SPEECH OF MR. KIMBER AT THE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.—In order to complete our report of the banquet to the Western merchants, at the Continental, on Friday, we print the report of the speech of Mr. Kimber, which a pressure on our columns compelled us to omit on Saturday.

Mr. Kimber, after expressing the pleasure with which he added his humble tribute to the honors of the guests of the evening, proceeded:

For five or six years past, as chairman of the Inland Navigation Committee of our Board of Trade, it has been my lot to investigate the statistics of the great internal commerce, and thus, in some measure, to appreciate its wonderful growth and almost inconceivable magnitude.

Six hundred millions of dollars was the vast aggregate of the trade of all the ports of the lakes in 1856; and that of 1860, notwithstanding the decline in values, will doubtless be still greater.

$600,000,000!!! Why, Mr. Chairman, or gentlemen, did it ever occur to you to try to realize or to estimate what that means?

It was a favorite saying of Canning's that "There is nothing so false in the world as facts—except *statistics*." But let us look at the figures. They are within the reach of every one. Suppose this vast sum were invested in flour, at the market price of Chicago the past season—$4 50 per barrel—and we could range the barrels endwise, touching one another, to you know that you would have little more than fifty thousand miles long? that you could encircle this globe with it more than *twice*, at its greatest diameter? that the *swiftest* bird could not fly over it in two months, flying at the rate of a mile a minute, from sunrise to sunset, in the longest day of the year?

Or, suppose the most accurate and accomplished bank teller were to attempt to pay off this vast tribute in gold dollars.

Let him commence on the day of his manhood's maturity, and let him count down with unerring precision, and unfailing strength, one dollar a second, rolling every second in the minute, every minute of the hour, and ten hours a day for every working day of the year. Have you ever considered that his hand would be withered and trembling, his hair thin and white, and that he would have passed the limits of the life of man, threescore and ten years, before he had counted down the last dollar of that less generation? Other gentlemen would have passed away, and more than half a century have closed over the graves of two thousand *millions* of his race while he was completing his mighty work? And if, for a moment, we attempt to estimate the enormous aggregate which this lake commerce would have that day reached—increasing, as it is doing, with almost geometrical progression—the human mind recoils, confused and confounded, before a task possible to the Infinite alone.

But there is one remarkable feature of the lake trade which has come more immediately under my own observation of late years, to which I would like for a moment to call the attention of our friends at Chicago and Milwaukee, who are large shippers of grain and produce to the Atlantic markets. I refer to the remarkable law of trade by which the greatest facilities are afforded to westward bound shipments at extremely low rates, at the very time when freights eastward are the highest, and the trade in that direction most active.

This is more particularly the case with coal and iron; which, from a high rate of freight to Chicago five years ago, have been gradually carried at lower and lower prices each year, until during the past season the agents of the road in my charge have actually shipped largely iron and anthracite coal *in ballast*, paying merely to the vessel the cost of loading and unloading; and towards the close of the season even this expense was remitted, so anxious were the owners to beaton back, in order to secure the rich eastward freights.

Surely, if this fact were more generally known, both in the Western and in the Eastern markets, it could not fail vastly to increase the traffic in these indispensable articles, thus laid down, as by the wand of a magician, noiselessly and freely, at the very doors of Western civilization and commerce, from the dark and rocky caverns of their native State.

But time would fail me to speak of other characteristic features of this great internal commerce; of the wonderful fact of the 1,800 feet of Lake Superior being now brought to Buffalo, for manufacture, in competition with iron of our own State; of the gradual tendency of the far Western trade towards Oswego, and the Northern ports of New York on Lake Ontario; of the vast commerce and daily increase of the reciprocity treaty with the Canadas and the British provinces, amounting, as it now does, to $50,000 000 per annum.

I should like to have said a word, too, about the happy prospect of an early opening by way of the Sunbury and Erie road, of another great channel between Philadelphia and the great lakes.

In conclusion, however, Mr. Chairman, I beg to give utterance to one impression which has been made on my mind more deeply than any other, in contemplating these vast inland seas, and that is the conviction of their permanence—their unchanging, their almost eternal stability. What Lord Byron has so beautifully said of the ocean may well be spoken of them:

"Time writes no wrinkle on their azure brow."

