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which the attention of the public is invited. self-in-DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

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SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-saration, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrol. Orders by mall or city post will neet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,

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No. 201 South FRONT Street,
ORIGINAL MEIDSIROK & CO. CHAMPAGER.
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Also, 1.000 esses fine and medium grades
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100 cases "Broke August CLARETE.
100 cases "Broke August Champages"
South of the Company o impagne. Outsher with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sharry, rt. ke. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2.500 bbis Man, No. I. 2, and 3 Mackerel, Inte-caught bat fish, in assorted backages.
2.000 bbis Sew Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Halting Marring.

H.'P. & C. R. TAYLOR, 2500 boxes Lubes, Scaled, and No 1 Herring. 2500 boxes Hubes, Scaled, and No 1 Herring. 250 boxes Herrings O. MO boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONE, ialb. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands.

Asyan's Duck Awaing Twills, of all descriptions. for foundational and analysis of all descriptions. for foundational and analysis of all descriptions. for foundational analysis of all descriptions. for foundational analysis of the foundation of the found fal-lm



VOL. 7-NO. 148.

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VARIOUS WIDTHS.
BROWN SHEFTINGS AND SHIRTINGS, IN GREAT
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OUR STOCK OF

Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIBTING FLANMELS.

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BED BLANKETS, 104. 114, 124, 134. COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT.

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GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT.

STAFFORD BROTHERS' AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON, in White, Black, and all colors, in quartities and assortments to suit purchasers. The attention of dealers is especially solicited to this article.

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FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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BAGS.

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ALL NOS, TWIST FROM 5 TO 20 and

FILLING Nos. 10, 12, and 14.

14 and 16 TWIST.

UNION A, B, AND C JUTE GRAIN BAGS,

R. T. WHITE;

On hand, and consignments daily arriving, of TUB AND PLEECE.

Common to Full Blood, shoice and slean.

WOOLEN YARNS.

is to 30 cuts, fine, on hand, and new supplies coming

COTTON YARNS.

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTE Etraet, has just received a very handsome assort-ment of FIME SEAL RINGS, non-Sm FINE WATCH REPAIRING

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.

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YARNS.

On hand and constantly receiving

In store at present a beautiful article of

2 quantities of from 100 to 10,000.

Her. 6 to 30s, of first-class makes,

Also on hand, and Agent for the sale of the,

NEW FANCY CASSIMERES,

32 South FRONT Street

SATINETS, &c.

212 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY" Square and Long Shawls.

WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grade

SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS.

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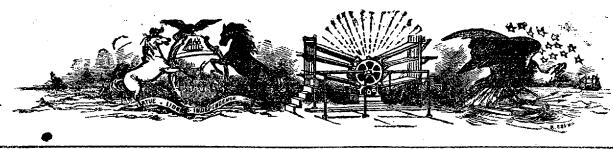
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

PAPER HANGINGS. **Вемочаг.** HOWELL & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

NINTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FACTORIES. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

We call the attention of Housekeepers to the Ever offered at retail in this city.

Having purchased largely of these soods at the COMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES of last month, we can extend to our customers superior aduo-ments, not only in the character of our assortment, but

Wamsutta,
Semeor Idem.
Rockland,
New Jersey,
In Pillow-Case and Sheetings In Pillow-fase and Sheetings

We offer the following leading makes:
40-inch Barialett, 6-4 Pepperill,
42-inch Waltham, 10-4 Pepperill,
42-inch Waltham, 10-4 Pepperill,
5-4 Boot W. extra heavy, And other makes.

Barseilles Counterpanes.

We can furnish these goods in all sives and qualities.
We have several lots in LOW-FRIGED GOODS that are
FAR BELOW PERSENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and
are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-known.

Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes
House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.
NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.02.
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BALMORALS. Blankets-Flannels-Tickings-Towels-DiapersTable Cloths-Damasks-Napkins-Table Covers-Hoop
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Balmoral Skiris, \$12.
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Balmoral Skiris, \$10.
Balmoral Skiris from \$2.25 to \$8.
Black and white-stripe Balmoral Skiriting by the yard,
Black and Whit

Prices.

Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$5.

