THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

OCTOBER 21, 1861.	OCTOBER 21, 1862.
6 A.M.....19 M.....3 P.M.	6 A.M.....12 M.....3 P.M.
45.....56.....67	43¼.....62.....65
WIND.	WIND.
N by E...NNE.....NNE.	SE by S...SSE.....S.

The Fair at Norristown.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

The second annual exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society began yesterday at Norristown, and will continue to-day and to-morrow. Notwithstanding the fact that the war has almost monopolized the inventive genius of our people for more than a year past, the display, if we may judge from the articles on exhibition yesterday, will equal in interest that of any former year, while the attendance seems to have suffered but little diminution. If so many patent ploughs, cider presses, corn-mills, and reapers have not been entered as would have been in a time of peace, the increased interest amply compensates for this deficiency, and, altogether, the efforts of the society to make a creditable exhibition have been attended with encouraging success. There were at least one thousand persons on the ground yesterday, and the avenues leading thither were constantly thronged with visitors. A large delegation of the yeomanry of adjoining counties was present, and this city likewise contributed a generous quota.

HOW THE GROUND LIES.

The Fair ground, which is several acres in extent, is quadrilateral shaped, and, though level in itself, is situated on the summit of an easy elevation, which is sufficiently high to afford a fine view of Norristown and the country for miles around, but not inconvenient of access on that account, even to an asthmatic person. It is about a mile and a quarter to the northwest of the town, and may be reached via a well-made road in stages. The race course is not laid out so as to embrace the centre of the quadrilateral, but is placed to the right side. It is well shaded, and was in first-rate condition. For the convenience of spectators who have a penchant for witnessing trials of speed, platforms have been erected at various points on the circumference of the ring, sufficient to seat at least five hundred persons. The judges' stand is almost opposite the entrance gate, and is imposingly whitewashed.

The main exhibition hall is a handsome two-story frame building, in the shape of a T square, surrounded with a pretty gothic cupola, and is about the only consistory feature of the show visible to the outsiders. Being the largest building on the ground, and the hand somest within, of course all the interest centres here, except when a trot is "in the full tide of successful experiment," or the band happens to be tooting. This latter occurrence happens in a little pagoda, at irregular intervals of the day, and gives a zest to the entertainment, an idea of which cannot be conveyed in words.

Occupying the four sides of the quadrilateral are the stalls for the live stock, and for the reception of private vehicles. Several hundred of the latter were within the enclosure by 10 A. M. The only remaining buildings on the ground worthy of special notice are the oyster-soup and gingerbread booths, which are managed with tact and *élan*, and "reflect credit on all concerned."

THE MAIN EXHIBITION HALL.

Although thronged all the morning, this apartment was hardly in full blast until afternoon. Many of the exhibitors have been latish in the cities, and as a matter of course, the pickles, and fruits and artificial flowers, and bed-quilts, did not arrive until the last moment, with a few memorable exceptions. The beauty of the display, however, was an ample atonement for this. The centre of the apartment was devoted to the sewing machines, the music of whose clicking blended strangely and not inharmoniously with the brazen notes of the band, and the soft tones of the pianos, which were placed at the right of the room as you entered. To the left two rows of tables were arranged for the fancy needle-work of the ladies. Being crowned with pure white paper, the charm of the floricultural display was thus heightened by contrast.

THE FINE ARTS.

We were astonished at the many instances of proficiency in the fine arts manifested in every portion of the hall. If this progress should continue, in the course of ten years an agricultural exhibition will be simply a vast assortment of wax work and knitting. The millenium—like the "three hundred thousand more" who are quaking at the thought of a draft—is evidently "coming." A series of well-executed lead-pencil sketches, embracing fruit pieces—castles shockingly out of repair, etc., were contributed by a pupil of Oak-street School. It is much to be deplored, though, that the fatality of being struck by lightning is so prevalent among sketch-book castles; the result is that we are most good over the ruins of Industry. We have to thank the "dessins" of Paris for much of this dreadful state of affairs.

Another piece of female handicraft and patience, equally well executed, was a table-mat stitched in zephyr, bearing date "Chestnut Hill, 1836," with the following lines:

Life's an emblem of the flower,
That buds and blossoms in an hour;
'Tis subject to the same decay,
For time and death sweep both away.

A solemn truth, which thus enunciated from the Past, seemed to have gathered impressiveness with the lapse of years; for now, tinged with the yellowness of time, it was more a sermon than a relic, or mere work of art.

