entire apartment. Inclosed in a handsome wooden railing are a large number of easy chairs, for the accemmodation or the members of the Board, who are the only ones admitted inside; the lobby between the walls and the railing being for the convenience of mere on-lookers.

A raised platform runs along the back part of the room, and seated at a deak in the centre of this is the Clerk of the Board, who officiates in the capacity of an auctioneer. Immediately below this stand there is a round pit in the floor, the bottom of whie contains a round table, which is reached by soveral regularly descending steps, giving the whole affair an amphitheatrical appearance of a miniature character. The business of selling stock at anction is now in full blast, and this pit in the floor is surreunded by a hedge of eager bidders and sellers,

sow in full blast, and this pit in the floor is surreunded by a hedge of eager bidders and sellers, while a bird's eye view, it attainable, would show the round table in the bottom of the hole occupied by a number of men, also busily making notes in little memorandum books.

All of the men are well dressed, and most of them young—that is, less than forty years of age. A prevailing Hebraism of countenance at first strikes the spectator, who finds himself wondering whether this peculiarity is an incident of blood or the result of long association with a business with which the sons of Moses have so identified themselves throughout the world. But without pausing to conjecture if pawnbrokerage would indeed thicken the saxon tongue to the fawning rutural of the Scion of the liquid of David, or if the dealing in old clothes would really occasion a gradual hookening of the nose to the true Jewish aquiline, you are next at a

would really occasion a gradual hookening of the nose to the true Jewish aquiline, you are next at a loss to know how any sales can be effected in such a tumuit of wild voices.

The scene of confusion absolutely makes the head of the novice sw.m. and inspir-2 a prayer for a sudden earthquake, or the opening artillery of a great battle-field, as a pleasant and peaceful change. The auctioneer—a well-dressed word looking young man—is calling the stock at the top of his lungs; at least, he is supposed to be doing so, but he might as well be scunding an alarm of fire, or invoking the vengrance of the Almighty upon a sintul world, for all that you can distinguish of his voice through the hubbub and the din.

A Chatham street mock-auction is a vista of

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

"HIBERNIAN" AT PORTLAND.

Landing of Armed Fenians

THE MILITARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

Gen. Prim Defeats Gen. Concha.

Latest Commercial and Shipping News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, January 25 .- The Hibernian, from Liverpool January 11, via Londonderry January 12, has arrived here. The Damascus, from Portland, arrived out on the 10th. The America, from New York, arrived out on the 11th. The Cuba, from Boston, arrived out on the 12th.

Cotton opened at a decline of Id.@14d., but partially recovered, and closed firmer-at a decline, however, of \$d.@ld. on American. Sales for the week, 5000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 20d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions steady. Consols for money, 861@87. U. S. 5-20s, 641@65; Eric, 56@561; Illinois Cen-

tral, 751@76. It was reported that twenty-one armed Fenians had landed at Sligo, and were immediately

It was reported that the Spanish insurgents under General Prim had defeated a Government column under General Concha, but the official despatches represent the insurgents to be dis-

couraged and retreating. The latest advices report no change in the

The bullion in the bank of England has declined £218,000.

The weather in England had moderated, but the effects of the recent gales continue to be exhibited in disasters to shipping. The steamer Worcester, from Baltimore, had reached Liver pool in a very crippled state. She had encoun. tered fearful weather in the Channel-had her foremast carried away, and was otherwise

The steamer Palestine, which had returned to Queenstown, would go to Liverpool for coal and repairs, and would resume her voyage in a few days. Her chief engineer is reported to have been washed overboard.

Owing to the storm, telegraphic communication between Liverpool and London was entirely suspended. The commercial and financial news from London is only to Thursday night.

Arrived from Philadelphia - Ship Eliza McLaughlin, at Antwerp; Isaac H. Davies, at Marseilles.

The ship Deirress, from New York, put into Great Yarmouth on January 10. The ship Jane Ross, from London for New York, 60 days out,

put into Penarth roads with much damage, and would go into dock at Cardiff. The Joseph Holmes, from Liverpool for New Orleans, had put into Holyhead.

