THE CITY.

Thermometer.

JANUARY 9, 1863.			JANUARY 9, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
30	34	36	16	18	17½
WIND.			WIND.		
NNE	N by E	N by E	NW	NW	NW
JANUARY 10, 1863			JANUARY 10, 1864.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
36	41	46	16½	26½	30½
WIND.			WIND.		
E by N	E	E by S	W by S	W	W

THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.—The people of Philadelphia have been enjoying, since last Friday, what they have not had an opportunity to do for several years. Sleighing has been conducted on the most gigantic scale. The heavy and even fall of snow had admirably arranged everything for the invigorating pastime, and the opportunity was not allowed to slide by those who had the means and were desirous of joining in the general winter carnival. From Point Breeze, in the lower section of the city, to the extreme upper limits and beyond, them, the tinkling of the merry bells might be heard. Everybody who could afford a sleigh was out, and everybody who could not afford a sleigh signified evidently for the cherished pleasure.

The extreme cold which preceded this fall of snow had well prepared the ground for its reception. There has been but a slight abatement in the coldness of the weather, and so far but little danger of the snow melting, and thus spoiling, to a large extent, the sterling enjoyments of the occasion. The air was keen, yet refreshing, during the past three days, while the sun cast a mild lustre from above. All the city, with its surroundings, seemed redolent of winter charms. The snow-capped housetops, the whitened streets throughfares, the mild beams of sunshine illuminating with varied hues the lively scene, all lent an appearance of classic beauty to the busy streets and favorite drives. Sleighs were here, there, and everywhere, while countless numbers of individuals viewed with interest, not unmingled with somewhat of jealousy, the pastime of those who were enjoying the pleasure.

Of course, Fairmount Park, Ridge avenue, and Broad street were the great theatres for the exhibition of sleighing proclivities. The general manœuvres of the day might easily be taken in a glance, after a short, yet pleasant, ride in those vicinities. The Park was crowded to overflowing. One continual stream of sleighs dashed through the drives. These were laden with humanity, of course, with fair freight. Bright eyes peered coque timbly out from under an array of furs, and handsome beaus sat in stately attitude beside those heart-killing daughters of creation.

Taking it all in all, there has been more sleighing within the past three days and nights than has been known for many years in this latitude.

EAST TENNESSEE UNION SUFFERERS.—The members of the Corn Exchange Association held a meeting on Saturday morning, at which the Hon. N. C. Taylor, ex-member of Congress of East Tennessee, was introduced by the vice president of the association, Mr. G. Allman.

Mr. Taylor delivered an eloquent address in reference to the sacrifices made by the Union people of that section of our country, and their dreadful sufferings from want of both food and clothing. At the conclusion of his remarks a committee, consisting of Alexander G. Cattell, Henry Winsdor, and Henry Budd, was appointed to receive collections for the relief of the destitute people of that section. Mr. E Harper Jeffries submitted a resolution, that the annual annual supper of the association be dispensed with, and the sum thus saved be appropriated for the above object, which was unanimously adopted.

We might add to the above that in all parts of Philadelphia, during the last six months, we have heard the working classes say they would at once give one week's wages for a supply of food and clothing for everybody in rebeldom, provided the rebels lay down their arms. This we have reason to believe would become general. By this, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be subscribed in a single week.

The present question is one that appeals to common humanity, and there is no doubt that the example set by the Corn Exchange will be promptly seconded by the citizens of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Volunteer Refreshment Saloons at the foot of Washington street were kept busy yesterday dealing out provisions, &c., to the 2d Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which arrived in the city from New Brunswick early in themorning. The regiment numbers seven hundred and eighty in all, and is composed of a fine looking and muscular set of men, who look as if they were able to stand all the privations which a soldier must necessarily pass through. About 9 o'clock in the afternoon they marched to the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and then took the cars for Washington.