The oriental paintings in this vicinity were brilliant enough to have caught the most listless eye, supposing there could be such an eye amid the attractions of the place; but to some perhaps the over-fastidious ample their gaudy coloring is rather an objection. In our opinion, they are executed with unusual neatness and good taste. Both of these qualities were likewise manifest in a piece of zephyr work by a lady of Conshohocken, whose name we have forgotten.

In the southwest corner of the room, was a handsome collection of oil paintings, plain photographs, photographs in oil, and water colors, and *carte de visite*. Among the recognizable faces in the group we noticed that of William B. Mann, our recorder of deeds.

Among the faces we did not recognize, was one of a handsome girl, with rather a low-necked dress, who was thoroughly enveloped in cloth, but appeared unusually serene under such extraordinary circumstances. By the way, this ambition to get "up into the clouds" appears never to seize mankind (and womankind) with so much force as when they enter a photograph gallery, to have their counterfeit presentment limned forth. Nine tenths of them could not be persuaded into a *real* aeronautic expedition for their lives.

TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

Among the most interesting and prominent features of the room were two fine guns, belonging to the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment, which had passed through the storm of Antietam. They were suspended from the rafters of the ceiling. Both of them have a biography of their own. The larger one was the first captured from the rebel works at Newbern. At Antietam, as it was being borne ahead, it caught in the branches of a tree, and was torn from the staff. The color sergeant at once seized it, wrapped it around the staff, and, rearing it high, gave a spring forward, amid the cheers of the men and the whistling of the rebel bullets, and, most singularly, he escaped without a scratch. The flag itself is pretty well cut up into fringe and tatters, but the staff, a regulation flag, was the second one to cross the stone bridge, at Antietam. Altogether, it presents a *deshabille* aspect, and the staff, which is broken in two places, is bandaged up tenderly.

Among the other insignia of war on exhibition are a choice collection of Minnie bullets, contributed by the rebel hordes, during the engagement above alluded to. Although of deadly character, they are in keeping with the bright flowers and the living treasures from nature's conservatory, or with the prevailing gaiety of the assemblage, they were quite as much the "cynosure of neighboring eyes" as the more charming perfumes or mignonettes in view. To make the lot complete, the fragment of a Hotchkiss shell, and three fearfully shattered Secesh muskets were added. One of them was marked "Springfield, 1844" and another had a representation of the British crown engraved on the lock—a purely gentlemanly touch upon them with the air of a connoisseur, and after fingering the lock, and deliberating with himself a few moments, said interpretively: "It appears they be discharged again." "Hadn't they better be paroled then, mister?" suggested a bystander promptly. Many harmless little episodes like this occurred during the day, but as they have no connection with the practical portions of agriculture or mechanics, it is needless to repeat them all.

AGRICULTURAL.

Nothing particularly new in this department. We recognize the mammoth beets and pumpkins as old acquaintances; and regret to have to record that a lady, with a scarlet shawl, passed before our eyes at least, and, after gazing on it with covetous affection for an instant, exclaimed, "the dear creature!" This fact shows the terrible results which may follow confirmed habits of personification. The following varieties of white potatoes were on exhibition, as we learned from the same lady, who pronounced them "luscious," and read their names aloud: Copper-mine potatoes, 265 bushels to the acre; Garnet Chili 275 bushels to the acre; peach blows, 250 to the acre. There were some decent-looking specimens of white oats, white rye, and red wheat perceptible; but a cement man sharing the same table managed to attract all the floating attention to his owedywares, to the detriment of the cereals.

The agricultural feature of the display was not fairly arranged at the time of our visit, but we shall have more to say of it to-morrow. Yesterday was more properly a preparatory day, and the exhibition proper will commence this morning, when the grand trial of speed comes off.

HYDRAULICS.

In the hydraulic department were models of "Grant's over-shot wheel," and an improved turcine wheel, which deserve notice. The former is constructed on a scale of one and a half inches to the foot. The wheel is twenty-five and a half inches in diameter, and nine inches wide. It is furnished with forty-five buckets, three-quarters of an inch deep, of which twenty-one are filled, when in motion, holding six pounds of water. Actual experiments determine that these twenty-one buckets will not be more than five-eighths full when in ordinary motion. A wheel built on the model has ground one barrel of flour per hour, with four cubic feet of water per second, under a head of 3 26 feet, which a head and fall of nineteen feet. The maximum power secured by this wheel is 721 per cent., which is believed to exceed that of any over-shot wheel ever before constructed. The advantage gained consists in having the buckets made wide but shallow, so that the force of the water being at the greatest possible distance from the centre of the wheel is economized more fully than it could otherwise be.

