VOL. 7—NO. 157. RETAIL DRY GOODS. CURTAIN GOODS OWEN EVANS & CO., NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH Street, successors to J. R. CASSELBERRY, are now closing out their stock cheap, in consequence of J. R. Casselberry having gone out the business. dence of The Press. 1 CRAB ORGHARD, Kv., Jan. 23, 1964. NOTES UPON THE MARCH.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES.

LACE CURTAINS

I. E. WALRAVEN

(Successor to W. H. Carryl.)

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NO. 322 CHESTNUT ST.,

Offer to the Trade generally an entirely fresh line of

OF IMPROVED MAKE AND FINISH.

Of their own direct importation,

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No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

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COFFIN & ALTEMUS.

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PALMER RIVER,
BELLOWS FALLS,
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MANCHESTER, &c.,

BROWN COTTONS.

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OORSET JEANS.
GLASGOW, FISHERVILLE, MANCHESTER-Colored and Bleached.

WOOLENS.

GLEMHAM CO'S CLOTHS—Blacks and Fancy
Mixtures, Water Proofs, Sultanas, &c.
HINSDALE CO'S BLACK CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS—Gaysville, Perry's,

CASSIMERISE AND DESCRIPTION OF SERVING STATUS RIVER, I SATINETTS—Base River, Crystal Springs, Conversevine, Orangement, Oxfordes, Chapin's, Campbell's, Lathrop's, Goodrich, Sc., Sc., JEANS—Kobert Rodman's Gold Medal, and others.

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PRINTED CLOAKINGS AND SLEEVE LININGS.
DOMET AND FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS.
BLUE DELILLS. DENIMS, NANKEESS.
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BERCHED GOODS OF STANDARD MAKES, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS. BROWN SHEETINGS AND EHIRTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

DOESKINS.

ALFRED H. LOVE,

GRAIN BAGS.—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT of GRAIN BAGS, In various sizes, for sale by PARCHOST & GO

in various alzes, for sale by BARCROFT & CO., jal9-6m Nos. 405 and 407 MARKET Street.

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SPOOL COTTON, in White, Black, and all colors,
in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers. The
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Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
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Ten is now complete, and embracing every variety that

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Wardien Cases with Growing Plants.
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OTTON SALL DUCK.

of all numbers and brands.

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feates, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturer's Drier Felix, from 1 to 5 feet
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2,000 bbis Mass. No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-saught hat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbis New Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfan

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LADIES' FANOY FURS.

No. 113 HORTH FROMT STREET.

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LONSDALE and WARREN MFG. GO'S.

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BLACKE

ASHLAND, GREENBANK,

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EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

Suited to the season, and of the latest styles.

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of the most recent designs, and other goods suitable for party purposes.

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Blankets-Flannels-Tickings-Towels-Dispers-le Gloths-Damasks-Napkins-Table Covers-Hood COOPER & GONARD.

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S. B. corner NINTH and MARKET Sta.

DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

SUPERIOR TO ANY

Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

And under no circumstances or shange of temperature, will it be-some corrupt or emit any offensive small.

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

**JEWELERS** 

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

LIQUID CEMENT

extent, that is a sure thing for mending

FURNITURE,
OROGERBY,
TOYS,
FORE,
IVORY,

And artisles of Household use-

REMEMBER.

Milton's Insoluble Cement

Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Adheres olly substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 10

MILTON BROS. & Co.,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Goods, of superior quality, and at moderate prices, tept constantly on hand.

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WATCHES FOR \$12. WATCHES FOR \$13.

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You will find it no humbug, but that we do really sell the cheapest and best Watches and Jewery in this city.

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IT IS THE ONLY

VEILS. AND WHITE GOODS.

Offers at Low Prices a large essertment of

LACE GOODS.

A large variety of

A New Thing.

Jeweler

it is a Liquid.

**Eamomber** 

Pinis.

iels-inthely

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Blain's cross roads is twenty odd miles from Knox

ville, and eight miles from Strawberry Plains, which is a station on the railroad, where it crosses the

Holaton. You come in among the mountains when

you get to Biain's cross roads. A road to the left, as you go east, takes you to Tazeweil; straight on,

between two mountains, runs a narrow valley called Richland, scarce a half mile wide, the road through

which leads on to Rutledge, as it is marked on the

stand and hand-board, twelve miles further. When

their campaign in Mississippi, they crossed these mountains. They were ragged and shoeless, and

never had enough to eat. Forage trains were robbed of heir corn, to issue it in the ear, an ear

and a half to a man (I don't know how they count

ed the nubbins), and this to be shelled, ground in

office mills to be used. When the orders for ther

to return home came, they manufactured mosasins of untanned beef skips. Those regiments that staid later received some shoes. The mocasins

were of little account, and you could see them strewn along the roads. Besides, from the middle of December until the middle of January, there was

Valley will be remembered by the 9th Army Corps

as a place of suffering. No shelter, no great-coats,

no blankets, no shoes, very little food, they sat by

heir camp fires for three weeks, at night, getting no

leep but what they snatched, dozing there, blinded

with smoke, roasted in front, and freezing behind.