142 men of the 68th New York, and 132 men of the 69th New York, arrived in this city from Washington on the evening of the 9th. They were received, furlough, and were on their way home to recruit. These squads were also entertained at the Refreshment Saloons. The committee attached to these saloons have been kept busy day, for the past two weeks, attending to the wants of the soldiers going and returning from the seat of war, and they deserve the highest commendation for the unceasing labor of love Our citizens should contribute liberally to the support of these patriotic institutions, as the great good which they perform will prove the benevolence and loyalty of this city of Brotherly Love.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.—The Twenty eighth Regiment reached the city yesterday on a thirty days' furlough. We gave in our *Press* on Saturday a detailed statement of the active services performed by these veterans; from the Point of Rocks to Lookout Mountain, which regiment reached the depôt at West Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, where they were handsomely received by the Henry Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Wister commanding by Birgfield's band. The line of march was taken up, and the veterans were escorted to the Refreshment Saloon, on the Market street side of the Union Shop, and the other at the Union. Between six and seven o'clock, last evening, the Henry Guards, having also escorted the veterans from the Union up the line of march, and proceeded to their headquarters, Fifth and Chestnut st eets, where they were dismissed. The veterans remained at the saloons. It is expected that they will proceed to the National Guards' Hall this morning, where preparations have been made to receive them. They look hardy, and would have had a very grand ovation if arrangements could have been made in time.

TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH.—A telegraphic match between the Philadelphia Chess Club, and the Paulsen Chess Club, of New York, commences on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the office of the Franklin Telegraph Line, 41 Chestnut street, and will be continued every evening. Sunday excepted, until completed. Mr. Merriherd, the enterprising manager of the line, has placed the commodious rooms at the disposal of the committee of the Philadelphia Club, one of which will be used by the committee, and the other will be open to the chess players generally, who may wish to witness the match. The Philadelphia committee consists of Messrs. W. G. Thomas, James G. Whiteman and G. Reichelm; and the Paulsen committee of Messrs. E Chamier, P. E. Bronzinger and W. S. Johnston. The Philadelphia committee selected Mr. Irving, and afterwards Colonel Mead, (President and ex-President of the New York Club,) as their umpire, but neither gentleman being able to serve, Mr. M. J. Heckler was proposed and accepted, and will act as umpire. Dr. Lewis was selected by the Paulsen committee as their umpire, but owing to illness will prevent his acceptance of the post, and Mr. S. W. Walker has been appointed in his place.

The move in the first game was won by the Paulsen committee, but nothing was said on either side in regard to the kind of games to be played. The match is exciting much attention.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—We learn from Col. Samuel Schaffer, the Chief Clerk in the Department of the City Treasury, the following publicly interesting statistics:

Bounties to volunteers, paid since the first inst., $21,000; previous to, $84,000; making a total, up to noon on Saturday, of $215,000.

Loans and interest paid since the first instant, $500,000. This payment was made the first instant, including special funds, $ 50,000.

The amount of taxes received during the year 1863, foots up to $2,747,242.48. A portion of this amount was due for previous years, as follows:

1857	$725 32
1858	3,965 19
1859	8,968 19
1860	11,034 92
1861	17,239 93
1862	357,754 06
1863	2,317,457 40
Grand total	$2,747,242 45

ATTENTION, DIVISION.—The officers and men of General Hancock's division, now at the front of the Army of the Potomac, are about to become the happy recipients of a pair of fine woolen mittens each, through the friendship of the Messrs. Bullock, manufacturers of woolen goods. These gentlemen, by a straight-forward policy, have furnished the Government with enough fabric to clothe the army, and not a single yard of goods nor a single blanket has been rejected. They are, perhaps, the heaviest manufacturers in the country, having twenty-four fourteen first-class mills running day and night for nearly two years past. Their contracts are, of course, proportionately heavy, but the profits light, comparatively speaking. Many thousands of dollars have been given by these gentlemen to aid the Government by contributing to the support of the army. The Messrs. Bullock, with a few friends, will start to-day for the purpose of presenting the mittens to Gen. Birney's division.

THE RIVER.—The Delaware river was completely choked-up opposite the city yesterday, with large pieces of floating ice, which prevented the steamboats plying between this city and Camden from making a trip. It is continued to-day or two longer navigation will be at a stand-still for some time, but this is not likely to be so, as the weather is rapidly growing warmer. The Kensington boat that was stuck in the middle of the river yesterday afternoon for over three hours, unable to gain the shore, on account of the ice, has succeeded in the docks were also ice-bound, and the boys were enjoying themselves highly, skating and sliding all the day long, the ice being of sufficient thickness to bear any number that might venture on it.

