THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

OCTOBER 29, 1861.	OCTOBER 29, 1862.
6 A. M.....12 M.....3 P. M.	6 A. M.....12 M.....3 P. M.
42.....56.....60	42.....56¼.....57¼
WIND.	WIND.
WSW....W by S.....W.	E by S.....SSW....WSW.

CAMP PHILADELPHIA.—Such is the name with which the rendezvous in our vicinity for drafted men will be christened. A more appropriate one could not, perhaps, be hit upon. Situated immediately in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, it will serve as a rallying point for troops from all surrounding counties, and as a place well worth a visit from those who have no relatives or friends within its borders. In the first place, the trip there is extremely pleasant, at least in such a season as this, and on such a day as yesterday. The air was piquant, with the very slightest manifestation of approaching winter, and the digits of Jack Frost pinched just sufficient to tenderly redden and not empurple the nose. Then the woods, distant glimpses and gleams of which showed scarlet leaves, just browning to a ruddier complexion, and luxurious green, streaked and shot with blood-red veins—the woods were glorious, and here and there solitary trees displayed leaflets and tendrils, twisting and curling, sharply defined against the sky's glowing blue; West Philadelphia looking charming, alive, and bright in the early morning, and the Haverford road was teeming with objects calculated to gratify the attention of the close observer. We protest we were as much pleased with the occasional "shanties" which the poor man himself had erected on his own patch of ground as we were with the palatial "cottages" which every now and then decorated the road. The vegetable gardens, with the future market produce ripening in neat and well-cultivated rows; the orchards and meadows—veritable cornucopias of fruitage and grain—the cattle and the chickens, and the geese and the birds, and the flowers, all conspired to make us believe that our trip was one of mere entertainment, and consequently to reverse in its application the maxim "business before pleasure."

Camp Philadelphia is appropriated from the Bull's Head property, and occupies, or probably will occupy, an area of about forty acres. The situation, either for tents or bivouacs, is very desirable, and the selection of such a spot evinces much good judgment. The very first requisites for a camp are good water, and woods for fire and shelter. Both of these are found at this place. The ground is remarkably dry, very little dampness being perceptible, even after such heavy rains as those of Sunday and Monday last. Some attention to drainage is all that is necessary to render the soil perfect in this particular for its present purposes. The ground is somewhat undulating in its aspect, a small plain being surrounded by gently swelling uplands, skirted with woods and water. The latter is said to be very pure and good, and so easy of access that one great necessity at least is here provided for. The manœuvres of the troops can be made with advantage in such a situation and on such ground as this, and when once things are in full operation, the effect will be most animating and imposing. At present the camp can be regarded as one of instruction only.