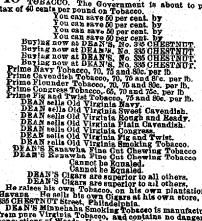
Flain Poil de Soles, \$1.25 to \$2 50,

Moire Antiques and Corded Silks, \$2.50 to \$5.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St.

1 Lot All-wool Shaker Flanuels, \$2½e, worth 80s. nois

E. M. NEEDLES



nooga Valley had been withdrawn during the night to Mission Ridge, and there his whole army, by this morning, was in position in nearly a straight line, his right resting on the Tennessee river, and his left resching six miles beyond on the ridge. Sherman, as I have said, attacked Bragg's right early in the morning. About noon, Granger and Palmer attacked the centre. By 3 P. M. Hooker, with Gearly's, Ozerhaus', and Cruft's divisions, had crossed the valley, and attacked their left. This attack was made by Gearly's, Cruft's, and Osterhaus' divisions. Cruft gained the top of the ridge to the left of the rebel lines, and attacked them on their fiank, while Geary changed up the side of the ridge in their front. This simultaneous attack of the two divisions broke the rebel left, and they fied in great confusion into the Chickamsuga valley beyond, leaving an entire brigade prisoners in Hooker's hands. General J. C. Breckinridge barely escaped capture. His son, a lieutenant of his staff, was among the prisoners taken.

The attack of Granger and Palmer on the enemy's

among the prisoners taken.

The attaok of Granger and Palmer on the enemy's centre had proved equally guessessin, while Sherman, siters adey of bard fighting, had earried their right. By sunset of the 25th Mission Ridge, with thousands of prisoners and a large quantity of canding the state of the 25th Mission Ridge, with thousands of prisoners and a large quantity of canding on and small arms, was in our possession, and the enemy was in rapid retreat, with shattered columns, arous the Chickamangá.

Of the fighting this day of the corps under Sherman, Granger, and Palmer, I cannot speak in detail, as my observations were confined throughout to the right wing, under Hooker. I must not be supposed, therefore, to detract from the grain and centre. I simply have actual to be too the corps followed the know what cocurred there.

BATTLE OF RINGHOLD, OR "TAYLOR'S EliDEE," NOV. 27TH.

Early on the morning of the 25th Hooker was odered to march in the direction of Ringold, by way of Rossville, while the other corps followed the route taken by the main army of Hrag in retreat. At Chickamauga Station, Bragg's depot of supplies, the enemy had burned their scores and trains. At an unerous other points their camps and trains could also be seen burning. Hooker moved according to order, Johnson's division of Palmer's corps having reigiforced his column. All along the route across to expense the contraint of rebel stragglers were clicked up according to reigiforced his column. All along the route across of the rate at which Brags was retreating, in the right, and the horse of the result of the straint of rebel stragglers were clicked up according to relative the straint of the straint of the straint of the straint of results of rebel strangelers were collected up a decided to rebel to the straint of the straint of the color of rebel straint of the skir sent to Sherman; and Osternaus, who arrived on the 23d, was assigned to Hooker. During these changes of position, Geary's division of the 12th Corps occupied the entire front line of Hooker's command in Lookout Valley.

Towering 3,000 feet aboveithe valley rises Lookout Mountain, the higheat, by far, in this mountain region. On its side, among the rooks, 2,000 feet above us, were encamped Waithall's and Churchill's brigades of Walker's division, Hardee's corps. Two more brigades lay on the summit a mile from the rooky precipice which crowns the point of Lookout. Around the brow of the mountain, high upon its side, overlooking Chattanooga, lay another rebel division. The position occupied by Walker's troopset of the state of the control of the con

osterhaus, with orders to charge up the steep ridge at a point on the rebel finals, where their line seemed weak. When he gained the creat, Creighton was to charge impetuously along the ridge, sweeping everything before him. Creighton executed the movement with great rapidity, but the enemy divining his objectly quickly, massed a heavy force above him and poured a sweeping fire down the slope. Still the lat Brigade steadily advanced, the 7th Ohio and 28th Pennsylvania in front, and the dashing Creighton foremost of sil.