IMPROVEMENT.—All the old buildings which occupy the ground extending from the Farmers' Market House, on Market street to Twelfth street, thence northwardly to Filbert street, are being pulled down to make room for a new Market House. This improvement is considered necessary because the Franklin Market House, on Tenth street, above Chestnut, has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to be used as a depôt.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—A lad named Hugh Magee, aged ten years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his left leg fractured, caused by falling on the pavement, at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets.

A man named McLaughlin was also admitted late on Saturday evening. He had his leg broken by a cart running over it, on Washington avenue.

WE LEARN that the Fourth and Eighth Germantown Passenger Railway Company increase the pay of their conductors and drivers from to-day; the former to receive $2, and the latter $1.65 per day. Heretofore the conductors had to bear the expense of cleaning the cars and harness, which the Company will do under the new arrangement. The example of the Fourth and Eighth is worthy of imitation.

WAGES RAISED.—Mr. Singerly, the president of the Germantown Passenger Railroad Company, Fourth and Eighth-streets cars, states that the wages of the drivers have been raised to $1.65 per day, and of conductors to $2, this sum being exclusive of any cost for the cleaning of the cars, &c. The advance takes effect from to-day.

SPRUCE AND PINE-STREETS ROAD.—The stockholders advertise that an important meeting will be held this morning, by all persons owning stock in the Spruce and Pine-streets Passenger Railroad Company. The meeting is to be held at the office of the company.

LECTURE BY CÓRDOVA, THE HUMORIST.—We understand that De Cordova, the humorous lecturer of New York, who has for some weeks past been drawing immense audiences in his own city, intends shortly to favor Philadelphia with his lecture-board entertainments of wit and humor.

THE ICE BOAT.—The city iceboat, which arrived at her berth on Saturday afternoon, left again yesterday afternoon without a tow. Her operation during the present cold spell will be confined to keeping open the channel between the city front and the Navy Yard.

NAVAL.—The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieutenant West commanding, left Queen-street wharf yesterday, with supplies and a mail to be towed in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. She will return again in about two weeks.

SIXTH WARD.—Sixty-five persons have already enlisted in this ward, and it is confidently expected that the full quota will be filled by volunteers. The sum of $50 is paid down above all other bounties.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Grey, who resided in Front street, below Master, fell down the hold of the ship Liberty on Saturday morning, and was killed. He was employed as a laborer on board the vessel.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.

Mintzer vs. Baker et al. In this case, the trial of which, on a feigned issue to test the validity of the will of the late Adam Mintzer, a well-known and much respected citizen of the Northern Liberties, where he resided the best part of his life, created considerable interest a short time ago, and which resulted in a verdict by the jury adverse to the will, Judge Ludlow, on Saturday, read the opinion of the court on a motion for a new trial, granting the motion.

The opinion is very interesting, as treating of what may or may not be considered "undue influence" to procure the making of a will. The verdict of the jury in this case was against the will upon the ground that undue influence had been used by his wife to procure its execution. We publish it at length:

OPINION.

We are not surprised at this verdict upon the first issue, and, therefore, in dealing with this motion we cannot forget the fact that the testator, a man of no ordinary strength of mind, has, according to the verdict, indicated a weakness which, to say the least of it, is in striking contrast with his general character, as developed by the evidence. Nor are we at all surprised at the verdict rendered upon the second issue for with the materials furnished to the counsel for defendant by the evidence in the cause, it is no wonder that a jury responded to the powerful appeals made to them. It is our business, as it is our duty, in calm recirement to examine the law and the evidence, and if we believe that injustice would be done to the plaintiff according to the law of the land, unhesitatingly to administer the remedy. We cannot consult our feelings or passions, and therefore look alone at the law and the evidence.

