THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

OCTOBER 24, 1861.	OCTOBER 24, 1862.
6 A.M.....12 M.....3 P.M.	6 A.M.....12 M.....3 P.M.
42.....53.....54	41.....59.....61
WIND.	WIND.
SW.....W.....W.	NE by E.....S.....SSE.

VEGETARIANISM; WITH A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE REV. WM. METCALFE, OF THE BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—It has been said that the terms *vegetarianism* and *dietetics* are somewhat equivalent in meaning. The former is derived from Latin and Greek words, signifying to be of vigor, to come to the perfection of growth or strength. Vegetarianism has been defined to be the "art and science which teaches man to cull, dispose, and modify for food these products of the vegetable kingdom only which are best adapted to produce and sustain a sound mind and a sound body." Fruits, roots, herbs, grain, grass, seeds, nuts, &c., are included in its diet. Eminent men have thought and declared that a strictly vegetable diet, properly and well selected, lies at the basis of all reform, whether civil, social, moral, or religious. These sentiments and these principles have at best the prestige of antiquity. Pythagoras, and Porphyry, the Platonic philosopher, were vegetarians, and a host of disciples have propagated the sect, if so it can be called, down to the present period. Dr. Johnson has said "men who drink beer, think beer." Beef and beer being correlatives in some parts, probably those who eat beef think beef. On this principle, then, poets and philosophers, in all ages, have either altogether abstained from flesh food, or desisted for a period, when they wished their intellectual faculties to be particularly clear and bright. Thus Newton, Byron Shelley, and Franklin have acted, and hundreds more equally conscientious, if less renowned. Howard, the philanthropist, was an abstainer, bread and fruit offmess constituting his only dinner. Vegetarians do not deny that the use of meat is peculiarly fitted to develop peculiar temperaments, and, in half joking, half-earnest mood, they permit its use to hunters, trappers, butchers, soldiers, pugilists, duelists, hangmen, and lawyers! Physicians often declare that too much animal food is eaten, perhaps twice too much. The diet of some of the principal and most abstemious vegetarians has been of such articles as bread, white or brown, pulse, milk, whey and water, cheese, oatmeal, buttermilk, fruits, sage, tea, honey, and so on. The Seres, a people of India, are said by Lord Bacon to have lived one hundred and thirty years on wine of palms. Uncooked corn, wheat, and rye, even, are recommended, and these again can be parched, roasted, baked, boiled, or torrified, which consists in roasting them so slowly as nearly to be burnt; chestnuts, sago, and tapioca are also in use.

A certain text of Scripture furnishes at least a plausible ground for the peculiar principles of vegetarians: "Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, and every tree in the field, which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." Whatever is pleasant to the sight and good for food, they claim, is comprised among their eatables and drinkables. At one of their vegetarian banquets, thirty cooked varieties, not including preserves and other side-dishes, appealed to the appetite. The first course consisted of savory dishes prepared from potatoes, bread, etc. The second course consisted of fruit, pies, custards, puddings, and moulded farina. Peaches, apples, melons, plums, nuts, and cakes formed a most delicious and healthful dessert.

That vegetarianism is benevolent in its principles few can doubt. The views long since adopted by the "American vegetarian" sufficiently prove this, and the prevailing actions of members of the community are additional attestation. The question has frequently been asked, and by those who most have needed information, much more for others than themselves, whether animal food can be abstained from with as much advantage as narcotics, intoxicating beverages, etc. Can flesh be entirely abstained from *without* prejudice, *with* advantage? Are not all the spiced dishes of saloons and restaurants more destructive of the human animal economy than a "total abstinence," even in regard to the simplest kind and preparation of these articles? Are [illegible] necessary to strength, "hashes" to hygiene, or beefsteaks to beauty? The range of farinaceous articles is extensive, and no rational vegetarian asks a restriction to dry bread and water. We should not hazard much in endorsing the opinions of various eminent writers, by saying that too much animal food is indeed used. The yearly expenditure for animal food throughout the United States cannot be precisely fixed, but certainly amounts to between three and four hundred million dollars, probably more than this. Vegetarians, who are not only strict themselves, but ardent in winning others over to their cause, are peculiarly earnest in their benevolent endeavors, and their estimates in regard to the immense influence capable of being exerted by a reformation in this particular are no less startling than argumentative. It is very true that the Christian Church is capable of wielding unlimited power by applying the millions which could thus be saved to the noble uses of foreign and domestic missions. The advisability of so doing must, of course, be determined in each particular case. Common-sense and strong conviction must be the movers of the will, and passion and appetite be allowed no supremacy.

