Brief Notes on Judge Woodward's Speech in 1860.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book," said the ancient prophet, and if it were alleged that he had in his eye especially the republication of this remarkable document, it might not be declared to be an utterly unworthy supposition for, considered in its relation to the great strife now going on, the occasion might not improperly be regarded as a "dignus vindice nodus." This speech has been republished, in order to meet and refute the "gross misrepresentations" which it is said to have occasioned; but in fact it fully sustains all that Judge Woodward's opponents have charged against him, and even goes far beyond them in some respects. The Republican papers are charged by the committee, who now publish it, with having refused to spread it before their readers, lest it might damage their cause, and therefore I propose to insert a few passages from it, in addition to those which have been already extensively quoted, with brief remarks upon them.

The opinion and statement ascribed to him, "that there must be a time when the slaveholders may lawfully fall back upon their natural rights," is here plainly stated, though it is qualified by the remark "if this conflict be irrepressible." And it is but right that he should have the benefit of this limitation or condition. He says, also, that in his judgment "that time had not yet arrived;" the question is would he say so now? But, even if it has not, would he still say "let the South go peaceably, if at all!" The committee say, "that on the subject of the war, now that we are involved in it, the Judge's views will be found in the resolutions" of the Democratic Convention. These resolutions deny "any sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion," refuse to consent to peace on "any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union."

But now all this is to be reconciled, it seems impossible to say; for, if the original cause of the South was just and the whole course of the Administration and conduct of the war has been unjust, as the Democratic party allege, how can we blame the rebels for falling back on their natural rights and defending them to the last drop? And as for Judge W., in particular, who will pretend that he has shown any sympathy with the Administration, or the army in their efforts to put it down? Who can suppose that so bold and outspoken a man would have kept such profound silence for two years last past, however averse he may be to sully the purity of the ermine by descending into the arena of politics, unless he still held views which it would not be *politic* to avow? Why should he rest under such a load of unnecessary "misrepresentation" as he has thereby incurred?

But there are other statements in this document which need to be not only qualified, but contradicted. In one passage—indeed in more than one—he utters a libel on the State which he wishes to represent and govern; or rather upon all the States of the North, Pennsylvania being, of course, included. He says "the Northern States abolished slavery gradually, and so did not wound their love of gain. They sold out slavery to the South, and received a full equivalent, not only in the price paid down, but in the prosperity which grew from the products of slave labor!" (elsewhere). Now, is this a mistake of ignorance, on the part of a learned Judge, or intentional false witness against the disinterested philanthropy of our forefathers? Tho Franklins, the Rushes, the Wistars, the Penns of Pennsylvania, did they sell out slavery for gain?

They might have known and believed that the final result of abolishing slavery would be increased prosperity here, as it would have been without slave labor being continued elsewhere. But was this their primary "consideration?" And did they make no immediate sacrifice to gain their benevolent end? Did they not even make laws both in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts prevent the sale of slaves to the South, thereby encouraging their settlement and industry at home? Those who have read history at all could "instruct" this Judge on these points, and convict him before any jury of twelve honest, either of culpable ignorance or intentional "misrepresentation." He may choose his own horn of this dilemma, but none of the resolutions of the "Convention" can enable him to escape it.

His speech contains also some specimens of logic, which would hardly seem to fit him for the office either of Judge or Governor. He did not think the conflict irrepressible in 1860, and had been way of stopping it. He would have let the South go peaceably, if at all, because he thought the Government, acting under the Constitution, could not prevent it. He would, therefore, have had a Convention to enlarge the powers of the Government. But why? Because "President Buchanan and Attorney General Black confessed that the Government, as it now constituted, was unable to prevent or punish secession." He would, therefore, have had "a National Convention to enlarge the powers of the Government," though in what particular way he would not presume to say. Really we needed some better reason and authority for such a novel proposition than which the learned Judge adduces. At any rate the whole "war in which we are now involved" has been begun and carried on under the Constitution as it was and is; and, therefore, it must be illegal and unconstitutional according to the Judge's own verdict. And how could he do anything, as a citizen or a magistrate, to promote it?