But turbine wheels are sweeping all before them, and we have seen a model of an improved one, just invented, which, it is promised, can be made to economize twice the power now obtained by those now in use; and as our turbines at Fairmount eclipse even the over-shot above described, the gain will be enormous, and the inventor (whose name we did not hear) may begin to congratulate himself, in advance, or a snug little fortune. In the wheel he has devised, the *direct action* and *reaction* of the water are combined, and it is expected that the power resulting will be between 80 and 90 per cent., while it has this other important advantage, that it can be attached directly to the flume. The past hydraulic year has not been barren, if these improvements can be brought about.

The National Tax Law—Important Decisions.—The following reply in answer to an inquiry by Horace J. Smith, of this city, has been received relative to the shipment of petroleum to foreign ports:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue, Oct. 18, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th is at hand. A certificate of the custom house officer that the oil has been shipped, and that the vessel has actually sailed for a foreign port, will be satisfactory for the present to authorize the collector of the district to cancel the bonds given for the same. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

The following decisions relative to the tax law have also been made by the Commissioner:

The phrase "where located," in section 6 of the excise law, is understood to refer to the subjects of taxation mentioned in that section. In all cases goods, wares, and merchandise are to be assessed in the district or division where such goods, wares, or merchandise are produced or manufactured.

The authority given to the assessor in section 11 should be exercised by the assessor only. It is possible that an assistant may make the entry spoken of in that section; but, unless an exigency arises, I prefer to limit the power to the assessor himself.

The license to a wholesale dealer in liquors contains no authority for the sale of liquors at retail, nor does a license to sell liquors at retail authorize the licensee to deal in any other kind of merchandise.

Persons engaged in printing or dyeing cloths are required to take license as manufacturers; but whenever the tax has been previously paid on the plain fabric, the printer or dyer will be assessed only for the increased value of such cloths.

The tax on the gross receipts of railroads for passengers will be assessed by the assistant assessor.

It is not necessary for the assistant assessor to leave with the person assessed a certified copy of the return made to the collector. The lists are open for inspection for the period of fifteen days, for the express purpose of enabling parties interested to obtain the necessary information.

A manufacturer who sells his wares at any place except upon the premises where manufactured, must take license as a dealer.

Lighters and steam tow-boats are not subject to taxation under the excise law.

Persons engaged in the business of grinding salt and rice are not manufacturers within the meaning of the law.

A peddler is defined to be a person who gains his livelihood by travelling from place to place, selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation is to sell goods while travelling from place to place.

Diamonds and emeralds are taxable as manufactures, and persons engaged in cutting and preparing these precious stones are manufacturers.

Carriages, yachts, billiard tables, and plate kept for private use, are taxable, and the tax must be paid in the district where the owner resides.

The Commissioner is of the opinion that it was the intention of Congress, by the proviso to the seventy fifth section, to exempt the material used in the manufacture of silverware from taxation. Collectors are instructed, therefore, to assess the manufacturer in the value of the ware over the value of the bullion used in the manufacture.

The Turf—Suffolk Park—Fall Meeting—Running Races.—Probably no amusement has been more maligned, or associated in the minds our of good folk with more of evil, than racing. They look upon it as necessarily involving every species of dissipation, extravagance, and crime, and in support of their opinion point out that class of men who always *invest* a race course rather for the benefit of the surroundings than for any passion of the sport itself. It is unfair thus to make a few men, unrecognized by legitimate turfmen themselves, represent a class into whose ranks they drag their loathsome habits. There are gentlemen of the turf who have invested thousands of dollars in horses, and with no other purpose than the improvement of the animal they love so well. The pride of such men in their undertaking is surely a sufficient guarantee that they are not actuated by the motives so generally attributed to them.

It was in this humor of the public that Mr. Cassady last spring first tried as an experiment what he had so long ardently wished and worked for. That experiment proved a success. People who never witnessed racing before attended these, and, fascinated by the really glorious sport, began to view what they had always thought an enormity of crime as a delightful, innocent, and exciting sport. Less understood, and probably less popular, with us than trotting races, they are certainly more picturesque and animated, and evince to a greater degree the speed, bottom, and perfect condition to which the noble animal can be brought. Mr. Cassady is again among us, and with his usual energy and good taste, has assembled some of the best horses in the United States to contend for the most liberal purse. Yesterday was the first day and that of the grand two-mile race, for which were entered four of the greatest horses on the turf, representatives, respectively, of Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and Kentucky.