Substitutes for various articles now in common use, either stimulating as drinkables, or more solidly exciting as eatables, have frequently been advocated and espoused with the happiest success. Experiments have, of course, with all their failures, given experience; and though hasty changes are not to be adopted, yet a gradual alteration of diet, in particular circumstances, is wonderfully beneficial. The ripe seed of asparagus has in many places become an immense favorite as a substitute for coffee, and totally supplanted this favorite breakfast beverage. In good soils asparagus yields seeds abundantly, and if they contain *taurine* and are identic- coffee may be grown out of the coffee-plant, asparagus half the cost per pound of the imported coffee now so extensively used. Liebig, the illustrious German claims the principle which he calls *taurine*. This he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Many kinds of vegetable farinaceous food contain double the amount of nutriment, pound for pound, that average flesh-meat does. Even the common potato is very nearly as nutritious as the average of flesh-meats, which is estimated at thirty-five per cent. Rice, wheat, peas, beans, &c., contain from eighty to ninety-five per cent. of nutritious matter, so that a pound of rice has as much nutriment as two and a half pounds of average flesh food. A pound of good bread, of wheat, has about twice as much. This is according to chemical analysis. As to the relative amount of nutriment in the two kinds of food, all well-understood facts, of actual experience, prove the same thing as chemical analysis.

In connection with this subject, it is appropriate to speak of the Bible Christians in this city. These are to be distinguished from the Vegetarian Association, which is not essentially a religious body. All the members of the Bible Christian Church, however, are vegetarians; they form the Christian nucleus of vegetarianism. There is but one church of this kind in Philadelphia, and this is situated upon Third street, above Girard avenue. Its pastor was the late Rev. Mr. William Metcalfe, whose funeral occurred on Wednesday last, and of whom, as being one of the principal movers of this religious sect, we propose to give some account.

He was born at Sproadgill, in the parish of Orton, Westmoreland, England, on the 11th of March, 1788. He received a good classical education, completing his studies under the tutorage of the Rev. William Cowherd, who had been Professor of Biology in the college at Beverly, but was now minister in his own church, King street, Salford, England. Dr. Cowherd was an eloquent pulpit orator, and although he advanced doctrines which at that time were considered by some as too philosophic to be called religious, and by others as only the effusion of superstition, still his church was crowded with an intelligent and respectable audience. In 1808 Mr. Metcalfe became a convert to the religious views thus enunciated, and on the 11th of August, 1811, he was ordained a minister of the Word of God. Connected with the Salford church, its founder had instituted a large and commodious Grammar School and Academy of Sciences. He presided over the institution, and was assisted by several eminent teachers, among them the Rev. William Metcalfe. Here he continued to be engaged until the early part of 1813. Whilst thus engaged, however, Mr Metcalfe preached to a small congregation in Addingham, Yorkshire.

He now (1813) opened a grammar school in connection with his church in Addingham, and his services were apparently much appreciated. He had, however, about this time, a great desire to emigrate to America; but the existence of the war banished, for a time, his intentions. In the spring of 1817 he embarked for Philadelphia, and landed safely on the 15th of June. Thirty-eight persons professing to be members of the Bible-Christian Church, embarked at the same time with him. There was also another minister of the same Church, the Rev. James Clark, who was included in the number. This latter gentleman, and a few of his faithful friends, resolved to go into the country, get land, and become farmers. Mr. Wm. Metcalfe remained in Philadelphia, bought out a school teacher, rented his school and dwelling, intending to support himself and family by teaching, at the same fulfilling his ministerial duties by preaching on the Sabbath, like the Apostle of old, "in his own hired house," as many as were willing to come and listen to his testimony. It may be proper here to state, that of the thirty-eight who left England with him, as Bible Christians, twenty-five lost their zeal in its behalf, and at the first opportunity forsook their professions, and sought out the flesh-pots. The first time Holy Sacrament was administered, there were only seven adults present, including the minister.