In examining the evidence, we incline to disregard all the testimony as the cause which bears upon the period of time antecedent to the execution of the will of August 3, 1849, and for the reason that, by the act of 1855, Mr. Mintzer not only disposed of his property, but so disposed of it as to disarm all criticism upon the act; for, by this instrument, he provides for each member of his family, and the proposition is established, beyond all cavil, that at that time he was not only sane, but was totally uninfluenced by any one.

Now, if we examine the testimony submitted, embracing the period of time between the date of the will of August, 1849, and the date of the will now the subject of controversy, we notice three distinct facts, which we will state, and apply to them the law as settled by our court of last resort.

First. It is a fact that the evidence of undue influence in this case consists of inferences drawn from the conversations and acts of the testator and his wife, and that in our judgment every act and each conversation of Mr. Mintzer may be explained upon a theory which excludes even the existence of that influence which is legal.

In Dean vs. Negley, 5 Wright 317, the Supreme Court declared that "Lawful influence, such as that arising from legitimate family and social relations, must be allowed to produce its natural results, even in influencing last wills. However great the influence may be, it has no taint of unlawfulness in it, and there will be no presumption of its actual unlawful exercise merely from the fact that it is known to have existed, and *that it has manifestly operated on the testator's mind as a reason for his testamentary disposition*." It is only when the influence is so duly exerted *over the very act of devising*, so as to prevent the will from being truly the act of the testator, that the undue influence is a vicious element of the testamentary act."

Here, then, is the rule which must be applied to the evidence in this case, measured by this standard, can the verdict stand? A man disinherits his children, and gives powerful reasons upon the face of his will for so doing. He makes his wife, every act of *his* wife is by the defendants regarded as an "unlawful" exercise of her influence. Could the testator had given no reason for his conduct, would any single act of the wife amount to an unlawful exercise of undue influence?

We do not intend to say that we would take from the jury the evidence submitted, accompanied by other testimony to show the want of undue influence, after referred to, but we do not mean to declare that the most serious doubt would arise, as to the propriety of sustaining a verdict to which we must rest upon testimony such as was presented in this case, and which embraces the period of time above referred to.

Second. It is a fact that no item of testimony bears upon the proposed execution of this will, not even the proof of the making of a will ever (so far as we are informed by the testimony) mentioned by the wife to the husband, either directly or indirectly.

We have searched through and through the evidence, in the endeavor to discover any attempt made by the wife to introduce the subject of the will to the notice of the husband, but we have searched in vain. Mr. Mintzer on more than one occasion did declare that he would put the children in the place of his wife; but no evidence has been produced tending to show any interference by her in the matter of the actual disposition of the husband's estate.

In Markham vs. Ryan, 8 H., 326, Judge Woodward declares, "it must be a pres nt constraint operative on the mind of the testa or in the very act of making the testament." In Dean vs. Negley, 5 Wright, 317, Judge Lowrie declares, "it is only when such influence is unduly exerted over the very act of devising," that the law condemns it, and in the very last adjudged case upon this subject, Eckert vs. Flowers, 7 Wright, 62, Judge Strong says, undue influence "however exercised, must, to avoid the instrument, destroy the free agency of the testator *at the time when the instrument is made*."

If we apply these principles to the case we are asked to sustain this verdict, when, in point of fact, no evidence exists proving that Mrs Mintzer ever spoke to her husband about his will, or to act it was the subject of the simplest conversation. It is possible that a case may arise where the efforts of the wife may have been so powerful as to concent every thought to control the husband, and yet operate upon him in the very act of devising, but some evidence ought to be submitted to prove the existence of this very state of affairs, and it ought not to be left to mere conjecture. To establish such a principle would be to place the power itself, and to render it not only possible, but highly probable, that in every case in which the children of a citizen by a first wife become dissatisfied with a second marriage they may defy their father's authority, treat with contempt the wife whom he had sworn to maintain, protect, cherish, and honor; and if he asserts his authority, and requires them to obey his just commands, prove these very acts against him to establish his insanity, or the existence of the "undue" influence of the wife. With the adjudged case before us, we would deliberately fail to do our duty did we sustain this verdict.

Third. It is a fact that at the trial no evidence was produced, extending over a period of more than a year before the execution of this will, which had any bearing at all upon the question of undue influence.