Their skirmishers had reached the crest, and the 7th Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Crane, was within twenty yards of the summit, when they received a terrible volley from three sides. Every officer of the 7th, excepting two, fell there. Oreighton and Orane fell dead within a few feet of each other. They are the bravest of the brave—zuch officers as you cannot replace, and their loss causes unusuals mourning, for all loved and admired them. The historic 7th fell slowly back, carrying their wounded and some of their dead with them. Still the brigade held its position on the slope of the hill, until withdrawn by General Geary. After the battle less than one hundred men, and but two officers, could answer to the roll-call in the rank of the 7th. The regiment had tong been the pride of the division. In drill, discipline, and courage, it was a model, and its proud flag was insorbed with twenty-five battle-fields. Of all its battles, that of Taylor's Ridge struck the heaviest blow to the 7th.

While Creighton's brigade, for two hours, was fighting on the extreme left, Osterhaus was not idle. His entire division was warmly engaged, and handled with great skill, but they could not force back the strongly-posted lines of the enemy, who, also, had a section of artillery in the gap, which poured grape and schrapnell into our troops. About 11% clook the enemy, by a combined musketry and artillery. The bridge building over Peavine had kept himback, but now, at noon, his guns came thundering up, wheel

Palmer's corps came up, but were not brought into action.

Towards the close, General Grant arrived, and suspended further pursuit. Our army was without artillery, and most of Hooker's men had been twenty four hours without rations. The country between Ringgold and Daiton is broken, and often miry, and a pursuing army would be at great disadvantage, passing beyond Taylor's ridge.

Such is a faithful history of General Hooker's share in the brilliant battles of the 24th, 25th, and 27th November.

The record is a brilliant one, and fully justifies the wisdom of the selection made by President Lincoln, when he designated Hooker as the man to come from the East to the West, to the relief of our noble army of the Cumberland.

INCIDENTS.

Before crossing Lookout creek, to storm the

sid. Politely the young captain said: "Colonel, so on—I beg you will do me the favor to go on—the men will need you. I will get along." He was taken to the hospital, and another amputation performed. His father, Brig. Gen. Geo. S. Greene, has commanded that Iron Brigade through many a hard-fought battle in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and fell severely wounded in the face and mouth at the battle of Wauhatchie, the 29th of October. tober.

When Generals Hooker and Geary heard, amidst the roar of musketry, that Creighton and Crane had fallen, those veterans of iron frame and unyielding spirit burst into tears. "I sannot spare those menwhat shall I do without them?" was their general

North Carolina About to Revolt Against the Rebel Tyranny,

INDIGNATION AROUSED BY THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

Confederacy.

Our news from Newbern, North Carolins, is to the 18th instant. The intelligence is important, showing that the rebel discontent is rapidly increasing. The sweeping conscription two passed by the re-bel Congress is creating great consternation and ex-citement in the western part of North Carolina, where preparations are making to regist it. Public meetings are held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to

The Standard also has the following article:

"I We are now reaping the bitter fruits of "peaceable secession," in forcing from their once happy and
peaceful homes into the army all from eighteen to
forty-five years of age, to be driven to the slaughter
like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned
ranks, the present Congress now has before it the
monstrous proposition to conscript all from sinteen
to fifty-five years of age, and make them subject to
minitary law, which the Richmond Examiner boldly
denounces as nothing less than an attempt to make
W. Davis Blotzkow. The Standard also has the following article: military law, which the Hichmond Examiner boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to make Mr. Davis Dictator.

E-1-Let us examine and see what kind of a body it is that is imposing such burdens on the people of North Carolina.

"We have a Congress, the legislation of which is controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Alkansas, Louislana, and other places, who impose edous and oppressive laws upon us, and the propersive laws upon us, is attached they profess to represent than upon the people of New York or New Eggland. The chief cause of the revolutionary war which sundered the connection of the Colonies from the mother country was that the English Parliamentamposed oppressive laws on the Colonies which did not affect the people of England themselves. No conscript law can be enforced upon the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louislana, nor on a large portion of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, or Texas. No las law, norithing, or impressment law can be enforced on them, while those trresponsible members may force from their homes every person in North Carolina able to bear owns, regardless of age or condition, and place them in the army, as is now urged by them in Congress, and leave the helpits women and children to starve, They may jut us under a military despotism, and place over us a dictator, and impose taxes and burdens on us which are insurportable, and there is no redress, unless North Usarolina will protect her cindiren.

Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government, for men of desperate fortunes, profess, and exceptions are thempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man an interest than the forth with the profession of the p

THE REBEL PRESS.

Popular Praise of the Union,

and Denunciation of the Jefferson Davis and Other Rebel Leaders

Anathematized.

The Raleigh Standard, in commenting upon a

speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown, says:

"We tell Mr. Brown, and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out; if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the wist of habeas corpus, and every able bodied man piaced in the army from sixteen to sixty-five; if no man is to have a hearing before a State judge as to the right of the enrolling officer to seize him, and if the rights of States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creature of the States, the common government, the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicale their liberties and their privileges.

agains mother own assay, and win proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their Riberties and their privileges.

"They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort an extinguish. Pass these measures, suspend the hotes corpus in order to silence our courts, and force our whole population into the army, break faith with the principals of substitutes, repudiate the currency of the country, levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt, continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these [hings, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina war rise in their majeary, and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this, and were to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Gongress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the levystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should full the arch will tumble."

an opening for American skill and industry. Here American manufacturers and mechanics had opened to them in the house of their friends, the opportunity of presenting their inventions, skill, and products direct, and free from those embarrassments so frequently attending former exhibitious in other portuons of Europe, surrounded by those who are bound to us by so many ties of friendship and consangulaity; those devoted, wherever they go, to agricultural pursuits; those who cultivate the immense agricultural districts stretching from the Rhinte to the Damube, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.

The exhibition of American machinery and implements received a great accession from a most liberal donation from several of the leading German merchants, bankers, and citizens of the city of New York, including a complete assortment of agricultural implements. These, with the premium reaper contributed by Mr. McCormick, in connection with many articles from other American contributors, are to form the nucleus of an Agricultural Museum, to be established in Hamburg. This I regard as the most gratifying result attending the international exhibition to American interests.

The establishment of this museum or depot opens, for all time to come, a place of deposit for American skill and products. Hamburg is the third city of trade and commerce in Europe. Hamburg is the key not only to the great German mind, but the open doorway to more than one hundred and fifty millions of the people of Northern Europe. With Hamburg we have rapid and almost daily communishing, our manufactures, our commerce and trade, by the location of a museum for their deposit in a city situate like Hamburg, woose merchant princes hold in their hands the immense trade of Prussia. Austria, Sweden, Denmark, portions of Russia, and the Soliverein States. Trade and commerce invariously bring together men whose interests are affected threby. Men will follow the fruits of their labor to market.

The case of Worthington & Co., of Jackson, Michigan, illustrates m

PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HAMBURG

FUND. \$250
J. Edgar Thompson 250
Boler & Co. 100
McKean, Vorce, & Co. 100
H. C. Carey. 100

PREMIUMS TO PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBITORS.

The money must always according to the terms he AND POSIMASSETS are requested to act as Agents ! THE WAR PRESS, THREE CENTS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

ceptably than males, and experience confirms the-belief. It is however desirable that there be a mais teacher at hand, who can be appealed to in cases of extreme obstinacy or malevolence. Especial pains needs to be exercised in selecting the teachers for the primary schools. A much high-NATIONAL AGRICULTURE. A New Field for American Agricultural Progress in Europe—Report of the Ham-burg Exhibition. In the report of our National Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition the flattering success of American inventors and farmers is set forth. The following passage opens an interesting prospect to the progressive agriculture of Americans. British experiments in ploughing by steam receive the commendation of Governor Wright, but an improvement in the economy of machinery is suggest-

ed to American inventors. Gov. Wright proceeds

extreme obstinacy or malevolence.
Especial pains needs to be exercised in selecting the teachers for the primary schools. A much higher order of talent is needed than is generally supposed. A love for the work, aptness to teach, great power of endurance, tact in gaining the confidence and affection of pupils and leading them at will, methodical and orderly habits, quick and clear perceptions, with the ability so to communicate as to catch the attention of pupils and inspire them with enthusiasm, depth of moral feeling and scriment, and untiring zeal and interest in the welfare of the pupils, are qualities much to be desired in the teacher of a primary school. It should not be lorgesten that the twig is easily bent, and that the glant tree bears the mails of early misuse.