Of these seven the Rev. Wm. Metcalfe and his wife only remained faithful. Inducements of almost every description were held out to Mr. Metcalfe to forsake his principles; to live as the world lived, or, at least, not to present temperance and vegetarianism as *religious* duties. He had offers of a school, with a standing, comfortable salary from one religious denomination, and from another the pastorship of a congregation insuring him a respectable living. Mr. Metcalfe advertised his religious meetings; they received the notice and attention, for a time, of some of the men of note in our city.

He replied to some criticisms in the *Freeman's Journal*, and thus the principles became more extensively known than they probably could have been by preaching only. Some of those who had gone with Mr. Clark returned to Philadelphia, and greatly strengthened the efforts of Mr. Metcalfe by their zeal for the Church. In the spring of 1822 the lot of ground where the church now is, was purchased; a Constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the church incorporated. A frame building was also purchased, removed thereto, and fitted up as a church. On the 21st December, 1823, it was opened and dedicated by the minister, to the worship of the Creator, Redeemer, and Regenerator of men. This building began to decay so much toward 1836 as to require, either an entire renovation, or the erection of a new building. The Church decided upon the latter course, and the building now standing was erected and the basement was opened for public worship on the 24 November, 1845, on which occasion appropriate discourses were delivered by Mr. Metcalfe. In 1851 he visited London as a delegate to the World's Peace Convention, at London. He visited and was cordially welcomed by the members of Christ Church, Salford.

Mr. Metcalfe was peculiarly urbane and courteous in manner, and was beloved by all who knew him. There is nothing peculiar in the principles advanced by him, except, perhaps, those relating to the discipline of the Bible Christian Church. This requires its members to be admitted by baptism; to partake of the Holy Supper; to abstain from all flesh, fish, and fowl, as food; from all intoxicating beverages; from war and slavery, under the conviction that such a course is required by the Divine Word of God. The observance of the Sabbath as a day of worship and of religious instruction is, of course, enjoined as is likewise family and private prayer. The number of Vegetarians in this city is not large, and most of them reside in the vicinity of Frankford. As a body, they claim to enjoy a greater degree of health than any other people in the world.

THE TRANSIENT AID ASSOCIATION—ITS OBJECTS.—This society is composed of a few noble hearted ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of giving comfort and aid to the sick and wounded soldiers. It was organized last June. Its executive officers are gentlemen, but the majority of its members are ladies. They have been, and will continue to be, present at the arrival of every transport steamer or cars. They go on board, wash, bathe, and prepare, in the best manner possible, the soldiers for their transportation. Under the direction of the doctor they have given refreshing drinks and beverages to the thirsty and fever-stricken patient, food to the hungry, and delicacies and delights to all. Clothing necessary for the comfort of the soldier, such as shirts, drawers, pants, shoes, &c., has been distributed with a generous hand. Handkerchiefs have been given to each and every one.

It was through the influence of some of the gentlemen composing this society that a fire company was first induced to send a wagon to aid in transporting the suffering patients. Through the example of this one company other sent wagons, and soon a rivalry sprang up between the different companies as to which should be awarded the credit of having the best and most comfortable conveyance. In a little while every company had the gently-moving and smooth-running ambulance, and the maimed and crippled soldier was borne to his destination with ease and comfort. The soldiers are now transported without expense to the Government. The funds to carry out the benevolent objects of this association have been collected by the members. They have labored with heart and soul in the good cause, shunning neither toil nor exertion.

The generous, noble, and benevolent doings of this society are but little known to the community at large. It has not had its good deeds and tender mercies published and spread abroad. Its operations have been almost hidden from the public. This society does not confine its labors to any particular hospital, or place in the city; but it will send aid or assistance to the soldier wherever he may be found. This was the first and is the only "Transient Aid Association" in the city. Let those people, then, who honor and respect those men, who would, if necessary, have given up their lives for their country, assist these noble ladies and gentlemen in their noble and holy work. On Monday next the association will open a fair at the Hall of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, corner of Front and Green streets, which will continue during the whole week. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to give aid towards a noble institution of this kind.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Received on and previous to *Friday, October 24, 1862, not before* acknowledged:

Philip Stahl, from employees of blacksmith shop, Philadelphia navy yard.....$159

TENTH WARD COMMITTEE.