Of "Blackbird," the Philadelphia delegate, it was claimed that he had never been beaten, and was in every respect a formidable competitor against the field in which he was entered. "Idlewild," the fleet, enduring "Idlewild," was deservedly esteemed, for even to Philadelphians she has evinced her rare powers, and was the crack horse at the spring meeting. "Avalanche" and "Wagram" were both winners at the spring meeting, and by their performances indicated that they were worthy opponents of the other two.

The day dawned clear and cool, and was in every respect well suited for the sport. Notwithstanding the unfavorable time for amusements of this kind, there were over two thousand persons in the inclosure before three o'clock. The arrangements on the grounds were similar to those in the spring. Mr. Cassady in fact, retaining his lease of the grounds until the present time. On the ground an unusual number of goods were sold, in which "Idlewild" had the call. "Blackbird" second, "Avalanche" third, and "Wagram" was least esteemed.

The horses were thus handicapped: "Idlewild" carried 111 pounds, "Wagram" and "Avalanche" each 104 pounds, and "Blackbird," who is but three years old, carried but 90 pounds. The judges having been appointed, the horses were brought out. "Blackbird," the strange, claimed most attention. He is a beautifully glossy black colt, superbly made, and evidences much of the spirit of the high-mettled racer. The other horses were also in excellent condition, and had hosts of friends. After the usual preparatory delays, the summons of "Riders to the stand" brought the boy-riders, fancifully arrayed, to the judges' stand, there to be instructed how they must not ride. "Black bird" won the pole, "Wagram" second, "Avalanche" third, and "Idlewild" outside. After much maneuvring, caused by the endeavors of the starters to give their horses the "send-off," the drum was tapped, and away they sped in the

RACE.

At the start "Blackbird," who would not be held, sprung to the lead, "Avalanche" second, "Wagram" third, and "Idlewild" a badly-started fourth. At the turn she *pulled for* and passed "Wagram" and "Avalanche," and was closely pursuing "Blackbird" at the quarter pole. It was now a waiting race with the jockeys riding under instructions were pulling hard. They struggled apart at this gait, and were all about an equal distance apart at the half mile pole. Down the back stretch the leaders flashed, and as they swung on the finish of the first mile, had got well together. The gait had now increased, and "Wagram" coming up forced "Avalanche" to a fourth place, whilst he pursued "Idlewild." Just before reaching the stand, "Idlewild" was given head and sped by "Blackbird," and led to the turn on the second mile five lengths. In this way they passed successively the quarter, the half-mile poles, "Wagram" third, and "Avalanche" in the rear. On the back stretch "Blackbird" was taken by hand and pulled to the fourth place, "Wagram" assuming a second, and "Avalanche" a third position. In this way, at a killing pace, they swept down the stretch and entered the home turn into the third mile. At quarter pole "Blackbird" was pulled for the finish, and brilliantly did he wake. Away he flew by "Avalanche" and subsequently "Wagram," and at a furious gait drew to "Idlewild." Patiently the rider of the latter waited his approach, and they had got to the third quarter pole ere the struggle began. Down they thundered, but unchanged in position, and, finding he had pulled too leisurely the heat against the fleet mare, the rider of "Blackbird" pulled up and surrendered the heat to the gallant "Idlewild" in 5 45, "Avalanche" third, and "Wagram" pulled back to a fourth place. Though "Idlewild's" performance had not delighted the universal favorite, there was a murmur of admiration followed the gallant three year old that had so closely contested with her the heat, and, if she won the heat, it was from the most gallant opponent with whom she has yet been pitted. After the expiration of the time allowed for rubbing and cooling, the horses were again summoned, and after the same manœuvring as in the previous heat, were speeding away in the

SECOND.—"Blackbird" again led the flock, "Avalanche" second, "Wagram" third, and "Idlewild" fourth. Again were the *waiting* tactics assumed, and an easy pace they, in their relative positions, passed the quarter-pole. Down the back stretch the race would be different from the previous one, and the work would be harder, for "Idlewild" at this early stage was pulled by "Wagram" and "Avalanche," and set down in a second position to "Blackbird." All down the back stretch, by the third quarter-pole, and down the home stretch, they maintained their positions. At the stand, as before, the rider of "Idlewild" tried to dart ahead, but in this manœuvre she was less successful than a similar effort had been in the previous heat. "Blackbird" kept close in company, and as one horse they performed the first half of the second mile. Here "Idlewild" contrived to throw his opponent off, and got a lapped lead of two lengths. In this way they entered on the third mile. Here, again, "Blackbird" made an effort for the lead, and so well attempted was it, that but a half length separated him from "Idlewild" at the quarter pole. Down they thundered under whip and spur, but all persuasions failed to change their positions. "Idlewild" arriving in gallant style by a length over "Blackbird," "Avalanche" third, and "Wagram" fourth. This ended one of the most beautiful races it has been our province to record, and "Idlewild" has added another laurel to her wreath, by defeating the best opponent she ever had.