From four to five hundred pupils are as many as can be conveniently collected in one locality, or accommodated in one building. One male principal, with from seven to nine female assistants, is, perhaps the most economic annealcent teaching for as a city or village with eight to mine hundred pupils. In a city or village with eight to mine hundred pupils, there should be four such schools properly located in the four quarters of the town. When the population of a place is sufficient to require three or four such schools, it will doubtless be found most satisfactory and sconomic to establish a central high school. Then there several graded schools will serve for the primary and grammer departments, and be tributary to the high school. to say:

We are content with our unparalleled success, and we may well say we are ahead of the nations of the old world in machinery, in its adaptation to the wants of the people, in chespness and utility in the great labor saving machines of the day—threahers, mowers, reapers, grain-cleaners, &c., &c. Yet a rew days witnessing the steam-ploughs and steam-machines in operation upon the national fair ground at Hamburg would induce you to say we are behind many of them in the application of steam to agricultural work. Whatever the wants of the presentlay, may be, the time is not far distant when many portions of our country will require this wonderful element, if we shall fully develop the hidden resources of our rich but diversified country. So important did the exhibition of the steam-plough appear, that a partial promise was procured from an emicent Engilsh into attend the first national agricultural exhibition held in the United States with their steam ploughing apparatus, if an invitation should be extended to competitors in this mode of ploughing.

General Burnside's Experience. be extended to competitors in this mode of ploughing.

Some two thousand sheep were exhibited, comprising nearly all of the best breeds of Europe. It is believed to have been the largest show of fine-wooled sheep of modern times. The great nurseries of merinos of Prussis, Saxony; and Silesia, were fully represented, and the exhibition was the more interesting from the fact that nearly all of the continental breeds were present, some of them extensively, embracing also the best stocks from England. It siftods me great pleasure to bates that George Campbell, of West Westminster, Vermont, was most successful in competing with the premium on merinos. He had three hundred and fifty competitors, yet he had awarded to him two first-class and one second-class premiums. His success was most gratifying, and the more so from the fact that the committee awarding to Mr. Campbell this well-deserved triumph were unanimous in their opinion, and each member composing the committee represented different nationalities.

Mr. Campbell sold his sheep on the ground to Count Sherrthoss, of Sileaia, for five thousand dollars.

Already has the fruit of Mr. Cambbell's triumph At a recent dinner in New York, Gen. Burnside gave the following reminiscences:

East Tennesseans, for instance, when the Union atmiss awent their farms clean of subsistence, would say, "It's hard, General, to be sure; but, thank God, the Yankees did it!" And during the siege of knoxville, most seasonable and large supplies were constantly floated down to the town on the river past the besieger's pickets through the flogs, from a region sotularly patroiled by rebel cavairy. The General said of the siege of Knoxville, that, after sil, there was no great merit in holding it. "broskish we were critered to?" After explaining how the extention of Longstreet before Knoxville enabled Grant to complete his success at Unstituce of the Constitution of the town, "fighting where they encounter twenty builets for one, that comes near me, and with me prospect if they fall, better than a nameless grave."

Then followed a brief allusion to his policy in arresting Vallandigham, of striking at the leaders, and a curious story of that Copperhead's arrest. It was threatened that he would be rescued; so he was put in the room imme istely above General Burnside's, in the hotel, two floors higher, a company of regulars quartered in the hotel, and a corporal and seven mean in the room opposite Vallandigham's, having express orders to do anything to prevent the prisoner from leaving that room. A seven nade to Vallandigham was proposed, but given up when General Burnside advised the proposers that this regular corporal didn't know anything in the world except to obey orders, and that there was danger that he might think a rescue was intended, and that Vallandigham might unhappily meet with some accident. Mr. Campbell's sold his sheep on the ground to Count Sherithoss, of Silesia, for five thousand dollars.