No fault is to be found with those in authority. It

was the fortune of the campaign. The offer of a

furlough for re-enlistment came gladly. But be-

tween them and civilization was still a long, long

ained or snowed, was cold or warm, each phas

resented its own difficulties. Ankle deep in mud

rozen ruts, slushy snow, or ice that endangered

head and heels, steen-breasted hills, mountain

treams, and the head waters of every stream

known in Tennessee or Kentucky to cross, it was a

trial that earned their furlough. Moreover, no rations could be furnished, except, perhaps, one or two

days' rations of coffee and sugar, one of flour, and

My own experience, though on horseback, may

illustrate the trip; but one must sling his knapsacl

and crowd his haversack, belt his cartridge-box

with forty rounds, and slope his rifle, and start, in

juring the day. The roads were a deep, heavy mud.

Our leader had a fast-walking horse, and kept us

trotting to keep up. We made sixteen miles, and stopped for the night at the house of a man named

Haines. Just here we noticed a number of dead horses lying around. Colonel Graham, commanding

he advance of General Wilcox, had a skirmish wi

brigade of Longstreet's army and General Wil-

liams. Our party consisted of six officers, besides

four or five men, and a four horse ambulance. One

who approunced that he had at last discovered the

reason why chimneys were built outside of the houses, which has been a fruitful subject of inquiry

and discussion ever since we have been in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was riding along, and

s boy and an old man prying at it with a rail, and finally overset it. The conclusion was that if a

chimney caught fire, supposing that the early settlers

built all their chimneys of mud and sticks, it could

built of stone or brick, yet one might attribute it to habit—they build as their fathers did—and, like

many laws and customs we know of, the custom remained long after the reason for it had gone. The

inhabitants stare at you when you ask the reason, and don't account for it in any way. Thus, by accident, our observant adjutant general has settled a

grave subject. At Danville, Ky., one of our pay-masters, after inspecting the town, and observing the fact of the chimneys thus built, asked a long-

legged Kentuckian why it was so. "Well, mister,

reakon they wanted the fire thar, and built it thar," was the satisfactory reply. You frequently see, in Kentucky, they follow the custom without rhyme

or reason, insomuch that when they are inside the weather-boalds extend only as far as the chimney, leaving it exposed to view. But the great stone

chimney in Haines' house, with its roaring fire, was large enough for our party to sit around in the split-

bottomed chairs, a jovial comfortable party, coming out of the rain and mud, and the feathered beds were luxuries we had not enjoyed for many a long

day, softer in comparison with the hard ground of

We waked from our feather beds to look out the

only window to see the ground white with snow and the air thickened with the falling fiakes. We

day, about eight miles from Blain's cross roads,

gathered under some sheds out of the falling rain, locking fagged and worn with their toilsome march.

We thought of them with sympathy this morning.

trudging through the mud, and of their bivouse during the wild night; but they are going home, it

will give them heart.
Two miles from Haines', we crossed the Clinch by

ford. It was broad and rather deep, and thirteen

miles brought us to Tazewell. It must have been a

pretty town. The remains of many houses burned, of brick, hotels and churches, indicated this. It was burned by the rebels, they allege, by accident, but

the houses were detached, and the fire could not have spread. Turning to the left, a handboard said,

UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Gap in front and to the right of it towering, the

rocky crags, in perpendicular height, running in even range away to the right, as far as the eye could

reach, its snow covered sides glittering in the after-noon sun, and past it a bank of clouds that looked

as another range beyond. To the left, the moun

tain was broken into deep gorges and rough undu-lating hills. After crossing a valley of a mile or more, with many a stone chimney standing, like

thirteen miles to Cumberland Gap."

East Tennessee.

be thus overset without burning down the house.

order fully to appreciate.

EARLY SETTLERS.

he inhabitants say had not been known.

ow and rain, and a spell of cold weather, such as

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Agricultural Colleges. interest. Previous to the rebellion there were over we examine into the resources of the more pron ency of their resources for the accomplishme

of the mission they are laboring to fulfil.

The source of income and expenditure for Harvard, Yale, and Columbia colleges presents us with

5 45-2-22 E A 8888888 A 2 222 | S822255 | 7 2 888 Yale. Yale. \$24,768 4,873 3,838 9,141 3,957 28,151 \$28,068 60 40,663 15 4,411 00 73,040 77 \$ | 88 8 8 8 8 | <del>\$</del> 001 677 왕 글: 불은 "왕읍 312:88 36 5 88 88 8 Several thousand dollars, as will be seen, are an

nvolved in carrying on first-class institutions might mable to comprehend why an educational institu departments of Harvard University, we find the strictest economy exercised in all of them. Every dollar that is spent goes out of the treasury to bring

as best adapted to organization of an industrial college:

First. ACourse of Agricultural Science and Practice, which shall embrace a preliminary training in general science, and then a careful study of those sciences that relate to agriculture. Second. A Course of Engineering and Architecture, embracing two grades, one of which should require the study of the higher mathematics and mechanics, and the other would require no mathematics in higher than the first eight books of Davies' Legendre. The lower course should embrace, in addition to the applied mathematics up to the extent of the geometrical studies, practical lessons in all the details of ordinary civil engineering, mechanical drawing, perspective, photography, and embrace as much knowledge, theoretical and practical, as ordinary eugineers have occasion to use in their ordinary duties. The higher course should, in addition to the lower course, embrace the fluctional calculus, the higher geometry and mechanics, astronomy and navigation. The resident graduates of this course should devote themselves to the profound studies of the physical sciences by means of the fluctional calculus, and to experimentation in these sciences. Third. An Industrial Course.—The word industrial is here used simply to refer to such branches of human industry as are not included in the art and science of agriculture, or of engineering. It relates more particularly to a practical and science of science in its relations to industrial operations which are the offspring of the natural sciences, as metallurgy, technological chemistry, pharmacy. Fourth. A Purely Practical Course.—This course should embrace only a popular consideration of science in its relations to industrial operations, such as is embodied in the popular restriction of science in its relations to industrial operation, such as is embodied in the popular consideration of sucents who are too old, or may not have time, or who are too delicate to stand the close discipline of a more extended course, as also for growa-up m