The brig Neptune, ashore near Blyth, had been condemned, and would be sold. The ship Paramount, from Galveston, ashore

off Islay, is sound. The Persia, for Wilmington, and Volant, for New Orleans, had put back to Liverpool on the 11th instant.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Pudek at Mount's Bay; January 4, Palma at Genoa; January 6, Jessie Campbell at Falmouth; Village Belle at Londonderry; January 8, Zephyr at Queens-

The Tigress, from New York, was abandoned at sea December 23. The crew had been saved. The ship Resolute, from Mobile for Liverpool, had put into Islay Sound, leaking, and with loss of mizzenmast.

The ship Lord Dufferin, for Savannah, had put back to Liverpool.

The report of the George Chaplia putting into

Queenstown was incorrect.

The James Foster, Jr., from New York, dragged her anchors at Liverpool on the 8th

The British Queen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was towed into Sheerness, January 4, with loss of nearly all her sails and rigging, and was obliged to steer with tackles.

The Dashing Wave, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, had been ashore in the Schelde.

Only sixteen barrels of flour and a small quantity of tobacco and cheese had been saved from the wreck of the ship Meridian. The Fortuna, from London for New York, has

put into Falmouth, The J. P. Wheeler, from New York for Glasgow, is a total wreck at Oban.

The Triton, from New York, whilst docking at Liverpool, got aground, but was got off in a short time without damage.

The Brenda, from Beston, has lost her sails,

mizzenmast, etc.
The Occrops, from New York for Belfast, put

into Queenstown on the 8th, with lost of mizzen-The Ada, from Ardrossan for New York, put into Queenstown on the 8th, with loss of fore-

The ship Mountaineer, from Mobile August 27, 1865, has not been heard of since that date. The Live Oak, from Liverpool for New York, had put into Holyhead to stop a small leak in her stern at the 16 foot mark.

The captain of the Guy Mannering and 17 o the crew were saved; the rest of the crew, 18 in number, were drowned. Most of the cotton of ner cargo will be saved, but the grain is a total

Twenty hogsheads of tobacco had been saved from the Norma, ashore on the Goodwin Sands.

The ship Energy, ashore near Sicily, had been got off, and towed to Malta.

Tre James Gulhrie, from Calcutta for Boston, rounded off Maypore, December 15th, but got off and proceeded on her voyage.

The Lone Star, from Natal for the Ctyde, put

into Sundas Bay, November 14th, with loss of oretopmast. The seamer City of Boston sailed from Queenstown at 4 P. M., January 11, and the Pennsylvania at 1.45 P. M. the same day. The following

The Cunard cargo steamer Pa'estine, from

The Cunard cargo steamer Pa'esline, from Liverpool December 23, put back to Queenstown January 9, short of coal, and somewhat injured by having her decks swept.

The London Times and other journals having attributed the pressure in the money market to heavy exports to America on credit, letters are published from commercial men rejuting such arguments, and showing that remittances have been most prompt, and the heavy cotton receipts are set off against British exports. The discount demand continued moderate, and the count demand continued moderate, and the bank rate remained at 8 per cent. It was stated that Mr. Gosche was to have a seat in the British Cabinet.

The Fenian trials were still progressing at Dublin. Byrne, ex-Warden of the Richmond Prison, was under trial for aiding in the escape

Prison, was under trial for along in the escape of Stephens.

The military revolt in Spain, under General Prim, had made no progress. The insurgents had gained the mountains of Toledo, but were closely pursued, and it was supposed General Prim would disband them and attempt to escape to Portugal. The insurgent gairison at Avilla had reached Portuguese territory and had been disarmed.

Madrid was under martial law, but remained tranquil. Martial law has also been proclaimed at New Castello. Considerable excitement is reported at Barcelons, and the crowds had been dispersed by the military. The Champer of Deputies had resolved to present a loyal address to the Queen of Spain.