Cash, per J W Rulon	10
C. G. Wightman	25
A Omenetter	10
Thomas Shipley	20
James W. Stewart, Price & Wood, W. P. Bryan, A. R. Dehaven, Bapson & Co., $5 each	25
A. W. Bell, E. Hoppe, Mrs. S. Alexander, Wm. Morris, $2 each	12
Mrs. Willits, J. W. Tagger, George Van Pheil, Geo Howard, C. E. Warner, $2 each	10
Mr. McManus, Mr. Dilks, S. McGowan, Jacob Lingle, S. Behrens, B. Fithian, Miss Kate Omenetter, Mary Snyder, Louisa Drew, T Desmond, $1 each	10
Sundry subscriptions, per A. Omenetter	23

ELEVENTH WARD COMMITTEE.

S Y	20
W. D. Kennedy	10
G. Y. S	10
Godfrey Krouse, A. M. Smith, J. B. Wagner, H. M., $5 each	20
M. Blumenthal, H. Boer, J. J. Matthias, $3 each	9
R. H Parker, D. Blumenthal, A. Gerson, J. Cohen, F. G K., $2 each	10
Other sums	12

TWENTIETH WARD COMMITTEE.

John De Barry	10
William Shaub	10
P. Lacy, J. H. Collins, Henry Deperven, I M. Haustet, A. J. Funk, H. Acker, Jas. Dally, G. S. Bethell, M. D., $5 each	40
Mr. Stewart, M. Gallahan, G. Metzger, $1 each	3
H. Diddlebock, $2.50; A Mann, 50 cts	3

TWENTY-SECOND WARD COMMITTEE.

Abram B. Kulp	10
Received on Friday	$102
Total	$486,609

THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE acknowledge the following receipts the past week:

Ira S. Janney, 3 pots apple butter; Harmer, 300 head cabbages; 2 gentlemen from Boston, $2; Union Presbyterian Church, $10.50; picture, $2; 27th Maine, 1 bbl beef; Merrick & Sons, October contribution, $91.02; Elizabeth C. Burdick, $5; H. Dialogue, for mending hose; from Miss Lila and Emily Bell and Alice Tombleson, part of proceeds of fair held in West Philadelphia, $20; Master Frank S. Christian, $5; Master Wm. Firth and Robt. Firth, proceeds of fair held in Germantown, $12.25; Miss Emma Smith, Marion and Emma Heisz, and Anna Frazier, part of proceeds of fair, $5; Mary J. Linnard, Carrie A. Maynard, Canissa E. Maynard, proceeds of fair held at No. 22 Tenth Tenth street, $50; Isabella Strockley, Elmor Strockley, Adelaide Bonde, Mary McCann, Elizabeth Grover, proceeds of fair, $18 56; by committee at the presentation of sword to Lieut. West, at Camden, $115; Emma McCurdy, Amanda Getz, Arabista Yost, for fair held at Bethlehem, $7.42; Camden and Atlantic Railroad, $50; Mr. R. F. Loper, $100; Anna Zimerling, Maria Stuart, Mary Schrack, Lizzie Baitz, Charlotte Whitecar, fair held at S. W. corner of Seventh and Buttonwood, $10; Misses Hagne, Sserman, and others, proceeds of fair, $13; Boys' Junior Girard Brotherhood, $10.02; Wm. and Chas. Hoffman, fair held at 20 Mount Vernon street, $12.25; Captain Thos. J. Paine, through Jos. L. Willins, $5.