The present appearance of Camp Philadelphia might be somewhat of a disappointment to those who cannot appreciate or who have never once thought of the immense amount of labor, both mental and physical, necessary to the complete establishment of a fresh encampment. The organization of an army, we all understand, is a very great affair, but we do not all fully comprehend all the duties, hardships, and difficulties incident to the establishment of even a single camp. None but the officers and men can know. To be obliged to stand idle, or "loafing," as it is familiarly termed, is no pleasant necessity when duty calls for action; instant and unceasing, but, nevertheless, it *is* a necessity, sometimes in this as in many other cases. In Camp Philadelphia all that can be done has been done, and the advancement is marked and gratifying. Bodies of men from Philadelphia, Northampton, Wayne, Bucks, Monroe, Delaware, Montgomery, Pike, Chester, Lehigh, and Carbon counties are constantly expected. Deputations from Pike, Carbon, Lehigh and Montgomery have already arrived; Chester and Delaware are expected to-day, and Bucks was looked for yesterday afternoon. Men from Pike county were the first who came in, one hundred and sixty arriving on Saturday. The circumstances under which these and the rest, indeed, were initiated, were not very inspiriting. The heavy rains were not suited to lend a cheering halo to the soldier's life. Sunday and Monday were dull days in camp for both officers and men. A great many, perhaps the majority, went into the city or distributed themselves among other places of securer shelter by the aid of such conveniences as they could provide. On such a day as yesterday, however, all was life, sunshine, gaiety, and bustle. The deep green sward, glittering here and there with unfinished rows of snow-white tents; the squads of men talking and gesticulating; the hub bub of the scene within the limits of the camp; and the quietude without and beyond, were singularly impressive and suggestive. Col. Lemuel Todd, the commanding officer, noticeable among the crowd by his somewhat spare and erect figure, and quick, decided step, walked over the grounds, giving judicious orders, and holding councils with new-comers. The guards could not altogether prevent stragglers entering the grounds on "false pretences," and making all sorts of ridiculous appeals and mistatements. In a camp like this, where the men as well as many officers are alike inexperienced, much confusion might very reasonably be expected. Comparative little, however, is to be seen. The men fall to the work of erecting tents with a very good will, and if they continue with their present energy, the camp will soon evince the appearance of white streaked with rows of green, instead of green streaked with rows of white. To be sure the tents are not erected in as quite an artistic or scientific a manner as experience would dictate, and the entrance east or west appears to be in some instances a mere matter of choice. About six hundred men have already arrived, and when we left, between one and two hundred tents were up. Numbering eight men to a tent, these will already more than suffice for those waiting to occupy them. We were told that accommodations for twelve thousand men were ready, and that the comfort of the newly arrived depended, in a great measure, on themselves. We were particularly requested to call the attention of commissioners to the fact that their men should bring with them rations for at least twenty-four hours. This arrangement would save much annoyance to both men and officers. With all the care that is taken, blunders will sometimes occur for which no one can be said to be responsible. Some of the men were yesterday compelled to have a late dinner, in consequence of the rations not having been sent according to the directions of the quartermaster. This, of course, caused some grumbling, we are told, although, we must say, we heard none, either on this or any other subject. To go without one's dinner, however, or to have it indefinitely postponed, is never an event on which one feels disposed to congratulate one's self, and for this to happen to men who work hard, and in whom the keen air enhances a most tantalizing appetite, is really something more than an annoyance. The men generally appear in good spirits, and as contented as volunteers. A few agitated the subject of substitutes. The prices paid for these, in various quarters, furnish a question of interest. We are all acquainted with the newspaper items, fact or fancy, relative to those who have gladly given small fortunes to procure substitutes. For a poor farmer, however—for *all* farmers are not rich—to give from five to eight hundred dollars to procure a substitute is a noticeable item in the annals of the war.

Strolling over the grounds, the scenes are various and attractive. The whole taken in at a glance was decidedly picturesque, and the parts, taken up one by one, were no less engaging. From some of the tents, the smoke curling told of business going on within, and from others issued anon officers and men giving and receiving orders, while a few boys were caring for the drafted community and exercising their patriotism in a small way by driving stray cows from the enclosure.

Colonel Lemuel Todd has appointed Mr. Charles H. Hamrick, of the old firm of Martins, Peddle, & Hamrick, as sutler to the camp over which he presides, and we are satisfied the Colonel has shown wisdom in the selection, for by it the soldiers will make a friend. One thing the soldier must miss, in this as well as in other places, if he be accustomed to it, is whisky, and he must remember, even when on furlough, and visiting fair friends, he is as liable to be found out by the ladies as by his officers:

"He may rinse, he may gargle his throat, if he will,
But the smell of the whisky will hang round it still,"

As Tom Moore would probably say were he living now. On a platform improvised from half a dozen old boxes, a speaker was addressing a crowd of between one and two hundred. We approached, and discovered the orator to be the Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of Pine-street Church. This forcible speaker and most excellent man was holding forth in a very impressive manner. He spoke of the wealth and power of the Union as it existed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Corpus Christi. He alluded to the latter place when Christ, making a whip of small cords, drove the money-changers out of the temple, and he instanced a lunicrous story of a man who drove away a ferocious dog with his bayonet, and who, upon being asked why he had not used the butt-end of his musket for the purpose, replied that he would have done so had the creature attacked him in that manner! These allusions were skilfully employed as arguments for warring against the South, and, from their variety and earnestness, produced a visible effect upon the auditory. Dr. Brainerd seems well calculated to address such bodies, and will probably make arrangements to preach at Camp Philadelphia on future occasions. He himself is strongly interested in the cause, having several relatives engaged therein.