Already has the fruit of Mr. Campbell's triumph been resized. Merino sheep have been shipped from Vermont for Australia and other distant countries. This trade bilds fair to be one of great benefit, not only to Vermont, but to every section of the Union, as it will necessarily carry with it other articles and productions from our diversified country. After a most thorough examination, trial, and practical test, before a committee of distinguished and competent gentlemen, representing eleven nationalities, and smidst a host of competitors, we maintained our complete ascendancy in resping machines, the greatest of labor saving machines in cutting the staff of man's life—bread.

The golden medal was awarded to C. H. McCormick, of Illinois, whose splendid respect took the like reward at the London exhibition. This machine surpassed, in elegance of workmanship, any syrtcutural machine on the ground, while his working machine at the trial only more fully demonstrated and confirmed the superiority which he had so long maintained in Europe and in America. The second prize for a resping machine was awarded to activen of New York.

Twenty-five medals and dipomas were awarded to American contributors, a list of which is herewith furnished; there was also a complimentary testimonial presented to each of the States represented, a large and beautiful Hamburg fiag.

Although the contributions from the United States ware key in comparison with those of other countries, yet those gressent attracted great inferest from the thousands who througed the grounds, to whom our implements, household articles, and agricultural inventions were generally unknown. A crowd could be found at all times examining the American contributions, and orders were given for duplicates of hundreds of them. Those present were soid.

The great majority of our articles, especially our farm implements, are well adapted to the wants of Northern Europe, an

THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the came

GENERAL NEWS.

REDEL RESPECT FOR NEUTRALITY.—The Montreal Herald is stimulated by the official announcement at Richmond that an expedition was lately fitted out in Canada to rescue the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island to make the following comments:

"This disposes of all the doubts which were for party purposes raised in some of our Canadian journals, as to the reality of the attempt to commit a breach of our neutrality, and involve us, and not only us, but the Empire, in a useless and disastrous war. It shows that nothing frustrated this piratical design but the action of the British Ministry at Washington, is conjunction with his Excellency the Governor General and the Provincial Ministry.

"We hardly know which most to admire—the audacity of the original design, of the distinct of international law, and the wishes of the British Government, or this bold avowal of a deliberate insult. It cannot, however, fail to enlighten public opinion here as to the desperate character of the Government presided over by Mr. Jellerson Devis, and to show that any encouragement offered to the agents of that Government is likely to lead directly into conflict with the wishes of our own."

The Japan War.—A correspondent of the Tribunc, at Kanagawa, confirms the news given in these columns leat week, that the enemies of foreign intercourse were proceening with energy their purpose to expel foreigners from Japan. Among the columns last week, that the enemies of foreign intercourse were prosecuting with energy their purpose to expel foreigners from Japan. Among the
Daimios, the anti-foreign policy was in the assemblescy, the only disagreement being as to the time when
the work of expulsion should begin. The leaders of
the war party are committing various outrages, evidently for the purpose of precipitating hostilities.
The Tycoon's Government seems to lack the power
precessary to restrain the flavy Daimios and the pre-The Tycoon's Government seems to lack the power necessary to restrain the flery Dalmios, and the prospect is that serious difficulties between Japan and foreign Powers is imminent. The French Ministerseeks no redress of the Tycoon for the late assassination of the French officer Camus, but refers it to his own Government. That decided, measures will soon be adopted, no one doubts. One of the diplomatic corps said, on hearing the tolling of the chapel bell at the funeral of Lieut. Camus, "That bell tolls the knell of Japan."

The Jews in Morrocco.—The latest news from Tangler is to the effect that the two Jews imprisoned there have been released, and that all proceedings

Roell of Japan."

Tars Jews in Morocco.—The latest news from Tangler is to the effect that the two Jews imprisoned there have been released, and that all proceedings against the two Israelites confined at Safil would be suspended, in accordance with the wishes of the Spanish Government, Sir Moses Montiflore arrived at Tangler direct from Cadiz on the 11th of December, on his mission of philanthropy. The reception accorded to him by the inhabitants is described as very enthusiastic. The entire Jewish congregation of Tangier awaited him at the landing and conveyed him to the town, and various deputations from the Israelites of Tetuan, Arzila, Waggan, and Laruche paid their respects to him. On the day of Sir Moses' arrival the Italian Consul General was instructed by his Government to protect the Jaws of the Empire of Morocco in case of renewed persecution. The American, French, and British representatives had also received instructions to the same effect. It appears that the mission has thus far been successful, and that a wholesome check has been put to the barbarities hitherto exercised towards the Jews in that region.

