## Bennsplvania Daily Kelegraph, Tuesday Evening Mecember, 2, 1862.

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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 ahal not have to pay antil we number a hun-dr d millions, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when we number put thirty one millions. In a word, it shows that, a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be adollar for emancipation, on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. the great importance of time in this connection saving of both.

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 loy-al 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 suthorizes, 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 the 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 al ready is, that I strongly favor colinization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious

It is insisted that their presence would in-jure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should Defeat of the Rebels at Snicker's Ferry. uttar nothing for which they would not willing-ly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can dis-placeany more white labor by being free, than by 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 with-out deportation, would probably enhance the out deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them.

Thus, the customary amount of labor would Thus, the customary amount of moor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old pro-portion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater white laborers, pringing their labor into greater-demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathametically 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 coloniz-ing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you increase the demand for, and wages of, white labor. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth, and cover the whole land? Are

swarm forth, and cover the whole land? Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally dis-tributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way, greatly disturb the seven? 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 Marylaud and Delaware; are all in this condition.six whites ; and 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 some thing to run from.

Heretofore colored people, to some extent. have fied north from bondage; and was, perif 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. 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, bundred and thirty six officers and privates in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward, because of the abolishment of slavery in the District last has been increased to over eight hundred thou-

to the stormy present. The occasion is plled 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 disenthrall our-

torget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even see here—hold the power and bear the reeponsibility. 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 earth. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever. applaud, and God must forever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOTAN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. December 1, 1862. From our Morning Edition. From General Sigel's Army

CHANTILLY, VA., Nov. 80.

Brig. General Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Forry and fol-lowed them with 800 cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river and near Berrywille. Our men charged spleadidly whenever they met the enemy. White's cavalry, was driven in all directions; nearly all their officers were captured and their colors taken. White himself fled and hid himself at house in Bertyville.

The 8d, 7th and 12th Virginia cavalry wer The 3d, 7th and 12th Virginia davalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, and fifty kulled and wounded, and two colors taken. One wagon load of pistols and darbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the fly ing enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded is about fifteen

wounded is about fifteen. Gen. Stabl reports that his officers and mer

behaved excellently, and used only their swords -no firearms. He also reports that there is a brigade under

day, as reported previously. [Signed] F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen.

TXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION

## tartan wantington, Dec. 2. SENATE.

Mr. Taw Erom, (N. J.) presented the creden-tials of Bichard P. Fields, appointed U. S. Sen-ator from New Jersey, to fill the valancy caus-ed by the death of John S. Thompson. Mr. Sarris, (Oregon) presented theoredentials of Banjamin F. Harding, elected U. S. Senator from the State of Oregon. Ms. Awroow presented the credentials of Samuel Green, elected Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Simmons. The above Senators appeared and took the

The above Senators appeared and took the usual oath.



but that we can supply the wants of all on

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can other inducements to close buyers. Cosl Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burs these of you who have not given our HOBSE AND GATTLE POWDERS a trial know so their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in Chonsaude can testify to the profit they have lerived from the use of our Cattle Rowders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besidue improving the general health and ap Our long experience in the business gives as the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and; our arrangements in the cities are anch that we can in a very short time furnish snything appertaining to our business, on the (Rhankfallfor the liberel patronage bestowe on our house, we bout by strict attention to at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to THES INVALUABLE SYRUP, WHICH IS entirely vegetable in its composition, has been employed with wonderful success for many years in the cure of diseases for the AIR PASSAGES and LUNGS. For any form of the disease such as COUGH, TICKLING of the IHBOAT, SPITTING OF BLOOD, DIFFI-CULT. BREATHING, HGARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, and HECTIC FEVERS, its use will be attanded with the happiest results. It is one of the best and safest medicines for all

What I have said of the proportion of free 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 have

The plan consisting of these articles is re- mitted. The plan consisting of these articles is re-commended, 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 Suptember 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring resto-And notwithstanding, this plan, the recom-mendation that Congress in the second-the armice of the United States. It is the second the second of all partments have not equalled in their results the expectation of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unpro-

mendation that Congres provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation, before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earned by 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 exclusion of, but additional to all others for and throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone ; while all it would cost, considering amounts, and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be caser paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much-very much-that it would cost no blood much-at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitu-tional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first two-thirds of (longress, 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 emancipa-tion, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would, end the struggle now, and save the Union

I do not forg t the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the mation, by the Chief Magistrate 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 reating 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 of blood,.... Is it doubted that it would restore the mational Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpet-nate both indefinitely? Is it doubed 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, so certailly, we can succeed only by concert. It is not "can way of us imagine better !" but I can we all do better ?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs "can we do better ?" The dogmas of the quiet past, are inadequate

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and the report of the General-in-Chief are sub

the expectation of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unpro-

ductive of good results. The report then treats of the successes which attended both the eastern and western armies.

## HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WASHEDDAM, (III.,) from the committee appointed to wait on the Bresident, reported that they had performed that duty and the President would forthwith communicate in writing.

The private Secretary of the President, Mr. Life private occretary on the rreatment, mr. Nicholas, then appeared and delivered the Mes-sage, which having teen read. Mr. Morrist, (Vt.,) moved that it together with the accompanying documents, be reported to the committee of the whole on the State of

the Union to be appointed. Mr. Vattanpionan desired to say a few Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desired to my s tow words, but he was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operation of which the motion was agreed to

The House then adjourned. The following named new members took seats in the House to-day :

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, in place of Jackson, deceased.

Thos. A. Fessenden, of Maine, vice Nulten renizned.

Amos Walker, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bailey. Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. Cox to amond the act of July last so as to increase the revenue by a reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon. The galleries of both Houses were crowded to day on the opening of the section.

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alowly at \$5 50@6 00, and corn meal at \$3, 50, Wheat dull, and only 6,000 bus. Pennsylvania and Western red sold at \$1 40@1 42; white

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