To answer accurately the fifty questions that are hourly asked regarding the number of men expected daily to arrive, the day the arrivals will be completed, how long they will remain in their present encampment, and where they will afterward go—rather than make a guesswork of our answers, we prefer to leave our readers in the dark. The 18th Regiment, Col. McClintock, is the only regiment at present organized in Philadelphia for nine months. The organization throughout the camp will soon advance toward completion. Officers and men, as duties become more defined and better understood, will interwork, and materially help. At present, however, some amount of confusion is inevitable. Canteens, haversacks, etc., cannot be expected in one moment to find their appropriate possessors. In one week from this time there will be much more to be seen, and, consequently, much more to be reported. As it is, a visit is not without its charms. A ride thither is delightful. We grieve that we cannot say as much for the return ride. Coming back we were packed into a car with forty men and one lady! The majority of these were drafted men. A few volunteers were mixed in among them, and using strenuous efforts to make proselytes. Any number of jokes were cracked, of whose merit we cannot say much. It has been said by an acute critic that a good-bad joke is better than a good-good one. On this principle these were decidedly bad-bad ones. The whole party scented in high spirits. Corns were trod on, and no pardons begged; legs were jammed and eyes were—(we are somewhat given to rhyming, but went on this occasion)—fare was asked twice of one individual, and not at all of another; and so, palpitating with all the pleasurable and disagreeable sensations incident to the trip, we reached the *sanctum sanctorum*, thinking that, could one of those crowded passengers have known of that same snug apartment, he would doubtless have preferred our *room* to our company.

THE NEW VS. THE OLD REGIMENTS.—A spirited meeting of the recruiting officers for the old Philadelphia regiments now in the field was held yesterday morning in an upper parlor of the American Hotel. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Zulick taking the chair, on motion of Capt. Tomlinson. Adj. Boggs was elected as secretary.

Capt. Zulick stated the object of the meeting to be to ascertain whether the old regiments were to be excluded entirely from the city bounties for volunteers.

Capt. Scheetz moved to appoint a committee of three, to wait upon the Citizens' Bounty-Fund Committee, and ascertain from them whether they intend any more to give bounty to recruits for old regiments.

Capt. Tomlinson suggested that the committee be instructed to inquire of the managers of the Bounty-Fund Committee, whether it was their intention to ignore the existence of the old regiments, and also what portion of the remaining $250,000 of that fund was to be appropriated to them.

Major Brady was opposed to instructing the committee about anything of the sort. To insinuate that the Bounty-Fund Committee would use any portion of the citizens' subscriptions dishonestly, would be beneath the dignity of this body of officers. It was not our business to institute any inquiries about outside organizations.

Capt. Scheetz said that it would be well to inform the Bounty-Fund Committee that the recruiting officers gave up the tents in Independence Square, as they had become of no benefit.

Captain Zulick paid a high eulogium on the merits of the old regiments in the field—those regiments which had done such noble service and are now to be neglected. He called attention to a recent ordinance passed by Councils, which gave a premium for recruits into new regiments. A bounty of $300 is appropriated to each man who enlists for nine months, while nothing is said as to the bounty to be given to men destined to fill the vacancies that have made fighting and patriotic endurance have produced in the ranks of the old regiments. The people of Philadelphia should be made aware of this fact.

An officer stated that the reason why, in his opinion, a new regiment is now forming in this city for nine months can be found in the fact that it has been munificently patronized by the Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee, one of whom has taken a very extraordinary interest in its success, because he has secured for his son the position of major.

Captain Zulick said that the recruiting officers should have nothing to do with the Citizens' Bounty Fund Committee. Let the Mayor alone be consulted in this matter.

The Chair then appointed as the Committee, Captain Scheetz, Captain Hess, Captain Tomlinson, Captain Sharswood, and Capt. Winter, and they were instructed to obtain information from the Mayor only.

While the committee were out, Major Brady moved that an executive committee be appointed, with a view of devising means to promote a larger number of enlistments into the old regiments, this committee to act under the advice of Colonel Ruff. One of its duties, it was suggested, was to proceed to Harrisburg and Washington, and to obtain permission from the authorities to set up recruiting stations in the camp of the drafted soldiers, with a view of obtaining recruits for nine months' service in regiments already in the field. The motion was agreed to.

