## STATES IN REBELLION.

### Virginia and Secession.

It is well known that the Convention of the State of Virginia, in 1861, though a very large majority of its members were elected as Union men, was cheated into voting for secession by the most flagrant falsehoods on the part of the secession leaders. The vote by yeas and nays has lately been published, from which it appears that eighty-eight voted in favor of the measure, and fifty-five against it. Among the *yeas* appears the name of Eppa Hunton, and the following letter, addressed to him a month before the vote was taken, by a prominent politician of the State, not only shows in the clearest manner the fraud of the whole programme, but indicates the influences under which it was perpetrated. The letter was recently found in Virginia, and has never before been published:

MARCH 13, 1861.

DEAR EPPA: I thought you promised to let us hear from you during the Old Woman's Convention. If you will redeem it now, however, I will be satisfied. *What hopes are there for disunion or civil war?* Will Barbour's, Wise's or Scott's resolutions pass? Harris' I suppose are out of the question. I like Barbour's better than I expected. What does Wise mean? My interpretation is that Virginia will never vote herself *directly* out of the Union—*that it is necessary to feel her fate*, and that the way to do that is to make her *demand* what she *claims*, and vote at the *same time* disunion as the alternative. I had fully made up my mind to move South at once, but I begin to hope that our submissionists will have to fire the cartridge-box before they will be allowed to carry Virginia into the arms of the Republicans; and in that contest I mean to be counted in. The *bullet-box has said submission*, but I am fully satisfied that the cartridge box will tell a different story. At least, I am willing to wait the issue. If we cannot save the old State, we can at least leave nothing but ruin for the Tories to exult over.

*I wish Wise would take the Richmond Grays, drive the Convention out of the window, and call for Davis and the Southern rights' men to come to his aid.*

How many votes could Harris' resolution get? Why did not you pitch into Brent? You had answered that speech at least twenty times during the canvass, and I supposed your hand was in. Was there ever a man so inconsistent as the delegate from Minnesota? I know of my own personal knowledge that in 1856 he stood upon Yancey's Slaughter Letter—I mean the participating letter—I will remember that he and J. Orr, of South Carolina, and Bocock walked out the Springs road during the canvass of 1859, and that he and Orr argued the question of solitary secession or co-operation—Brent insisting that if Carolina had gone alone she would have dragged the others with her, and Orr urging that if they were not ready to sustain her.

Why, he has turned half tariff man also. And Bob Scott, I suppose, is in his glory rulling his mob of submissionists and resurrection Whigs. Truly, peace is precious and shame is cheap. If the Lord will only give one fair field to the resistants and submissionists before our disgrace is settled, I will be ready to say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace."

Tell me, how does Letcher come on? *Is whisky doing its duty?* There is an immense interest felt in his health by some dear friends of his. *If he should be taken from us, we would mourn our untimely loss in several glasses of "single shot."* By the way, I wish you would see some of the Military Committee of the House, and suggest to them the propriety of permitting fines among the volunteers to be collected by *corps*. I need not explain this to a gentleman of you. I have seen enough to know that it is indispensable. If they would allow each company to organize its own court martial, from which no appeal, except when punishments were serious, would be allowed, it would greatly improve our volunteer system. It is impossible to keep up such companies in the country, unless the captain is armed with strong authority. Write to me and give me your views.

Your friend, truly,

W. H. PAYNE.

P. S.—It is reported this morning that Carolina has compelled Lincoln to recall Anderson. I trust in God that she will make him march under the yoke. Now for Fort Pickens and "a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

### GENERAL EWELL.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Early in the war, when a company of Yankee cavalry, headed by a renegade Virginian, dashed at night into Fairfax Court House, a singular scene occurred. The gallant Marr was killed, and his men began to give back before the cavalry. At that moment a gentleman rushed out of a house, rallied on Marr's men to stand firm, and with the aid of ex-Governor, now General Smith, rallied them. This gentleman was scantily attired, having, indeed, but one garment on his person, and he was unarmed. Thus defenceless, he stood in the middle of the street, while the bale fires of the Yankees and fast approaching band of Yankees, and rained down upon them a torrent of imprecations such as were never heard before. His fury and his intrepidity struck more terror into their raven souls than the bayonets of our infantry. They fled, and the much-enraged gentleman went quietly to bed. His name was Ewell.

The next heard from this gentleman was commanding a brigade of Beauregard's army at Manassas.