SUMMARY.

Capt. Moore enters Idlewild, by Lexington.....1 1
J. J. W Walton enters Blackbird, by Imp Albion. 2 2
Col. Morris enters Avalanche, by Revenue.....3 3
—Wagram, by Imp York-hire.....4 4

Matters in the Prize Market.—Notwithstanding the complaints of delays in the adjudication of prize cases in this district, the present position of affairs appears very creditable in view of the labors and investigation required on the part of the officers of the law. The proceedings necessary as the basis of decisions in Admiralty have been very voluminous, the records abounding in points of extreme legal nicety. The prompt hearing of a prize case, and the speedy condemnation and sale of captured property, is not—the end all and be all, for unless a corresponding activity is displayed in the culmination of proceedings for a final decree of distribution, the naval captors are no nearer the possession of their prize money. This final decree is a judicial determination of the vessels entitled to share in the proceeds of the prize, and the amount to which they are entitled being based upon the evidence in the case.

The hearing of these cases frequently occupies the attention of this District Court, to the exclusion of almost all other business, for several weeks. Since the commencement of the rebellion about seventy-five prizes have been brought to this port. In some fifty of these cases the money arising from the proceeds of the sale of prizes, has been, or is being, forwarded to the authorities at Washington for distribution. In those of a peculiar nature, where the owners are neutrals, a year and one day must elapse before the proceedings are instituted, in order to allow full opportunity for such owners to appear and claim their property. Judge Cadwalader has held, however, that where the vessel was actually engaged in a violation of the blockade, the privilege of an extension of time preparatory to the commencement of proceedings would not be allowed.

The list of prize sales at this port does not present a very formidable array of figures in point of value. The most valuable vessels are generally sent to New York by their captors, these consigned to this port being mostly schooners valued (with cargoes) at from one to ten thousand dollars. In no case has a sale taken place in which something was not obtained from the proceeds for distribution. It is estimated that an aggregate of $350,000 has been realized from these sales, the greater portion of which is now ready for distribution by the Navy Department at Washington.

The following is a partial list of prize vessels condemned and sold at this port, with the values obtained:

Ship Amelia and cargo	$14,789 52
Schooner Geo. C. Baker and part cargo	1,127 81
Schooner Ocean Wave and cargo	2,843 91
Schooner Harriet Ryan and cargo	821 66
Schooner San Juan and cargo	1,555 95
Schooner Speite and cargo	8,379 08
Cargo of the Mabel	4,326 85
Schooner E. Waterman and cargo	5,067 52
Schooner British Queen and cargo	989 52
Schooner Dixie and cargo	28,048 82
Schooner Grande Duchess and cargo	13,253 77
Schooner Wave and cargo	4,141 63
Schooner Active, vessel only	339 72
Steamer Cumbria and part of cargo	61,319 59
Schooner Providence and cargo	131 04
Schooner Rebecca and cargo	925 26
Schooner La Unolla and cargo	1,411 42
Schooner Cora and cargo	88 15
Schooner Reynolds and cargo	5,932 25
Schooner Sarah and cargo	19,398 42
Schooner Calalina and cargo	4,970 19
Schooner Morning Star and cargo	458 02
	$183,501 49

Previously paid:

Bark Mesaco, vessel only	$8,024 67
Ship General Parkhill and cargo	7,188 76
	$195,714 83

In addition to the above, the Bermuda and cargo, the iron gunboat Lodona, and the steamer Florida, have been sold.

The prizes captured recently have been mainly taken in the vicinity of Charleston and Mobile, at which points the greatest vigilance is exercised by our national cruisers.

The Board of United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamships and Steamboats.—This Board continued their session yesterday at the Continental. The Board received an invitation from Henry Hoover, Esq., United States naval constructor, to visit the navy yard, which was accepted. The Board is still progressing with the reception of reports from their local boards, which are in every port, and when all of these are received, the committee upon the annual report will prepare a general and statistical report, with tabular statements of all the steamships and steamboats, their size, tonnage, amount and quality of steam power, &c., &c. Since this Board was organized full four-fifths of the lives and property imperilled on the ocean have been saved.