students who are too old, or may not have time, or who are too delicate to stand the close discipline of a more extended course, as also for grown-up men, who may not in youth have had the advantages of a scientific education, and who want to get such knowledge of science as will enable them more fully to understand the scientific reading matter and conversation which the progressive spirit of the argis more and more infusing into all the walks of social life. Fifth, a Commercial Course.—This course should not embrace simply the art of book keeping, but it should make the student familiar with the laws of trade and commercial intercourse, and with the business habits and peculiarities of nations. This course could have two grades, in one of which no language but English was studied, and which would extend through one year, and the other of which should embrace the study of at least two modern languages, one of which should be German. Sixth. A Literary Department.—It is not designed that this shall dispute with ordinary colleges the right to teach literary studies, but it should bear some such relation to literary studies as do the professorships of natural sciences in such colleges to scientific studies.

of the thinking community.

people back of him through the mountains were all Union, and rebel sympathizers were afraid to do anything against him. His knowledge of the country was accurate, and the rebels never dared leave try was accurate, and the receis never dates the beaten road, on account of bushwackers. He made the quiet remark that many a robel came in among those mountains who would never be accounted for. Once, he said, he was nearly caught. He was sitting in his own house with a neigh-bor, talking, when a rebel officer and some men, coming the other way, came into his house before he knew it. He had to face it out. The rebel officer was after him. He asked him his name. Davis, promptly replied the old man. What's your first name? William; and he asked the captain which way he had come, and whether he had met an ox-team on the road? The captain asked who had the team. "A man named Cook, Longstreet was first pursued, the 9th and 23d Corps followed on up to Rutledge, and afterwards fell back to the vicinity of Blain's cross roads. Many of the 9th Corps, in fact all but one regiment I think, who neighbor of mine; our mill's broke down, and he started three days ago for some meal, and his wife got uneasy and wanted me to go and look after him. Then the captain asked the other man's name, and they got talking about whisky, and the would re-enlist under the order, those who had less than one year to serve, have re-anlisted, and are old man got the captain interested on the subject, telling the captain where he could get it up in Harwending their way across the mountains home. Richland valley is empty, with traces only of its occupation, fields denuded of fences, rifle works, felled lan county, and at last got up and said he must be going; walked out leisurely, bidding the captain good-day, and made tracks for his hiding place in woods, chimney stacks, and huts.
To tell it now, I suppose, will be no harm. The th Corps suffered very much. With no rest after

the woods. The old man said he never felt so ticklish in his life ; felt like a rope was round his throat. and it was the more difficult because his family were all around him, and the thing had to be done with a suspicious captain watching him. "I wouldn't tell you all between this and daylight," said the old man, after he had kept up until late around his great roaring chimney. So I could not write all in many sheets of what he did tell us.
Our ambulance overset two or three miles back, and tumbled everything into the road, and did not get up until 2 O'clook at night. The old man had promised to have us up early, but the ambulance oming up so late, and being up, and in and out, had befoggled him, and he did not get up su aarly. TUMBLING UP AND DOWN. We had the three "Log Mountains" to cross why so called we inquired, but could not find out

and the philosopher of our party was befoggled, and could not explain it—about seven miles acrosswhere we struck the ford of the Cumberland river The ground was frozen hard in ruts made by the tread of men and h orses going over when soft, the hills were steep and rocky; it was to isome and tiresome; it took us three hours to make it. We strike Olear creek as we get over the mountains, and where it empties into the Cumberland. On the hither side is a fortification thrown up by Zollicoffer to command the approach of the river. It was a useless work, as it was easily commanded by hills igher than it Impatient of battle, he left here, and ttacked Col. Garrard at Wild Cat mountain, wher he was whipped, and returned through Cumberland Gap round to Mill Spring, where he was killed, and the first victory in the West obtained. The river is bordered with high, rocky hills, and its bed full of huge boulders, and dreary as the winter made it, it was still very attractive in its scenery. The road was level and smooth, and one had chance to look around-a chance you scarce had before; your eyes were kept too steadily on the road. About a mile further down was the fords crossing which, you followed the river on towards Barboursville. The roads were smooth, frozen hard, and we made Barbouraville about 3 o'clock. The 45th Pennsylvania Regiment, on their way home,