After the battle of Manassas, we heard of Ewell's modesty and unselfishness. When the commission of major general was tendered him he hesitated, say the papers, lest it should be thought Early was fitter man to receive it than himself. Fire, intrepidity, modesty, were his characteristics; his capacity was yet to be tested. This was still developed in Jackson's great campaign in the Valley, where he was assigned to the most arduous and important duties, all of which he discharged with marked bearing, worthy of the indomitable Stonewall himself. The glorious victory at Cross Keys was won by Ewell alone; Jackson, it was thought, taking no part in it. In the battles around Richmond he took a prominent part. At Cedar Run, Bristoe Station, and Manassas No. 2, he fought like a lion. At Manassas he was so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated—an operation always dangerous, but particularly so in the case of a man like Ewell, whose health was not robust. But his adamantine will triumphed over the dangers incident to a feeble constitution, and brought him once more to the field, maimed, indeed, but willing as ever to peril his life in behalf of the cause. He always expressed his determination to return to the army at the earliest moment, not because he loved warfare for its own sake, but because he felt it to be his duty. This, we have been assured, was his own language.

Ewell had reported for duty before Jackson fell at Chancellorville. The loss of that great chieftain, it expressed preference for Ewell at his successor, and the general desire of the soldiers to have him back again, left the War Department no choice but to promote him. He was made Lieutenant General, and he showed his confidence in him by placing him in the van of the forward movement which was being executed, and he in turn showed his appreciation of Early by assigning to him the task of storming Winchester. How well posed the confidence of both was the telegraph dispatches attest. Ewell, Early, and Johnson—the Virginians, all of whom have been severely wounded—have taken up the Valley campaign where the hero left it. Who can doubt that these achievements of Winchester give promise that they will carry it to Stonewall Jackson's way. But let it not be forgotten that these Virginians owe their newly-won laurels to the "valor"—that is Gen. Lee's own word—of troops from other States besides the Old Dominion.

The victories at Winchester and Berryville have told in part for the lost limb of the fierce General who is commanding. We may consider that the account to the extent of one joint of the smallest pedal extremity satisfactorily audited. The remainder of the debit will, we trust, be adjusted by similar instalments. It is said that an artificial leg, ordered some months ago, awaits Ewell's arrival in the city of Philadelphia; and that the object of the forward movement of Lee's army is to obtain the same.

### A Soldier's Letter.

A letter from the brave Colonel Edward E. Cross, who fell nobly in the last battle, is published by a Concinnati paper:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
HANCOCK'S DIVISION, June 4, 1863.

* * * Fredericksburg came near being my last battle. As we were advancing from field to field in line of battle, I was near my colors. A twelve-pounder shell, from the Washington battery, burst in front of me. One fragment struck me right low the heart, making a bad wound. Another tore off my hat; another (small bit) entered my mouth and broke out three of my best jaw-teeth, bits of the gravel, bits of frozen earth and minute fragments of shell, covered my face with bruises. I was insensible, and lay so for some time, when another fragment of shell, striking me on the left leg below the knee, brought me to my senses. My mouth was full of blood, fragments of teeth and gravel, my breast bone almost broken, and my leg in mud two inches deep. My brave boys had rallied along. I always told them never to stop for me. Dead and wounded lay thick around. The captain of French's division was gasping in death within a foot of my head, his bowels all torn out. The air was full of hissing bullets and bursting shell. Getting on my hands and knees, I looked for my flag. Thank God, there it fluttered right amid the smoke and fire of the front line. I could hear my boys cheering as they fired. Twice the colors dropped, but were up in an instant. I tried to yell along, but a shell came and struck the steel scabbard of my sword, splitting it open, and knocking me down flat. Dizzy and faint, I had sense enough to lay myself out decently, "feet to the foe." Two lines passed over me, but soon they stayed back, trampling on the dead and dying. Getting about thirty yards in the rear, one of them laid down and commended first aid to my situation. Right between two fires of bullets and shell—for our own artillery fire from over the river was mostly too short, and did great damage to our own troops. I lay on the field four hours, the awful moments of my life. As the balls from the rebels whizzed over me within a foot of my head, I covered my face with both hands, and counted rapidly from one to one hundred, expecting every moment a ball would spatter the ground. But they missed. My guardian angels (if there be such messages) or my Destiny saved me. The end of my life was reserved for another, and, I hope, more fortunate occasion." For if I am to die on the battlefield, I pray that it may be with the cheers of victory in my ears. When it became dark some of my men found me, and I was carried to the hospital.