The business of the Convention is of a very important character. Their official report, which will be ready in a few days, will, among other things, state the number of steamboats to which certificates of inspection have been granted; amount of tonnage of steamers inspected; number of boilers found defective on inspection or examination; number of boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure; number of steam-pipes that have given way under hydrostatic pressure; number of boilers condemned from further use; number of steamers refused inspectors' certificates; number of investigations by local board for violations of the law; number of cases reported by local board for violations of the law; number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board; number of pilots that have received original license since last report; number of pilots that have received renewal of license; number of pilots that have been refused license; number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked; number of engineers and assistants that have received original license; number of engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license; number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked; number of explosions or accidental escape of steam by which life has been lost; number of passengers lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam; number of crew lost by explosion or the accidental escape of steam; number of accidents by fire when under way; number of crew lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by; number of passengers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by; number of accidents by collision; number of crew lost by collision; number of passengers lost by collision; number of accidents by snags; number of crew lost by snags; number of passengers lost by snags; number of steamers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by; number of steamers wrecked or foundered; number of lives saved, by means of life-saving apparatus as required by law; number of passengers carried by steamers; amount of property lost by explosion; amount of property lost by fire; amount lost by collision; amount of property lost by snags; amount of property lost by wreck or founder; number of steamers gone out of service; number of steamers sunk by ice; number of accidents to inspected steamers caused by vessels not under the law of 1852; number of lives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law; number of crew lost by fire while under way; number of passengers lost by fire whilst under way.

Thanks to the Cooper Refreshment Saloon.—Col. D. M. Martin, of the 1331 Regiment of New York State Volunteers, returns thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia for the generous hospitality extended to his regiment while passing through the city at the Union and Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloons.

Fall of Real Estate, Stocks, &c.—Messrs. M Thomas & Sons sold at the Philadelphia Exchange yesterday noon the following stocks and real estate:

500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company	$1 10	$550 00
500 do. do. do.	115	575 00
500 do. do. do.	1 30	650 00
571 do. do. do.	1 60	865 50
2 do. Ocean Steam Navigation Co	50.00	100 00
1 do. Philadelphia Steamship Dock Co		5 00
15 do. Westmoreland Coal Co	$12	180 00
50 do. do. do.	15	600 00
10 do. Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co	$5	50 00
100 do. New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad Co	$1	100 00
2 do. Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Towboat Co	$155	310 00
5 do. American Academy of Music		175 00
1 do. Mercantile Library Co		9 00

$30 scrip Union Mutual Insurance Co., 25 per cent.

Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1428 North Seventh street, $3 650.

Frame dwelling, Contes street, between Budd and Second streets 15 feet front—$1,010.

Four-story brick store, dwelling, and stable, Market street, east of Seventeenth, 29 feet front. Subject to a ground rent of $2,633 32, $6,700—$8,733.

Residence No 1919 Green street, west of Nineteenth. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $300, $2,800—$2,800.

Three two-story brick dwellings, Federal street, between Second street and Jefferson avenue. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $50—$1 050.

An irredeemable ground rent of $64 a year, secured on a lot of ground, Lombard street, west of Tenth—$1,160.

Valuable coal lands, known as the "Valentine Grobst Tract," Northumberland county, Pennsylvania—$3,250.

Valuable coal lands, known as the "Robert Campbell Tract," Northumberland county, Pennsylvania—$1,600.

Valuable lot of land, 24 acres, formerly Passyunk now First ward. Subject to a mortgage, now on the property, of $16 000. $2 500—$18,500.

Residence on the west corner of Thirteenth and Arch streets. Subject to a mortgage of $10,000. $735—$10 735

Valuable sugar refinery, &c., of Messrs. Eastwick Brothers, 223 Vine street. Subject to a mortgage of $20,000, $47 200—$67 200.

The Attendance at our Colleges.—The educational season may now be said to have fairly started. Advertisements of schools and seminaries, public and private, day and boarding, are growing few and far between, and both teachers and pupils have generally well provided for. Colleges and universities are more prosperous than could be expected at the present time under our present national circumstances. The lists of matriculants are daily being increased, and the average attendance at present is a warrant for believing that throughout the session the classes will not be slim. The attendance at the University and Jefferson Medical College is equally as good, if not better, than at the same time last year. The demand for physicians will, no doubt, still more increase the number of matriculants. The students from the North, this year, are strongly represented, while a few from Southern States are also present. In the college classes, the present number of matriculants for the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, we see there are about 21 from Pennsylvania, 6 from Ohio, 5 from Massachusetts, and 4 from New York; and that most of the States between the Atlantic and New Hampshire, Maryland, and Iowa, have at least one representative. The Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia is a reorganization of the American College of Medicine; and, according to a recent legislative enactment to its charter, assumed its present title. The attendance at the Homeopathic and the other colleges is also fair, and the rolls do not exhibit in the least any falling off from last year. The medical students at other cities have not yet all arrived in town, although the regular course of lectures have been in progress for several days.