Again, he says, "we see it announced on the floor of Congress, that the city of New York, tired of her connection with Puritan New England, and the fanatical interior of her own State, will improve the opportunity to set up for herself." Indeed! Upon whose "authority" does the Judge thus stigmatize the secession of the city of New York? At any rate, his authority proves thus far to have been incorrect, and there are not even any signs of such an end approaching. On the contrary, the General Government seems quite strong enough to keep the little Island of Manhattan still moored to the mainland, and to keep her there in peace and quietness, too.

After all these errors in court, on the part of our Pennsylvania judge, no wonder a Maryland lawyer lately said, "I rejoice that I don't practice my profession in Philadelphia." LEX.

The Defences of Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Ever since the disastrous retreat of the rebel army after the battle of Gettysburg, the newspapers of Philadelphia have teemed with criticisms from unknown writers on the subject of the fortifications around the city. Whether the critics had their attention too much engaged at first by the imminent danger of Philadelphia to attend to the manifest incompetency of the engineers in charge of the works, or whether forts that were well planned, as long as the enemy was known to be approaching, suddenly became more less so upon his evasion, has not yet transpired. In a word, whether the engineers are in fault, or whether the critics have stultified themselves, is still undetermined; for the critics have had it all their own way, and any man who could afford a little foolscap could be safely witty to his heart's content, or at least with unction subscribe himself "*pro bono publico*."

It so happens that there are individuals in Philadelphia who know most of the statements made in the papers regarding the fortifications to be false; but the palpable absurdities and gross exaggerations of the attacks have, up to the present time, been deemed an ample confutation of the assertions contained in them. A period, however, has arrived, when the persistency of these attacks has misled a portion of the community, and this fact appears to render a reply imperative.

The charge of mal-administration in the construction of the fortifications near Philadelphia has been made against the engineers of those works, and it has been reduced to five specifications, as follows: First. The uselessness of fortifications where they have been constructed on the Schuylkill. Second. The imperfect construction of the fortifications. Third. That the fortifications are, in many instances, commanded by higher ground in the vicinity. Fourth. The mode of working the men by relieffs. Fifth. The unwarrantable cost of the fortifications.

Let us consider these specifications, and we shall then see that the charge against the Administration, made against the engineers, is absurd; that the presumption must be they were not incompetent in their own department; that if the fortifications cost too much, the remedy was not in the hands of the engineers, as all labor and facilities were provided by the city; and lastly, and consequently, that the critics of the past two months did not possess the knowledge which they arrogated to themselves.

First. *The uselessness of the fortifications where they have been constructed on the Schuylkill.* The reason assigned for this assertion is, that an enemy would be able to combard the city over the fortifications, and the evidence adduced in proof of this, is, that General Gilmore threw shell into Charleston, a distance of five miles from his battery. In the first place, it may be remarked, that at the time the forts near the Schuylkill were commenced, no bombardment at the distance of five miles had ever taken place, but that on the first foot of General Gilmore at Charleston is the first instance on record. But putting aside this fact, which is introduced merely to show the fairness of the critics, it so happens, to prove their ignorance, that if what transpired at Charleston had happened before, instead of after the construction of the fortifications on the Schuylkill, they would have been constructed in precisely the same places, for the reasons, that it could never be contemplated that fortifications just at the bridges on the Schuylkill were to be the main works of Philadelphia, and because the rebel army does not transport three-hundred-pounders as artillery.

The forts near the bridges are in lieu of "tête de pont," or "bridge heads," to command the approaches to the bridges, and effectually prevent an enemy from crossing the river. If the rebel army had advanced on Philadelphia, its progress would have been very slow, but many miles from the city every would have been detached. At one period, five thousand cavalry could have crossed into Philadelphia, if there had been no "bridge heads;" or if we had destroyed the bridges, they would have held the city at their mercy with their small pieces of artillery. But with the "bridge heads," and other positions chosen on the Schuylkill, we could have silenced and knocked to pieces any batteries which a cavalry force could bring and put in position to bombard the city, or we would have frustrated any attempt of the enemy to cross the bridge and hold the city.