were just going into camp for the day. THE PHILOSOPHER. The philosopher of the party was mounted on a all, raw-boned sorrel horse, captured from one of Longstreet's men near Knoxville. He was known by the name of "Longstreet," alias "Blossom," and valued by the philosopher at various prices, accord, ing as he showed his "diamond points" or some de ing as he showed his "dismond polities" or some de-ficiency. He had evidently been a raider, for he walked with ease over the roughest roads, and did t as though he had been used to it. He was, more over, a very tast walker. He was so lank and thin, and the philosopher's legs were so long, he never could be reached with a spur. He had however so many "diamond points," that philosopher now valued him at twelve hundred dollars. Near Barboursville, however, he suddenly knelt down, as a camel to let its rider off, the philosopher atepped off, and "Longstreet" rolled and groaned with pain. "There goes \$100 off," mournfully said the philoso-pher. He was got up, but his pain increased and he fell more frequently, and the philosopher was fain to abandon him for another "pick-up," as the pickedup horses were called. The philosopher had been exultant over his "diamond points," and scored us frequently for having such slow horses, that his philosophy even could not keep his face from falling. It was maliciously remarked, by one of the slow-horse party, that the philosopher had blown so much about "Blossom" that he gave him the

olic that killed him. "Longstreet" was left to die in the barnyard of the inn at Barboursville. BARBOURSVILLE. Barbouraville appears in rather favorable contrast with the straggling towns with much more pre-sumptuous names, such as London, Mt. Vernonon this route. It is thirty miles from Cumberland Gap. We pushed on over a country somewhat less rough and broken as far as Judge Parks Brittain's ten miles farther. It was somewhat after dark when we got there, and our ambulance was close on to our heels for the first time. The place was very nviting-a long white building, with a porch in front, and the hospitable great stone fire-place, and the clever owner. He was another specimen of an old settler, but of a different character from the last. His building, house, and barns and sheds, making a village of itself, indicated wealth. He had married late in life, had no children, had rather a look of discontent; hadn't the rough vigor, the solid teeth, the look of content, the hearty grown family of the look of content, the hearty grown family of Baughman, yet was a richer man, and he had been prospercus—was evidently an intelligent, worthy man, hospitable and elever to us. The ambulance was a fortunate arrival, as we had a roast turkey on board, and asked the Judge to introduce it to the table, as our adjutant general, whose leave was for thirty days, and wished to make New York as soon as possible, would leave us in the morning early, to make Crab Orchard, fifty two miles, to-morrow. We were jolly at supper, for it was good, and the Judge's sour-crout, a luxury we never heard of since we left Pennsylvania, was a dainty relish to our turkey. Ride thirty-three miles over this way, get to such a hospitable place, wash in the pure, sold water, take off your boots, have sour-crout and Within two or three miles of the Gap, on an elevation, on which was the house of Dr. Patterson, we had a complete view of the Cumberland range. The turkey for supper-and I can assure you you will not have had many such enjoyments in life. Read Washington Irving's description of the conclusion of his journey among the Rocky Mountains, and you will have a graphic description of our sen-

SOLDIER. THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Debate on the Employment of Free Negroes and Slaves.

In the Confederate Senate, on the 23d ult, Mr. Miles moved to take up from the calendar the bill reported from the Military Committee, to be entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." The motion was agreed to, and the bill taken up.

It provides that all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50 years shall be held lable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in Government works for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military defences of the country, in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in Government works for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe; to receive rations, clothing, and \$11 per month for auch services. It also provides for the employment of slaves for the same purpose, and upon the same terms; and, in the event of the loss of any such slaves, the owners to be entitled to receive their full value; and the Secretary of War is an attentived of timpress slaves in the event that he shall be unable to produce their services in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the Department.

Mr. Gardenhier, of Tennessee, inquired of the chairman of the Military Committee whether, in onse that bill was passed, it would not be recognizing Lincoln a right to consortion the guestion of exchange. Suppose any of these negroes were to be taken prisoners, what would so what we pleased them. In saves, and Lincoln had no control over them. In saves, and Lincoln had no control over them. Saves, and Lincoln had no control over them. The suppose any of these negroes were to be taken prisoners, what would be done with them? He approved the object of the bill, and should support it; but the question he proposed sugg

THREE CENTS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. The Coming Election-Candidates for the [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Governor.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

New Orleans, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.—The work for the election goes bravely on. Nothing else is now talked of in New Orleans but who shall be our next Governor, and all thewire puliers are hard at work from morning till night, club maetings being held every evening in a dozen places at the same time, and by day informal caucus gatherings in every bar room and at every street corner.

The two names of any consequence at present most prominently before the public are those of Junge J. S. Whitaker and the Hon. Michael Hahn, present editor and proprietor of the True Delta, and late member of Congress for this State. Junge Atocha, of the Provost Court, is a great favorite among a large portion of the inhabitanis here—the Creele population especially—and his nomination for Governor would also have carried great weight, but the opinion has gained ground that he is ineligible, as, although a native of Louisiana, he has not resided here the four years previous to the election, which would be required by law. Our present Military Governor—G. F. Shepley—in the event of his having been cligible, would also inquestionably have been among the candidates, and have had a very large number of supporters.

The 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, is to be exiebrated here not only as the day of election of State officers, but also of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. This was brought about by the efforts of the Free State General Committee, who waited on General Banks last Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the step. General Banks cheerfully acquiesced in the views expressed in the memorial, and promised to issue an additional order to that effect.