The 118th Pennsylvania Regiment.—The 118th Regiment P. V. (Corn Exchange) continues encamped at Sharpsburg, Md. The ranks, we are informed, are considerably thinned by hard and efficient service, yet the men are said to be as anxious for fight as if they were fresh and strong. The State colors were presented to the regiment a few days ago by Thomas, Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania. The presentation ceremony took place in the presence of Major General Porter and staff, Brigadier General Reynolds and staff, Brigadier General Humphreys, and others, and was of a most impressive character. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow square in front of the headquarters of Brigadier General Burns, who received the flag in an appropriate speech, which was followed also by one from Lieut. Colonel Jones, of the regiment. The presence of so many of the principal officers of the division was regarded as a just compliment to the bravery and heroism of the regiment, which has already earned a fame that is wide-spread in the army.

Improvements.—There is no section of the city where so much building is progressing as in the southwestern part. In the vicinity of the Baltimore depot, Broad and Washington streets, many rows of neat and substantial dwellings have been erected, and particularly those fronting on Broad street, are of the most elegant description. Besides these, there are several large factories going up west of Broad street. On the corner of Twentieth and Washington streets, a large factory for the manufacture of arms is being erected. It is 40 by 150 and three-stories high, and will be finished in the most substantial manner. In the vicinity of Twenty-fifth and Christian, a large number of houses are being erected. The ground in this section is being more valuable each day.

The Episcopal Hospital.—Donations for the sick and wounded soldiers have been received as follows, at the Protestant Episcopal Hospital: Geo. Bright, Esq., 50 bushels of potatoes; Mrs. Lukens, Jenkintown, a quantity of apples and cabbages; through the Rev. Mr. Washburne, Portsville, from the miners in that district. 160 tons of coal; the Ladies' Aid Society of Mount Hope Park, a large quantity of wine, brandy, and hospital stores; Miss Griffin, 9 pairs of stockings; Miss Palmer, 12 pairs of drawers and periodicals; a friend, Norristown, 1 bottle of cherries. I do. catsup, and 3 do. preserves; the pupils of Carroll street school, 1 box containing lint.

Serenaded.—A party of citizens accompanied by Birgfield's fine band, on Monday night serenaded Hon. Charles O'Neill, of the Second, and Hon. L. Myers, of the Third Congressional district, at their residences. The party also serenaded Senator Jacob E. Ridgway and Assemblyman Kern, of the Eighth Legislative district, together with Sheriff Thompson. The party were handsomely entertained at several places, and the occasion was one of unusual pleasure to the participants.

Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Congressman elect of the Fifth district, was also serenaded at his residence, Chestnut Hill.

Don't Like the Draft.—We are informed that within the past two days, upwards of one hundred men have left this city for other parts of the State, have, in consequence of receiving notice that they had been drafted, repaired to this city and enlisted as volunteers in old regiments. By this means, the quota of Philadelphia is rapidly filling up, and should the men from the surrounding counties continue to resort to the city, there will be no draft here whatever. It should be remembered that three drafted soldiers are as readily received as others, and that they get the full city and Government bounties. Therefore, let them come in time.

Opening of a New Hospital.—The new hospital, at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, for the sick and wounded soldiers, is now ready for the reception of patients, and will be formally opened for this purpose on Thursday morning, under the auspices of Weaver Post, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at half past three o'clock. A large and beautiful flag, presented to the association of ladies, by Messrs. Evans & Hassall, will be raised on the occasion, and patriotic dresses will be made by Rev. Messrs. Stevens, Benson, and Willis. Several patriotic odes will be sung by the Green-street choir.

Held to Answer.—Yesterday afternoon, Jonathan H. Harley had a final hearing before Police Magistrate Beitler on the charge of robbing the store of Tilgee & Co., North Third street, of silk-plushes to the value of $5,000. The prisoner was fully committed to stand trial in the District court. Messrs. Friedlander, the pawnbrokers who purchased a portion of the goods, were also held to answer the charge of taking in pawn stolen property.

Ladies' Fair for the Hospitals.—An adjourned meeting of the ladies of Philadelphia will be held at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, this afternoon, at three o'clock, to make arrangements for holding a grand fair, in behalf of the soldiers' hospitals of our city. All interested in the sick and wounded soldiers are invited to attend, as only the hospitals represented will share in the proceeds.

Examination for Assistant Surgeons.—The Board of Medical Examiners, sitting in this city, have reported favorably upon the following-named candidates: Dr. O. O. Lee, Dr. John Houlans, Jr., Dr. John Brock. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Alexandre, U. S. N., has been examined for promotion, and approved of.