And now, gentlemen of the Northwest, if the storms that seem to threaten our beloved country shall not be stayed or turned aside by a higher and mightier power; if the Cotton States, with all their vast and vaunted commercial exchanges, are to leave us; if the Gulf of Mexico is to become to us a closed and foreign sea; if the golden gates of the Mississippi are to be bolted down, and its channels locked up to your magnificent commerce—thank God, we shall still have you and your majestic lakes, forever *free* and open to us, and to you, and to all the world; that these glorious waters, drawing their farthest supplies from the tallest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and those from Heaven, shall ever flow toward us, in one pure, deep, unfailing, unbroken, and eternal current—fit emblem of that feeling which unites us all here this evening; and which, I hope and pray, may ever unite Philadelphia with the great Northwest.

PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, have appropriated thirty dollars toward defraying expenses in the burial of the lad who was killed by being run over by the carriage of the Fairmount *Hose Company, on Tuesday last. The Fairmount* Hose Company, at a special meeting, conveyed the same evening also donated twenty dollars for the same purpose. Such liberality cannot fail to be met with the hearty approval of every one, but most

THE ARSENAL LOT.—The Western Market Company refuse to deliver up possession of the arsenal lot until next April, as they claim that they have paid rent for it in advance for fifteen months, which will expire in April. The company are willing, if the Adjutant General will refund *them three months' rent, to vacate at once, but as* there is not much probability of this being done, the chances are that the volunteers will not obtain possession of the lot until spring.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA ROAD.—The Market-street Company have applied to the Legislature for the privilege of extending their road to the Delaware river, and to be permitted to transport beef, meats, and other marketing between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., to any of the markets east of the bridge. They offer to pay the city a tax of 6 per cent. on any dividend exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

FIRE.—About half past eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of the millinery store of Marcus Reese, at No. 947 North Second street. The store was completely burned out, will the stock and fixtures. The loss is about $2,000, and is fully covered by insurance in the Royal Insurance Company. The building was a two-story frame, and belonged to the estate of Daniel Fitler. The fire was accidental.

SLIGHT FIRES.—On Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, an old barn, situated at Nicetown, Twenty-third ward, belonging to John Warner, was slightly damaged by fire. The flames were the result of carelessness.

About half past two o'clock on Saturday morning, the girth and webbing factory of S Lenire & Son, No. 236 Race street, made a very narrow escape from destruction. Some waste, which had been left too close to the stove, took fire, and the flames communicated to the looms. There were five workmen in the room at the time, and they, with the assistance of Officer Bailey, extinguished the fire without giving a general alarm. Mr. Marley had his hands badly burned.

FIREMEN'S MATTERS.—Yesterday the members of the Washington Hose Company attended *the funeral of a brother fireman*, named William Warner, who belonged to the company about forty years. The new steam fire engine for the Southward Engine Company now being built at the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., will be housed on the 22d of February.

BOARD OF FIRE DIRECTORS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board will be held at the hall of the Fire Association this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Friday evening the liquor store at the corner of Sixteenth street and Girard avenue was entered, and robbed of about $200 in money. The thief effected his entrance by climbing on the top of the bath-house, and then making his way through through the third-story window. He also effected his escape in the same manner.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—On Monday last, a vessel landed at Bridgeton, N. J., ninety tons of iron, the first instalment of rails for the West Jersey Railroad. The portion of the road which is engaged to begin operations when the weather will warrant the *commencement of work*. Philadelphians are interested in the matter.

MORTUARY.—During the past week the Board of Health report 282 deaths, an increase of 77 over the same time last year. Of the deaths 13 were from small pox

ARRESTED AT LAST.—Barney Carrigan has been arrested upon the charge of being the individual who stabbed two persons, several nights since, during a dance at a house Third and Monroe streets. *Barney* was committed to answer by Alderman Dallas.

A French and English Protectorate to be Established in Mexico.

The *Herald* correspondent at Paris have just come to light which show most conclusively that the English and French Governments, in utter contempt for the great Monroe doctrine, are about to establish a protectorate over Mexico, and probably, taking advantage of our weakness at this time, will secure a permanent footing in the Central American States.

It will be remembered with what just pride every American beheld the respect European nations gave to it from the very announcement of the doctrine of Mr. Monroe, that no European nation should control or regulate the political affairs of North America, except in their existing possessions. Such was the influence of the power of our Union that the mere announcement of this doctrine, from time to time, was sufficient in the management of the affairs of North America to deter any European nation from any serious effort to gain any such influence or footing.