SOLDIERS AND THE SICK AND WOUNDED arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Cherry streets, on Friday, October 24, 1862:

Isaac Bernum, F, 56th New York, dropsy.
Nelson E. Garington, A, 8th Connecticut, sick.
John McWilliams, C, 7th New Jersey, ruptured.
And. Hearstifer, D, 7th New Jersey, sick
Lawrence McCarlton, G, 66th New York, rheumatism.
Jer. Kingsland, B, 8th New Jersey, bruised.
Wm. H. Gragg, H, 10th Massachusetts, dropsy.
John Murphy, I, 74th New York, sick.
Jos Lacey, K, 4th Pennsylvania, thigh.
Thos. Stephenson, D, 53d Pennsylvania, ruptured.
R Spaulding, E, 4th Vermont, diarrhœa.
Aben L. Heywood, C, 6th Maine, sick.
J. W. Wetherby, A, 22 New Hampshire, sick.
Henry Wise, 10th New York, diarrhœa.

MATTERS ABOUT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—Yesterday morning, Sheriff Thompson resumed his post in the sheriff's office, and transacted, as far as possible, the duties devolving upon him. Mr. Ewing was also present, and occupied, during the greater part of the day, a desk formerly used by him before it was decided by the court that he was not sheriff. Messrs. Chase and Freeborn, the deputies of Sheriff Thompson, were in the office, and received the writs as they were brought in. A number of the old clerks and deputies were also present, but they did not in the least interfere with the new officers in the performance of their duties.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has been asked the following question:

"Is the farmer who sells cider-brandy, which is distilled from apples—the product of his own farm—required to obtain a license? In other words, is cider-brandy, obtained under the above conditions, a farm product?"

He replies that

"Cider-brandy cannot be considered a farm product, even if made for the farmer who furnishes the apples, and cannot be sold without a license."

It would seem from this that not a barrel of cider-brandy can be sold by anybody without a license.

PRIVATE MATINEE.—A number of first-class young gentlemen of this city are in the habit of giving occasional dancing matinees at their own individual expense. An elegant affair of this kind took place yesterday afternoon, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut. Grace and beauty were the presiding elements, and as the entertainment was strictly private, none but personal friends being admitted, the whole affair was recherché and agreeable in the extreme.

ACCIDENT TO A PHILADELPHIA SOLDIER.—On Wednesday last, at Washington, Hiram Waddle, a soldier, accidentally shot himself while handling his musket. The charge, entering near the chin, passed out through the top of the head, causing almost immediate death. He was a member of Company F, 150th Regiment P. V., (Bucktails), but on duty at the Old Capitol, with the 135th Pennsylvania Regiment, Captain Bill. He was but eighteen years of age, and came from Philadelphia.

COLONEL GRAY'S CITY GUARD.—The members meeting to be held this evening, in Independence Square, for the purpose of enforcing measures to promote enlistments in Colonel Gray's City Guard regiment, 157th Pennsylvania volunteers, will doubtless be a grandly-enthusiastic affair. A number of most prominent citizens will make speeches. The regiment itself is such a one as is desirable for volunteers and the place, and the speakers should be sufficient to string public patriotism up to its highest pitch.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.—Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Grier, the case of the New York Wire Railing Company vs. Henry L. Cake & Co., of Pottsville, was brought up. The defendant's motion for a new trial was argued, and a new trial refused. Leonard Myers appeared for plaintiffs; Aubrey H. Smith and Furman Sheppard for the motion.

KNIFE ASSAULT.—At Sixth and Lombard streets, Thursday night, William Thomas, a colored man, was arrested on the charge of assaulting another colored man with a knife. He is said to have had the latter on the ground, and a knife at his throat. A slight cut on the chin, however, was the only damage. The accused was committed by Alderman White.

NEW HOSE HOUSE.—The new house of the Moyamensing Hose Company is now completed, their carriage being placed in it on Thursday. The building is of brick, and will be furnished throughout with every suitable accommodation.

A SURGEON ARTIST CHOSEN FOR THE ARMY.—Surgeon-Artist Palmer, of Philadelphia, has been chosen by recommendation of the eminent Board of Surgeons appointed by the Surgeon General for supplying the best patent arm and leg to be procured by Government for the United States troops.

THE Citizens' Volunteer Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of $36, the proceeds of a fair held at 1351 Vine street by Misses Isabel M. L. Ridgway, Kate M. Clark, and Sallie Clark.