The committee appointed consisted of Major Brady, Capt. Town, Lieut. Abby, Capt. Sheetz, and Capt. Sharswood.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor then returned, and stated that it was intended, according to the ordinance of Council, that every recruit for an old regiment would receive $200, provided said recruit would be accredited to the quota of Philadelphia. The Mayor stated that he would do everything in his power to encourage enlistments for the old regiments.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

BANKS AND BARRACKS.—The old Bank of Pennsylvania, Second, below Chestnut street, has very much changed from its original purpose. Peace advocates perhaps would say *sadly* changed. Where clerks once stood corporals now stand, and presidents have given way to the provosts. Cashiers, tellers, note-clerks, and book-keepers, have long vacated their places of old, and all varieties of the raw material of the commodity soldier can be seen in their stead. We yesterday took a stroll in there, and gave a cursory glance around. The discipline appears to be good, and the regulations, in regard to the various posts, efficient. The sentinel and the sergeant have their instructions particularly defined, and an exact degree of restriction is apportioned to each department. Deserters are confined in a separate place, and captured rebels are likewise left to find company among themselves. The hospitals generally contribute to this handsome their convalescents, and arrangements are rapidly made for forwarding these to their different regiments. When we called about seventy were expected to be forwarded. However silent without the scene may have been, and, at that time of the day, it was so, there was bustle enough within The soldiers were eating supper, and while a few lolled—if so luxurious a term may be used—on the board beds inviting their reception, the majority were either gathered round the table, and outdoing each other with teeth and tongue, or bringing in their allowance of molasses from the kitchen, filling the atmosphere with the saccharine perfume emitted from their shallow tin pans. The building is said to be constructed from the Temple of the Muses, but is now dedicated to the God of War, between whom and the ladies mentioned there has always, indeed, existed a sort of mythological relationship. Every place throughout the city containing soldiers, or in the remotest way connected with them, is necessarily a matter of deep interest, and, to judge from the dues and trios of the fair sex we sometimes see at the doors, we should say that the interest felt in this institution in particular is very warrantable.

THE CASE OF WM. H. WINDER.—The case of Wm. H. Winder, a Philadelphian, now a political prisoner at Fort Warren, is attracting considerable interest at Boston. A writ of habeas corpus has been taken out to release the prisoner from confinement. The petitioner alleges that he was arrested in Philadelphia on the 11th day of September, 1861, as he was told, on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and he avers that he is entirely innocent of that or any other offence against the Government. The petitioner in his application for the writ briefly reviews all the principal circumstances connected with his arrest, confinement in Fort Lafayette, and his transfer from there to Fort Warren, where he is still held, as he alleges, without cause or legal authority.

Judge Clifford, of Boston, commenting upon the application for the writ of habeas corpus, referred to the established authority by which such writs may be and are issued, and said that it appeared by the petition that the petitioner was not only arrested and imprisoned under the authority of a telegram, but that the Secretary of War denies all knowledge of the facts. The prisoner is undoubtedly held by some authority, or some show of authority of the United States, and therefore, for the purpose of settling that matter, he is entitled to be heard upon his petition.

The court thereupon ordered the writ to issue as prayed for, and a hearing in the matter will be had in a day or so.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MOLASSES.—"It is an ill wind that blows no good," is an old proverb, which was never more verified than during this war. While the rebellion has closed up many avenues of industry and wealth, it has caused others to be opened, which promise even better for the wealth and prosperity of the people. The most recent evidence of this fact is furnished by a reference to the new modes lately brought into requisition in this State for the manufacture of sugar and molasses. We are informed that a gentleman in Lancaster has raised, on a quarter of an acre of ground, sufficient cane to produce 87 gallons of molasses. The manufacturing of molasses in that section is such that a mill has been kept so busy this season that increased facilities are necessary, and another mill is to be erected to meet the demand. Last year one mill made over 1,100 gallons, and this year the amount will reach 2,000, which shows that this matter is receiving practical attention from our agriculturists. The manufacture of the molasses costs the cane-grower about 17 cents per gallon, and the article when fit for use is worth 50 cents. That the mill is worked to its full capacity may be judged from the fact that in fourteen days of the present season over 800 gallons of molasses were made. The experiment seems to work well.

THE ENROLLMENT AND THE DRAFT.—According to announcement, Messrs Allen & Gerhard, chief commissioners of the draft in this city, were in attendance yesterday at the Supreme Court room, where they received such proof as was necessary that the precincts of the city have furnished more volunteers to the army than have been credited.

