From California.

(BY PONY EXPRESS.)

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 9.—The pony express passed here about 11 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 3 P. M.—Arrived 23d, whaler Yeager, 24 days from the Okhotsk Sea, with 1,000 bbls of whale and 40 bbls. of sperm oil; 27th, steamer Golden Age, from Panama, passengers 21 well.

Sailed—Bark Armand, Rose, for Callao; 28th, ship Mediterranean, Brig Meshach, from Sydney.

The ship Golden Fleece has cleared with a full assortment, as follows: Including 16,000 sacks of wheat, 10,000 sacks of barley, 255 bales of wool, 9,000 hides, and 200 flasks of quicksilver.

GENERAL NEWS.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates by telegraph to Fort Kearney to the 12th of December, arrived at Sacramento on the 23d, (Sunday,) where it was detained twenty-four hours, waiting for the steamer to take it to San Francisco. There being no Sunday boat, the pony express is delayed at Sacramento for one or two days whenever it arrives there on Saturday after two o'clock P. M. The express time-table ought to be arranged so that the pony will arrive at Sacramento between Sunday morning and Friday evening.

The Polynesian of the 5th says:

We mentioned the suit now pending in court against a shipowner, which it is held that the courts of this kingdom have no jurisdiction over. We further learn that the American commander and the United States consul have both protested against this extrajudicial power assumed by the authorities of this Government; and, if the facts are as reported, the case is likely to create some trouble before it is ended."

The State redeemed $18,000 worth of unmatured bonds on the 24th, at from 95 cents on the dollar.

It has rained almost incessantly throughout California for the past ten days. The storm has been the most severe that has been known for years, and has caused considerable damage in the interior districts, the mountains are covered with an immense accumulation of snow.

By great energy on the part of the California Stage Co., the road over the mountains from Placerville to Carson Valley is kept open, for the passage of teams, so that the stages are only delayed for a short time in making their trips.

In San Francisco all business has been suspended on account of the holidays and the weather.

There is no commercial news stirring whatever.

The bark Fanny Fairwether arrived on the 2d, with Sandwich Island dates to the 5th inst.

Business at Honolulu was decidedly dull, and the whalers were fast leaving.

Arrival of the Quaker City from Havana.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The steamship Quaker City, from Havana, has arrived with dates to the 5th inst., and nearly $200,000 in specie. She passed the steamship Reindeer hence, when one day out from Havana.

The markets were still unsettled, but boxes were entertained of a revival before the end of the month. The stock of sugars now reaches 25,000 boxes.

The ship Lesbia, under French colors, (supposed to be the Reindeer, of New York,) had been captured by a Spanish war steamer and taken into Havana with 900 slaves.

The crew of the schooner Surveyor was brought into Havana by the boy Carey, who rowed them off Cape Elizabeth. The schooner was left in a sinking condition.

The New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 8.—The New Mexican mail, from the Pawnee Fork, arrived here this evening.

It brings no news from the incoming through mail, due here two weeks ago.

No Indians were seen on the route, and no news of importance is furnished.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—James Adams & Co.'s tobacco manufactory, on Washington street, was burned this morning. Loss on the stock, $30,000; insurance, $18,000. Loss on the building, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

An Attack on the President by the Official Organ.

(From the Washington Constitution of January 9.)

We deeply regret to announce the resignation, by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the office of Secretary of the Interior, which he has held since the formation of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. We regret it, not merely because the Executive counsels have been thus deprived of a most faithful, upright, and efficient member, whose advice could ill be spared at this great crisis, but on account of the immediate cause of his resignation.

It is well known that Mr. Thompson differed from the President in reference to that portion of his last annual message which related to Federal affairs; that Mr. Thompson maintained the right of secession, and the duty of the South to secede rather than submit to Black Republican rule; but that, in view of the fact that the President declared himself distinctly against the right or policy of coercing States which might resolve to withdraw from the Union, he was willing to continue in the Cabinet; being assured that, however he and the President might differ on the abstract right of secession, practically the policy of the Government would not be hostile to the South—the section with whose welfare and security Mr. Thompson's feelings and interest were identified, and to which he owed his first allegiance. Yesterday the President had declared the purpose in his message to use the land and sea forces of the United States against the South, it is a fact well known to all the city of Washington, Mr. Thompson would have instantly resigned. It was on the faith that no such purpose was entertained that Mr. Thompson remained in office, and after the regrettable and unauthorized movement of Major Anderson from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, which almost precipitated a fight at Charleston, it was on the faith of a distinct understanding that no reinforcements should be sent, and no other evidence afforded by the Federal Government of hostility to South Carolina, that Mr. Thompson consented to remain in the Cabinet after the Secretary of War had resigned.