The Emperor of Austria has restored their

property, and granted other concessions, to the parties who illegally emigrated from Venetia. Commercial Intelligence. The Manchester Market was inactive. Breadstoffs and flour inactive and nominal. Wheat firmer; amber red. 10s. 2d. @10s. 4d. Corn quiet at 29a. @29s. 3d. for mixed. Provisions quet. Beer quie; but firm. Pork, no sales. Bacoo firmer. Lard casier; sa es at 69s. Tallow very du l, and 6d. @9d lower. Small sales of Ashes. Sugar quiet. Concerinactive. Rice, no sales. Rosin firmer. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 47s. Petroleum quiet and steady. London Markets — Breadstuffs easier. Wheat 1s. lower. Sugar declining. Coffee easier. lea and Rice firm. Tallow steady. Petroleum quiet at 3s. 2d. for refined.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 25.

Hon. F. A. Conkling Appointed Collector of New York-Hon. D. S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney.

Hon. Frederick A. Conkling has been appointed to the New York Collectorship, made vacant by the death of Hon. Preston King.

The nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, as United States District Attorney for the Southern

District of New York. Generals Butler and Banks had an interview with the President to-day.

Conference with the President-His Views upon Questions now before Congress, Etc.

A number of prominent Pennsylvanians, in cluding seven members of Congress, had an in. terview with the President last night. It lasted two hours, and the prominent political questions in Congress were discussed.

The interview was very cordial. The President iterated his opinion that Congress should admit the rebellious States to representation. He thought the passage of the Negro Suffrage bill was untimely, but did not intimate any purpose

Upon leaving, a member of the delegation remarked that they were determined to hold on to the President, and he replied that it was his purpose to hold on to them.

Reciprocity Question before the Ways and Means Committee,

The Ways and Means Committee have not had the Loan Bill under consideration for three days. This morning the Canadian advocates of a reciprocity treaty were heard. It is considered certain that the treaty cannot be revived, but through reciprocal legislation some of the more important results of a treaty can be reached.

Personal.

The Republican of last evening announces the resignation of Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take effect on the 1st of March next. It further states that he resigns in order to accept the Presidency of the new California Steamship Company, recently organized in New York, at a salary of \$15,000.

General Sherman will be here to-morrow. He was summoned hither from St. Louis by General Grant, for consultation upon the new Army bill. The Rinderpest-Its Alarming Increase.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of January 6, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his despatch being 7693, an increase of 1167 upon the returns of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success.

The disease, he asserts, has been discovered to bear some striking analogies to smallpox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made. He says that many of the towns prohibit the driving in of beeves for slaughter, and require that they shall be killed where fed, and the meat only brought to market. The whole number of cases thus far reported for England alone is 73,549, and of this number 55,422 have either died or have been killed.

Treasury Disbursements. The disbursements of the Treasury Department, including transfers, for the week ending

the 20th instant, amounted to \$16,132,376. Arrival of the "City of Boston." NEW YORK, JARUARY 25, 12 M .- The Oily of Boston, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her

news is published with the report of that brought by the Hibernian. Conviction of a Murderer.

New York, January 25 .- Pellecer, alias Salyador, the accomplice of Gonzales in the murder of Otero, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and both will be sentenced to death

to-day. Ice Bridge Across the St. Lawrence. Quesec, January 25 .- An ice-bridge has been formed across the St. Lawrence river.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Salvador, or Pellicer-The Charge-Verdict of the Jury, Etc.

Jucge Gilbert summed up the case in an able and extremely lucid address. He said, though a good deal of time had been consumed in the hearing, the questions, both of law and fac, necessary for the jury to consider, lay in a very small compass. The jury must be satisfied, firs, that Otero was really murdered, which point was most conclusive; and next, as to who were his murderers. The evidence on this latter point was entirely circumstantial; but some factory than direct testimony. How many were concerned in this murder? Evidently more than one; and this being so, he must than one; and this being so, he must tell them that any one present at the time of the murder, and aiding and abetting the actual assassin, was equally guilty with him, though he might not himself have struck a blow. Now the question was, was there a conspiracy between Gonzales and the prisoner t, perpetrate this crime? Pointing out to the jury the repeated meetings of Gonzales and Pellicer, their change of Legings on the and Pollicer, their change of Logings on the last persons seen in Otero's company, and that they consorted together after the crime had been committed, and together went out to purchase clothes, which Gonzales paid for with the proceeds of the murder, his Honor came to the

weapons tound in the Park, and asked the jury to say who could have them there.