As, in the event of the enemy's march on Philadelphia, there was every reason to anticipate that his cavalry would make a forced march to seize the city, the protection of the bridges was the most urgent of all the preparations for defence. The "bridge-heads" were not intended to form the only works about Philadelphia. The forts built are not all on the banks of the Schuylkill, and the reconnoissances for defences, the necessity for which was happily averted, went from fifteen to twenty miles beyond the city. These form a mass of the most useful information, which should have been possessed long before an imminent danger hastened its collection with the greatest precipitancy.

Second. *The imperfect construction of the fortifications.* The profiles are those of D. H. Mahan, Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point. The chief engineer was Professor A. D. Bache, a graduate of West Point, and he had as assistants a large corps, comprising men who are engineers or surveyors by profession, and many who had seen service in the field. General Deas, the commander of the department at that time, an officer of the regular army, who saw much service in the Mexican war, and fought in that through the battles of the Peninsula campaign, was cognizant of the plans used in the construction of the field works. It is presumable that these facts afford more weighty testimony in favor of the supposition that the works are properly constructed, than the assertions of individuals who have not authenticated a single statement, ⅌, to establish the contrary supposition.

Third. *That the fortifications are in some instances commanded by higher ground in the vicinity.* This is a fact well known to all of the officers who have been in charge of the fortifications. When the retreat of the rebel army began, it was deemed proper to commence any more works, but merely to finish those already begun. Points which have been so apparent to the eye of loungers did not necessarily escape those of persons in charge of the defence of the city, but, besides glancing around, the latter made investigations and surveys which led to accurate topographical knowledge, and every possible site for a fort was selected at the time of the invasion. Wherever ground commands the present works, it was known to the engineers from the time of the first reconnoissances and investigations, and plans were adopted in contemplation of an emergency that would require further construction. It was the pursuance of an economical administration that led to the abandonment of the plans to construct many works which were projected when the invasion commenced.

Fourth. *The mode of working the men by relieffs.* The men were not worked in this manner except during a few hot days, when the plan was tried, for the reason, that owing to the heat, the men worked languidly; and it was thought that a greater result might be produced, and that each gang might go to it with greater spirit when its turn came after a regular intermission. The experiment failed, the idea was abandoned, and the attempt was at once relinquished.

Fifth. *The unwarrantable cost of the fortifications.* The sum has been variously stated, but the disposition seems to be to make it as large as possible, hence it is usually put so as to cover the whole appropriation, $600,000. The works are now entirely finished, and they cost $61,000. Of this sum the Highway Department receives $50,000 for labor, and the Gas Company receives $3,400 for labor. These sums are disbursed by the city. The Chief Engineer, Prof. A. D. Bache, through his assistants, disbursed $6,100.

These sums are given in round numbers to the nearest hundred or thousand. The cost of surveys and reconnoissances still in progress will fall within $1,500. The sum of $6,100 includes the whole amount thus far expended by engineers for instruments (which will be turned over to the city) transportation, tolls, cartage, lumber, carpenters' work, and it also includes the per diem of one dollar a day to each of the chiefs of subdivisions, and in some cases their actual subsistence. No officer connected with the works received any pay excepting his per diem, and the volunteer officers from the Department of Surveys of this city, and those from the State at large, served cheerfully and energetically without any remuneration whatever, and advanced money for their daily car fares and dinners while superintending the works. Some volunteer engineers connected with the works declined all reimbursement.

In fine, the engineers of the fortifications at Philadelphia had no control over any expenditures excepting those mentioned. They had no choice in the selection of the labor, and they controlled it to the best of their ability. They merely accepted the facilities that were offered by the city. Their sole reward has consisted in unsparing vituperation. Their defence now, for the first time, appears. I am, sir, your obedient servant, B.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1863.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1862.			SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
64	71	72	60	65	68
WIND.			WIND.		
N by W	N..N.W	N by N. W	E by N	E by S	

STATE FAIR AT NORRISTOWN.—The preliminaries for the grand exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, which opens at Norristown to-day, have all been arranged, and articles and animals have, for several days past, been crowding into the enclosure. The workmen have given place to exhibitors, who are busily engaged in arranging their articles for exhibition. A stroll through the various buildings, tents, and sheds, yesterday, convinced us of the fact, that the exhibition will be a success, as far as contributions are concerned. Every department is well represented, and some of them unusually so. There will be a superior display of horses of all grades, but more especially those entered for speed and beauty. The excellence of the track, which is one of the best in the State, has attracted a large number of owners of fine horses, who will bring to the exhibition some animals remarkable for speed and bottom.