It is supposed that the gentleman whom the President commissioned to administer ad interim the affairs of the War Department, although he was born on Southern soil, and owes to the South all that he is or has on earth, either in means or fame, was opposed to her in his hour of trial and danger, and that, if he could, he would compel her by force to surrender her liberties, and submit to the degrading rule of her enemies. But it was hoped that he would not dare to use the powers, thus suddenly devolved on him, to reverse the President's declared policy, to falsify the President's assurances, and expose him in the face of the world to the imputation of having violated his faith. Disappointed and bitter as his feelings of animosity are known, to be against the South, nobody could suppose he would have the audacity, on his own motion, to risk involving his country in all the horrors of civil war, without consulting his colleagues, or even informing them that he contemplated doing so.

And yet such is the fact. Despite the positive and emphatic remonstrances of Mr. Thompson, he has ordered reinforcements of Federal troops to Charleston; in the face of the solemn understanding that none would be sent without informing him of the intention to do so, Mr. Holt ordered a ship to be chartered, 350 soldiers to embark in her, and proceed on Saturday last to Charleston to reinforce Major Anderson in Fort Sumpter. The announcement of this movement, contained in the public newspapers of yesterday, was the first intimation that Mr. Thompson received that it was made, or even resolved on. Although a member of the Cabinet, supposed to be cognizant of its policy, and responsible for its course, an act of this magnitude, big and importunate to his section is resolved on and consummated before he is even told that it is contemplated.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Thompson instantly resigned his commission. By so doing he has vindicated his honor, and stamped his reprobation on an act which no honorable man can regard otherwise than with the severest censure.

We much regret that the President will necessarily be held responsible for the criminal temerity of the man whom he temporarily placed at the head of the War Department. He has but one course left, if he will escape the odium that will attach to all those who took part in the issue of this fatal order, and that, is to dismiss Mr. Holt from a place to which he should never have been called, and order General Scott to return to his post and attend to the legitimate duties of his command of the army. The Southern man who would send armed men to shed the blood of his brethren, is fully capable of betraying the colleague to whose friendship he owes his undeserved elevation. The President has yet the power to prove his reprobation of this reprehensible proceeding, and we trust that he will not hesitate to exercise it before the sun sets.

THE NEW SUGAR CROP OF CUBA.—The reports from the sugar-growing regions of Cuba, on the northern and the southern side, say that the grinding was going on briskly, and the new crop beginning to find its way into the various depots. Considerable quantities of molasses had already been received at Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Remedios, from the plantations on the northern side, which are always a little ahead of those on the southern side.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC (late Gaiety), Race street, below Third.—"Rolfe; or, The Red Right Hand"—"Tom Cringle's."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Walnut and Ninth st.—The French Zouaves and the farce of "Box and Cox."

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Merchant of Venice"—"Taming the Shrew."

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Woman in White"—"The Rivals."

CONTINENTAL THEATRE, Walnut st., above Eighth.—"Whitty's Great Show."

TEMPERANCE STATE BUILDINGS, Chestnut street, below Fifth.—Van Ambargh & Co.'s Menagerie.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Corner Tenth and Chestnut.—Tom Thumb.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concert nightly.

A PHILADELPHIA COLORED PREACHER IN TROUBLE.—Ever since the John Brown outbreak at Harper's Ferry, the authorities of Maryland have kept a particularly sharp eye upon all colored people who attempted to come within her borders. Gov. Hicks has a patrol which maintains a surveillance, all along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, and the minute a free negro from Pennsylvania reaches Havre-de-Grace he is molested to the amount of $20. On Thursday last, a colored preacher of this city received a message informing him of the death of his sister in Baltimore, and resolved to attend the funeral. He accordingly left Philadelphia on the evening train, and reached Havre-de-Grace, where he was suddenly brought up by the officers. He was then taken before a magistrate, and directed to pay $20 for having crossed the line. Conductor Smith, who had some knowledge of the victim, endeavored to make the Marylanders understand that it was a case calling for the exercise of humanity. The man was then given a pass or discharge of some kind, and was sent across the river and told to "make tracks" for home. Half scared to death, he wandered up the road, and was twice re-arrested before he got to North East. Here, after taking advice upon the subject, he got on another train and succeeded in reaching Baltimore, either because the vigilance committee had become more merciful, or thought he had no more $20. He passed up the road on his way home on Saturday night, and did not appear to be remarkably favorably impressed with the peculiar institutions of Maryland.