Both the razor and the dazger had been traced into Pellicer's possession, and neither was shown to have been transferred by him to anybody else. The suggestion of the defense was that it was Vela who committed the crime; but if the yary believed the evidence of Edward Fan as to the time Vela returned to the Holel de Cuba, and the testimony of Mills as to the hour at which the body was found, Vela could not have been in Brooklyn when the crime was committed. They had heard the prisoner's explanation given, through his counsel, of the part he took in the affair, and of the manner in which the cuts on

his hands were inflicted.

If in the evidence of the prosecution they could find anything to support this statement it was their duty to take this corroborative evidence into their consideration; but, for himself, he conjessed he did not see that there was the slightest evidence to support the prisoner's state ment. However, if from the testimony adduced by the prosecution, the jury could construct any theory consistent with the supposition of the prisoner's innocence, it would be their duty to give that theory the preference over any other theory based simply on the assumption of his guilt; but it was not their business to trayel out of the case to construct a fanciful theory, either to acquit or convict him. Whether there was a third person concerned in the murder or not whether Vela was guilty or innocent of any participation in this crime—was beside the ques-tion. The duty of the jury was simply to in-quire whether Pellicer, the prisoner at the bar, was guilty or not guilty of the crime laid to his

The jury retired to deliberate on their verdict at a quarter-past 5 o'clock, and remained absent until twenty minutes past 6, when they returned to the Court Room.

When it was announced that the jury were returning all present resumed their seats, and while the jury were being conducted to their places a deep silence prevailed. The prisoner, who was in an adjoining room, was then brought into Court and resumed the seat he has occupied during the trial. As he entered he cast his eyes down to the floor, and when he resumed his seaf he ventured to make a casual glance at the jury When the jury had taken their seats the Clerk of the Court called the names of the jury, when

the following ceremony of receiving the verdict was then gone through with:— Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict? Foreman-We have. Clerk-How say you? Do you find the pris-

oner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he Foreman-Guilty. Clerk-Gentlemen of the jury, you say you

find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all? The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court calling each individual by name, and the verdict was recorded. James Troy, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, then made a motion that the prisoner be re-

The Court—The officers will take the prisoner in charge and remand him to jail.

The prisoner exhibited no emotion when he was apprised of the verdict, and was taken back to jail in a carriage, under charge of Sheriff McNamee and two officers. Gonzales and Pellicer will be brought up for sentence to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.—N. Y. Herald.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PROOKLYN.

Destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works-Loss Estimated at Between 8200,000 and 8300,000,

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying nearly the entire block bounded by Gold and Marshall streets, Hudson avenue and the river, and resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property.

One portion of the premises is occupied for the

manufacture of white lead and paints, and the other part for the manufacture of linseed oil There are a number of buildings, of brick, four and five stories in height, all of which were filled with raw and manufactured materials, among which were some 12,000 gallons of oil. The fire originated in the vicinity of the smoke stack in the centre building on Marshall street, and the floors being saturated with oil, the flames spread with tearful rapidity until the whole was envelopeds. A strong wind from a northerly direction impelled the burning embers

a distance of several hundred yards, and it was feared would extend the conflagration, but for tunately the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated. The light from the burning fire could be seen from any portion of the city. After the fire had progressed for about half an hour the walls of the main building fell in, causing a succession of reports like that of heavy artillery, and gave rise to the rumor that there had been an explo-sion. The main building of the white lead fac-

ston. The main building of the white lead fac-tory and the old linseed oil factory, with ma-chinery and contents, were totally destroyed. The new linseed oil factory, being a fire-proof building, on the corner of Hudson avenue and Marshall street, was saved, as were also the buildings containing the white lead "beds" on the Gold street side. the Gold street side. About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by this fire. The Brooklyn City Gas Works, Longman's Gold Refinery, and other extensive manufactories were for a time in great danger, but escaped uninjured.

The loss is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000, fully covered by insurance in a number of companies, but as the books are kept in the office of the company in New York, the names of the offices could not be ascertained last night The agents of the White Lead Works are Messrs, Robert Colgate & Co.

