the cupidity of the English aristocracy and people. Then under various trifling pretexts, war was made upon the various nations of India. Their governments were overthrown, the people of all classes, from the monarch to the lowest of their subjects, stripped of their wealth, and they trampled under the iron heel of English despotism. The sufferings of the people, and of the descendants of the former rulers of the nations, become so intolerable under the oppressive government of their conquerer, and the hired and miserable tools reduced to absolute want, and misery, by the mean and selfish policy of the proud and unfeeling English aristocracy, they arose, with all the strength that remained to recover their rights and to drive their inhuman masters from their country. The efforts of a people to be free were mighty, and almost successful. But they labored under disadvantages which were so great they could not overcome them. They had no organized armies but such as were under under the entire control of the British Government and the East India Company. They had no navy. They had no government, for their native princes were here held in bondage. They had no wealth, for it was all swept into the coffers of the English nobles, and merchant princes had grown rich and powerful upon the wealth of India. Thus they had to contend with a powerful nation, without any of the means necessary for that purpose. The British lion was aroused and indignant that a people from whose oppression they derived all the great wealth, and whom they had robbed of all that was their right. The engines of the most malignant cruelty were put into operation. Their cities were destroyed; their people hunted down, and in every way, and by the most cruel and unheard of tortures put to death.—Yet with all the horror of the wars of England against a people whose only offence was that they claimed and asserted the right to govern themselves, she boasts of her justice and humanity and moderation. We would ask, in what has she shown this—she has treated India in any other way than with gross injustice, cruelty and illiberality? She has never shown, in the slightest degree, favor or kindness. What right has England, as India? They will answer: the right of Conquest. Surely that right was not granted to them. And if the people endeavored to cast off the yoke of bondage under which they had so long groaned, the English Government and people should have been generous enough at least to respect their motives, and to treat them as human beings.

Let us, for a moment, turn to their course in relation to Ireland? Never, upon the face of the earth, has there been found an instance of more flagrant injustice than the manner in which the brave, noble and generous hearted Irish have been treated by the more powerful neighbor. The Irish people, it must be admitted, are superior to the English in everything that constitutes true manhood, yet the cold-hearted and selfish policy of England induced her, to grasp with her accustomed greediness and rapacity, that once peaceful and happy island, and by the power of her arms, coerce the people to submit to her despotic sway. And how has England treated the Irish and the Conquest? We answer in the most barbarous manner. Everything which an Irishman held dear and sacred has been forcibly taken from him, and it was but done to gratify their haughty oppressors, they feel with ten-fold weight the power of English vengeance. But Ireland is weak and England can of course see no right she can have to their Parliament, or any of the machinery of self-government. This it always is with England, whenever she finds, upon the globe a people, or nation, who have no means of protecting themselves against the more powerful, she finds some reason or excuse for pouncing upon them, and appropriating all, whether public or private, to their own use. Why do we wonder at the greatness and her power, when we consider that she has become so by the spoils of conquered nations, by her barbarous and cruel treatment of all who are so unfortunate as to come under her dominion. There are numerous instances of the ungenerous and cruel interference of England in the affairs of other nations, to which we will again recur in a future number.

We now come down to our own country and nation, with the history of which most of our readers are familiar.

After the discovery of this Continent, a great and mighty event with which England had nothing to do, her people sent off Colonies to take possession of the country, which by the right of discovery (if such discovery gave a right to any) belonged to other and their more liberal and enterprising nations; but the English Government and English nobles, from year to year, threw obstacles in the way of private enterprise, and claimed the whole for their own benefit and advantage, against their down-trodden people, who had sought a home in the New World, where they had hopes of being free from the oppression under which they were suffering, and so continued to act until their oppression became so intolerable that a people, determined to be free, threw off the yoke.

This subject is full of matters of great importance, and should be gravely considered, for ere long we may find it necessary to hold our ancient enemy to account for wrongs and injuries suffered at her hands in our present struggle. We shall, therefore, close at present, and pursue the subject in our next number.

Gen. Milroy has suppressed the Wheeling *Press* within the limits of his command, because of its treasonable course.

The President's Message.

We lay before our readers this week the President's Message in full. It is a document worthy of the attention and will command the respect of every intelligent reader—clear, full and comprehensive in its details, embracing every subject that interests and absorbs the attention of the American people. No President of the Republic ever had before so many and perplexing questions to decide, and certainly no one has ever acquitted himself more ably. The plain, practical common sense, the honesty and integrity of purpose pervading every line, together with the keen logic, forcible deductions and conclusions, adapted alike to the wants of the present and the future, stamps its author as one of the purest and greatest of living Statesmen. We cannot, in the limits of a short article, refer to more than two or three subjects treated, and ask our readers to examine and weigh each and every part of the Message for themselves.

Our relation with foreign Powers seems to be more satisfactory than was anticipated. The ability with which our foreign correspondence has been conducted, reflects great credit both upon the Secretary of State and the President. The precarious and and unsettled condition of our finances is treated at length. It is proposed to establish a uniform currency by Banking Associations, organized by Act of Congress and under control of the General Government. By this means a uniform currency would be established, and secured by United States bonds deposited in the Treasury. The present Banking system is ruinous in the extreme. We have a Bank in almost every town, with a small capital and large circulation.—The consequence is, on the approach of a financial difficulty, they must suspend or break. Every few days some Bank is declared worthless, and thousands of dollars, in the hands of the people, lost. The large variety and description of notes in circulation would be remedied, and consequently the amount of spurious and counterfeit bills greatly diminished. Banks are now established and controlled by State Legislatures. If we desire to travel beyond the limits of our State it frequently becomes necessary to change our money for that in circulation there, and so on from State to State. Sometimes even in the bounds of our own State, money is refused except of Banks in the vicinity. This evil can only be remedied by the measure proposed. The President in his Message further proves that specie will be brought into circulation in this way. We bespeak for this part of the Message careful perusal, believing the system proposed just adapted to our wants.