THE FOOL AND THE BENEVOLENT.—Some weeks ago, benevolent associations in the cities of New York and Baltimore, in correspondence with the Union Benevolent Association of this city, compared statistics of the relative condition of the poor. It was found that the cases of necessity became fewer year by year in each city, and the degree as remarked by the estimable agent of the Union, Mr. Hinks, were as follows: From Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st, 1858, there were 1,176 applicants, for the same period in 1859 there were 874 applicants, and during the same in 1860 only 653 applicants. It is to be recollected that this decrease occurred while population is repeatedly increasing. The information will be remarked as highly gratifying. The season of necessity, in the midst of plenty we now are, will develop its extent by the forthcoming figures, which we copied yesterday from the book of the same association:

In the month of December there were 1,696 applicants for assistance. Of these, 793 resided between Spruce and Vine streets, and 535 below South street. The previous month, including yesterday's applications, is as follows: North of Vine street, 79; between South and Vine streets, 377; south of South street, 1,240; total, 676. From these figures we find that the total applications from December 1st, 1860, to Jan. 9th, 1861, amounted to two thousand, [illegible]

A STATEMENT OF CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.—Some days ago, the table of commitments to Moyamensing Prison for each month during 1860 was published. We gave in The Press of the day an abstract of the same; but the importance of the report, suggestive as it is of grave facts, entitles it to further notice. During the year 1860, the number of commitments was 20,809. This is truly a fearful proportion of criminals in a city of less than 650,000 inhabitants. About one man in thirty of the whole number of citizens has been guilty of some penal offence, whereby his liberty has been forfeited. In other words, at least one family out of five has had one criminal member taken from its threshold, and were the apportionment of taxes equal with each individual, the expense of maintaining one prisoner would devolve upon every thirty citizens.

Perhaps the influences of temperance may exercise a salutary or pernicious effect upon crime. We find from the table that the largest number of commitments occurred in the month of July (2,061); the second largest in the month of September (2,059); and the third in the month of August (1,931). Thus, the two sultry months of summer and the first of autumn are prolific in other than physical spheres. From October forward, the number of commitments sits materially, but gradually, lessened until February and April, when the whole numbers are only 1,356 and 1,285. In the latter case, there is a relative difference of 776 between it and the month of July. One can trace from the cold up to the sultry months a beautiful succession of figures. Thus, the figures rise as follows, until we reach July: January, 1,394; February, 1,386; March, 1,578; April, 1,285; May, 1,653; June, 1,867. For the months of July, August, and September, the numbers do not greatly vary. They decline gradually to December, thus: October, 1,918; November, 1,851; December, 1,696.

If from these figures any argument can be deduced, it is that seasons of poverty, cold, and unemployment are not productive of increased crime, as is generally supposed. The statement seems rather to be, that the heat-time, when the blood is warm and stirring like all organic life, impels to violations of law. Thus, in July, there were 759 breaches of the peace, and in February but 470. In September, there were 438 commitments for intoxication; in January, only 176. In July, there were 236 cases of assault and battery; in December, only 137. In September, there were 14 cases of burglary; in January only 5, but in December 12. The commitments for robbery and stealing were greatest during October, November, and December. The number of vagrants does not perceptibly differ in any two consecutive months.

It is said that intoxication enlarges the amount of crime in summer, the table will reply that such does not seem to be the case; in July, three tippling house keepers were committed; in August and September none, while there were commitments of the same during all the months of winter.

Of the 20,809 total commitments for the year, the greatest number, 7,246, was of disorderlies; intoxication, 3,749, follows in the second order, and assault and battery, 3,081, takes the third place. The number of vagrants was 3,711, and of petty thieves 1,245. We have, after these formidable numbers, no crimes so apparently universal in character. There are 1,319 petty misdemeanors, under the heads of abuse, threatening, etc. We do not notice a solitary instance of commitment for gambling, dealing in lottery policies, or public prostitution.