The fremen worked faithfully and energetically, succeeding in contining the conflagration to the block in which the flames broke out.to the block in N. Y. Tribune.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The Legislature to day rejected the proposed amendment to the City Charter of Louisville by a decided vote.

THE LATE STORM.

Total Loss of the British Ship "Mary Blades"-Her Abandonment at Sea-Rescue of the Captain

> and Crew-Interesting Particulars.

From the Savannah Republican, 20th. From the Savannah Republican, 20th.

The British ship Mary Blades, Captain John Hogg, bound from New York to Cork, Ireland, with a cargo of white oak timber, sprang a leak, and was abandoned at sea, on the 24th December, in latitude 37 N., longitude 64 W.

We are indebted to Captain Hogg for the following facts regarding the disaster:—"We left New York on the 20th December last, and soon after getting to sea experienced very severe weather—the wind blowing a perfect hurricane—

weather—the wind blowing a perfect hurricane— the sea wasning completely over the ship at times, causing her to strain and labor heavily. To add to our misfortune, we soon discovered that we had sprung a leak.

"The weather continued unfavorable, and on the 23d the crew were entirely exhausted by their severe labors—three being completely prostrated owing to the severe exposure and exertions. At 7 on the evening of the 21st, all hands came to me and stated that they could do no more to keep the ship afloat, she could do no more to keep the ship afloat, she having at this time five feet of water in her hold. By great persuasion, the men were induced to work the pumps until daylight, the leak still gaining on the pumps. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th, we saw a sail ahead, which proved to be the American schooner Koret, Captain W. Elliott, bound from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida.

"As there was now six feet of water in the ship. the leak gaining rapidly on us, and the crew utterly exhausted, we halled the Koret to take us all on board, it being impossible to keep our ship afloat any lenger. Captain Elliott very promptly answered our signals and extended all the a-sistance in his power, laying his vessel to quickly. Our boats were got out with great difficulty, and after taking what clothing and provisions we could carry, we reluctantly abandoned our ship, there being now seven feet of water in her hold.

Three hours after getting aboard the Koret, a fearful storm arose, and the vessel was forced to lay to in a tremendous burricane which raged so furiously that for several hours fears were entertained that the Koret would go down with all on board. The weather remained very severe until the 27th, when the Koret hoisted colors to a brig, the B. L. George, of Quebec, Captain —, bound to Cuba, and hailed him to take us aboard, as the Koret was short of water. After

aboard, as the Koret was short of water. After considerable delay, the Captain consented to take four of the crew of the Mary Blades,

"The Koret accordingly lowered a boat and sent four men to the brig. The weather, instead of moderating, continued very rough until the loth, when the Koret hoisted the colors of distress—union down—which were answered by the barque *Maria*, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to New York. The *Maria* took but seven of the Mary Blades' crew on board, as they were short of provisions. We saw no vessel subsequently until the Koret arrived off the bar at St. Johns river, Florida—crossed it on Sunday morning, the 14th instant—and anchored in the river. On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, my-self and the remainder of the officers and crew of the Mary Blades were most kindly received by Captain Ingraham, of the steamer Helen Getty, and brought to Savannah." Captain Hogg and his officers and crew desire

they have been treated by Captain Ingraham, who spared no efforts to make them feel perfectly at home while on board his fine steamer. The rescued officers and men also tender their warm thanks to Captain Elliott, of the schooner Koret, for his kind treatment—Captain Elliott and his wife very generously giving up their own cabin to the use of Captain Hogg and his officers.

The Mary Biades was owned by Mr. Charles Blades, of Lancaster, England, and was formerly the Kate Swetland, of Thomaston, Maine. We were unable to learn whether the Mary Blades or her valuable cargo was insured.;

Recovery of the Bodies of the Captain. Pilot, and a Lady Passenger of the Brig "Neva" - Bloody Deeds Perpetrated-Arrest of One of the Officers.

From the same paper. The steamer Helen Getty brought the Second Mate of the brig Neva, which was recently lost off St. John's bar, Florida, from the latter place to Jacksonville, where he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Cap-tain Talbot, who commanded the Neva at the time of her disaster, the mutilated body of the captain having been found on Monday last ou the beach about twelve miles to the Southward

of St. John's bar, having been washed ashore.