Rear Admiral Farragut arrived here vesterday on board the Hartford hove in sight, the Pensacola thundered forth a salue of thirteen guns, which was responded to by the Hartford in fine style, making the town reverberate. To night a grand reception is given to the Admiral at the residence of Major General

urmy and mayy, to be present to welcome and pay. their respects to the noble old hero.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN. The Era publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile Bar January 9th:

private letter, dated off Mobile Bar January 9th:

The monotony of our blockade life was broken this morning by the discovery of a steamer ashore under the guns of Fort Morgau. All the vessels of the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the fleet got not opened fire on the rebel craft, which speedily drew a reply from the fort. The rest of the fleet soon steamed in and took up their positions, when the fire became quite spirited. The rebel steamer was struck several times and abandoned; but she lays on ear the fort that it was impossible to get her out. Finding our efforts to set her on fire were futiless, the fleet withdrew, after firing two hours. The rebels used a fine Whitworth gun, with which they made some rair shots, fortunately doing no injury. they made some fair shots, fortunately doing no iajury.

During the action a man was lost overboard from
the Itasca and drowned, by becoming entangled in
the lead line, at which he was stationed. Yesterday the Octorara went in under a flag of truce, carrying an English officer to communicate with his
country's consul. We were allowed to approach to
within a quarter of a mile of the fort, nearer than
ever they allowed us to approach before. We found
many changes had taken place since last we took a
near view of the place, more than a year ago. The
walls are now concealed, and protected by a heavy
embankment of sand, against which shot and shell
vainly pound.

ainly pound. PLANTATION LABOR-AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

Valiny pound.
PLANTATION LABOR—AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. ——I. Regulations will be established on the 1st of February proximo, for the government of persons employed in plantation labor during the present year. All parties interested therein will have an opportunity to present their views upon this subject to the Commission of Eurolment, the object being to secure a reliable, economical, and just system of compensated labor.

2. All plantations not in process of cultivation on the 1st day of February proximo, unless excepted from the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned estates, and rented by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

3. Considerations of public health require the suspension of all unnecessary communication or travel by plantation ishorers between the parishes of the State, or between plantations of the same parish. Such communication or travel, therefore, is forbidden, except under regulations established by the provost marshals of the several parishes, and upon passes issued in accordance therewith. Public officers and managers of estates are requested to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Major General Banks,

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. A. Gen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Peb. 1, 1964.
There was a stronger demand for gold to day, and a corresponding strengthening of the price, which at one time was 157%, closing & less bid, the peace rumors from Washington failing to affect it. Government securities are firm, and in lively demand. The money market quiet, and as a rule easy.

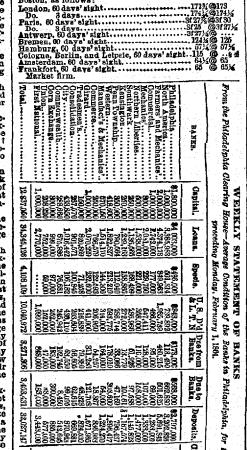
The great feature of the day was an excitement in stocks, which far surpassed any former scene in the memory of the cldest broker. The list of fancies was the special object of the outsiders, and everything offered was taken greedily at advancing figures. The public are becoming large buyers, under the idea that the war is not yet over, and that the issue of the five per cent. legal tenders must cause an advance in everything. So far, this idea is correct, but the rise is as mainly due to a real appreciation of the values of stocks as it is to the mere speculation in prices. Hence, the upward movement is not entirely an unsound one. There are worthless securities on the market, but the character of a stock may always be discovered by inquiry, and this very curiosity often leads to investigations, which result in valuable information. It is not to be inferred therefore, because the price of a stock is only a few dollars per share, that its value is proportionate. Acci-Washington failing to affect it. Government securities therefore, because the price of a stock is only a few dollars per share, that its value is proportionate. Accidents, pecuniary difficulties, and frauds may depress a stock, but when the effort to work clear and above them is successful, the stock should reaume its former place in the list. So, of all new adventures, especially mining companies. The ground is obtained, its character known, a company formed, and certificates issued after an assessment is made, and they go to work. So far all is rick, and just as their developments fulfil, exceed, or disappoint the expectations of the company, so does the value of the shares rise or fall. An industrious inquiry will always bring out the true standing of a company's securities.

ecurities. Fulton Coal was the leading favorite, and about seven runon Coal was the leading lavorite, and solutions thousand shares sold before the opening of the board at 7—an advance. Girard Copper rose to 7: Margarette to 4½; Big Mountain to 8½; New York and Middle Coal to 12½; Green Mountain to 7½; Etna to 11; Bohemian to 12; Union Canal rose to 5½, the preferred to 9, the bonds to 3½; Schuylkill Navigation rose to 28%—an advance of 1%; 86% was bid for the preferred; sixes, 1872, sold at 99%; 86% bid for 1882s. Susquehanna sold at 22%, the bonds at 69

sold at 224, the bonds at or First-class securities are steady. Catawissa common sold at 26, the preferred at 42; Camden and Atlantic at 16; Philadelphia and Erie at 37½; Elmira preferred at North Pennsylvania was in demand at 33, Lehigh North realisty and was included as the state of the valley at 93; Chester Valley at 83; Reading rose to 58; Race and Vine sold at 21; Spruce and Pine at 18; Tenth and Eleventh at 50; Ridge avenue at 21; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 34. The market closed

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange.
94 South Third street, second story: 9% o'clock A. M. 11% A. M. 12% P. M. 334 P. M. Glosed 4% P. M.