You remember the evening of our little festival. I was the gay crowd of officers there assembled. It has made a fearful muster. Of the nineteen officers of the 5th New Hampshire, in the battle there were killed and ten wounded. Of the five colors of the brigade, three were badly wounded. Only one mounted officer was left in the brigade, which lost half its number dead and wounded on the field. I look heaven the old "fire-proof" brigade added to its glorious name that day. The same spirit that were in front at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, were planted nearest to those inaccessible batteries. Out of two hundred and forty-nine in my regiment, one hundred and eighty were killed and wounded. Captain Perry and Captain Murray were shot with the colors in their hands. Major Shubrant and Captain Moore fell within forty or forty yards of that stone wall at the foot of the hill. But I have no heart to go over the details. The scenes of that battle added ten years to my experience.

I suppose we are now in summer quarters. * * * *Then are the conscripts coming!* The enemy are very strong in front of us. I want to fight this thing out. My life—all I have—is at the service of the country, but let me tell you it is *hard* fighting against impolitic, foolishness, and treason at home!

I shall always be glad to see any of my Cincinnati friends, come when they may. I now command the 1st Brigade. I have often been recommended for promotion, and by not less than twelve generals. But, so it goes. Yours truly.

PRESENT TO GOV. AND MRS. YATES.—Yesterday a number of the leading citizens of Chicago presented to the Governor of Illinois and his accomplished lady, a splendid pair of horses, and a carriage admirably built and furnished. Gov. Yates was addressed in the following note:

DEAR SIR: We beg you will allow us, as a committee on behalf of your friends residing in the city, to present to you the accompanying testimonials of our appreciation of the patriotic services you have rendered to our State and nation in this hour of peril. Whatever objections you might have under other circumstances to accept them, we know that the great personal sacrifices you have made, and the large private expenses you have incurred to benefit of our soldiers in the field, and in the discharge of your Executive duties, for which the law provides no adequate remuneration, should remove all hesitation on your part. It is a time that both patriots and traitors should be remembered—the former to be rewarded, the latter to receive what their works merit.

THE PEACE PARADOX.—It was ridiculous in Mr. Pierce and Gov. Seymour, talking on the 4th inst. against the Administration, the war, and the Loyal North, by the hour, and then insisting that a union band of tyranny is stopping the mouth of free speech." It was absurd for these same orators to warn the people among the Granite Hills of all the New York Academy of Music that a terrible despotism, in the shape of Abraham Lincoln, with a mighty army of volunteers to do his bidding, is going about the country to sweep up and battle down loyal and innocent peace men, and everybody who knows his infallibility. It was inconsistent for journals to rejoice over the Gettysburg victory, in which the Federal troops, and calling for reinforcements, and at the same time commending to special attention speakers whose whole argument is that the fight is all wrong, and that to save the union by anything except moral force, after it has been assaulted by traitors in arms, is a grave iniquity.—*Boston Transcript.*

### Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour is heavy; Howard Street super $6 50@6 62. Wheat dull; sales of 10 bushels at $1 45@1 50 for red. Corn dull, and nearly dull. NEW YORK $14 25@14 50.

### The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

From the narrative of a correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* we take the following:

Gen. Ewell was reserved in conversation and dignified in appearance. Gen. A. P. Hill was more communicative and agreeable, but had a very poor opinion of the generals in the Union army—in fact, a general denunciation of the Union generals and officers was the predominant feature in the conversation of both officers and privates.

We have been told that the Southern men are more cultivated and refined than those of the North—that chivalry and honor are the characteristics of the Southern people. If highway robberies, profanity, vulgarity, filthiness, and general meanness are the requisite qualifications for constituting a high-toned gentleman, then indeed may the Southern soldiers claim the appellation. Hardly a house that has not been robbed; many of them have been sacked two or three times, my own mother's being one of the latter. Everything of value was taken, clothing of all kinds, men and women's—even ladies' underclothing, including hoop skirts; money, watches, jewelry, quilts, shawls, guns—everything in the entire line, to the drinking of the slop out of the swill tubs, was appropriated by the First Families of Virginia.

It was no unusual thing, while sitting in your house, or walking in the road, for a squad to ride up, presenting a pistol to your head, and demanding your money, hat, coat, boots, and pantaloons; refuse, and you would get a taste of rebel lead. Men were stripped of their clothing on the road, not only of their hat and coat, but pantaloons too, and forced to go home in a state of nudity. Mr. Stritz, a peaceable and innocent man, was shot down in front of his barn for his money, and covered over with manure by his inhuman murderers. Many would terrify the women by demanding things which they conceived to have been hidden away, by lighting a match and threatening to fire the building. Deeds of property and other valuable papers were destroyed; a wheat field was generally taken in preference to a timothy or clover field for pasture for their horses, and wheat was frequently taken in preference to corn. It was no unusual thing to see a fine quilt used as a horse blanket; and while these demons were devastating the country, and robbing your house, you were subject to the most vile abuse, such as, "You d—d abolitionist, if we would do as your men done in our country, we would burn your house and barn, and turn you to the woods. Now, d—n you, we are in the Union again, and we intend to make it the hottest Union this side of h—l," &c. But the fact that they entered the poor-house, and robbed the paupers of their clothing, thoroughly illustrates the character of the rebel soldier.