An examination of the bedy revealed several severe gashes. The body of the pilot of the ill-fated Neva was also found at the same time and place with marks of violence about the head. The remains of the captain were buried in Jack-sonville, and those of the pilot near Port Mills. The body of a lady passenger was subsequently

found along the same beach.

The bodies of these three individuals are all that have been recovered thus far, the second mate and two seamen taking the small boat, and escaping from the wreck. Every other soul on

The whole affair thus far is shrouded in a fearful cloud, but we trust no effort will be spared to unveil the mysters, so that the gallows may do justice to the wretches of this most diaboli-

It is generally supposed that during the confusion incident to the sinking of the Neva, the murders were committed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 25.—Joint resolutions relative to negro suffrage in the District of Columbia were postponed until Wednesday next. a The following bills were passed:—Allowing the Philadelphia Insurance Company to increase its capital annual contract.

to increase its capital; incorporating the Corry Gas and Water Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Preston Coal and Improvement Company.

House of Representatives. The special order of the day was the conside-

ration of public bilis. Joint resolutions relative to the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and instructing representatives and senators to apportion members of Congress according to the whole people not disfranchised, were made the special order

for Thursday evening.

An act allowing military claims to be presented and considered for the period of three years from date was amended so as to extend the for but one year, and passed to a third

The act authorizing the tax upon mortgages to be deducted from the tax upon real estate by which the mortgage is secured, was considered Columbian Marine Insurance Company. NEW YORK, January 25. - The Columbian

Marine Insurance Company has resolved to con-

tinue business on a capital of \$2,000,000.

FROM SAVANNAH, | FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Thursday, January 25, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices unsettled and lower. In Money there is no change to notice. Loans on call are freely supplied at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges at from 7@8) per cent, per annum. Government bonds continue quiet at the decline, New 5-20s sold at 1011@1011; old do. at 1027; and 7:30s at 98g. 92% was bid for 10-40s; and 103% for 6s of 1881. City loans are rather lower, with sales of the new issue at 913@914.

Railroad shares have again declined. Catawisea preferred sold at 362@374, the former rate at a decline of 2; Reading at 491@491, a decline of 4; North Pennsylvania at 331@331, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad, in small lots, at 541@542; and Northern Central at 442. 114 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 27 for Catawissa com-

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. West Philadelphia sold at 674; 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 36 for Hestonville: 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 200 was bid for North America; 1364 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 284 for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington: 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Ghard; 70 for Western; 614 for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is rather more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 21@22; and Lehigh Navigation at 534. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 81 for Susquebanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 56% for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue irregular. Complanter sold at 11-16; Junction at 1; Ocean at 15; and Maple Shade at 3f@4, an advance of 4. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Phird street,

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street. FIRST CALL.
200 sh Mingo. 2 · 21 | 100 sh Ph & E. . . . b30 30
100 sh do 2 · 21 | 100 sh Am Gum Pt. . . 1
400 sh do 2 · 20

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

 Pennsylvania Currency
 40

 New York Exchange
 1-20

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. on call, with more doing at the highest rate. In commercial paper per cent., and second grade 10@15 per cent. Long engagements are not in favor, and the action of Longress is looked for with daily increasing interest by business men.

"Advocating a contraction of the currency, and a return to the species basis just as soon as may be

"Advocating a contraction of the currency, and a return to the specie basis just as soou as may be compatible with due regard to the credit of Government and the interests of business men, we hold it to be necessary and imperative that people should take this matier into full consideration in all new enterprises and speculations in which they may embark. If, during the period of the Rebe lion, we were induced to speculate against the currency—a speculation based in fact upon the chances of disaster—we have now the same arguments in an inverse ratio to speculate in its invor. We deprecate speculation in either way, but the logic of events consequent upon the close of the Rebellion, and the establishment of our Government upon a strong basis, is clear enough to prove that values must shrink in currency according to the progress we make towards specie payments. If we progress slowly towards the point, but still we are to move in that direction and to that end. If gold touches 125 before March 1, and stocks decline correspondingly, who can blame Secretary McCulloch."