Useful Invention.—A new and useful invention has recently been brought before the public in the shape of a magic postage currency porte-monnaie. The article is neat and genuine. The parties are inmates of the Almshouse, and on Saturday had an altercation, during which McCombs is alleged to have cut Johnson in the side. The wound is not dangerous. The accused was committed to answer.

Russell Light Cavalry.—A few more men are yet wanted to complete this fine organization now in camp at Harrisburg. A recruiting office has been opened at the S. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, where volunteers will be at once mustered in and receive all the bounties.

Arrested.—Levi Holmes was arrested at Fifth and Bedford streets, on Monday evening, and taken before Alderman Moore, upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He is alleged to have collected money at several places upon different pleas. Holmes was committed to answer at court.

The City Bounty Fund.—The secretary of the fund appropriated by the city for the encouragement of enlistments has up to this date issued 7,316 warrants, or expended about $300,000, leaving still a balance of $200,000 out of the $500,000 originally appropriated.

Appointed Paymaster.—Jas. Harper, Esq., of the Thirteenth ward, has, through the recommendation of the Hon. Wm D. Kelley, been appointed a paymaster in the army. Mr. Harper was a deputy under Sheriff Kern's administration.

Railroad Accident.—A man named John Dollard was run over yesterday by one of the cars of the Manayunk passenger railroad, and had his leg badly fractured. He was taken to his home at the falls of Schuylkill.

An Interesting Sketch.—An interesting sketch of the general hospital, U. S. A., at West Philadelphia, has been published, in a neat pamphlet form, by Rev. Bath. West, D. D., one of the chaplains, copies of which can be had at the hospital.

Fire.—A fire occurred at the foundry of Messrs. Mathews & Moore, at Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, about noon yesterday, during which the roof of one of the workshops was damaged. The loss is trifling.

An Accident at Fairmount.—On Saturday Samuel Fox, Jr., despatcher of cars for the Race and Vine-street road at the depot at Fairmount, was caught between two cars. One of his hands and wrists was badly crushed and an arm broken.

Convalescents.—Last night, 200 convalescent soldiers from the West Philadelphia Army Hospital left the depot at Broad and Prime streets, to rejoin their regiments.

The Arsenal.—There are about eight hundred and seventy-five men now employed at the Philadelphia arsenal, in various capacities. Before the war there were seldom more than one hundred men.

Deaths at the Army Hospitals.—The only death reported yesterday was that of Martin Kelley, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, at the Fifth-street Hospital.

Marine Accident.—The schooner Selena Helen, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, sprung a leak, on Sunday night last, and sunk off Harwick, Cape Cod.

New Directory for 1863.—Mr. McElroy is about commencing operations preparatory to publishing his new directory for 1863.

Heavy Frost.—The city and vicinity was visited by a heavy frost on Monday night, which destroyed what few flowers remained in bloom.

Personal.—Dr. James Moore, of this city, has been appointed assistant surgeon to a new cavalry regiment, now at Camp Curtin.

The Criminal Court.—Yesterday the Quarter Sessions was engaged in the trial of trifling assault and battery cases.

Expenditures for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers.—During the past two weeks there have been expended for the relief of the families of volunteers the sum of $27,531 50. The money was distributed among the different wards as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
1		11	
2	$6,465 50	12	
3		14	$500 00
4		15	
5	2,561 75	16	
6		17	
7	1,612 00	20	
8		18	450 25
9	560 50	15	1,689 00
10	1,122 00	19	1,975 75
		21	
		22	2,556 75
		23	
		24	1,008 00

The sum total expended since the war has been $875 578 31.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
ALGERNON S. ROBERTS,
CHAS. RICHARDSON,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Northampton, Morse.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Lancaster, Decan.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Wyoming, Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Fortunia, Jones.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes.....Portspain, soon
Brig Isandora, Hussey.....Portspain, soon
Brig Amazone, Rogemann.....Buenos, soon
Brig Caroline, Hatfier.....Pernambuco, soon
Schr Isaac Morse, Parsons.....Sanadoes, soon
Schr Smithsonian, Davis.....Buenos Ayres, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1862.

SUN RISES.....6 19—SUN SETS.....5 10
HIGH WATER.....1 17

ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.
Schr Wm S Baker, Hamilton, from Malaga Sept 13, and Gibraltar 17th, with mdse, to Wm Draper.
Schr Mary Natt, Smith, 4 days from New London, with oil to captain.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, 8 days from Portland, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Kate Carlton, Dix, 10 days from Cam