Polles on Their way to Sierria.—The following letter, sent by a Polish exile, dated from Moscow, gives a sad insight into the crueities to which the prisoners are subjected: "I write you a few lines from Moscow. Neither our prayers, nor our tears, nor our sickness have had any effect. We convicts are not allowed to be ill, and we must all of us proceed on the road marked out for us. Several women and children at the breast, decripid old men, and even madmen, form part of our convoy. On the passage from St. Petersburg to Moscow a woman died in the railway carriage; her body was thrown out of the window, and the train proceeded. My fravelling companion has now proceeded to Nishni-Novgorod with his companions in misfortune. We go on to-morrow. Communicate this to my friends, and received from French and English merchants in exchange for their cotton. It is further stated that "when the fresh-water

will increase, and this fine prospect excites the most sanguine hopes of gain."

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American Railroad Journal sums up the actual mileage of railroads completed in the United States on the first of January, 1864, at 33,669 miles, with about 16,000 adoitional that are, or have been, under construction. The increase of completed roads during the past year has been 1,390 miles. Of the completed roads 24,827 miles are in the loyal States, and 8,933 miles in the States now in rebellion. The condition of the latter is so bad that many of them, on the return of the States to loyalty, could be more properly classed among the roads "under construction." The total cost of the completed roads and their equipments in the United States on their equipments in the United States one branch of business.

Thowered are sufficiently a manually of the property classics, and some branch of business.

Thowered are respectable sum of money to be invested in one branch of business.

Thowered are respectable was formerly of Augusta, Of a. He was originally a negro-driver, became next a negro-trader, and used to visit Virginia annually to buy slaves for the Georgia market. In that way he made a fortune, and became, what is called by Northern snobs, a "Southern gentleman." He has been out of the negro-trading business for some years. Thompson & Avery, Tinckhammook, Pennsylva-nia, threshing; silver medal and diploma.

John Relsey, Yardleyville, Pennsylvania, har-rows; bronze medal and diploma.

Hall & Spiel, Pittaburg, Pennsylvania, plough iron; bronze medal and diploma.

HANDSOME VARIETY OF ABOVE Goods, of superior quality, and at moderate prices, test constantly on hand.

dell-foir 334 CHESTRUT Street, below Fourth. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-EVANS & WATSONS

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sideh are pronounced by all who have used them to be
aperior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout
the Union, who are familiar with the sharacter of their
sork.

EOTRES. JONES HOUSE. HARRISBURG, CHAS. H. MANN, Corner MARKET Street and MARKET Square.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, No. 641 North NINTH Street. OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE OF GARSTAIRS' pure Oilve Oil inst reserved per Ship SLICE. For sale by OHAS, GARSTAIRS, Sole Avants. 126 WALNUT, and SI GRADITE Street. ALSO, as invoice of the came just landing. ex-in-purtuis.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864. THE RECENT BATTLES

CHATTANOOGA. Truthful Account Given by a Staff Officer Who took Part in Them.

We give below an impartial account of the details of the recent battles around Chattanooga, which will find interest in the public minds, after the many REMOVED FROM No. GRA CHESTNUT STREET. will find interest in the public minds, after the many conflicting narrations published. It is given us by a staff officer who has just reached the city:

Bragg was overwhelmingly defeated, and driven into the heart of Georgia, by a continuous series of brilliant battles, commencing with the storming of Lookout Mountain, November 24th, and ending with the battle of "Binggold," or "Taylor's Ridge," November 27th. In this grand move, the army operated in three divisions, the right wing under Hooker, the left under Sherman, and the centre under Granger and Paimer.

Sherman's advance had reached Lookout Valley (where Hooker's command lay) on the 19th. His troops crossed the river at Brown's Ferry without delay, passed the rear of Chattanooga, and took position opposite the mouth of Chiokamauga, thus forming a left wing to our army. Here they were successively massed during three days, as they arrived.