From the most distant portions of the State there are large entries of improved cattle, while the farmers of Montgomery and the adjoining counties will be fully represented in this department.

We do not remember having seen a finer show of agricultural implements and machinery for many years, and as there are hourly accessions of wagon loads, its extent will be largely increased to-day. Floral Hall is beautifully arranged, and boasted, yesterday, an array of useful and ornamental plants which would do credit to any exhibition. The fruit, of which large quantities had already arrived, will be unpacked and arranged to-day. The managers are in high spirits, their anticipations having thus far been fully met, and as the weather promises to be fair and pleasant, there will doubtless be a large attendance of visitors.

Water is supplied in abundance from a neighboring stream by the Fairmount steam fire engine of this city. The exhibition can be reached by the Worcester Railroad, at the office of which tickets of admission may also be procured. The fare has been reduced to fifty cents for the excursion. Admission to the fair grounds 25 cents.

It may be well to mention that the rates for meals and lodging have been agreed upon by the principal landlords, and are very moderate. Those who desire a pleasant ride, and who admire fine scenery, good roads, handsome fruit, agricultural constructed implements and machines, should avail themselves of the fine opportunity now afforded for the gratification of these tastes, by visiting the exhibition. Entries of articles may be made up to this (Tuesday) evening.

LOCALLY INTERESTING.—It was reported that among the slain at the battle of Gettysburg was a gallant young soldier named George Simons, of the 114th Regiment P. V. It was also stated that he was so badly mutilated that his remains could scarcely be recognized. The father, mother, and sisters of young Simons were consequently thrown into deep grief. On Friday, however, they received a letter from him, dated College Green Barracks, Annapolis, Md., September 24th. Instead of being killed, he was captured by the enemy on the 2d of July, reached Richmond on the 21st of that month, and was sent to Bell Island, where he remained a prisoner until the beginning of the present month. He says there is a mighty difference between Uncle Sam's feeding the soldiers and the Johnny rebs.

During his imprisonment his principal food for only two meals each day, as follows: One ounce of meat and pine ounces of bread for breakfast, at nine o'clock in the morning; at half past three o'clock in the afternoon the prisoners received one ounce of bread and a pint of soup—sometimes beans or rice. He says some of the prisoners got fat on such living, but many died from the effect. These prisoners were shot by the rebels; one of them being a young man named Bradly, who belonged to the 91st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HIGH-HANDED FRAUD CONTEMPLATED.—It was currently reported on the political change yesterday that some of the expectants have arrived at a determination not to place on the extra assessment any of the soldiers, no matter how legally entitled they may be to vote. They base their position on the decision made by the Hon. Judge G. W. Woodward, that it is unconstitutional for the soldiers to vote. Of course the attempt on the part of the coppery assessors will be at once met by the prompt application of the law in such cases made and provided.

Should there be any resident soldier who desires to be placed on the extra assessment, let him take one or two substantial citizens with him, and then make application. If any assessor refuses to do his duty, let the affidavit be made at once, so that the offender may be promptly arrested and put under bonds to answer. It would be well for some of our knowing citizens to attend the sittings of the assessors, take the soldiers—what few there are—who desire to vote, and pay especial attention to this affair. Go early on the first day of the meeting, so that the attempt can be checkmated in the beginning.