Supposing, for the purpose of an argument, that an undue influence did exist more than a year previous to the date of the will, can a verdict stand in the total absence of all evidence upon the subject for the period of time above specified?

By the law of Pennsylvania, already referred to, the influence must operate upon the very act of devising, and Eckert vs. Flowers, the court say: "There is nothing which tends to prove that he practiced upon her any fraud, that he made any misrepresentations, or in any manner constrained her in June, 1858, when the will was made."

It is true that in that case the evidence admitted improperly had reference to a period of time subsequent to the execution of the will; but if the language of the Court in this decision is coupled with the decision in Dean vs. Negley, and Markham vs. Ryan, it must be understood to establish the broad principle that evidence must be produced tending to prove that the testator was influenced in the very act of devising. In a cause, then, in which we are left without any evidence upon this most vital point for more than a year, ought we to sustain the verdict, and especially ought we to sustain it when, by the testimony submitted, it is clearly established that the testator sent for his friends soon after the execution of the will, read over to them the will, explained to them distinctly and rationally why he made it, and when we are satisfied, as was the jury, that this very testator was a man of sane mind?

It is unnecessary to go further. We might comment upon principles of public policy involved in this case, and show how important it is, so long as the law allows a father to disinherit his children, to sustain every legitimate act of parental authority, when cause exist which seem to have influenced the testator, and required its exercise. But we forbear. Feelings of resentment attached to this testator, might have treated their children differently; but the law developed upon Mr. Mintzer the right to determine what course he should pursue, and we are not authorized to establish a contrary course or a rule of distribution, but to maintain the law of the State, which we do now by declaring that the rule for a new trial must be made absolute.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. U. S. Commissioner A H. Smith.)

Receiving Government Clothing.

A Mrs. Brown, residing at Ninth and Maple streets, was arraigned at the U. S. Commissioner's office, on Saturday afternoon, on the charge of receiving a pair of U. S. military pantaloons from a soldier. The defendant is, perhaps, the largest woman in the city of Philadelphia, weighing between three hundred and four hundred pounds. When Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Shivery proceeded to arrest her she took a seat on a sofa and said, "Well, gentlemen, take me."

The officers declined accommodating themselves in a quandary; and not desiring to run in violent opposition to the will of such a person, and being unable to carry the sofa with such a load of humanity upon it, had a parley, which finally resulted in the lady agreeing to proceed to the office at her pleasure. She appeared on Saturday, and, after a hearing, was discharged from custody.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

Fully Committed

Fraklin Herr, the pretended naval officer who had taken boarding at the house of Mr. S. Ovenshine a short time since, had a final hearing at the Central Station, on Saturday, on the charge of larceny of furs and jewelry, the property of Mrs. Ovenshine. The stolen property, which had been stolen by the defendant, were recovered by Detective Henderson at pawnshops, where they had been pawned by defendant. The accused was fully committed for trial.

Riotous Conduct

A number of soldiers visited Fox's Casino on Saturday night, and after being in there some time became involved in a quarrel. A scene was enacted not announced in the bills. Three were arrested, and yesterday morning were bound over to answer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1864.

There was more life in all the branches of the money business to-day. Gold fluctuated somewhat excitedly for the first time in several weeks, opening at 12¾ fall-ing 12, and rising to 12¾ frequently during the day. Money was easy, but securities are closely scrutinized, and strong rates put on. We heard of large balances in bank at the close, that had to lie over unemployed. The five per-cent. legal tenders have made their appearance nearly simultaneously with the national-bank currency. Both classes are well executed and present a handsome appearance, while the lovers of an easy money market hailed their appearance with delight. Government securities are strong, as usual, and the demand about the same.