Market firm. Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street. note foreign exchange for the steamer Canada, from Boston, as follows:
London, 60 days' sight....
Do. 3 days...
Do. 3 days sight....
Do. 3 days sight...
Bremen, 60 days' sight...
Bremen, 60 days' sight...



\$29,807,690 15 The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1863 Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposits During the month of January the business of the United States Assay Office, at New York, was as follows:

\_Pepoalts-Cold. \$184,000; shiver. \$23,030—total. \$213,000.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be divided from, as the Ford very little more than the cost of war Fortmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS,

Age To the getter-up of the Club of en or twenty. Me extra copy of the Paper will be given. Gold bars stamped. \$99,835; sent to United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage, \$13,038. 

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

50, 489, 630 ...63 897,786 

Payments during the month: Balance January 30, 1864. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: into the Sub-treasury here, and will be forwarded to Washington to be cancelled.

The stock market opened and closed with increasing animetion. Governments are firm, ratiroad bonds, heavy, coal stocks strong, and bank shares inactive. Railroad shares are strong but friegular.

Before the board there was an increasing disposition to buy, and Galena and several other Western stocks were very strong. Gold opened at 153% but soon relit to 167%. New York Central was quoted at 183%/0139; Hariem at 102%/0139; Histingan Southern at 1898/84; Hinoise Central at 1824/01284; Pittsburg at 1102/0104; Toledo at 1804/013; History at 1804/013; Chief Central at 1824/01284; Pittsburg at 1102/0104; Toledo at 1804/04; For way neat 87%/085; Terre Hanta at 61%; Maripora at 270/30; Cumberland at 61%/061½; Quickellar ver at 480/40.

The appended isble exhibite the chief movements at the Board codycast. With the latest prices of Saturday: Dees United States & 1821 vers.

Vork Central Railroad.. em Preferred....

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 1 eported by S. E. Slaymaker, Philadelphia Exchange, FIRST BOARD. 700 Girard Mining... 7 3.0 do ..... bb 7 600 Race & Vine R. biu 2:28 2900 U S.5. years option.104 400 do ..... 1038 400 New York & Mid. 12:8 400 Green Mountain... 72 uo. 33
do. ca-h 33
do. b5åini 33
do. s60 after 10 60
New Creek. 1.44
do. 1/4
do. 1/4
do. 1/2 

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 

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Philadelphia Markets.

FERULEY 1—Evening.

There is some little demand for Flour for shipments sales comprise about 2.000 bbls extra family at \$7.50 for good Pennsylvania and Western, including 1 000 bbls City Mills on terms kept private. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$6@6 50 for superflue: \$6.76@2. for extra: \$7.20@7.75 for extra family, and \$6@10 \$9 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce; small sales are making at \$6.0 \$9 bbl. In Corn Meak there is very little doing, and prices are unchanged. GRAIN.—Wheat is more active. About 9.00 bns have been sold at 166@170c \$9 bn for fair to prime reds, and white at from 185@1955 \$9 bn, the latter for choice. Rye is unsettled and lower, with sales of about 3,000 bns new yellow at 100@160c, in the cars and in store. Outs are also dull and lower, with sales of about 3,000 bns new yellow at 100@160c, in the cars and in store. Outs are also dull and lower, with sales of 5,700 bns at 56@57ce. Philadelphia Markets.

weight.
BARK —Quercitron is firmly held at \$38 % ton for iss market is very duit; mindnings are quoted at our probable.

Sakh.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is firmly held, but the sales are limited. In Coffee there is a firm feelbug, and more stock to operate in. Eto is saling at 1309350, and Laguayra at 509350.

Sakha.

Timothy is firmly held at 53.50 % bu. Flaxed is the demand and selling at \$3.2003 % \$7 bu.

FETROLAUM.—There is a fair demand at former prices. Abut 1, 400 bils sold at 2500 % for Grade, 44050 for Refined in bond, and 530560 % gallon for free, as to onality. 

Philadelphia Cattle Market. The strivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are moderade this week, reaching about 1,280 head. The market is dull and common Cattle are

rather lower. First quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 12@13c; second do. at 10%@11%c, and common at from 8@10c, according to quality. he market closed dull within the above range of prices. COWS.

About 200 head sold this week at prices ranging from \$20@40. \$2(@60. Sheep.—The market is rather quiet and prices lowers about 4.6(0 head sold at from 7@7%;c 3 lb gross. The cattle on sale to-day are from the following

States:

Sta or fair to extra. P. Hathoway, 40 Western Steers, selling at from 11@ 12% for fair to extra.
Mooney & Smith, 169 Ohio Steers, selling at from 11@
18c for common to extra.
H. Chain, 60 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 8@ c for common quality. Shamberg. 30 Western Steers, selling at from 10@12c for Shamberg. 30 Western Steers, selling at from 10@12c for common to good.

B. Hood, SI Chester-county Steers, selling at from 9@12k for common to extra.

C. Airsman, 30 Lancaster-county Steers, selling at from 9@11½c for common to good.

B. Hamaker, 16 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 10@12c for common to extra.

Cows.—The arrivals and sales at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 200 headthis wees. The demand Drove Yard reach about 200 headthis wees. The demand Drove Yard reach about 200 headthis wees. The demand segood, and prices are well maintained. Springers are selling at from \$20.95, and Cow and Calf at \$25 up to \$50.95 head. Old poor Cows are telling at from \$16.91% head. THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue
Drove Yard reach about 4000 head this week. The
market is rather duil, and prices are lower, selling at
from 7@7%c, and extra at 7%c 78 h, gross.

from 7@7/c, and extra at 7%c \$ h, gross.