A FRESH STOCK OF GOODS. successively massed during three days, as they sarrived.

On the 22d, one of Sherman's divisions under Osterhaus, had not come up.

The 11th Corps was detached from Hooker and sent to Sherman; and Osterhaus, who arrived on the 23d, was assigned to Hooker. During these changes of position, Geary's division of the 12th Corps occupied the entire front line of Hooker's command in Lookett Valley. FROM THEIR OWN AND THE BEST FRENCH

GLENHAM CO'S CLOTHIS—Blacks and Fancy Mixtures, Water Proofs, Salkanss, &c.
HINSDALE CO'S BLACK GLOTHS,
CASHMERES AND DOSSKIMS—Gaysville, Perry's,
Sattle Price 1989 1864. Saxton's River. J SATINETT'S—Bass River. Crystal Springs, Con-verserlie, Orcativille, Bridgewater, Uxbridge, Cha-pin's Campbell's Lathrop's, Good'rich. Sc., Sc. JEANS—Robert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others, LINSEYS—Large and Small Platds jal-tufrt COTTONS AT RETAIL.

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MUSLINS.—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy them for Spring use, for they are advancing fast. Good Bleached at 20; one case quite heavy at 25; are case full % wide, 25; one case full % are wide at 30; very fine yard wide at 30; one case stra quality % wide at 30; one case at 30; and at 30; which leavier at 37% that is worth 40 at least; and

SHEETING,

and SHIRTINGS of every good make. Wide,
Bleached, and Brown SHEETINGS by the yard or piece.
Pillow Gasings, Bleached and Brown Muslins of every
width and quality.
Baterials for fine Shirts.



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stention to their Stock of FIRE DRESS GOODS,
all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at
the recent Auction Sales:
French Merinoes, 75e to \$2.50.
French Poplins and Reps. 57% to \$1.78.
Dress Goods of every variety, 20e to \$2.
\$2.00 yards two-yard wide Merinoes, \$1.25.
\$2.00 yards two-yard bargains, \$5.00 to \$14.
\$3.00 yards wo-yard bargains, \$5.00 to \$14.
\$3.00 yards wo-yard bargains, \$5.00 to \$14.
\$3.00 yards wo-yards bargains, \$5.00 to \$14.
\$3.00 yards wo-yards wards wo-yards wo-y

1034 CHESTMUT STREET.

The 102d New York was in advance as skirmishers, and the first who fell was its brave, high-souled young may be the transport of the loss, and can entitlement of on to avenge the loss, and came auddenly into a rebel camp. "Put down those quars?" out boys shouted, and the rebels, like disciplined soldiers, obeyed the order and went to the rear, guided by three or four blue coats. By this time the two brigades were up with their skirmishers, and all pressed forward digesther, the mountain sides echoling with the rear and all pressed forward digesther, the mountain sides echoling with the rear and all candy's men, who, forming the second ane, were trying hard to come up with those in advance. The main body of the two rebel brigades, secure, as they thought, in their stronghold, awaited our troops. Onward our two brigades pressed, poured in a deadly volley, and followed it up with glittering steel. The rebel line broke, and never rallied, for not knews given them. Down in the valley the cheer after cheer, answered by the boys on the mountain heights as they pressed on after the flying foe. In vain the enemy brought in the valley the cheer after cheer, answered by the boys on the mountain heights as they pressed on after the flying foe. In vain the enemy brought in the trace and tried to check the charge. Prisoners were quickly "gobbled my." hundreds at a time, and sent to the rear. On and through the robel earthworks, and tried to check the charge. Prisoners were quickly my blue heights and the robels seemed for a sight of the thousands of troops in Chartanooga, who, collected on every hill in that place in great crowds, sent up a tremendous cheer that echoed from mountain to mountain and back again, as they saw that resisties charge above the charge. The charge like dark, blue, any y storm-clouds themselves.

Here, on the face of the mountain, keeping their right close up to the rocky lifts, and followed by Whitaker and Usandy.

The foll New York volunteers first reached the cannon in the works, and placed their f MARCHANGE TO BE AND ADDRESS AN