A SMALL FIRE.—At nine o'clock *yesterday morning* an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a bed, at No 203 Coates street, at the house of Frederick Lung. The injury was but slight.

CATHARINE-STREET HOSPITAL.—This building is to extended so as to accommodate one hundred patients at one time. This improvement will be a great addition to a good establishment.

RECRUITING.—It is to be hoped that the old Regiments will not be overlooked to-night by those who attend the meeting in Independence Square, to aid recruiting.

SENT TO THEIR REGIMENTS.—Forty-six convalescent soldiers were sent South last night to rejoin their regiments, and three paroled prisoners were sent to Annapolis, Md.

New York Book Trade Sale.

[From New York Tribune of yesterday.]

The end approaches, and the booksellers are going home. The attendance yesterday was slim, and prices ruled low until evening, when the cabins were mostly filled. W. B. Smith & Co., of New York, did better than the others, for they disposed of something like 3,000 volumes in all—of which 1 000 were Willis' Poems, in plain and gilt muslin, turkey, and calf. Young's Night Thoughts, the Paradise Lost, and an 8vo edition of the New Testament with Psalms, were extensively sold; and three hundred copies of Yonatt and Spooner on the Horse were called for. The Juveniles of this house found a good market, as those of all others have. Jacob Abbott's Lucy and Jonah books were favorites, as usual, some 700 volumes being taken; while no less than 500 dozen *paper dolls*—which are printed on sheets, costumes and all—went off. Henry Walker, of London, sold his invoice of 50 volumes of *The Illustrated London News* at about 80 cents each, and J. D. Smart, of New York, duplicated some of his Juveniles and Prayer Books. W. B. Brockett, successor to C. M. Saxton, withdrew about half of his extensive lot of agricultural books, in consequence of the reduction of his stock by recent orders from school libraries, and sold the balance under price, with the exception of Young and Dadd on the Horse, Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers, and Langstroth on the Horse.

G. A. Fuller & Co., of Boston, duplicated their series of Sears' pictorial histories and annuals. James O'Kane, of New York, sold two or three hundred Hardee's Tactics. J. F. Tilton & Co., of Boston, sold 200 of Billings' Dandy Jack, and duplicated to a moderate extent their miscellaneous books, but much more freely of Alden's series of Juveniles, in sets of four, in neat boxes, of which they sold nearly 1,000 sets.

Joseph Hall, of New York, offered a large invoice of card and framed photographs of superior quality. His subjects are chosen with excellent judgment, and cover a range of some 300 varieties, of which 75 to 80 are military portraits, over 50 Scripture subjects, which include the old masters, 30 or 40 of Landseer, 25 humorous pictures, by German, French, English, and native artists, and the remainder general modern landscapes, single figures, and groups. Of the card size 10,000 were taken at full duplicating rates, and of the 7x9 inch pictures in pass-partoutts, such as are most frequently seen in the Broadway shops, a number of boxes sold at auction, and 1,500 subsequently at private sale.

The feature of the day's sale was the photograph album, of which several dozens sold large invoices. This new manufacture has already reached an enormous development. As a matter of curiosity we counted the invoices and styles, and find that there are fourteen houses engaged in the business. It has all sprung from the importations of French albums by D. Appleton & Co., three years ago, and the example they soon set of commencing the manufacture for themselves. In New York, Appleton makes 75 styles, Leavitt & Allen about 75, Dubernet & Co. 20, Sheldon & Co 20, W. J. Widdleton 10, J. Bradburn 50, and Werner & Huber 30; in Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 20 styles, McKnight & Rutter 40, Miller & Burlock 40, J. E. Potter 25, and Altemus & Co 20; in Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co. 75, and Roberts Bros. 40. These are bound in paper, cloth, calf, Turkey morocco, and velvet, and range in price from 33 cents to $30. The photograph album was patented in this country in May, 1861, by a Swiss, named Grumel, of Geneva, who, through his agents, has sued the American manufacturers, but the matter is still in litigation. When the return of peace reopens the Southern markets, a great business will no doubt be done—if Mr. Horatio Seymour's friends should not spend all their money meanwhile.