The proclamation of Mayor Henry has been responded to already by the citizens of several precincts, and canvassing committees are now at work making the investigations called for. In the sixth precinct of the Third ward it has been found that 146 men have enlisted, while credit is only given for 64, making a difference of 82 in favor of the precinct. The second precinct of the Fourteenth ward claims a credit for 196; the commissioners allow but 180. The seventh precinct of the Nineteenth ward shows the names of 172; the commissioners allow but 131. In the fifth precinct of the Fourteenth ward the quota, eleven men, was filled about a month ago through the exertions of four gentlemen, who raised a subscription sufficient to pay a bounty of $100 to each man. Two national flags, with appropriate mottoes, will be thrown to the breeze in this division to-day.

TAVERN KEEPERS AND THE EXCISE LAW.—A good deal of trouble is experienced by the assistant assessors of the excise tax in regard to tavern-keepers who have taken out a license as a "hotel, inn, or tavern," under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, they being under the impression they have but one license to take out, and that one according to the yearly rental of their hotel. This, we learn, is not the case. By a late decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a hotel is defined as being a place where food and lodging are furnished to travellers in view of payment thereof. A license is necessary for this branch; another is required for the drinking bar—that is, a retail liquor-dealer's license—and if there is one thousand dollars' worth of cigars sold per annum, it requires a tobacconist's license; and if, in addition to these, they keep an eating bar, they must be licensed as a restaurant.

We understand the assistant assessor in the Second and Fourth wards assessed all persons who had taken out a license from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as hotel, inn, or tavern, as such. This decision of Commissioner Boutwell, which has been made but lately, has caused the assessors to correct the mistake they unintentionally made.

THE BOUNTY FUND.—The subscriptions to the Citizens' Bounty Fund for Volunteers on yesterday were as follows:

Thomas D. Nanorede	$200
FROM EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
A friend (cash)	$150
George Stuks	50
Wm. Rotan	20
Levi Duncan	25
Andrew Betzel	10
Anthony Ramsey	10
Cash, $2 10; $1	$3 50
FROM TWENTY-SECOND WARD.	
Mary L Burk	$50
Thomas Earp	$5 each
Mrs E Gorgas	10
Received on Wednesday	$316
Total to close of Wednesday	$437,465

F. Bartle, W. P. Dennis, Chas. Bennett, Harvey Rue, Dr. Sunderling, S S each | $25
John Miller, H. Robeson; Miss E. Dare, $1 each 3

STABBING AFFAIR IN THE CARS.—Col. Chapman Biddle, of this city, took the cars at Harrisburg for Philadelphia on Monday afternoon; being accompanied by his colored servant, a man named Jacob Saunders, for whom he procured a seat near himself, through the agency of the conductor of the train. After he was seated, and the train about to start, a man entered the car, and insisted upon Saunders giving up his seat to him. This the colored man refused to do, and an altercation ensued, during which the former drew a knife, and stabbed Saunders in the neck, causing a serious and dangerous wound. The perpetrator of the wanton act was arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Kline to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The offender goes by the name of James Downey. He said he was from New York. The affair caused much excitement on and about the train.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.—A few days ago, the officers composing the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps, united in a request to Gen. McClellan, that he assign no brigadier general to the brigade, and that he continue Col. Town, of the 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, as the acting brigadier. The request was granted, and Col. Town is now discharging the duties of his station with acceptability. He is a young man of about 28 years of age, and a resident of Philadelphia. He left the city as lieutenant colonel of the 95th, and was promoted to the colonelcy on the death of Colonel Goslin. He is universally esteemed, and owes his present eminence to merit, industry, and skill.

ANOTHER BOAT ADRIFT.—The river police caught another batteau adrift in the Delaware on Monday. The boat is 22 feet in length.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Ex-Alderman Helffrecht was arrested yesterday and taken before Mr. Police-Justice Beitler at the Central Station, on a charge of having committed a violent assault and battery upon the person of his wife, Mrs. Helffrecht, on last Saturday. Mrs. H. testified that the accused had treated her shamefully on the occasion referred to, and that it was a matter of frequent occurrence to be maltreated by her husband. Helffrecht was held to bail, to answer the charge at the next term of court, in the sum of $800 bail, which was promptly entered. The ex-alderman requested the police justice, ironically, to have the proceedings published in the *Police Gazette*, and as the "Sp. Corr" of that delectable journal was present at the hearing, we presume the request will be complied with in a racy manner.

THE RECENT RIOT AT EGGLESFIELD.—Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, John McNally was put on trial charged with riot and with committing an assault and battery upon Constable Franks. On the 29th of September a party was given at Egglesfield. McNally with five others came to the place and jumped over the fence instead of paying the entrance fee. Officer Franks remonstrated with them, but to no purpose. They next visited the bar-room where they refused to pay for the liquors they obtained, and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon anybody in the room.