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the aggregate of the report rendered at the office of the medical director, Eleventh and Girard streets, from the army hospitals, for the week ending September 28, 1863:

HOSPITALS.	No. admitted.	No. returned to duty.	No. deceased.	No. discharged.	No. remaining.
Turner's Lane	9	27	5	1	173
Christian st., Harrisburg	5	34	2	1	78
McClellan, Nicetown	201	41	12	1	781
W. Walnut st., Harrisburg	4	3	1	3	53
Chestnut st.			9		92
Depot Camp Invalid Corps	24	22			21
Cuyler	3	48	2		720
Satterlee	30	3	3	4	2,131
Sixth and Wine streets	1	5		4	141
Islington Lane	1				1
Germantown	2	32			578
Howard	253	30	1	1	1,319
Convalescent	14	32			197
Citizens' Volunteer	5	11			32
Broad street	21	25		4	240
Christian street	4				248
Camden Wood (officers)	3				40
1st Pa. Cav., Camp Cooke	20	5			21
					7,192

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A regular stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at their rooms, President Morton in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, and adopted. The following communications and documents were received: Manchester (England) Directory, Report of U. S. Coast Survey of 1861, Boston Board of Trade, New York Chamber of Commerce, British Board of Trade, for July, 1863; Trade and Navigation accounts, Report of the Portland Board of Trade. The consideration of the resolutions of Mr. A. B. Cooley, offered at the last meeting in May, in reference to the providing of a joint monthly meeting of the Association and Executive Council at the same time and place, was postponed till a future meeting. No further business being before the meeting, it was moved to adjourn, and carried.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION.—The Seventeenth ward wheels line for the Union this evening. This ward has generally given a heavy Democratic majority, particularly when that political organization was purer than it is at the present time. The loaders, who would turn their noses up at the Irish, will perhaps learn before long that this class of our fellow-citizens can think, and speak, and act for themselves, like "any other man." The sons of a good many Irish families in the Seventeenth ward long since entered the service of the country. Their parents will certainly consider themselves the left wing of the Union army. The meeting to-night will no doubt be a great uplifting of the masses that will make the Copperheads wriggle more than ever.

A WAGER WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Charles Benson, of the Seventeenth ward, stated some about two weeks since, that he would put up $1,000 or $2,000, that Andrew G. Curtin would be re-elected Governor of the State. He proceeded to the Continental on Saturday evening, to meet the gentleman who was to take the bet. Instead of seeing him, he received a letter that he declined taking the bet. The sum of $100 which he had put up was of course forfeited to Mr. Benson. This gentleman, we understand, intends giving the hundred dollars, if he has not already done so, to the United States Sanitary Commission.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—The prize schooner Camilla and Artist were sold yesterday, at auction, by order of the United States Marshal. The former vessel brought $2,150 and the latter $900. The cargo of the Camilla, which consisted of one hundred and seventy-one bales of cotton, was also sold, and brought 70@70½c ⅌ lb. The other vessel contained dry goods, liquors, &c., which realized $3,144 50.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—The awards of army contracts were given out as follows yesterday at the Assistant Quartermaster's office: H. Wilson, Philadelphia, 500 gross pant buckles, at 43½ cents per gross; Walgamuth and Raleigh, Philadelphia, 700 lbs. machine thread, No. 70, at $2.25 per lb.; Horstman Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 drumstick carriages, at 39 74-100 each; Oppenheimer, Philadelphia, 200 boxes tailors' crayons, at 48½ cts. each.

EMPTY HOUSES AND ROOMS.—A few gentlemen have amused themselves by ascertaining in person the number of houses, and even the number of rooms there are vacant in several of the wards, with the number of the street, lane, alley, court, avenue, or place, stated precisely. This will become useful to electioneerers in certain cases of extra assessments.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—The prize schooner Camilla, captured by the gunboat Seminole and Artist, $2,900. The prize cotton sold for 70@70½ cts. per pound. The cargo of the Artist, consisting of prize wine, cotton cord, blankets, &c. sold at pretty high rates.

THE HOPKINS PROTEST.—We are requested to say that the name of Rev. E. L. Lycett, of Lower Merion township, was omitted from the protest signed by the Episcopal clergymen, against the paper recently issued by Bishop Hopkins, defending slavery as of Divine origin.

BASE BALL.—An interesting game will be played to-day at 4 o'clock, at Seventeenth and Master (the East Base Ball grounds) between the Athletics and Keystones. This is the second game of the series. There will probably be a large audience. Ladies invited.