Although Mexico owes the subjects of Great Britain about sixty millions of dollars, and also a large amount to the people of France, which Mexico has refused to pay, in the face of her agreement to do so, still, such has been the potency of the Monroe doctrine that these two nations have not to this time done what they could easily have done, and would have done, no doubt, but for the great American doctrine. But now, since the Union is disrupted, the prestige of this doctrine has fallen to the ground, and it is pretty certain that France and England, one or both together, intend establishing a Protectorate over Mexico, for the ostensible purpose of collecting from that Government the large indebtedness to them and their people. The history of British and French encroachment in other portions of the globe leaves but little doubt what will be the final fate of Mexico under the *protectorate of the interests combined* of these great Powers

Flushed with their victories in China, Mexico would be an easy conquest for their triumphant armies under the leadership of Elgin and Gros.

Divided, as our great Union must be, with our internal quarrels, and by the formation of two confederacies, we can only look on with shame-faced assent at this outrage upon the doctrine, which had become the law of nations by our utterance, and which had exempted North America from the meddling and timidity of European diplomacy and intervention.

A Call for a State Democratic Mass Convention in Pennsylvania.

We copy the following correspondence from the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1861.

TO WILLIAM H. WELSH, ESQ, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—*Sir*: In the existing terrible crisis of the affairs of the country, five States having already left the Union, and the danger being imminent of the entire South following them, the constitutional organization of the great State of Pennsylvania is upon us happily in the temporary possession of a minority, who abuse their power to misrepresent the inclinations and earnest wishes of our people, which are, beyond all doubt, to restore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due, which are obstinately denied them by their and our political adversaries.

Under these circumstances, it is the belief of the undersigned, and in this they think they reflect *the opinions of the Democratic citizens generally* of their part of the State, that the only means by which Pennsylvania can be placed in a position to utter the patriotic *sentiments of her heart*, so necessary to be made known at this juncture, is through a general State Convention, and that the proper *way of reaching* a call upon the people to assemble in Convention is through the Central Committee.

The undersigned, therefore, representing to you, as the chairman of that Committee, that a rally of the Democratic party—and a very early one, for there is no time to be lost—seems to be essential to the safety of the country, and most especially with a view of operating upon the movements of the Border Southern States, now immediately about to meet in their several Conventions, respectfully request of you to call together the Central Committee at a day not later than next Saturday, the 26th inst., to take into consideration the question of inviting the people forthwith to elect delegates to a Convention of the Democratic party, at once to be assembled, to adopt such measures and course of action as they may deem wise and necessary in the present alarming and unprecedented condition of the political affairs of the Union.

We are your fellow-citizens,

Ellis Lewis,	C. M'Kibbin,	Stephen Benton,
M. Randall,	S. D. Sanderson,	John S. Saltar,
D. Salomon,	A. V. Parsons,	Saml. J. Randall,
Horn W. Kneass,	B. H. Brewster,	Jas. C. Van Dyke,
Robert L. Kane,	Joseph Clark,	C. Ingersoll,
C. J. Ingersoll,	R. E. Monaghan,	William Ernst,
James Page,	J. F. Johnson,	W. G. Kline,
F. W. Hunt,	James Campbell,	Jos. Longstreth,
C. Macalester,	Wm. B. Reed,	J. Hamilton, Jr.,
Wm. R. Lehman,	Geo. H. Martin,	L. L. Bradford,
Robert J. Dale,	Thos. A. Budd,	Samuel Hepburn,
John B. Chapron,	Wm. M'Candless,	Benjamin Patton,
Owen Jones,	Harry Ingersoll,	S. Baker,
Isaac Williams,	H. M. Phillips,	John Campbell,
William Morgan,		

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, dated January 21, 1861, reached me last evening. Before I received it, I had already determined to convene the Democratic State Executive Committee, in accordance with the wishes of a large number of our Democratic brethren, expressed to me personally and by letter.

The present crisis in our national affairs demands decided action on the part of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. If the voice of the people be heard in reference to the perils surrounding our Confederacy, I believe that it will give a powerful and overwhelming expression in favor of conciliation and compromise. That voice can now be heard only through the Democratic organization. All hope of relief from the Republican majority in our Legislature has passed away; and the *slave trade* which must now be borne by the conservative and patriotic citizens of this Commonwealth, who are willing "to restore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due, which are so obstinately denied them by their and our political adversaries"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of Dem State Executive Com.

To Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, and others.

The Secession of South Carolina.

[From the Liverpool Times, January 12.]

The present position of the United States is exciting the most serious concern throughout the world. In England, the steps taken by South Carolina to disconnect herself from the Union have produced a sensation only inferior to that which has arisen in the Federal Republic itself. Affairs are rapidly approaching a climax there, and in the course of two or three months we shall see whether the Union is to be finally dissolved, or whether it is to be cemented together by bonds more firm than have ever previously existed. As far as the contest has yet proceeded the Northern and Northwestern States have kept their temper —admirably kept it—while the Southern people have undoubtedly lost theirs. In fact, *the aggressive policy of the latter has been the more, it may be said the sole cause of the present complications.* It remains to be seen whether the whole, or how many of the Southern States will follow the example of South Carolina; but it is a significant fact that the Convention in that State has *unanimously* voted itself out of the Union.

Every varying phase in this drama of *secession* deepens in interest, and the denouement is watched on this side of the Atlantic with an interest hardly exceeded on the other. Even if we had no sympathy with the political fortunes of the Americans, the state of the exchanges and the increased value of money in England consequent upon them would compel us to watch the struggle with the deepest concern, even from the lowest aspect—the commercial point of view. In fact, every steamer which leaves these shores for the Western world carries away, to restore the confidence which has been so rudely shaken, what we can ill afford to part with—bullion—large quantities of which they with us in unprecedentedly high. It is still higher *in New York, where it commands from twelve to* twenty-four per cent. per annum, and this state of embarrassment, caused almost solely by the secession mania, will probably continue until the issue between the North and the South has been determined.

There seems to be a conviction amongst the business men on both sides of the water that the rupture will be amicably arranged, and that ultimately the patriotism of the South will triumph over its selfishness. If we were to take the American journals for our guide, or the proceedings in the Charleston Convention, or even the proceedings in Congress, we should find some difficulty in arriving at this conclusion. *The worst feature of all is the gasconading vaticination of the President, who "goes along"* comfortably enough when the sea was calm and the statevessel was making head-way satisfactorily; *but has proved himself an arrant bungler when the heavens began to lower and the tempest to set in.* But, however much we may abhor a fratricidal war between the opposing parties in this contest, we cannot help admiring the tact and judgment which has been shown by Major Anderson in abandoning Fort Moultrie, and occupying Fort Sumpter, which commands the former, and is, in fact, the key to the harbor of Charleston. If civil war should, unhappily, intervene, this skillful movement will throw the odium of beginning it on the seceding State; and, reckless as the Convention has proved hitherto in its efforts to break up the Union, its members would pause before they drew down on themselves the execration of their countrymen and of the whole civilized world by such an act. This gallant and far-seeing major, acting, as it is said, on his own responsibility, and without any counsel from Washington, has entitled himself to the gratitude of every American citizen, and ought to receive it. *If Anderson had been on the White House, instead of Buchanan, matters would hardly have come to their present pass.*

We cannot leave this subject without a reference to Lord Palmerston's remarks at Southampton. His lordship hoped there would be no war between the States—who does not? When the First Minister alluded to the subject at all, he ought to have expressed himself in a deep and earnest manner, worthy of the solemnity of the subject and his own high position. A trite condolence was unbecoming the occasion. If the Queen had had to speak in reference to this subject, *she would have thrown infinitely more heart into her words.* The *Premier's namby-pambyism* was the more remarkable when we remember his strong views on Slave-y and its results.

The Custody of the North Carolina Forts.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR ELLIS AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the United States forts in North Carolina were seized and occupied by State troops, acting without orders from the Executive of the State. The forts have recently been evacuated by their illegal possessors, and since that time the *following interesting correspondence* has passed between Governor Ellis and the Secretary of War:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh,
January 12, 1861.

SIR: Reliable information has been received this department that, on the 8th inst., Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of by State troops and persons resident in that vicinity, in an irregular manner.

Upon receipt of this information I immediately issued a military order, requiring the forts to be restored to the authorities of the United States, which order will be executed this day.

My information satisfies me that this popular outbreak was caused by a report, very generally credited—but which, for the sake of humanity, I hope is not true—that it was the purpose of the Administration to coerce the Southern States, and troops were on their way to garrison the Southern ports and to begin the work of subjugation. This impression is not yet erased from the public mind, which is deeply agitated at the bare contemplation of so great an indignity and wrong; and I would most earnestly appeal to your Excellency to strengthen my hands in my efforts to preserve the public order here by placing it in my power to give public assurances that no measures of force are contemplated toward us.