In crimes involving premeditated villainy and some experiment, we have: Bigamy 15; conspiracy 48; wife-beating and desertion 103; forgery 104; and cheating 105, and counterfeiting 73. There were eleven commitments for perjury, and one for profanity. There was also twenty-one indictments for murder. The cases of criminal indulgence, under the heads of fornication, indecency, &c., were 155. There were 38 receivers of stolen goods, and 24 commitments for arson.

Under the fearful total of 20,809 are there not sad and woful secrets! There are some names, not known to the great city, but written on the prison books, of young offenders who have slept in the cell for the first time, but not the last. Succeeding years will still accumulate related to Federal women and dissolute youths, the fountains of whose tears have long been dry. Tears still patter for them over the spotted thresholds of childhood, and the infancy that they have smitten, the loving and innocent, no prison documents can tell. They have gone down with that great army of men and women, twenty thousand strong, in one year and nine! All these, too blind and dumb to know that honesty and uprightness are the best policies; too lame to walk where the virtuous tread, and going hand in hand with passion, even unto prison. When, in the long end—if such ever be—this prison report stands accredited, at the great account, to deliver up its dead, will there be no reckoning?

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Yesterday afternoon two of the notorious gang of Schuylkill Rangers, giving the names of Peter Bryson and John Morriney, were charged before Alderman Beitler with setting fire to Maule & Brother's lumber-yard, at Twenty fifth and South streets, the particulars of which have been detailed in the columns of The Press.

Detective Henderson was sworn and testified as follows: I went to the fire and there saw Bryson, who behaved rather suspicious, when I took him into custody. He said, "Henderson, you are pretty smart; you would like to know who did this." Morriney was with him. He said, "I know all about it, but I would see you in Jehu Walker's first before I would tell you." I was then taking him along, when he threw something away, which took from his pocket; he then said, "Henderson, I have beat you." I told an officer to look for what he had thrown away, which was a knife. He said he could not find it; last night a gentleman came to me and said he had found the knife. [The knife was produced, and was a murderous-looking weapon, similar to those used by shoemakers.] I arrested Morriney on Twenty-fifth street between Pine and Lombard. I then went to Fire Marshal Hutchinson of what I had done.

Fire Marshal Hutchinson sworn: I was called to the fire on last Sunday night, and my first attention was to direct the firemen what to do in order to save the adjoining property; after which I commenced to investigate the origin of the fire, and I found from appearances that it was the work of design; in a few minutes I found Mr. Newhouse, who was the first person to discover the fire; he and his son, one workman, and several officers got to the yard about the same moment; his workman found the gate unlocked and partly open; the padlock belonging to the gate was picked up; the key was missing; it had been broken in, and the door of the house discovered the fire as heard the sound of the gate opening and closing, then the sound of footsteps; just at this time I learned that prisoners had been in the house discovered the fire as heard the sound of the gate opening and closing, then the sound of footsteps; just at this time I learned that prisoners had been in the house. Henderson: from information, I directed the arrest of our officer pointed out to me, which I executed; and although they bear a very notorious character, yet I was satisfied they had nothing to do with the fire, and I discharged them. The witness then related the suspicious movements of the two prisoners and of one other with their whereabouts on the night in question.

Mr. Blackburn also stated that it was impossible to get any one in that neighborhood to come forward and testify against the accused, as this gang kept every one near them in terror. The prisoners were committed, in default of $3,000 bail each, for a further hearing.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, while Officer Fred. Eyre, of the Eighth ward, was conveying a prisoner along Eighth street, above Wharton, he was struck with a shovel, in the hands of some person unknown, and knocked down on the pavement. In this condition he was discovered by some of his friends, who conveyed him to his home at Ninth and Federal streets, when medical aid was summoned. The blow was inflicted on the back of his head, and is so serious that it yet may prove fatal. The officer says the rascal who struck him was with a party whom he was conveying to the Vigilant Hose House, and that their purpose was to rescue his prisoner. Yesterday the officer was still confined to his bed.