THE HOG MARKET.

The strivals and sales of Hogs at the Union, avenue, and Rising Sun Drove Yards reach about 1,730 head. The market is dull, and prices rather lower, ranging at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (0 the 100 hs, not.)

710 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (0 he 100 hs, not.)

720 head sold at Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crousg & Co., at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (0 head sold at Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crousg & Co., at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (1 hillips' & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips' & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips' & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (11 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (12 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{\text{ell}}\$ (13 hillips') & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from \$\pi\_{ New York Markets, Feb. 1. 388.016 84
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307.709 06
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42.219.693 21

modition of the set are a ra. Kye flour is inactive at \$5.50@5 60 for the range of fine and superfine.
Wheat is firm but less active: sales 75,000 bus at \$1.633
Wheat is firm but less active: sales 75,000 bus at \$1.633
1 58 for Chicago Spring: \$1 66@1.6 for Milwaukee Club.;
\$1.69@1.61 for Amber Milwaukee: \$1.640,1.69 for Winter
Red Western: \$1.70@1.78 for Amber Michigan, and \$1.65

Red Western; \$1.7001.5 to Amort Managea, and the for Amber Jersey.

For Amber Jersey.

Barley and Barley Malt are dull and unchanged.

Corn is a shade firmer with a fair demand; sales 36.005 to the state of the source of the state of the s erii.

New York Cotton Market—Feb. 1.

Very little business has been done to day, and we have only to note sales of 400,800 bales; prices are about tha same, and we still quote at \$20,81% for middings.

CAMPAIGNING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From an inspection of a report upon a plan for the organization of colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts, we glean statistics of more than usual two bundred and twenty colleges and universities in the United States, in addition to a number of schools for law, medicine, and theology. No other class of institutions bearing a common name differed more widely in the value of their pecuniary resources, and in the extent of their operations. If ent American colleges we shall see that the average number of professors is twenty-five, while the dred thousand dollars. The annual reports of these natitutions exhibit indubitable evidences of the in-

nuslly appropriated to organizing and filling up libraries and scientific museums, and yet these are far behind their prototypes in the Old World, or what every scientific man must recognize as com-plete collections of the objects to which they relate. Persons who are not familiar with the expenses be filled with amazement at what would seem the prodigality of spending the large sum of \$152,575 11 annually in one educational institution, and will be tion can want so much property. Yet, when we come to examine the expenditures in the different

We left Richland Valley about noon. A heavy rain had been falling all morning, and by spells in some essential element of power, upon which the success of the great educational establishment is partially depende leges, the first question that arises is whether it is

With respect to the sustaining of industrial coldesirable that they should be elevated to the highest possible educational standard, with the greatest range of scientific and practical subjects, within the cope of their teaching, in the class room; or whether they should be institutions of an inferior grade, with contracted limits to the variety and extent of the subjects taught in them. This question has already been settled in this State, by the action of the saw a chimney, built of mud and sticks, on fire, and State Legislature, in conjunction with the citizens of the State, in appropriating and subscribing money to found the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, upon a basis capable of being successfully carried out, only upon a large scale, with an effi-The following classification of students is proposed as best adapted to organization of an industrial col-

scientific studies. In the report to which this article has reference it is remarked that it is due to the twenty-three literary colleges in Pennsylvania to say that they made no effort to obstruct legislation, upon the bestowal of the income from the endowment fund upon the knowing, as they must have known, that the friends of this college had been mainly instrumental in get-ting the bill donating the land through Congress; and hence by courtesy, no less than by right, and according to the spirit of the bill, were entitled to the fund for the endowment of the State institution for which they produced it. It is further remarked that since this opinion was expressed a bill has been read in place, and referred to a committee, asking for one third of the land scrip for the Allegheny College, at Meadville. It is wished that the Legislature will not give encouragement to this, and the following are the reasons given: It is said that the fund will scarcely yield sufficient income to endow one industrial college properly; that two or more partially-endowed institutions will be unable to give that character and efficiency to industrial education, without which the whole system will fall into dis-grace; that the Agricultural College of Pennsyl-vania is a State institution; that the State has appropriated \$100,000, and the people of the State have donated nearly an equal sum, to bring it into existence; that it belongs to the State, and that its property is held in trust by a Board of Trustees elected by delegates from the county agricultual ocieties of the State; that all this property can only be made available for the purposes designed by it, with the aid of such an endowment as that secured in the land-scrip fund; that it was part of the plan of the friends of this college, when asking the Legislature to appropriate money to put up its

large buildings, to secure an endowment from this-source, and to this end they were, at the same time, laboring in Congress for the passage of the land-grant bill; that in view of their being the land grant bill; that in view of their being confident of securing an endowment from this source, they promised the Legislature, when asking for money to complete the college build-

In store and fer sale by MURPHY & ROUND, islab. When the same week along the beach in Scituate, Mass., and about three thousand barrels are gathered annually. It is worth, at first hands, from five to six dollars for sale by JAE. GARSTAIRS, Sole Agents.

Also, as involve of the same inst landing, excit.