Your Excellency will pardon me, therefore, for asking whether the United States forts will be garrisoned with United States troops during your Administration?

This question I ask in perfect respect, and with an earnest desire to prevent consequences which I know would be regretted by your Excellency as much as myself.

Should I receive assurances that no troops will be sent to this State prior to the 4th of March next, then all will be peace and quiet here, and the property of the United States will be fully protected as heretofore. If, however, I am unable to get such assurances, I will not undertake to answer for the consequences.

The forts in this State have long been unoccupied, and their being garrisoned at this time will unquestionably be looked upon as a hostile demonstration, and will, in my opinion, certainly be resisted.

Believing your Excellency to be sincerely desirous of preserving peace, and preventing the effusion of the blood of your countrymen, I have deemed it my duty to yourself as well as to the people of North Carolina, to make the foregoing inquiry, and to acquaint you with the state of the public mind here.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the President of the United States, has by him been referred to this Department, and he instructs me to express his gratification at the promptitude with which you have ordered the expulsion of the lawless men who recently occupied Forts Johnson and Caswell. He *regards* this action on the part of your Excellency as in complete harmony with the honor and patriotic character of the people of North Carolina, whom you so worthily represent.

In reply to your inquiry, whether it is the purpose of the President to garrison the forts of North Carolina during his Administration, I am directed to say that they, in common with the other forts, arsenals, and public property of the United States, are in the charge of the President, and that if assailed, no matter from what quarter or under what pretext, it is his duty to protect them by all the means which the law has placed at his disposal. It is not his purpose to garrison the forts to which you refer at present, because he considers them entirely safe, as heretofore, under the shelter of the law-abiding sentiment for *which the people of North Carolina have ever* been distinguished. Should they, however, be attacked or menaced with danger of being seized and taken from the possession of the United States, he could not escape from his constitutional obligation to defend and preserve them. The very satisfactory and patriotic assurances given by your Excellency, justify him, however, in entertaining the confident expectation that no such contingency will arise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh.

—The naval officers who have resigned up to this date, for causes growing out of the secession of Southern States, are one captain, three commanders, eleven lieutenants, two masters, one midshipman, twelve acting midshipmen, four surgeons, one navy agent, and one naval store keeper.

—A resolution was recently offered in the lower House of the Legislature of Illinois, endorsing the Crittenden proposition, which refers certain constitutional amendments to the people for their decision. The resolution was voted down by 42 to 30 —all the Republicans present voting against it.

—Hon. T. H. Pendleton publishes a card in the Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, consenting to become a candidate for the approaching State Convention, and expressing himself in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

—The citizens of Norfolk, Va, on Monday last sent off from that city J. Russell Dawson, who, it was ascertained, had voted for Lincoln.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1861.

Camden and Amboy Railroad shares, which have sold as high as 116½ during the week, declined to day to 111½. Reading Railroad shares are quoted at 22½, Schuylkill Navigation preferred 17, Lehigh Navigation 47, Little Schuylkill at 15, Minehill Railroad at 59, Pennsylvania Railroad 38, *Norristown* Railroad 49½, Long Island Railroad 10½, North Pennsylvania shares at 8¾, and the six-per-cent. bonds at 60¾. Bank stocks and City Passenger Railway shares are quiet. The market is dull.

The money market is steady, with the rates and conditions noticed yesterday.

The Seamen's Saving Fund has made an assignment to E. B. Pettit, Esq. Its liabilities are said *to amount to about $100,000.*

The publishers of the counterfeit detectors report an altered $3 note, purporting to be the true issue of the Worcester Bank, Massachusetts, now being circulated very freely in this city. Vignette, female reclining with her arm leaning on a chest; large figure 3, sheep, cornucopia, &c.; Franklin on lower left; woman with a child on lower right; figure 3 on each upper corner.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Philadelphia stockholders at the Philadelphia Bank.

The Morris Canal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. upon preferred, and 2 per cent upon consolidated stock.