A CLASS OF DISTURBERS.—The widow of a deceased reporter, who chronicled the facts of local event for nearly fifteen years, is now in this city, living in absolute want. If there is a class of functionaries in the sphere of charity—we speak it with all modesty—whose duties and labors demand appreciation, it is that of reporters. Their way of life is peculiarly exposed to habits of order or frugality, and he who survives the ordeal of fifteen years must have fully served his day and generation. We trust that the widow of this faithful scribe will receive some assistance. The reporters of The Press will furnish her name and residence to any who are liberally disposed in the matter.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—Mr. Butler's case was continued yesterday. Alderman George Patchel, of the Seventh ward, stated that some of the boxes of the October election were deposited with him. He produced the boxes. They were all marked Eighth division, Seventh ward. The boxes were opened, Mr. Webster objecting for Mr. Lehman. When counted the ballots gave Lehman 228, Butler 175, King 12. The tallies list gave Lehman 238, Butler 165, King 12. By this Mr. Butler gains 10 and Mr. Lehman loses 10 votes. Witness testified that the boxes had never left his keeping.

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK.—Detective Richards and Ellis, last evening, arrested two burglars, named James Henry and William Johnson, alias Lonzor Bill. Both parties committed robberies, lately, at Haddonfield, N. J., the former at the store of A. W. Clement, the latter at a notion and clothing store. One of them was arrested in the crib of Sarah Rusk, on Water street, above Callowhill. A quantity of stolen goods was taken from her premises. The parties await a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey. They are now locked up at the Central Station.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—Yesterday morning, Wm. Giles, colored, was arraigned before Alderman Brazier, having been arrested at Second and Market streets, while in the act of carrying off a valuable piece of cassimere from a store door in that vicinity. He was committed to answer.

Another colored individual, giving the name of John Lee, was arrested on Tuesday night, at Tenth and Arch streets, with a lot of wash clothes in his possession, taken from some line. Alderman Hubbert committed him to answer.

DEATH OF AN OLD CRIMINAL.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, Freeman Cooper, (colored,) a notorious old sneak-thief well known to the police, was found lying at Twelfth and Filbert street in a dying condition. He was removed to the station house, where he died in about ten minutes. The deceased had just been out of prison three days, having been in for stealing. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FINAL HEARING.—Yesterday afternoon Abbie Burton had a further hearing, before Police Magistrate Beitler, at the Central Station, upon the charge of stealing, from Harriet Nevill, a market basket and a purse containing $15. Abbie is a notorious old thief, and her photograph has for some time decorated the Rogues' Gallery. She was committed, in default of bail, to answer at court.

TIMELY DISCOVERY.—A young man named Robert Grubb was found on Tuesday evening lying on the steps of a dwelling at Fourth and Shippen streets, in an apparently dying condition. He was brought to the station house and medical aid was summoned, when it was discovered he had an attack of the heart disease. After recovering somewhat, he was conveyed to his residence, at No. 1553 Lawrence street, above Jefferson.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning a man named John Rick was arrested by Sergeant Pile, at the Great Western Hotel, on Market street, upon information received charging him with having broken into three stores, in Parkesburg, and stolen a lot of valuable goods from each place. The prisoner was remanded yesterday.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the work shop attached to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Robert Town, at Eighteenth and Barker streets, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

PAYING SALARIES.—The warrants for the salaries due teachers of the public schools will be issued by the Secretary of the Board from the first to the tenth section on Monday next, from the tenth to the twentieth on Tuesday, and the remaining sections on Wednesday, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—James Waters, residing at Fifth and Susquehanna avenue, was arrested on Tuesday upon the charge of committing an assault and battery on his aged mother. The ungrateful son was committed to answer by Alderman Clouds.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Beard, aged 32 years, fell through the Reading Railroad bridge, at Manayunk, and injured himself seriously internally. He was conveyed to his home.

CITY ITEMS.

BUCHANAN AND LINCOLN.—The President, it is understood, scouts the idea that Mr. Lincoln cannot be inaugurated at Washington, on the Fourth of March. He says that if he lives until that day he and the President elect will ride together to the Capitol, smiling benignantly upon the surrounding thousands of their fellow-citizens, and both looking their very best in new and elegant suits made especially for the occasion by Rockhill & Wilson, at their Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

GOLD OR SILVER, deposited in the Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136 South Fourth street below Chestnut, Philadelphia, on and after January 8th, 1861, will be paid in gold or silver on demand, without notice. Bank notes deposited repaid in bank notes. All deposits bear five per cent. interest.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—

That earth was made for man,
That flowers were strewn
And fruits were grown
To bless and never to ban.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—

That clothing is made for folks,
Unequalled in style,
And at "one price" meanwhile.