The stock market was generally dull. There was a strong movement in Catawissa, which, notwithstanding a severe hammering by the Bears, who put out their fictions quite freely, the preferred advanced largely. The condition of this road, and the promising appearance of its future, is too good not to be seen and appreciated by the public. Upwards of nine thousand shares changed hands, closing, at the last session of the regular Board, at 34¾, 11 bid for the common; North Pennsylvania sold at 26¾; Pennsylvania at 70; Lehigh Valley at 100; Reading at 65¾; Little Schuylkill at 42, Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾; Minehill at 62; Arch street sold at 30; 17th and 19th at 12; Spruce and Pine at 13; 20 bid for Ridge avenue; State 6s sold at 97; 105¾ bid for new city issues Reading 1870, sold at 105¾; Slmira fives at 77; Camden and Atlantic 1st mortgages, at 97; Schuylkill Navigation 1882's at 55¾; 92½ bid for North Pennsylvania stock; 106 for Pennsylvania 1st mortgages; Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¾; Navigation preferred at 31¼; 59 bid for Lehigh; 65 for Morris; Big Mountain at 6; Fulton at 4¾; Lehigh Zinc at 50; Mechanic's Bank at 27; Northern Liberties at 67¼. The market closed firm.

Dreer & Co. quote:

U. S. bonds 1881	105 @105½
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	97½@ 98½
Certificates of Indebtedness, old	102½@102¾
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	103¾@103¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	97½@ 98
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	12½@ 13
Gold	61¾@ 62
Sterling Exchange	108⅞@107

Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, 34 South Third street, second story:

9¼ o'clock A. M.	159½
11¾ " A. M.	161¾
12½ " M.	162½
1½ " P. M.	162½

Market steady.

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

The loan market is not so irregular nor the pressure so sharp as for the last day or two The rate of interest is seven per cent; but we learn of several transactions yesterday afternoon and to-day in which the interest was made payable in gold. This, at the present price of gold, is equivalent to nine per cent: and as it is the rate paid on the five-twenties and on other Government securities, the belief seems to prevail that the statute of usury will not apply, nor the transaction be held invalid by law.

The stock market opened with a better feeling, which was well sustained to the close of business. Government securities are firm, five-twenty coupons are wanted at 101½; the old issue of 1861 are firmly held. Coupons five of 1865 are selling at 107.

Railroad bonds are quiet but firm. Railroad shares are active, and prices have an upward tendency.

Before the first session gold was selling at 15⅝@19¼. New York Central at 126⅝@126. Erie at 67@67⅛. Hudson River at 129. Reading at 81. Michigan Southern at 65⅝@66. Illinois Central at 117¾. Pittsburg at 105⅝@ 106⅞. Galena at 104⅞@106¼. Rock Island at 125⅝@129. Fort Wayne at 88⅞@90.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of Saturday:

	Sat. Asked.	Mon. Asked.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg	105	105½	½	
U. S. 6s, 1881, cou	105⅝	106½	⅞	
U. S. 5-20s-thirties	102½	103½	⅝	
U. S. 5 per ct., gold	102⅝	102⅞		..
U. S. 1 yr. sup	97⅞	97⅞		..
American Gold	151⅞	151⅞		..
Tennessee 6s	65	65		..
Missouri 6s	66⅞	67⅞	..	
Pacific Mail	210⅞	200		..
New York Cen. R	126	126⅝	⅝	
Erie	67⅞	68	⅛	
Erie Preferred	102⅞	101⅞		⅝
Hudson River	128⅞	129	⅛	
Harlem	56⅞	57⅞	1⅞	
Reading	81⅞	81⅞	⅞	
Michigan Central	119	118⅞		⅞
Michigan Southern	65	66⅞	1⅞	
Michigan South. guar.	134⅞	134		⅞
Illinois Cen. Scrip	115⅞	117⅞	1⅞	
Pittsburg	105⅞	105⅞	⅞	
Galena	105⅞	104⅞		1
Cleveland	128	127⅞		1⅞
Rock Island	129	128⅞		⅞
Fort Wayne	88⅞	88		⅞

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 9.

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

100 Penn Mining	5⅞	100 Cataw Pref	32½
100 Reading R	65⅞	do	33⅞
100 Catawissa R	11	100 do	33⅞
400 do	11	100 do	33⅞
100 Cataw Pref	33⅞	100 do	33⅞
200 do	33⅞	100 do	33⅞
200 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	200 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	200 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	100 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	200 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	200 do	37½
100 do	33⅞	200