Of the amount of damage done to the farming interest of this valley, those who have not seen can form no conception of it. Hundreds of fields of fine wheat and grass are now a mixture of mud, broken wagons, dead horses, &c., while thousands of farmers have not a horse, cow, hog, chicken, wagon, harness, or a pound of meat or flour in the house.

THE RETREAT FROM GETTYSBURG.

Sabbath morning last, about 2 o'clock the rebels entered town on their retreat towards the Potomac, the infantry and part of the supply train going along the mountain, while the principal part of the train and the wounded passed through this place, and perhaps from five to ten thousand stragglers on foot, most of them without shoes, having lost them in the mud. Many had their shirt sleeves torn off for bandages, some without a hat, others with heads bound up, others with one leg of their pantaloons torn off. Add to this some six to ten thousand mounted infantry and cavalry on worn-out horses struggling in the mud, with here and there a broken piece of artillery, and the wagons and ambulances, and you have some idea of the panorama as it passed through.

For thirty-six hours did they pour over the roads and fields, wending their way toward that historic stream, the Potomac. Oh, what a scene! The teamsters, with horrid oaths, pounded the poor, exhausted horses and mules, while the road was strewn with dead horses and broken wagons. Here and there you could see a team fast in the mud, with men prying at it with rails, while by the wayside, against trees, stumps, and in the mud, sat the exhausted wounded, unable to go further. Thousands, more fortunate than these poor wretches, were endeavoring to make their escape on the worn-out horses they had stolen, who, when requested by some exhausted wretch to leave him ride for a few miles or so, would turn a deaf ear to the supplications of his companions-in-arms; for, in the vortex and confusion, all sense of feeling was lost. Misfortune had placed officers and privates on a level. The stolen goods were freely exchanged for a small piece of bread or cake.

The road was strewn with cast-off clothing, blankets, knapsacks, guns, and empty haversacks. But amid all this confusion and noise could be heard the moans of the wounded in the wagons and ambulances, as they were hurried over the rough, muddy roads. Many died on the way, and were thrown into the woods and buried by the citizens to keep. When a wagon would break down, the wounded would shift for their fate. Oh, how they would beg and entreat those around them not to leave them there to die, far from their friends and homes! But these supplications and tears were lost upon men who, hardened by the miseries and sufferings which they were surrounded, made the old maxim, "self-preservation is the first law of nature," their guide. When a team would give out or a horse become exhausted, they would lighten the wagon by throwing one or two of the wounded out, who, with tears in their eyes, would beg for mercy; but humanity had left the teamster, and he heard them not. Thousands of them would inquire, "How far to the river?" "How far to the Maryland line?" "How far to Williamsport?" When answered that it was twenty miles to the river, they would look bewildered, and say, "I cannot walk that far." Others would sit down, yielding calmly to their fate. Others again would beg for medical aid, but it was out of their power to aid.

While I looked at the miserable wretches striving to reach the Potomac, I could distinctly hear our artillery preparing the advance from crossing, and I thought of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, and hoped that the Potomac might prove as disastrous to the rebels as the Beresina did to his army.

MORGAN'S RAID.—Thus far, John Morgan has avoided the overwhelming forces which are after him by the celerity of his movements. He cannot return through Indiana. He must cross the Ohio river, at or near Aurora, or try his luck in Ohio. It is possible he may conclude we are too ready for him in Ohio than he has found the people of Indiana. In this, if he comes, we must try to disappoint him. We think Cincinnati should be a good place to cross the river. If he crosses the Great Miami, we may expect him to undertake a raid through Ohio, with the idea of crossing the river above, and making his escape through Eastern Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

CAPTURE OF MR. CRITTENDEN BY THE REBELS.—The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* of July 9, says that a gentleman engaged in recruiting a Union company at Frankfort reached Madison the day before. He reports that three hundred rebels entered Frankfort yesterday and seized the person of Hon. John J. Crittenden. We have not heard what disposition they have made of him.