At the store of Gerrick van Gerrick Stokes—No. 604 Chestnut street, where valuable GIFTS are presented with each article sold.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1861.

The bears in the stock market are taking courage from the unpleasant Southern news, and think that the recent rise affords sufficient margins for profitable operations in their line, and the market is consequently unsteady. Readers sold down to 10½ at the first board, but afterwards rallied to 10¾; Little Schuylkill Railroad shares declined ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad shares declined ¼. Bank stocks, city and State loans, and Pennsylvania Railroad mortgage bonds are firm. Passenger railway stocks are neglected, and mining shares hang up to dry.

The money market is unchanged in any of its features. The supply of capital seeking investment in first-class paper is large in comparison with the amount of such paper in the market. The notes of parties known to be largely in the Southern trade are looked on with suspicion, scarcely less damaging than that bestowed on the renewed paper of those who have suffered protest.

The following are the quotations of Domestic Exchange, as furnished by Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street:

New York exchange	(prem.) ¼@ ⅜
Boston exchange	(prem.) ⅜@ ½
Baltimore exchange	(dis.) ⅜@ ¼
American gold	(prem.) ¼@ ⅜

In New York there is a good demand for the new treasury notes bearing 12 per cent. interest, and some $100 000 were sold yesterday at 2% per cent. premium.

The following is the price of Stocks at 2nd Evening:

200 Penna 5s	69	4 Lehigh	45
233 35	69½	1 Harrisburg R	49½
218 94	69½	1 Sew Meadow	29
100 Penna 5s	69½	100 Penna R	57
Abt 20 do	69¾	6 Race & Vine	18½
100 Reading	10½	100 do	10½
100 Reading	10½	200 Penna R	57
600 Reading 5 ds	75	100 Penna R Mtg	89
1000 Tex n St 6s	75	1 N Liberties Bk	38
1000 do	75	10 Mechanics' Bk	21
1000 do	19 9-16	1 do	21
2 Del Div Canal	43	5 Phila Bk	110½
4 Little Schuyl	15¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 N Penna R cs	67½	17 Penna R	58½
500 do cs	67½	100 Penna R	58½
20 Spruce & Pine	7¾		

SECOND BOARD.

4000 City 6s	96½	22 Catawissa Pref	9¼
1000 do	96½	10 do	9¼
1000 do	96½	10 Norristown R	130
300 do	96½	2 do	85 m 67½
1000 do	96½	100 do	85 m 67½
1000 Reading 6s '86	75	41 Penna R	58½
1000 do	75	100 Penna R	58½
500 Pell Nav 6s '82	66½	5 Farm & Mech Bk	21½
500 do cs	66½	100 Penna R 10d	58½

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	B'd.	Asked.		B'd.	Asked.
Philadelphia 6s	96½	96¾	Elmira R pf	25	35½
Phila 6s R	96½	96¾	Elmira 7s '79	63	
Phila 5s new	69½	69¾	Elmira R	10½	10¾
Penna 5s	69	69½	Leh Cl & N 6s	91	
Read R	10 9-16	10¾	Leh Cl & N Scrip	35½	36
Read bds '70	83	85	North Penna R	8	8½
Read mt 6s '83	90	95	N Penna R 6s	67½	
Read mt 5s '83	67½	68	Cat & Del R 6s	93	
Penna R	58½	58¾	Catawissa R Con 3	35	
Penna R 5 ds	69		Catawissa R pf	9½	9¾
Mor Cl con	66½	66¾	Frank & South R	45	
Morris Canal pf	29½	29¾	Sel & N Carolina R	50	
Sch Nav 6s '82	66½	67	Rock Vine RR 8	18½	
Sch Nav 7s '84	75	76	Spruce & Pine	7½	8
Schuyl Nav R	17½		Spruce & Pine pf	7½	8
Schuyl Nav Pref	26		Green & Coates	17	
Elmira R	6	8			

Philadelphia Markets

The storm interrupted out-door operations to-day, and the market for Flour has been quiet, and holders of superfine, which is scarce, have cut up their prices, and $4 25@4 50 is now the ruling price, while for good city mills; the demand for export is limited, and the trade are buying, in lots as wanted, at from $4 25@4 37½ for superfine, $4 50@4 62½ for extra and fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 75, and Pennsylvania Corn Meal is held at $3 25, which is above the views of buyers.