The albums brought excellent prices, many of the line being duplicated, and some—McKnight & Rutter's, for instance—at higher rates than the upset bid on the auctioneer's catalogue.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS KIMBER, Jr., AUGUSTUS HEATON, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } 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 P Chipman, Jones.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Clifton, Lennon.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes.....Port Spain, soon
Brig Intended, Miller.....Demarara, soon
Brig Anna, Morrow.....St Thomas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1862.

SUN RISES.....6 22—SUN SETS.....5 6
HIGH WATER.....2 48

ARRIVED.

Schr L A May, Baker, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr M Tilton, Tilton, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr S A Appleton, Teague, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Steamer Hope, Bowen, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Mars, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig Amazone, Rogemann, Barbadoes, Workman & Co.
Schr E W Tull, Smith, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr White Rock, Elwood, South Point, Me, L Audenried & Co.
Str Alida, Robinson, New York, W P Clyde.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct 23.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning, with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Juniata, wheat, &c, to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; J & H Hetzell and Naugatuck, lumber to Wm O Lloyd; Wright and Hunewell, do to John Craig; C B Weaver, do to Lippincott & Patterson; Pawnee, do to M Trump & Son; W C Brubaker and Village Belle, coal to Delaware City; Col J C Groom, lime to Frenchtown; Mary G, light to Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Alex McNeil, Somers, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst. for Philadelphia.
Bark Helen O'Brien, Campbell, hence, arrived at Glasgow 6th inst.
Bark Linda, Hewitt, which cleared at New Orleans 10th inst. for New York, has on board 38,677 staves.
Brig Cemantha, Hopkins, hence, arrived at Boston 23d instant.
Brig Vincennes, hence for Boston, arrived at Newport 22d inst.
Brig Romance, Duncan, cleared at New Orleans 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Brig J P Wetherill, Strobridge, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst. for Philadelphia, with 38,677 staves.
Schr B C Scribner, Hall, hence, arrived at New Orleans 9th inst.
Schr Lilly, David Wilson, hence, arrived at New York for Philadelphia.
Schr Samanda, Kelley, hence, arrived at Gloucester 20th inst.
Schr Sarah, Benson, hence, arrived at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schrs Almira Ann, Bickmore, Alida, Lombard, Zouave, Foster, Edwin Reed, Ohlopkis, Capt. Young, Young, Ocean Bird, Kelley, and John E Dailey, Hart, hence, arrived at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs Gen Marion, Griffin, Herald, Knight, M D Cranmer, Cranmer, Hiawatha, Dimey, and A J Dyer, hence, arrived at Newburyport 22d inst.
Schr S B Wheeler, McGlaughlin, hence, arrived at Salem 21st inst.
Schr Thomas Potter, Rackett, hence, arrived at Salem 22d inst.
Schr Evergreen, Potter, at Fall River 21st inst. from Delaware City.
Schrs Sharon, hence for Newburyport; Susan Moore and Louisa, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr D B Steelman, Scull, hence, arrived at Pawtucket 22d inst.
Schr M R Carlisle, Ryder, hence, arrived at Fortress Monroe 17th inst.
Schr Damon, (of Waldoboro) Pitcher, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport to the northward of the Breakwater, outer harbor of Newport, was run into by the steamer Metropolis, about 3 A M 22d inst, and had her jibboom and head gear carried away, and damaged bowsprit so much that it is thought she will require a new one. Schr Hattie Coombs, of Lincolnville, was run into at the same time, and will require a new jibboom.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street.—Reports having been circulated that the Chegaray Institute was to be closed, and that the English course of instruction is not so extensive and complete as in the French course, the Principal, Madame D'Hervilly, informs her friends and the public that she has never intended to close the Institute, and that the English course is as comprehensive and thorough as it can possibly be. oc24 6t

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.
A select Boarding School, near MEDIA, Pa.
Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English studies, &c.
Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages, and are received at any time.
Boarding per week, $2 25.
Tuition per quarter, $6.00.
For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M., Village Green, Pa. oc10-tf

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—The next session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, November 5.
For Circulars, address MISS BAKER, Principal.
oc1-1m

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. se2-2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.
au26-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