ARRESTED.—William H. Howe, the deserter who killed one of the provost marshal's party, in Montgomery county, in an effort to arrest him, on the 21st ult., was arrested in Allentown, on Monday, by one of Provost Marshal Freedley's party. Howe has been handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A disgraceful prize-fight took place, on Monday, in Delaware county, between two New York bullies of small notoriety. A number of rounds were fought. One of the bullies's arms was badly beaten, while the other escaped with slight injuries. The fight was witnessed by several hundred persons, a number of whom arrived in this city last night, among them one of the principals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED UNION SOLDIERS.—Last night, about four hundred Union soldiers arrived in this city, having been released from the Richmond prisons. They were taken at the Gettysburg fight, and are on their way to Camp Chase.

### A Nuisance.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: My attention has been called several times lately to the condition of the street and pavement in Seventeenth street, from Vine to Callowhill. There is a party who keep cows in the neighborhood; these cows are allowed to run at large, and make a nuisance wherever they go, to the great distress of the neighborhood. Cannot this be stopped? Is there no law to prevent it?

I am, sir, respectfully, A CITIZEN.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1863.

The riot in New York monopolized much of the attention of operators to-day, and not a little speculation was the consequence. It is generally admitted, however, that were it not for the alarm so occasioned gold would be as high as it is, 125 being the proper figure for it. To-day it fluctuated between 124@126, the legitimate demand for the purposes of trade and shipping must soon control the market, as gold is getting to be a dangerous thing to handle unless one is well skilled in the art; and as soon as the people feel that the government is at work in earnest they will drop off altogether from the specie mart, and it will be left to find its level in the demands of the business community. PRICE SHOULD RULE, and not speculation, and it is—that while they may pocket one or two per cent. profit on a specie transaction they are lending their aid to raise the price of the necessary commodities of life; consequently what they make on the street they lose at home, besides entailing upon those of the poorer community, who do not make their little per cent., much suffering by the high prices. There are sufficient modes of making money without touching the wants and necessaries of the poorer portion of the community, and it would be well for those who are so engaged, now that their day of profit is over, to cast a humane look around them, and do what they can to alleviate those sufferings they helped to create by forsaking the specie mart, and so aid in bringing down the price of many articles which have advanced in the same proportion that gold has.

There is not much demand for Government securities outside of 6 to five-twenties, the sales of which still continue very fair. Money is very plenty at 6@6 per cent.

The stock market is dull, but prices are steady, few being disposed to sell, except at old prices, most parties preferring to wait until the contest on the Potomac is decided. 108 was bid for seven-thirties, 1881 stores being held at the same figure. State fives sold at par. New City loans sold at 105; 104 was bid for the old. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 92. Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgages sold at 108; the first at 110¾. Reading sixes were steady. Susquehanna Canal sixes sold at 70; 52 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882.

Reading shares were steady at 62¾@52¾; Norristown sold at 59; Minehill at 61¾; Pennsylvania at 63¾; North Pennsylvania at 15; Beaver Meadow at 70; Spruce and Pine sold at 15¾; 41 bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Fourteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25¾ for Arch street; 41 for Green and Coates; 60 for West Philadelphia.

Union Canal, preferred, sold at 8¾, Morris at 72; 12¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, 24 for the preferred, 56 for Lehigh, 43 for the scrip, Corn Exchange Bank sold at 34. The market closed dull, exciting war news absorbing attention.

Drexel & Co. quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Bonds, 1861 | 105 @106 |
| United States Certificates of Indebtedness | 103¾@101 |
| United States 7-3-10 Notes | 105¾@105¾ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | ¾@1¼ dis. |
| Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness | ¼@¾ dis. |
| Gold | 130¼@131¼ |
| Demand Notes | 130¾@131¾ |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness | 98¾@ 99¼ |

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Stocks, 1881 | 105 @106 |
| United States 7-3-10 Notes | 105¾@107 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | 100¾@101 |
| Do. do. new | 98¾@ 99 |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 86½@ 89 |
| Demand Notes | 131 @132 |
| Gold | 131 @132 |

Sales of five-twenties yesterday, $400,000.

Messrs. M. Schulze & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange for the steamer China, from New York, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| London, 60 days' sight | 144¾@145 |
| Do. 3 days' sight | 145 @145¼ |
| Paris, 60 days' sight | 5.25 @5.20 |
| Do. 3 days | 5.22½@5.18¾ |
| Antwerp, 60 days' sight | 5.25 @5.20 |
| Bremen, 60 days' sight | 104 @104½ |
| Hamburg, 60 days' sight | 48 @48½ |
| Cologne, 60 days' sight | 94¾@ 95 |
| Leipsic, 60 days' sight | 94¾@ 95 |
| Berlin, 60 days' sight | 94¾@ 95 |
| Amsterdam, 60 days' sight | 53½@ 54 |
| Frankfort, 60 days' sight | 54 @ .. |

Market dull and inactive.