-The following article on "The Mysteries of Modern Money-Getting," giving a vivid and racy view of the doings of the New York Stock Exchange, is from the Tribune of this morn-

The indications that we live in a fast age are not only observable in the life of the spendthrift, the ex; ensiveness of ladies' costumes, and the generally lavish and elegant nature of the pastimes of the fashionable world, but even the prosaic and sordid business of money-getting presents unequivocal signs of the times. In past days men grew rich by thrift and hard work, and to be a successful man of business was suggestive of a dull, stern private life, whose only heroism was the unfiloching self-demail, the steadast devotion to Mammon, and the immovable oneness of purpose by which the branches of the decaying tree votion to Mammon, and the immovable oneness of purpose by which the branches of the decaying tree of life were at last loaded with the fruit of gold. True, there was now and then a South Sea bubble of speculation which would turn men's heads for a brief period, but the dull, plodding highway to wealth was the involve road, and the possessor of great opulence was generally associated with the spare figure and bowed form, the sallow, punched countenance, small, keen eyes, and shabby garb of the miser.

miser.

But men grow rich at present with as much dash as distinguishes all their other actions. A gind of hilarity enters into their very business transactions; convivailty is combined with money-making; and a man is thought a "deuced good fellow," at the same time that he receives general credit for a large amount of worldly wisdom. A visit to the New York Stock Exchange will illustrate this novelty mere than anything else that can be suggested.

The building in Bread street, just below Wall, is a noble one of white marble. While ascending the broad iron steps to the second floor, the general palatial air of the interior strikes the beholder with a force which even the tobacco juice upon the steps

broad iron steps to the second floor, the general palatial air of the interior strikes the beholder with a force which even the tobacco juice upon the steps cannot wholly dissipate. Supposing you to be one of the uninitiated, you at first receive a mostfavorable impression of the stock brokerage. But as you follow the crowd down a long corridor, and across a lofty antechamber towards the greatidoor beyond, through which so many are passing is and out, you hear a noisy hum of human voices with now and then an excited shout, which slightly detracts from the magnificence of your surroundings. A tew steps more, and you are induced into the mysteries of the Open Board of Brokers and—always supposing that this is your first experience—you mechanically shrink back as though there were some mistake, and you had suddenly broken into the interior of an insane asylum.

The noise is deafening, and of a peculiarly crazy character; but you have time to note the room, which is green, grand, and graceful. The windows are high and slonder, and the wall between them is covered with a tightly drawn tapestry of thick green cloth, which throws a pleasant light over the

vengeance of the Almighty neon a sintul world, for all that you can distinguish of his voice through the hubbeb and the din.

A Chatham street mock-auction is a vista of heavenly peace, and the old Cheap Jack who sells inzor-strops at the street corner with windy elequence, is a prattling child in comparison with this crazy scene. The men all cry out at once. They signal each other at a distance with extended fingers, crooked up in a peculiar way, as though containing a sceret meaning. They grasp each other is coat-collars, shake each other by the shoutders, cry and yell and babble and lauvh and moan like a legion of escaped fiends; and over all sits the serone auctioneer, croaking and croning away like the master maniac of the scene; while under all, around that circular table at the bottom of the wooden pit, stand those grim scribblers in notebooks, like so many demented newspaper reporters, duly recording a Convention of the Bedlamites for the next issue of the Daily Idiotic Gazette.

Some of the bidders quietly stand on the edge of the hole, murmuring blandly, with a monotonous gesticulation or signalization of the right hand, as though they had been in the asylum a long time, and were quite harmless. Others scowl wildly and howl fitfully, as though preparing for straight-jackets and lone dungeons. Others scowl wildly and howl fitfully, as though preparing for straight-jackets and lone dungeons. Others hop about in a harn lessly violent way, with periodical squeaks from shrill voices; but the tactics of a majority are a perpetual threatening to mount the shoulders of those immediately in front of them, a perpetual shaking of the elenched fist or extended two fingers at some imag nary demon in the air, and an everlasting raving about certain figures and uncertain fractions; while, in the heat of the tumuit, you see two well-dressed maniacs run from opposite directions across the platform and back of the clerk's desk. The idea of their meeting inspires you with horror. You come long into the blue lake thousan

feet below. But your alarm is altogether unnecessary. The But your alarm is altogether unnecessary. The two maniacs meet, poke each other in the ribs several times, pull each other's hair, babble into each other's ears in a wild and senseless gibberish, and then, suddenly separating, plunge again into the crowd below with many an antic leap.