The Lykens *Journal* states that Col. Foster has made an improvement in relaying the Lykens Valley Railroad plane with H rail in place of the old flat bar iron, in the use of which the plane was wonderfully free from accidents. The superstructure has been renewed throughout, and the efficiency of the plane is now equal to any demands that may be made upon it. The only weak place now on the whole road is the Wisconisco creek bridge, which the *Journal* presumes will, before long, be renewed by a first-class structure.

The *Journal* also states that Mr. Thomas takes possession of the Lykens Valley Company mines. Although the entire production of both mines is mined for Mr. Thomas, the *Journal* will still, for purposes of comparison, publish the shipments as from the Lykens Valley and Short Mountain mines.

The *Miners' Journal* sums up the coal trade for the week as follows:

	1860.		1861.		
	WEEK	TOTAL.	WEEK	TOTAL.	TOTAL INC.
P. & R. R. R.	21 576	202,325	13 791	187 462	14 813
Lehigh Val. R. R	12,290	94,127	13 597	101 227	7,100
Scranton St'n ...	12-550	82 493	12 225	33,597	1,096
do. North...	2,179	6 720	3,539	9 121	2 393
Broad Top		25,650		4 450	2,170
Shamokin.....	2,499	7 051	2 575	7,399	348
Treverton	1,605	3,845	893	3 245	601
Sh. Mt. R. T. ..	637	1,605	1,011	1,276	330
Lykens Valley.	433	1,750	435	1 015	715
	43 542	386 074	43,374	349,440	
	38 374	349,440			
	1681	7,234			

We understand that the grading of the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad is progressing rapidly at both ends, and in a short time work will be commenced on all the sections on the route.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

January 28, 1861.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Merchants' Exchange

FIRST BOARD.

100 City 6s.....	93	100 Reading R.....	23
1000 do	93	100 do	23
500 do	93¼	100 do	23
500 do ..... new	101⅝	10 do ..... cash	23
2000 do ..... cash	93¾	100 do	23
1000 Penna R. 2nd m.	85	100 do	23
600 do ..... cash	66⅝	6 do	23
600 do ..... cash	66⅝	20 do	23
500 do	66⅝	100 Reading R. 5s '82	93½
500 Reading R. 5s '82	93½	1000 Lehigh Valley 6s.	90½
100 do	23½	5 spruce & Pine.....	33½
20 do	23¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

2000 Ches Valley.....	82	125 Race & Vine...2d's	14
500 Read 6s '70.....	85	50 Green & Coat's...2wn	17½
100 Sch Nav pref'd	17		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 City 6s 2 F R	93	6 Camden & Amboy	111⅝
200 Sch Nav 6s '53	66¾	2 do	111⅝
600 do do '62.....	66⅝	30 do	111⅝
1000 Penna R 2 mo. t.	88	3 Minehill	59¾
10 do	88	2 Penna R.....	57⅞
10 Lehigh Scrip.....	53¾	10 Norristown R.....	49
21 do	53¾	25 Race & Vine.....b5	14
9 do	53¾	100 Penn Island	8½
10 N America Ins....	16	12 Lehigh	47
10 Catawissa R Con.	8¾	8 do 15	47
5 Reading R	23¼	4 Phila Bank	109¾

CLOSING PRICES—PULL.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Philadelphia 6s..	97½	98½	Elmira R.....	63¾	64
Phila 6s R.....	97⅝	98¼	Elmira R pf.....	12½	13
Read 6s '70.....	85	85½	Elmira 7s '73.....	93	
Read R.....	90¾	90¾	Long Island R.....	9¾	10¼
Read 2nds '70.....	22¾	22¾	Leh Cl & Nn.....	47	47¾
Read 2nds '70....	88	88	Leh Cl & N Scrip.	53¾	53¾
Read mt 6s '80...	90	North Penna R....	8¾	8¾
Read mt 6s '86...	71½	N Penna R 6s.....	66½	67
Penna 6s '77.....	93¾	Penna R Conv.....		93¾
Penna R 2dmt 6s 87	85¾	Catawissa R Con..		4
Mor 2d con.....	85¾	Catawissa pref...	9	10
Morris Canal pr 107	103½	2d & 3d st R.....	30	30½
Sch N 6s '82.....	66½	Race & Vine St R..	13½	14
Sch Nav Imp 6s...	74	West Phila R.....	56½	
Sohuy Na. 6s..	7	Spruce & Pine.....	8¾	9
Sch Nav Pref'd ..17		17½	Green & Coates...17		17½

Philadelphia Markets.

JANUARY 28—Evening.