LINDEN HALL MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Penna., founded 1794, affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circulars and information, apply to Messrs. JORDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. C. REICHEL, Principal. au29-3m

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. MASSE is now forming a class, of between twelve and twenty boys, to receive instruction in FRENCH, by the oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lessons, of an hour and a half each, four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terms, $4 00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and afford every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language. Prof. M. has matured his new system by which those having a slight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without devoting to the study any other time than the hour passed with the teacher. Reference: Rev. Bishop W. B. Stevens, D. D., Prof. H. Coppée, of Penna. University, Charles Short, Esq. Apply at his residence, 111 South THIRTEENTH street. se8-2m

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY, AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA; will commence the winter term of five calendar months on the 1st of November next. The course of instruction is *thorough* and *extensive*, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The Principal, who devotes *all his time* to the interests of his school and its pupils, is assisted by *eight* gentlemen of ability and experience. The *German, French,* and *Spanish* languages are taught by native resident teachers, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the Institution.

The *Military Department* is under the charge of Major G. Eckendorff, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with the Literary departments, while enrollment among the cadet corps is left optional.

For catalogue, &c., apply to
WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal.
se6-stuth2m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
REMOVAL.
The Sixth Session of the BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, near Darby, Pa., under the name of
"SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY,"
Will open 10th mo., 1st, 1862, at Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., under the name of
BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Every facility will be afforded whereby a thorough and finished course of instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL Education may be obtained.
Circulars, embracing full details of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principals, Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., or to Edward Parrish, Philadelphia.
TERMS.
The charge for tuition in English branches, with board, washing, fuel, and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of the library, is at the rate of $160 for the school-year.
Latin, Greek, French, German, and Drawing, each extra.
ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
se8-3m Principals.

BLAKE'S PATENT ARGAND GAS BURNER for sale by the subscribers, sole agents therefor. All persons are cautioned against infringing said patent. HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.,
68 COMMERCIAL Street,
oc11-1m BOSTON, October 10, 1862.

MEDICINAL.

CONSUMPTION!

CONSUMPTION!

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Have you a Cough? Have you Sore Throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of Death's victims.

What are its symptoms?

It usually begins with a short, dry cough, which soon becomes habitual, but for some time nothing is raised except a frothy mucus. The breathing is somewhat difficult, and upon slight exercise much hurried. A sense of tightness and oppression at the chest is often felt. As the disease advances the patient becomes thin in flesh, is afflicted with loss of appetite, great languor, indolence, and dejection of spirits; and may continue in this state for a considerable length of time, but is very readily affected by slight exposure or fatigue. If these occur, the cough becomes more troublesome, and is attended with expectoration, which is most copious and free very early in the morning. It is sometimes streaked with blood. At this stage night-sweats usually set in, and in some cases a profuse bleeding of the lungs may also occur. Pain in some part of the chest is felt, and often a difficulty of lying upon one or the other side, without severe fits of coughing or a sense of fullness or suffocation, is experienced. The pulse becomes full, hard, and frequent, the hectic flush tinges the cheeks, and the dire malady is fast hastening to its close.

You now ask, "Is there a cure?"

Consumption has been and can be cured by the use of my Tar Cordial, even in apparently hopeless cases. This assertion I make with the ability to present the most complete evidence of its truth. Space will not admit of my giving the contents of the many thousands of testimonials to its value, which I have been and am receiving from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. I have had a number of these certificates printed in circular form, which I will send you free on application. Whether you now determine to try the medicine or not, send for the circular. After years of study and experiment, I offer this medicine, believing it to be the best remedy for all pulmonary and bronchial diseases. If you cannot be benefited by the use of the Tar Cordial, I believe you are beyond all earthly aid. Yet if there are better curative agents, I earnestly advise their use. The best remedies, the best care, are needed by those afflicted with this disease. Because I believe this to be the best, I ask you to try it.

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your great success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Hooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys, and female complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail at my Medicinal Depot, No. 10 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar per Bottle.

Prepared only by the proprietor.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 NORTH SECOND Street,
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Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

THE GREAT AMERICAN

DYSPEPSIA PILL.

A Cure warranted for $1, or the money refunded.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Dyspepsia has the following symptoms:

1st