Occasionally you distinguish through the confusion semething about "Erie," "Hudson River," "Chicago and Northwestern," etc., accompanied by a wild murmuring respecting figures and tractions of figures, which alone apprises you that these poor maniacs are in reality interested in something of worldly importance.

or ingures, which alone apprises yot that these poor maniacs are in reality interested in something of worldly importance.

The antics and gambols of some of the poor creatures are quite amusing. One little fellow, for instance, now and then expresses his troumph by fluttering the leaves of his note-book, and dancing about the room among the legs of the spectagors, piping out in a strangely shrill little voice something which sounds like "litti—titti—titti—titto—titti—titti—titto—titti—t

stop yelling, and content themselves with rational speech.

They joke and laugh a little, but in a pleasant way, They joke and laugh a little, but in a pleasaut way, and begin to disperse like good-looking, well-dressed, sensible follows. We suspect that the young auctioneer, has a shrewd power over these men, he so turns their heads and perverts their instincts when he takes hisseat at that high desk there and commences to croak about "Erie," "Chicago and North-Western," "Mariposa," etc.; but, be that as it may, the reader thas missed a strange sight, and knows little of the modern mode of money-getting if he has never visited the Stock Exchange. never visited the Stock Exchange.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 25 -The terrible condition of the weather and impassable streets have mostly suspended business to-day in all departments.

There is a fair demand for good and prime Cloverseed and we notice sales of 500 bushels at \$7.75@ \$12½. In Timothy no sales. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$8.15, at which figure it is taken on arrival by the crushers.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and only 600 bbls. Northwestern extra family were disposed of at \$8.75@9. The sales to the home coosumers take a wide range, say from \$7.25 up to \$18 ior common superfine and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat is extremely quiet, with small sales of common and good red at \$1.80@2.20, and white at \$2.45@2.70. A small sale of Rye at \$70. Corn is very quiet at the late decline; sales of 8000 bushels yellow at 78@740, and 10.000 bushels do on private terms. Ours are duil at 50c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky is dull, and selling in a small way from \$2.25 to \$2.27 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

crushers.
The Flour Market is extremely dull, and only 600

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 25—The cotton market is duil and prices drooping; Middlings, 49e. Flour has an advancing tengency; sales of 24 000 bbls, at \$6.80.28.15 for State; \$8.40.20.30 for Onio; and \$6.80.28.25 for Western; southern steadier, 650 bbls, sold at \$8.75.20.25; Canada firmer; 300 bbls sold at \$7.90.211 Wheat steady but quiet. Corn dull, Beef steady. Pork heavy at \$29.29.12; for Mess, Lard steady at 15.20.18. Whisky duil

New York, January 25.—Stocks are heavy and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Cumberland Preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 197; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 198; Reading, 86; Hudson River 44.1; Canton Company, 44; Missouri 68, 764; Erie, 83; Westers Union 1e egraph Company, 51; U S. Coupons, 1801, 103; ditto, 1862, 101; Ten-forties, 93; Treasury Seven-thirties, 98;209; One Year Certificates, 98;

-The earnings of the Metropolitan horse railroads in Boston, since December 1, show a gain of five hundred dollars per day over last year, and a daily decrease of five hundred dollars in

thirties, 98;@99; One Year Certificates, 98

the expenses. —The Boston Transcript observes:—"The present Legislature of Massachusetts is the best looking and the best dressed one we have had for many years. Let the members do the hand-some thing all round and go home."

-The Staunton Spectator says :- "Rev. S. D. The Staunton Speciator says: "Rev. S. D. Stuart, of this place, has paid a visit to Baltimore for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for an endowment to Washington College, known as the 'Lee Endowment.' He has secured subscriptions to the amount of \$9000, and expects to obtain about as much more in a second visit which he proposes to make to that