BUSTAIRS WALBUT, and will GRANITE Street.

Also, as involve of the same inst landing, excit.

BUSTAIRS WALBUT, and will GRANITE Street.

Also, as involve of the same inst landing, excit.

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BUSTAIRS WALBUT, and will granite will be a walk will be

ghosts of plundered homes, and over a low range of hills, you descend into a basin of about ten acres, where there are some houses and many huts, quar

ings, not to ask the State for an endowment: that the friends of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania secured the passage of the land-grant bill by Congress; that a member of their Board of Trustees (then, as now, a prominent member of Congress) devoted almost an entire session in Congress to its passage; that other friends of the col-lege visited Washington several times for the same purpose, and that without their aid the bill would not have passed; that the Agricultural Gollege of Pennsylvania has no other endowment; that it has serious pecuniary embarrassments that will oblige it to fall back upon the State Legislature to secure an appropriation to meet, and that these embarrassments will be constantly recurring, if its managers are thus unjustly deprived of the endowment they have secured from Congress; that the Allegheny College, at Meadville, is not a State institution; that it is not under the control of the industrial classes of the State; that it does not belong to the State; it was not originated for industrial education, nor has it been devoted to it; its friends did nothing for the land grant bill in Congress; that at the time this bill originated they had not conceived the idea of buildings whose use I didn't know, clustered on the industrial education, and that even now their conception of the demand for such education is embraced in what a "professor of agricultural chemis" of all chairs, the hickory bottom, whilst his grown try, who will analyze soils," can do in their college. In conclusion, the report hopes that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will not encourage the claim. It

Nine yards of what we used to call ten cent delaines
says there are over twenty other institutions in the
they had paid forty-five cents for, and it was enough State with claims equally just. As regards the attention of this report to the pecuniary resources and educational character of the colleges and universities in the United States, the resources required to sustain agricultural and industrial colleges, the organization of industrial colleges, the means of scientific investigation, the course of instruction, etc., the compilation is full of interest, and such as will demand and receive the attention

in the mountain side and rifle works along up the side, and above were frowning embrasures. We inquired for dinner, but flour was out, and they locked the door of the sitting-room, where we

thought to warm ourselves, in our faces. So we started up the mountain through the gap, and down the other side, rough as a mountain side with protruding rocks, the horses picking their way between and over them, climbing like cats, up and down places a man could scarce pick his way, meeting teams whose drivers were doing unt of swearing sufficient to blast the Cumberland cliffs. One wagon was fast, and half of the team were hitched to the rear to pull it back. It was gold that made these wagons climb this way. We met but few trains going out, except the sutler's wagons. Uncle Sam is tiged of this expensive route. And I may remark here, that between Cumberland Gap and Crab Orchard dead horses and mules are never out of sight. War has ravaged the country, denuded the fields of their enclosures, and destroyed the dwellings; but in its train will follow gaunt famine and pestilence, for these dead bodies will poison the streams and and foul the air, so that death will be the fate of those who live there the next year. We struck Yellow Creek at the foot the mountain, and followed it as far as Baughman's, seven miles further-Wm. H. Baughman, Egg., enrolling officer of three districts, where we staid all night, having travelled thirty-three and a half miles.

ABOUT CUMBERLAND GAP-LIFE IN THE ROUGH.

Baughman's is seven miles this side of Cumberaugaman's is seven miles this side of Chimber-land Gap. A Dutch name, he said his father and mother had come from Pennsylvania when he was very young. A man of medium height, about fifty years old, dressed in blue Kentucky jeans, a coat cut in that peculiar nondescript, pointy-tailed style, with the waist half way up the back and the tail reaching about to his seat, his hair grizzled and a long bunch hanging over his forehead, and his head graced with a red woolen covering, like the pictures of Italian postilions; a small, keen gray eye, long, eagle beaked nose, [and when he laughed he showed a low of short, white, sound teeth, such as you always see with such a nose and such eyes, in a healthy, vigorous backwoodsman. Your mind easily reverted to such men as Daniel Boone. Active and spry as a cat, his conversation showed him a sharp, clear-headed man. His house was a collection of houses, as usual in this country. The main one, for his family, with its great stone chimney, where roared a fire of cord sticks, in which he said he burned a half cord of four feet sticks a day, during the late cold spell; another, detached, for a kitchen a third, where he lodged us during the night, with a

of all chairs, the hickory bottom, whilst his grown daughters, who had just come in, were showing the purchases they had made at a store lately opened. Nine yards of what we used to call ten cent delaines they had paid forty-five cents for, and it was enough for a dress, for they said they never wore hoops. We were as much interested in the display as the whole family gathered around.

Taking a seat by the corner of the fireplace, a warm, cozy place, except that a hole made in the mud filling between the logs bothered me with its too fresh sir, which I remedied by sticking my felt hat into it. The old man observing it, said the hole had been made to watch the rebels coming down the road, as it commanded the road away beyond the point of the hill, and gave him time to "git," as he termed it. He was a Union man; was guide in many an expedition, and always on the qui vive to get away when the rebels were about. He was a noted object of pursuit, and his continued safety he owed to his own watchfulness: he fact that the

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January 5.
February 2.
March 2.
April 6.
May 4.
June 1.
July 6.
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Sept. 5.
October 5.
November 2.
Decem'r 7.
January 2, 1804.
Febry 1.