THE subscription agent reports the sale of $618,050 in five-twenties on Monday, September 28th. Delivery of bonds are being made to Hope & Co. The whole country is waking up to the fact that these five-twenties are the best security now offering at par.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—Assistant Surgeons Henry P. McSherry, John J. Gibson, Samuel J. Young, and Joseph W. Shively, have been promoted to surgeons in the navy.

DETACHED.—Surgeon Samuel J. Jones has been detached from the naval rendezvous in this city, and is waiting orders.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Robbery.

John Campbell was arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing the sum of $250 from Julia Price, on the 14th of July last. It seems that Julia had been sent to prison for some alleged offence, and Campbell and a couple of other men, having had bail entered for her, proceeded to the prison to have her discharged. He had with him a light wagon. Julia and Campbell were placed in her handkerchief, and placed in the bosom of her dress. She got into the wagon, and Campbell took a circuitous route to get her home. While near the Suffolk Park, he put his hand in her bosom and removed the handkerchief, and pretended that he did not know there was any money contained in it. He kept it, and since that day has been among the missing. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

At the hearing he was identified, by Mr. George Wilent, as a person who had passed some counterfeit money upon him several months since. The magistrate required $600 additional bail to answer this charge.

Larceny of a Watch.

August Keen and Peter Sanford were arraigned on the charge of stealing a watch from Mr. John Robertson at a serenade given, a few nights since, at the Continental. The watch was recovered at a pawn-shop on South street. Keen pawned it. He said that he bought it of Sanford, at McGeorge's house, Eighth and Market streets, for the sum of $21. Keen was not sharp enough to fasten the robbery on Sanford. He was committed, in default of $1,500, to answer. Sanford was discharged.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

Altered Treasury Note.

John Carr, *alias* Sonoy, was arraigned yesterday before Alderman McMullin, and subsequently before a United States Commissioner on the charge of passing a one-dollar United States Treasury note altered to a ten. He was arrested by Officer Cooper, of the Second division. It seems that the accused passed the note on a widow, who keeps a small shop on Front street, near Mead alley, on Sunday night. She did not discover the spurious character of the notepaint some time after he had gone. She gave a description of him to the police, and Officer Conner took him into custody. The loser fully identified him as the person who passed the note. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the United States District Court. It is probable that he will be tried to-day or to-morrow, as the court is in session. The police regard him as an old hand at this nefarious business—certainly a mean one to thus rob a widow.

[Before Mr. Alderman Godbow.]

A Soldier Robbed.

A pretty-good-looking young woman, giving the name of Ann Hamill, was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of stealing the sum of $55 from a soldier. It appears that she met the soldier, named Bailey, in the streets, and he listened to the sweet tones of her voice, and followed admiringly after her into a house on Market street, above Twelfth. When he came out he found himself minus the sum above named. The accused was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Miller.]

Alleged Robbery.

Charles Johnson is the name given by a colored boy hailing from Smithfield, Jefferson county, who was arraigned on the charge of stealing $40 from the captain of a canal boat at Norristown. Half of the money was recovered. The accused was committed to answer at the Montgomery county court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The courts were exceedingly dull and barren of interest yesterday, and but little was done. A Court of Nisi Prius was held, and naturalization granted to a number of applicants. The Court in Banc will not sit to deliver the opinion on the constitutionality of the conscription act, but it will be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the court.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Thompson and Allison, the Orphans' Court argument list was under consideration during the day session.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow, was engaged most of the day in the trial of an assault and battery case, in which the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1863.

Business matters were dull on Third street to-day, and there is no important change to note in any of the operations. Gold was rather stronger, and sold up to 139½, closing at the same figure. The uncertainty enveloping the movements of the Army of the Potomac causes some distrust, and buyers rather control the market. Late in the day gold sold at 139¾.

Money continues to accumulate, and rates are moderate. The same state of affairs is beginning to exist that we noticed before the late stock speculative movement which ran prices up so enormously. Capital does not long remain idle; it may wait for reverses or victories to determine the true state of the various markets; but if they do not come, it will grow tired of waiting, and pitch into the most promising thing that offers. The stock exchange offers the most inducements, and we shall have periods of wild speculation, followed by reactions and sometimes panics; but in the end the stock movements must be maintained, if only to give employment to accumulating capital.