WHEAT is firm, but dull; about 2,500 bus sold, in lots, at 130@135c for Pennsylvania reds, the latter for prime; 140@145c for Southern do, and 145@150c for white. Rye is in steady demand, at 76c for Pennsylvania, and 78@80c for Southern. Corn is firm, and not much offering; 2,000 bus sold at 70c for old yellow, and 62@63c for new, in the cars. Oats are firm, at 38c for Delaware, and 35c for Pennsylvania; the offerings are light.

BARK continues in good demand at $23 ℔ ton for first No. 1.

COTTON—The market is very firm, the high views of holders limiting operations.

GROCERIES are quiet, but some further sales of Rio Coffee are reported at from [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—There is very little movement in the market, and prices generally are tending upward.

WHISKY.—There is a good demand for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls, at 22c, and drudge 19c, and 18½c ℔ gallon.

New York Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

SECOND BOARD.

3000 U S 6s '68 con	100	100 Harlem R	16
2000 do	100	100 do	16½
1000 do	100	200 Reading R	60
1000 Missouri 6s	75	100 do s 30	60½
9000 Tex n St 6s	75	100 Mich Cen R	53½
1000 Ill Cen 6s	99	100 do	53½
1000 Mich S & N I C 6s	75	2 Mich So & N I C R	53½
1000 Hud Riv 3d m b	85	100 Ill Cen R s 30	75
1000 do	85½	100 Cal & Sch R	63½
1000 Gal & Chi 2d m b	93	150 do	63½
20 Bank of Com	100½	100 do	63¾
10 Bank of St N Y	91¾	100 Cl & Tol R	40 32
3 Del & Hud Can	90	100 do	32¾
20 Pacific Mil S Co	57½	100 Ch & Rock I R	53¾
300 N Y Cen R	76¾	100 do	53¾
270 do	76¾	100 do	53
80 Erie R	22	25 Chi Bur & Q R	67
50 Hudson Riv R	25¾	50 do	67
300 Harlem R	15		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

REPORTED BY S. E. SHAZAKER, Merchants' Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

222 Penna 5s	C&P 69¾	4 Lehigh	45
233 35	C&P 69¾	1 Harrisburg R	49½
218 94	C&P 69½	1 Sew Meadow	29
100 Penna 5s	C&P 69½	100 Penna R	57
Abt 20 do	C&P 69¾	6 Race & Vine	18½
100 Reading	C&P 10½	100 do	10½
100 Reading	C&P 10 20	200 Reading R	60
600 Reading 5 ds	75	100 Penna R Mtg	89
1000 Tex n St 6s	75	1 N Liberties Bk	38
1000 Ill Cen 6s	99	10 Mechanics' Bk	21
1000 Mich S & N I C 6s	75	1 do	21
1000 Hud Riv 3d m b	85	5 Phila Bk	110½
1000 do	85½		
1000 Gal & Chi 2d m b	93	150 do	63½
20 Bank of Com	100½	100 do	63¾
10 Bank of St N Y	91¾	100 Cl & Tol R	40 32
3 Del & Hud Can	90	100 do	32¾
20 Pacific Mil S Co	57½	100 Ch & Rock I R	53¾
300 N Y Cen R	76¾	100 do	53¾
270 do	76¾	100 do	53
80 Erie R	22	25 Chi Bur & Q R	67
50 Hudson Riv R	25¾	50 do	67
300 Harlem R	15		

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.

B R Thompson, Cape Island
E T Wright, Boston
W J Conover, New Jersey
Henry Thomas, Penna
D C Baker & la, Boston
J M Shofield, New York
Miss Windsor, Virginia
T F Morse, Baltimore
Mr Dill, Ohio
F W Seaman, New York
M Brunson & la, New York
M Cowan, Baltimore
T E Haynsker, Lancaster
B Frenkel, Cincinnati
H Sitz, Cincinnati
F McNulty, New York
Mr Dunlap, New York
Mr Kent, New York
James W Mason, Maryland
John S Ely, Philadelphia
S M Gladwin, New York
S G Trigg, Penna
S E Darling, New York
J. S Pearson, Conn
Chas Leuzman, New York
Joe Walker, Boston
M Beckely, New York
Geo Fairlend, New York
G Trumbull, Hartford
J A Nicholson, Baltimore
C F Curtis & la, Boston
Rev P L Updike, Chicago
J Cummings, Ohio
W Drexel, Baltimore
Geo H Lamson, Boston
J T Burrows & la, N J
J Wenrich, Penna
Thos I Morris, Baltimore
Neal Dunn, Boston
G Church, Mesdville, Pa