Peterson's Semi-monthly Detector for July 15 is out this morning with a list of forty new counterfeits; also, the official list of the new national banks, with the names of the officers, &c. The editorials are first-class, being up to the latest moment before going to press. The description of the new national currency is worth the price of a year's subscription. So we would advise all to take Peterson's Detector.

The official averages of the banks in the city of New York, for the week ending Saturday last, July 11, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 4:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of loans | $719,508 |
| Increase of specie | 252,789 |
| Decrease of circulation | 95,408 |
| Increase of Undrawn Deposits | 2,415,876 |

Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing House, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly report, and also with the movement of this time last year:

| | July 12, '62. | July 11, '63. | July 4, '63. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $62,051,000 | $69,126,000 | $69,126,300 |
| Loans | 148,643,716 | 175,022,708 | 174,303,200 |
| Specie | 31,700,519 | 38,566,395 | 38,313,095 |
| Circulation | 9,270,816 | 6,926,000 | 6,823,496 |
| Gross Deposits | 107,449,317 | 208,744,644 | 212,117,049 |
| Exchanged | 29,948,784 | 45,788,573 | 53,557,154 |
| Undrawn | 127,496,534 | 160,974,771 | 158,559,883 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 9,971,340 | 22,992,683 | 21,731,605 |

The New York *Herald* says:

"A great national bank is about to be started here, under Mr. Chase's act, with a capital of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $50,000,000. Three millions of the capital have been subscribed in this city, and two millions have been reserved for bankers in the interior of the State. The papers have been filed in the department at Washington. No selection of a president has yet been made; but the names of Messrs. John J. Cisco, of this city, and Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, have been mentioned in connection with the office. The list of directors will probably comprise leading representatives of Southern and Wall streets, and of the country banking interest."

The stock of Flour and Grain at Chicago at the dates mentioned was as follows:

| | July 6, '63. | June 29, '63. | July 7, '62. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 76,388 | 51,760 | 86,050 |
| Wheat, bushels | 695,761 | 763,716 | 1,106,061 |
| Corn | 1,067,339 | 1,651,722 | 3,050,066 |
| Oats | 619,296 | 577,291 | .. |
| Rye | 65,420 | 40,273 | .. |
| Barley | .. | 346 | .. |

The business of the United States Depository at Cincinnati for the week ending the 10th inst., was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand July 3, 1863 | $7,129,061 00 |
| Received from collections of internal revenue | $155,035 52 |
| Deposits on account of subscriptions 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, including deposits of arsenals | 173,550 00 |
| Deposits of Government officers | 584,010 21 |
| | $12,690 73 |
| Total | $8,041,699 73 |
| Disbursed on checks, drafts, &c. | 975,718 41 |
| Balance on hand July 10, 1863 | $7,075,942 32 |

The present condition of the country banks of Massachusetts, with the figures of the previous month, compared with that of 1861 and 1862, presents the following changes:—

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 4, '63 | $95,439,455 | 1,683,535 | 13,579,328 | 20,200,831 |
| July 5, '62 | 47,295,787 | 1,541,613 | 9,903,311 | 15,511,259 |
| June 20, '61 | 46,677,620 | 1,751,873 | 8,002,618 | 13,025,131 |

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of to-day says:—

In consequence of the incertitude and gloom incident to the rebellious demonstrations in various parts of the city, the business of the stock exchange this morning has been extremely light, and for several months we have not observed so complete an absence of animation. Erie, Pacific Mail, Harlem, and Pittsburg have attracted the chief attention.

The entire business of the morning does not exceed 50,000 shares. There is, however, no excessive anxiety to sell, and no consequent pressure of cash stock on the market.

Gold opened at 131¾, and rose on various rumors to 132½. The intelligence that Lee's retreat had been cut off by a formidable force on the right bank of the Potomac sent the price down to 130¾, the price as we go to press.

Before the first session gold was selling at 131@131¾. Erie at 56@56¾, Harlem 104, Pacific Mail 201.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 14.

(Reported by S. S. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.)