Officer Franks interfered to protect some of the men present, whereupon McNally attacked him and beat him severely. Arrests were attempted to be made but the rioters rescued their friends.

After a portion of the evidence had been heard, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and substituted a plea of guilty.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS, AUCTIONEERS, &c.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that, under the new tax law, butchers who run a wagon through the country, from which to sell their meat, must take out a peddler's license for the same. The license is ten for one, and fifteen dollars for two horses.

It has been also decided that vendue criers come under the head of auctioneers, and must take out a license before they can henceforth cry a single sale. The price of an auctioneer's license is twenty dollars.

Huckasters who buy up produce through the country and sell in towns or cities from their wagons must take out a pedlar's license. If they haul their produce to the city or town and sell thence from stalls or tables, they are required to take out a dealer's license, providing their sales reach a thousand dollars annually.

DEFACING TREASURY NOTES.—It is said that attempts have been made by dishonest persons to alter one-dollar treasury notes to "tens," by pasting on the word "ten." Unsuspecting persons might take there "raised" bills for their apparent value, but a slight examination only is necessary to discover that the face of the note is dotted with the words "one dollar." There is also a likeness of Secretary Chase as large as life, while the genuine tens are honored by the features of President Lincoln. Caution, therefore, is all that is required to guard against these altered bills, if any are in circulation. As every one looks upon the "green backs" as something that cannot be counterfeited, it is quite probable that rascals might take advantage of this and attempt the alteration spoken of.

PAY OF DRAFTED SOLDIERS.—The pay per month of the militia volunteers in the service of the State is the same as that of volunteers in the service of the United States, as follows: Colonel, $22; lieutenant colonel, $108; major, $170; captain, $120 50; first lieutenant, $110 50; second lieutenant, $105 50; brevet second lieutenant, $105 50: privates, $13. The pay in case of *invasion* of the State is essentially different from during riot, tumult, breach of the peace, or when the militia is called upon to aid the civil process. In such emergencies, non commissioned officers and privates receive $1 50 per diem each, and commissioned officers the same compensation as those of the regular army.

COAL STATISTICS.—The coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad during the past week amounted to 25,078 tons. During the corresponding week last year only 15,878 tons were shipped, showing an increase this year of 6,187 tons. The total amount transported during the present year, up to that date, amounts to 771,400 tons, while during the same period last year 661,179 tons were shipped, making an increase this year over last of 110,230.

A BRIEF FREEDOM.—Louisa Sentz, well known as a professional shoplifter, was yesterday liberated from prison, having served out a term of seven months on conviction of feloniously abstracting goods from a dry goods store on Eighth street. The accused was arrested at the time by Officer Gallanan, of the Detective force. Immediately upon her liberation from durance vile, she was arrested by a New York policeman and taken to that city to answer a charge of theft alleged to have been committed previous to her imprisonment in this city. Thus retributive justice awaits the guilty.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, Francis P. Moyer, was convicted of the charge of stealing a diamond ring, the property of Bailey & Co. Moyer had purchased from Ladomus & Co. a diamond ring, worth less than $50, and then visited Baily & Co., and, while pretending to examine rings with a view to purchase, substituted the one bought at Ladomus & Co.'s for one worth $115.

SAD END.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night a soldier was picked up at Walnut-street wharf, in a helpless condition from drunkenness. He was taken to the Central police station, where he died in a short time afterwards. From paper found in his pocket his name is supposed to be William Kephardt, of the 97th Regiment.

SALE OF A PRIZE STEAMER.—Yesterday the steamer "Emily," which was captured while attempting to run the blockade, was sold by order of the United States marshal, at Queen-street wharf. The vessel was purchased for $9,400, payable in treasury notes.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—The British brig Robert Bruce, from Nassau, N. P., ostensibly bound to St. John's, N. B., laden with military clothing, bread, blankets, medicines, etc., has been captured off Shalton Inlet, N. C., by the U. S. steamer Penobscot, and ordered to Philadelphia. She is expected soon to arrive at this port.

REMOVED.—Captain Wm. Jatho, recruiting officer for the 27th Regiment, has removed his headquarters from Callowhill street to No. 250 South Front street, above Dock. The office is tastefully decorated, and is illuminated every evening, and is a very attractive feature in that neighborhood.