The President takes up the question of disunion, and shows conclusively, from the Geography of the country, that disunion is impossible. No line of demarkation can be drawn. Nature designed us for one nation. Our sea coasts, rivers, valleys and mountain ranges all point significantly to this fact.

The most important provision in the Message, both from the end sought to be accomplished, and the benefits derived, is the amendments proposed to the Constitution. Slavery is acknowledged by all to be the cause of and affections after the the murder of John Ansley.

The most important provision in the Message, both from the end sought to be accomplished, and the benefits derived, is the amendments proposed to the Constitution. Slavery is acknowledged by all to be the cause of our difficulty. We ask, then, is there any way by which the war can be successfully terminated and the cause remain? To cure an evil is it not necessary to remove the cause? Would not like disastrous results follow from time to time, unless the bone of contention was removed? The President does not propose to violate the constitution, but guards it with a jealous care. He proposes to leave the matter to the people of the States, allowing them to act voluntarily. If they agree to abolish Slavery we guarantee them compensation. What could be more just or constitutional? The compensation allowed would be a heavy tax on the Government; but compare it with the expenses of this war (looking now to a united prosperous country) and it is insignificant.—It is further shown that the cry on the part of the North of amalgamation or expatriation is groundless. The slaves leave the South now because they cannot enjoy freedom there. Make them free, and no inducement would be sufficient to entice them North. The President's policy is the only constitutional one that could be adopted, and the only one that will insure a permanent peace. Equitable and just to all parties in its provisions, it will yet be found that this product of an honest an far-seeing Statesman is the only palladium of our hope on the troubled sea on which we are cast. Read and ponder well!

☞ Somebody has written a book on "The art of making people happy without money." We are, just at present, in a most excellent condition to be experimented upon.

Petitions for the Pardon of Sheets.

We have been surprised to learn that petitions are, and have been for some days, in circulation for the purpose of procuring the names of persons in this county and the adjoining county of Columbiana, in the State of Ohio, asking the Governor to pardon Eli F. Sheets, now in our jail under sentence of death, for the murder of John Ansley, who was one of our best and most upright and unoffending citizens.

And what is still more surprising, and to be condemned without measure is the fact that persons in this county, and even in this immediate neighborhood have in one way and another been induced to sign such petitions.

It is and has been, universally admitted that Sheets had a fair, fair and impartial trial. The Court gave to the counsel employed in his defence every indulgence and every latitude in behalf of their unfortunate client that could be reasonably asked, and perhaps even more than the strict rules of evidence might be, by some to allow. Yet with all the allowances in favor of the defence was so full so conclusive, so unmistakably conclusive, as pointed out and dwelt upon with [illegible] of the learned [illegible] and no one could [illegible] Sheets, and that he [illegible] found him guilty of [illegible] degree.

Notwithstanding this, numerous petitions have been circulated, and numerous names obtained to the same, and we have been informed that [illegible] who under the well known circumstances of the case, could [illegible] the pardon of Eli F. Sheets, are at least morally guilty of and abettors after the fact in the murder of John Ansley.

By the law of [illegible] Sheets has [illegible] must expiate for his [illegible] dious crime on the gallows, and [illegible] and proclaim to the community [illegible] reason to the contrary.

We are aware that names [illegible] since [illegible] in this way through discreditable [illegible] of the signers, and without the slightest [illegible] upon the part of those who [illegible] ly lend their signatures. We [illegible] say that if the names [illegible] all who are thus found [illegible] criminal effort to save from a *four-fold felon*—and a [illegible] for the murder of [illegible] ed to have committed [illegible] show period [illegible] rime of [illegible] and [illegible] *Lucretia* [illegible] and [illegible] And we [illegible] the time and season, the names [illegible] signing such [illegible] will [illegible] bear be- [illegible] fore the public to be [illegible] in every descent [illegible] generation. [illegible] from principle and [illegible] who under the well known [illegible] circumstances of the case, could [illegible] the pardon of Eli F. Sheets, are at least morally guilty of and abettors after the fact in the murder of John Ansley.

NASHVILLE, December 7.—I just learned that a battle has taken place on our post line, between our advanced force and rebel cavalry, General John Morgan, the celebrated guerrilla leader.

The fight took place at Harrisburg this morning. Colonel Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy and finally captured. Our troops made desperate resistance, but were finally forced to succumb.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at sixty, many of whom were killed and wounded after they were on the battle field.

Morgan attacked General Jeff. Thompson, at Gallatin, Tenn., and defeated with heavy loss.

General Fry has been released, and is now following Morgan closely.

General Buell arrived at Nashville this morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

Charleston, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

Major General Halleck, Washington:

Lieut. Col. McLean, A. A. G., Col. Pierpont, Second Virginia cavalry, commanding the 11th Ohio regiment, made an attack on a part of the rebel force near Cold Knob, Greenbrier county, on the 26th. It was a complete surprise. We captured two rebel officers one hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and men, one hundred horses, two hundred stands of arms, four hundred camp equippage of all kinds, four wagons, equippage, and a large number of arms were destroyed by the command. There was no loss on our side.

On the day before a detachment of the 5th Virginia cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel force under Jenkins, at Logan county, outnumbered and fought them without serious loss.

J. D. COX, Maj. Gen.