The inclemency of the weather has limited out-door operations. The flour market continues dull and unsettled, there being little or no demand for export, sales of some 1,100 bbls are reported, in lots, at $5.37½@5 40 for superfine; $5.62½@5.75 for extra; and $6@6 75 ⅌ bbl. for extra family and fancy brands. Rye Flour is held at $4 ⅌ bbl. Penna. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT.—Buyers are generally holding off for 1 wer prices, and only some 3 000 bushels were sold at $1 37 @1 50 for reds, and white at $1 40@1 60, as in quality. Rye is steady at 75c for Penna. *Corn is not so active, and* only some 3,000 bushels yellow sold at buyers at 64c for new, and 70c for old. Oats are unchanged, and with sales of 4 000 bushels Penna. for new at 34c@35c ⅌ bus. *Barley remains quiet, and we hear of no sales.*

BARK.—Quercitron is steady at $26 per ton for 1st No.

COTTON.—*There is very little movement*, and no change to note in prices.

GROCERIES.—The market is at a stand, without any *change to note.*

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, owing to the firmness of holders, and the receipts and stocks of all *kinds continue light.*

FREIGHTS.—The demand for Cloverseed continues good, and prices firm, with sales of 600 bushels at 6c per bus.

WHISKY sells, as wanted, at 18c for Pennsylvania bbls. 18½c for ohio do, 17½c for drudge, and 18c for hhds.

New York Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

SECOND BOARD.

16000 Treas 12 p c N.....	102½	50 shs Harlem R.....	10¾
1000 Tenn 6s '90.....	91	100 do	10¾
20 0 Missouri 6s.....	63¾	50 Harlem R Pref.....	38½
2-00 Erie R o b 1871 ..	64	25 do	38½
1000 Mich Cen b.....	63	50 Chi Bur & Q R.....	83¾
50 shs Pac M S Co...	95	15 Panama R.....b10	113½
100 do	95½	do	113¾
325 do	95¾	100 Ill C R scp s10	79
100 Reading R awk..	49½	400 do	79
200 do	49¾	100 Chi & R I R.....	67½
100 N Y Cen R.....	80	100 do	67⅝
400 do	80	100 do	67¾
200 do	80¼	100 do	68
20 Erie R.....	36¾	100 do	68⅛
4 do	37	100 do	68⅜
39 Erie R ass'd s	35½	100 do b10	67½

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The market was firmer, with a fair demand from the trade. The sales embrace about 9,000 bbls, closing at 5c advance on some descriptions.

WHEAT was in good demand, and about 1c per bu higher, with sales of 60,000 bus.

CORN was better, and advanced about 2c per bu, with sales of Western mixed at 67@68c, in store, and 68@69c for do, delivered.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

GIRARD HOUSE—Chestnut street, below Ninth
J B Montgomery, Pequa
G W Bashler, Harrisburg
Richard Schell, New York
J A Swanwick, New York
Geo Robinson & la, N York
Mr Scott & la, New York
Mr Gilmore, Conness, Penna
A Welsh, Pennsylvania
J Farmir, New York
H W Sheldon, Ireland
Mr English, Brooklyn
H W Chester & la, Chicago
Miss Nelson, Baltimore
Com Stewart, U S N
J Casey, Harris urg
J H Leech, Harrisburg
J F Tyler & la, New York
M M Dufiel & la, La
Col Israel Painter, Penna
Miss Whitehead, N York
H B Lillie, Maryland
H F Lennon & wf, N J
John Gillespie, Brooklyn
Mrs H Dimmick, Texas
Henry V Litchfield, N Y
G C Bradley, N w York
Thos Hendrick, Penna
C E Mather, New York
Hon F V Cowles, N York
Thos Brown, Virginia
J W Cromwell, New York
S Riddle, Penna
J G Johnson, Philadelphia
H Whiteman, Troy, N Y
E D MacCloker, Pittsburg
S H Hall, New York
Hon E Cowan, Greensburg
Andw Scott, New York
Wm B Beddell, Detroit
W H Tutt, N York
J W Colbethe, N Y
W G Dunn, Memphis
Mr Bartnol omew, Pa

Jas C Smith, New York
A Savage, Phila
J M Wales, Phila
L P Trut, Trenton
G B Cooper, Boston
Geo W Rathbun, N Y C
J B Champion, Phila
J E Warne, Phila
H Beckenin, Potter co, Pa
John Jones
Miss H H Hudson, N York
John Penn Jones, Phila
John H Ham, Balt
W F Angel, N York