The conversions of currency into the five-twenty loan, last week, amounted to over three millions of dollars, Saturday's sales summing up alone to nearly a million. This is cheering evidence of the confidence of the people, and may they continue to fill the coffers of the nation until a triumphant peace renders public calls for money no longer necessary. The Administration is doing its duty; let us see that we do ours.

There was more speculative feeling at the Board of Brokers to-day, Reading and North Pennsylvania being in demand. Reading sold at 50¼@¼, and North Pennsylvania at 13¾. Lehigh Navigation sold at 50¼; Camden and Amboy shares, 157¾, at 158; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgages at 110½; North Pennsylvania sixes at 96; 123 bid for the long-term loan; Reading bonds were firm; Reading sold at 88¾@89; North Pennsylvania, at 30; Pennsylvania rose to 70; Little Schuylkill rose ¼; Beaver Meadow 1; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 30¾; Camden and Atlantic at 12; Minehill at 61½. Canals were moderately active; Susquehanna sold at 14½; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 24½; 48¾ bid for the sixes; Wyoming Valley sold at 59¾; the bonds in demand at 96¾@98; Morris preferred sold at 54¼, and the common at 32.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s '81	106		N Penna R	19½	20
U S 7-30 Notes	106½		Do 6s	95¾	96
Phila 6s	103½		Do 10s	123	9
Do 6s	107¼		Catawissa R Con	8½	9
Alle co 6s			Do pref	29½	24
Penna 5s	100	100¼	Beaver Mead R		
Do 6s			Minehill R		
Reading R	68¾	69	Harrisburg R		
Do 6s '68			Wilmington R		
Do bds '70	107½		Lehigh Nav 6s	66	
Do bds '66 conv	111¾		Do shares		
Penna R	69¾	70	Do scrip	43½	
Do 1st m 6s		110	Cam & Amb R		
Do 2d m 6s	108		Phila & Erie 6s		
Little Schuyl R	47½	48	Sun & Erie 7s		
Morris Canal	70		Delaware Div		
Do pref			Do bds		
Do 5s '70			Spruce-street R	14¾	15
Do 2d mtg			Arch-street R		22
Susq Canal			Race-street R	10	10½
Do 6s			Tenth-street R	43	
Schuyl Nav	11¼	12½	Thirteenth-st R		
Do pref	24	24¾	W Phila R	66	67½
Do 6s '82	83¾	84	Do bonds		
Elmira R	30		Green-street R		
Do pref	63½	64	Do bonds		
Do 7s '73	105	109	Chestnut-st R		59
Do 10s			Second-street R	81	85
L Island R	45½	46½	Do bonds		
Do 7s	99		Fifth-street R	56	
Phila Gas & Nor			Do bonds		
Dutch Val R			Girard Bank	29¼	
Do bus			Seventeenth-st R		

Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 28—Evening.

There is very little export demand for Flour, but holders are firm in their views; sales comprise about 300 bbls extra at $5 25; 500 bbls superfine at $5 37½; and a small family at $6.25, and 600 bbls low-grade Ohio do at the same rate. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $4.7⅌@6.12½ for superfine, $5.25@5.62½ for extra, $5.75@5.87½ for extra family, and $6@6 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted; $5 ⅌ bbl is the ruling price. Corn Meal is firm but quiet. Penna is held at $4 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firm, but dull; about 5,000 bus red sold at 125@126c for old and now, and 128@131c for choice amber. 6,000 bus white sold at 125@128c ⅌ bu, mostly at the latter rate for prime Kennedy. Rye is scarce; a sale of new Southern was made at 81 ⅌ bu. Corn is without change; about 2,000 bus Southern yellow sold at 93c, and 5,000 bus Western mixed at 90@91c, mostly at the former rate to arrive. Oats are in demand; about 4,000 bus new sold at 74@75c, weight. Barley—11,000 bus Canada sold on terms not private.

BARK.—There is very little offering; 1st No 1 Quercitron is steady at $31 ⅌ ton.