GIRARD HOUSE—Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Mr Dunn, Texas
Mr Thompson, Penna
J P W Bain ger, Reading
Thos Thompson, New York
Mrs Chapman & ch, N Y
Mr Chapman, Paris
G Austin, New York
S S Morris, Columbia, S C
R J Blackwood, Brooklyn
John M Wheeler & wf N Y
John Whitney, Pennsylvania
H H White, Delaware
Geo E Hawkins, Del
J M Grant & wf, Baltimore
R Brown, Pennsylvania
L J Mingle, Easton
Wm Mc Kee, Virginia
Miss M Letterman, Virginia
Miss Adams, Maryland
T Sneeden, Massachusetts
F G Barlow & la, New York
B S Gallaher, Penna
Mrs Haley, Harrisburg
Saml Kennedy, New York
Geo N Smith, New York
Mr Fairbrother, New York
T B Whitney, Philadelphia
T Leonard, Massachusetts
Chas K White & la, N York
J Q Adams, New York
J Simpson, Montreal
H Barnes, New York
Mr Walsh, Washington
W T R Benson, New York
Rev C M Beaumont, Md

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch.

Mr Fairbanks, Pike's Peak
Rys Kunkel, Harrisburg
Chas Mc Knight, Deerfield
Saml Mitchell, Clearfield
J Hampton, Scranton
G H Church & la, Boston
Mr Colder, Philadelphia
N D Coutright, Al Chunk
D Conner, New York
D D Morse, Boston
G A Nevell, Boston
R S Williams, M D, and a
A Chester, New York
W J Scotts & wf, Penn
Frank O Moses, Balt
W M Hoyt, Monroe, O
J N Hopkins, Baltimore
Miss Seaman, New York
E H Hotchkiss, New York
S A Merritt, Kent co, Md
Nacoma Feshbomer, Conn
S Maberk, Cincinnati
H C Van Tyne, Cleveland
J M Cowhy, Tennessee
Mr Davis, New York
Jas M Coppersell, N York
J S Wilmie, Illinois
G W Masterman, Kentucky
W J Fletcher, Prov, R I
Benj Wiggin, Nash
G H Fraton, Bridgewater
Jno Moller & la, N York
W P Harow, New York
A C Mayhew, Mass
Chas H Moores, Penna
Geo Farrington, Phila
H G Trumbull, Hartford
J A Sanvarns & la, Ohio
H A Sanvarns & la, Ohio
H Updike, Chicago
A Morrison, Baltimore
W Lamping, Baltimore
J Burgwen & la, N Jersey
Thos Field & la, N Jersey
A Griffin, Ohio
F Putnam, Boston
James Rogers, Baltimore
N Holmes, N Orleans

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Sixth list, above Chestnut.

Wm Pyle, Lancaster
E A Howell, New Jersey
J Winnard, Pottstown
M Pearson, Penna
S Pennock, Chester co, Pa
J Cooper, Penna
J R Hayes, West Chester
J Whitesand, Oxford
Jno N Rogers, Pennsylvania
D Hamilton, Penna
J M Baker, Harrisburg
H H Hall, Gettysburg
T Palmer, Chester co, Pa
A Baker, Delaware co, Pa
J Cooper, Chester co, Pa
S S Copp, West Ch ster
Wm P Bye, Pennsylvania
Amos B Rogers, Pa

STATES UNION—Market street, above Sixth.

J Bratton, Delaware
Jas Jack, Pittsburg
Saml Cooper, Perrysville
Jno Cooper, Pennsylvania
Thos N Franklin, Pa
Ocheltree, Delaware
P Ledoy, Lancaster, Pa
A Wakefield, Pa
Jas Freshorne, Pa
J P Wessler, Pennsylvania
W R Lyman, Delaware
Thos Smith, Reading

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Fifth.

Jas Dunlap, Washington, Del
Saml Patterson, M Chunk
J R Thompson, Phila
Chas Saunders, Pa
Chas Saunders, Pa
Wm Mc Kee, Pa
S Mann, Boston
H Haines & wf, Del
G T Harper, Penn
Jas Dunlap, Washington
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy, Penna
Jno Kennedy,