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Beaver Meadow | 70 | 100 Spruce & Pine R | 15¼ |
| 200 Reading R | 62¾ | 23 Penna R | 63¾ |
| 100 do | 62¾ | 200 U S 7 30 Treas N | 105¾ |
| 400 Penna R 1st mort | 110¾ | 100 Susq Canal 5s | 70 |
| 1000 do | 110¾ | 1000 Penna R 2d mtge | 108 |
| 7 N Penna R | 34 | 33 Minehill & Schuylk Canal 1½ | 72 |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Union Canal pref | 8 | | 3¾ |

SECOND BOARD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 Penna 5s, C & P | 100 | 200 City 6s New | 108 |
| 100 Reading R | 62¾ | 5 Minehill R, sdv of 5s | 61¾ |
| 100 Spruce & Pine R | 15¼ | 20 Corn Exchange Bk | 34 |
| 8 West Chester | 4 | 2000 N Penna 6s | 92 |
| 100 Union Canal | 8¾ | 36 Norristown R | 59 |

AFTER BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 North Pennsylvania 6s | 92 | | |

CLOSING PRICES.—DULL.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U S 6s '81 | 105 | 106 | N Penna R | 15¼ | 15¾ |
| U S 7-30 Notes | 105 | 107 | Do 6s | 92 | 93 |
| American Gold | 130¾ | 131¾ | Do 10s | .. | .. |
| Phila 6s int off | 103¾ | 104¾ | Catawissa R Con | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Do new int off | 107¾ | 108 | Do pref | 22¾ | 23 |
| Allegheny 6s | .. | .. | Beaver Meadow R | .. | .. |
| Penna 6s | 100¾ | .. | Minehill R | 61 | .. |
| Do 5s | .. | .. | Harrisburg R | .. | .. |
| Reading R | 62¾ | 62¾ | Wilmington R | .. | .. |
| Do 6s '76 | 110 | .. | Lehigh Nav 6s | .. | .. |
| Do bds '70 | 106¾ | .. | Do shares | 56 | 58 |
| Do bds 6s conv | 106 | .. | Do scrip | 43 | 44 |
| Penna R 6s '80 | 108¾ | .. | Leh & Sus R | .. | .. |
| Do 1st m 6s | 110 | 111 | Phila & Erie 6s | .. | .. |
| Do 2d m 6s | 107¾ | 108 | Sun & Erie 7s | .. | .. |
| Little Schuylk R | 48¾ | 49 | Delaware R | .. | .. |
| Morris Cl consol | 72 | 72¾ | Do bds | .. | .. |
| Do 6s | 136 | 140 | Spruce-street R | 15 | 15¼ |
| Do 6s '76 | .. | .. | Arch-street R | 26¾ | 28 |
| Do 6s mtg | .. | .. | Race-street R | 10¾ | .. |
| Susq Canal | 12¾ | 15 | Tenth-street R | 41 | 41¾ |
| Do 6s | 51 | 52¾ | Thirteenth-st R | 30 | 37 |
| Schuylk Nav | 12¾ | 13 | Fifth-st R | 70 | 72 |
| Do pref | 24 | 24¾ | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Do 6s '82 | 83 | 84 | Green-street R | 41 | .. |
| Simpt R | 35 | 37 | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Do pref | 50 | 52 | Chestnut-st R | .. | .. |
| Do 6s | 110 | .. | Second-street R | 75 | 79 |
| Do 10s | 74 | 75 | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| L Island 6s '88 | 59 | 59½ | Fifth-street R | 50 | .. |
| Do bds | .. | .. | Do bonds | .. | .. |
| Phila Ger & Nor | 59¾ | 60¾ | Girard College R | .. | 29¾ |
| Lehigh Val R | .. | .. | Seventeenth-st R | 12 | 12¾ |
| Do bds | .. | .. | | | |

### Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

JULY 14—Evening.

The Produce Markets continue dull, and prices of the leading articles are rather lower. Flour and Wheat are dull and lower. Corn and Oats are unchanged. In Cotton there is little or nothing doing, and the market is dull. Coffee is scarce and the demand limited. In Fish and Fruit there is no change to notice. Naval Stores are less active and prices lower. Provisions are quiet. Clover Seed is dull, but Timothy is in demand and prices better. There is very little Wool selling, but bolsters are firm.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull, there being very little demand either for export or home use. Sales comprise about 3,000 bbls, including 1,200 bbls City Mills at $7 for superfine, and 800 bbls Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $6@6 25, and 200 bbls choice Ohio do at $6 75@7. The retailers and bakers are buying in by the selectly of his movements. He cannot return through Indiana. He must cross the Ohio river, at or near Aurora, or try his luck in Ohio. It is possible he may conclude we are too ready for him in Ohio than he has found the people of Indiana. In this, if he comes, we must try to disappoint him. We think Cincinnati should be a good place to cross the river. If he crosses the Great Miami, we may expect him to undertake a raid through Ohio, with the idea of crossing the river above, and making his escape through Eastern Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

CAPTURE OF MR. CRITTENDEN BY THE REBELS.—The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* of July 9, says that a gentleman engaged in recruiting a Union company at Frankfort reached Madison the day before. He reports that three hundred rebels entered Frankfort yesterday and seized the person of Hon. John J. Crittenden. We have not heard what disposition they have made of him.