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—North side and Chestnut.
Mr Spaulding, New York
D Boyd, Jr, Philadelphia
Wm Swinney, New York
Hon Geo Scranton, Pa
H Thomas & la, Trenton
F Wenpi ey, New York
W H Hall & la, Penna
B E Chain, Pennsylvania
H Roberts & la, Wilmington
Miss Piqard & sister, do
Miss Julia Bullock, do
Miss Lucy Bullock, do
Miss Taylor Louisville
Julius A Boylan, Cincinnati
F G Sevey, Texas
N W Cayce, Mobile
F H Cowell, Philadelphia
Tyler Cobb, N Bridgewater

W C Lichtenwallner, Pa
L L Wright, Reading
W H Bell, Harrisburg
W H Cheney, Chicago
Geo W Johnson, New York
P Woodhouse, New Jersey
Mrs A Dunning, Harrisb'g
F H Crocker & wf, Boston
Jas T Moser, Bal imore
Wm Bagaley & son, Ball
Jno Samuil, York, Pa
Mrs Cochlin & son, N Y
J Shyrock, Lancaster
Miss M F Martin, Ala
Gardner Colby, Boston
R W Smith, Portland
F Beardsley, St Louis
F F Drake, Ohio
Mrs Hamilton, Wash, D C
C Pierce & la, Boston
G B Porter, Rutland, Vt
Miss Wells, Penna
A B Kellogg, New York
Thos Sharpless, Penna
W G Sowden, Phila
J H Goodell, Springfield
A J Smith, Texas
Chas F Wells, Conn
F W Huntington, Ohio
Robt S Wilson, Maryland
Philip Edwards, N Y
Jno Simons, Delaware

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Fifth.
E Garretson, Phila
Jacob Emory
J F Wayne, Phila
Danl K Smith & d. Harrisb
Jas Potter, jr, Penna
J B Donnelly, South Carolina
H Torbert, Elkton, Md
A C Smith
John Hall, Harrisburg
S Ross, Potter co, Pa
Wm Stevens
Wm Lukens, New York
Chas Warner, New York
F D Badger, N York

JONES' HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Sixth.
R P Wood, Maryland
J G Schelly, New York
W Dyer, New York
C P Brown, Virginia
D H Lane, Philadelphia
O Cleveland, Jersey City

Capt J W Downing, N Y
T Soffman, New York
T A Shyllcross, Virginia
H Cole, Pennsylvania
O P Ross, Philadelphia
Benj Spandanner, Balt

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Third.
J G Stroer, Chester, Pa
John Tobin, Philadelphia
R H Henderson, New Castle
S Hawes, Athens, Pa
Geo W Jones, Philadelphia
Chas Wenetzer, New York
C P Pleasants, New Castle
H White, Philadelphia
John Hendricks

G E Darlington, Chester
Chas Willis, Philadelphia
C Williams, Delaware
D Robertson, Penna
C C Pleifer, New York
A H White, Philadelphia
E W Dingwell, Phila
C Rogge, Baltimore

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch.
Isaac Harvey Pennsylvania
J W Clark, Danville
A Wilson, Chesham
John Sharpless, Catawissa
Hon J E Meredith, Pa
Hon D F Foster, Greensburg
Gen H D Foster, Greensburg
Hon P Lott, Nebraska

J L Johnson, Wash, D C
John Fritz, Bethlehem
Hon Geo Morton, Balti
Silas Dodson, New York
Hon A Reiley, Pa
Wm L Corbett, Cheraton
Hon J B Guthrie, Wash

THE UNION—Arch street, above Third.
R Buckingham, Penna
Charles G Wagner, Chicago
David Downs, Wilkesbarre
Thos Ruby, New York
Robert Andrews, Ohio
Wm Reynolds, Newark, Del
F E Cushing, Mass

R C Wright, Philadelphia
J Jones, Philadelphia
Southwood, New York
Stephens, Pittsburg
S S Kamaga, Cleveland, O
S M Reynolds, Newark, Del

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Sixth st., above Chestnut
John Exton, Delaware
Jas Hamilton, Penna
M Pennock, Wilm, Del
John Traynor, Chester co
Wm Reynolds, Del
W Underwood, Centre co
J M McMinn, Willi