COTTON is firmly held, and prices are better; small sales of middlings are reported at 73@77c ⅌ lb, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is more doing; 150 hhds Cuba sugar sold at 10¼c ⅌ lb; 400 bbls do at 11½@12½c. Coffee continues scarce; a sale of 200 bags of Rio was made at 35½@36½c ⅌ lb, six mos. Molasses is quoted at 42c ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive, with small sales of mess Pork at $14@14.50 ⅌ bbl. Bacon Hams are selling at 12@12½c for fancy bagged, and Shoulders at 9@9½c. A sale of Hams in salt was made at 9½c ⅌ lb. Prime Prairie Lard is held at 11c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY is firmer, with sales of 400 bbls at 82½@83c ⅌ gallon.

	Receipts.	Sales.	Clearances.	Balances.
Sept. 21			4,043,068 74	6515,593 19
" 22			4,243,008 71	572,601 74
" 23			3,369,490 19	515,628 26
" 24			3,691,215 61	535,023 31
" 25			3,161,194 92	529,193 61
" 26			3,104,715 71	592,693 62
			$22,466,793 43	$2,115,019 18

The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1862 and 1863:

1862.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul.	Deposits
January 6	31,066,337	5,683,728	2,145,219	21,596,014
August 4	33,617,900	5,660,187	5,096,070	24,658,268
September 1	33,899,363	5,615,160	5,071,801	24,767,566
October 6	34,526,103	5,457,748	5,035,013	25,419,340
November 3	35,514,335	5,483,029	4,889,890	26,935,714
December 1	36,386,722	5,495,891	4,841,394	26,635,236
January 5, 1863	37,679,675	4,510,760	4,504,115	28,429,199
February 9	37,968,924	4,562,531	4,181,516	29,212,395
March 2	37,901,083	4,267,629	3,890,097	30,175,518
April 6	37,516,620	4,329,923	3,574,418	29,661,569
May 4	36,677,224	4,395,324	3,389,428	30,059,801
June 1	37,143,857	4,327,021	2,706,853	31,883,763
July 6	37,355,311	4,207,716	2,681,068	32,344,244
August 3	31,320,179	4,137,066	2,417,739	30,799,448
Sept. 5	35,773,596	4,135,192	2,235,928	30,654,672
" 12	36,070,410	4,165,116	2,235,283	31,015,315
" 21	40,75,668	4,102,701	2,224,622	33,031,035
" 28	34,885,315	4,116,634	2,224,274	32,403,783

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF BANKS

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	U. S. 6's.	Due from Banks.	Circulation.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Clearings.
Philadelphia	$6,500,000	$8,208,000	$816,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$763,000	$8,000,000	$1,000,000
North America	600,000	647,000	64,000	44,000	110,000	64,000	64,000	640,000	64,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,115,000	112,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	200,000
Penn Township	300,000	300,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000	30,000
Southwark	300,000	300,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000	30,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	500,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000	50,000
Kensington	200,000	200,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000	20,000
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	200,000
Brewers'	300,000	300,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000	30,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	100,000
Total	19,800,000	20,370,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000	2,000,000

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	106¾	107
U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness	99½	99¾
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness	100	100¼
United States 5-20's, Coupons	106¾	107¼
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98½	99
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	96	96½
Gold	139	139½
Sterling Exchange	153	154

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

United States 5s, 1881	106¾	107
United States 7-30 Notes	106¾	107¼
Certificates of Indebtedness, old	101½	102
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	99½	99¾
Quartermaster's Vouchers	98½	99
Demand Notes	139½	140½
Gold	139½	140½

Sales of five-twenties, $633,050.

Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, quote foreign exchange per steamer Arabia, from Boston, as follows:

London, 60 days' sight	163¾	163¾
Do 3 days	164	164¼
Paris, 60 days' sight	5 20	5 18
Do 3 days	5 16	5 14
Antwerp, 60 days' sight	5 20	5 18
Bremen, 60 days' sight	79¾	79¾
Hamburg, 60 days' sight	36	36¼
Cologne, 60 days' sight	36¼	36½