ARRESTED.—William H. Howe, the deserter who killed one of the provost marshal's party, in Montgomery county, in an effort to arrest him, on the 21st ult., was arrested in Allentown, on Monday, by one of Provost Marshal Freedley's party. Howe has been handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A disgraceful prize-fight took place, on Monday, in Delaware county, between two New York bullies of small notoriety. A number of rounds were fought. One of the bullies's arms was badly beaten, while the other escaped with slight injuries. The fight was witnessed by several hundred persons, a number of whom arrived in this city last night, among them one of the principals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED UNION SOLDIERS.—Last night, about four hundred Union soldiers arrived in this city, having been released from the Richmond prisons. They were taken at the Gettysburg fight, and are on their way to Camp Chase.

### A Nuisance.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: My attention has been called several times lately to the condition of the street and pavement in Seventeenth street, from Vine to Callowhill. There is a party who keep cows in the neighborhood; these cows are allowed to run at large, and make a nuisance wherever they go, to the great distress of the neighborhood. Cannot this be stopped? Is there no law to prevent it?

I am, sir, respectfully, A CITIZEN.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1863.

The riot in New York monopolized much of the attention of operators to-day, and not a little speculation was the consequence. It is generally admitted, however, that were it not for the alarm so occasioned gold would be as high as it is, 125 being the proper figure for it. To-day it fluctuated between 124@126, the legitimate demand for the purposes of trade and shipping must soon control the market, as gold is getting to be a dangerous thing to handle unless one is well skilled in the art; and as soon as the people feel that the government is at work in earnest they will drop off altogether from the specie mart, and it will be left to find its level in the demands of the business community. PRICE SHOULD RULE, and not speculation, and it is—that while they may pocket one or two per cent. profit on a specie transaction they are lending their aid to raise the price of the necessary commodities of life; consequently what they make on the street they lose at home, besides entailing upon those of the poorer community, who do not make their little per cent., much suffering by the high prices. There are sufficient modes of making money without touching the wants and necessaries of the poorer portion of the community, and it would be well for those who are so engaged, now that their day of profit is over, to cast a humane look around them, and do what they can to alleviate those sufferings they helped to create by forsaking the specie mart, and so aid in bringing down the price of many articles which have advanced in the same proportion that gold has.

There is not much demand for Government securities outside of 6 to five-twenties, the sales of which still continue very fair. Money is very plenty at 6@6 per cent.

The stock market is dull, but prices are steady, few being disposed to sell, except at old prices, most parties preferring to wait until the contest on the Potomac is decided. 108 was bid for seven-thirties, 1881 stores being held at the same figure. State fives sold at par. New City loans sold at 105; 104 was bid for the old. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 92. Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgages sold at 108; the first at 110¾. Reading sixes were steady. Susquehanna Canal sixes sold at 70; 52 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1882.

Reading shares were steady at 62¾@52¾; Norristown sold at 59; Minehill at 61¾; Pennsylvania at 63¾; North Pennsylvania at 15; Beaver Meadow at 70; Spruce and Pine sold at 15¾; 41 bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Fourteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25¾ for Arch street; 41 for Green and Coates; 60 for West Philadelphia.

Union Canal, preferred, sold at 8¾, Morris at 72; 12¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, 24 for the preferred, 56 for Lehigh, 43 for the scrip, Corn Exchange Bank sold at 34. The market closed dull, exciting war news absorbing attention.

Drexel & Co. quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Bonds, 1861 | 105 @106 |
| United States Certificates of Indebtedness | 103¾@101 |
| United States 7-3-10 Notes | 105¾@105¾ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | ¾@1¼ dis. |
| Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness | ¼@¾ dis. |
| Gold | 130¼@131¼ |
| Demand Notes | 130¾@131¾ |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness | 98¾@ 99¼ |

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Stocks, 1881 | 105 @106 |
| United States 7-3-10 Notes | 105¾@107 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness | 100¾@101 |
| Do. do. new | 98¾@ 99 |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 86½@ 89 |
| Demand Notes | 131 @132 |
| Gold | 131 @132 |

Sales of five-twenties yesterday, $400,000.

Mess