BASE BALL.—To-day the Nassau Club, of Princeton, will play against the Athletics, of this city. This will be a very attractive game. To-morrow, the Athletics and Olympics will play their second game.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About noon yesterday a fire occurred at a trimming store, No. 1103 Locust street, caused by the ignition of gas from a bursted gas pipe. The damage was trifling.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.—One hundred convalescent soldiers were sent to rejoin their regiments, yesterday morning, from the office of the Provost Marshal. Eighty were also sent on Tuesday.

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Abram Livezey, A. M., M. D., has been appointed professor of the institute and practice of surgery in the Electic Medical College of Philadelphia, in the place of Dr. McClintock.

THE DRAFTED SOLDIERS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—Colonel Buff yesterday received a despatch from the War Department, authorizing him to muster into the service for the war any drafted soldier who may present himself for that purpose.

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 Sea Eagle, Howes.....Port Spain, soon
Brig Intrepid, Miller.....Demarara, soon
Brig Anna, Morrow.....St Thomas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1862.

SUN RISES.....6 28—SUN SETS.....4 53
HIGH WATER.....8 36

ARRIVED.

Ship Orion, Bates, 8 days from Boston, with salt to J R Penrose—vessel to Workman & Co. Towed up by tug America.
Schr E W Pratt, Nickerson, 1 day from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr Hector Mar, Hickerson, 4 days from Georgetown, DC, in ballast to captain.
Steamtug America, Virden, from Bombay Hook. Brought up ship Orion, from Boston. Off Delaware City saw bark A A Drobert, from Port Royal; Romance, from New Orleans; and bark ——, from Ship Island.

CLEARED.

Bark Clifton, Lennon, Rio de Janeiro, Workman & Co.
Schr Greenland, Heather, New Orleans, J B Stetson & Co.
Schr G Kilborn, Canber, Portland, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Albert, Baker, New York, L Audenried & Co.
Str Devinney, Bristow, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)
LEWES, Del, Oct. 29.

The bark Union, for Pernambuco, and brig Isadora, for Port Spain, are at the Breakwater. A light double-topsail ship passed in.
Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)
HAVRE DE GRACE, Oct 28.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning, with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows: Merchant and D A Wagner, wheat to Perott & Bros; Gen B Fleming, lumber to J Sumner; Fannie McCandy, do to H Crosby; O W Davis, Minnie nopa, and W Edlers, do to Norcross & Sheets; J H McConkey and Caroline, pig iron to J S Buckley; J J Bowan & O R McConkey, railroad iron to D Beaver; Two Brothers, coal to P Henderson; Fanny Fink, do to J Sweet; Alex Grey, do to Slonaker & Co; Border States and H E Leathers, lime to Elton; four Schuylkill barges, light to Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs Empire, Smith, and B J Scott, Rothell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Schrs David Smith, Smith, for Schuylkill, and Monterey, Craig, for Delaware City, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Schr Volant, Davis, from Philadelphia for Boston, which returned to Newport 2 M of 26th, sailed thence 22d, and soon after getting to sea parted chain mariningale, and at the same time the jibboom went by the board. Put into Seaconet river to wait for moderate weather, intending to go into New Bedford for repairs, but was unable to reach there, and returned to Newport.
Schr Almon Baker, Megathlin, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Newport 26th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SCOTLAND—WEST COAST—FIXED LIGHT ON THE BUTT OF LEWIS.

Official information has been received at this office that the Commissioners of Northern Light Houses have given notice that, on and after the 15th day of October, 1852, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the Butt of Lewis, the northeast point of the Hebrides. The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 170 feet above the level of high water springs, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of the lenses of the first order. The tower is 118 feet high from base to the top of the lantern, and with the dwelling house, is painted white. It is in lat 58 deg 30 min 40 sec N, long 6 deg 16 min west of Greenwich.

By order. W. E. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Light-house Board.
Treasury Department, Office L. H. Board,
Washington City, October 6, 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.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, &c.

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,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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. *A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach*, which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all parts of the system* arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt briefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation. The mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10th. *Symptoms of external relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine, but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and attention to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are very often produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

☞ In cases of general debility, use WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL with the PILL.

N. B.—All orders promptly attended to on receipt of the money.

Price One Dollar per Box.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the proprietor,

DR. L. Q.