THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Thomas Walsh at Newark Yesterday.

Brief Resume of the Murder, Trial and Career of the Condemned.

The Prisoner's Speech—Incidents of the Affair.

The national celebration of last Independence Day at Newark, N. J., closed, as is not unfrequently the case, by the perpetration of one of the most revolting murders that has ever occurred in Essex county. Scarcely had the brilliant display of fireworks ceased and the hilarity of its inhabitants settled down to quietude when the citizens of Warren street were startled by cries of "Murder!" and "Watch!" A lady at her window, during a brilliant flash of lightning, saw three men engaged in a *mêlée* in front of her residence, and heard the cry of the dying victim, who was found by an officer and borne gently to the sidewalk. The officer left him to obtain assistance, and on returning found the party dead. Before leaving him the officer (Newsome) learned that he had been stabbed by two men who, after committing the deed, rushed down Chatham street and disappeared.

In a house not far off a wife was patiently watching for the return of a husband. Alas! Providence had decreed that he should never return in life. The anxious wife saw the rosy morning dawn and sought the street in search of the loved one. The horror was in everybody's mouth. "A murdered man is lying on Warren street" was the story that passed from tongue to ear. Thither the wife wandered with emotions of hope and fear. Arriving at the spot she fell upon the cold, rigid corpse and carressed it in her woe. The body was recognized as that of her husband, Patrick Tormay, who about ten P. M. had gone out to make some necessary purchases.

The next step was to discover the authors of the murder. Two hats were found by the officer and recognized as the property of two notorious roughs, Bernard Farrelly and Thomas Walsh, *habitués* of the neighborhood. They were arrested and the room of the latter searched, where bloodstained clothes, worn by him on the night of Tormay's death, were found, and in a building in the yard a large dirk was discovered, with blood still covering the blade. A lad who was on the street saw the struggle by the aid of the lightning's flash, and on being confronted with the prisoners at once recognized them as two of the participants.

These facts were elicited at a coroner's inquest held on July 5, and led to the arrest of the men Walsh and Farrelly, who in the verdict of the coroner's jury were pointed to as the assassins. The verdict rendered was that "Patrick Tormay came to his death by wounds inflicted at the hands of Thomas Walsh and Bernard Farrelly; and that the said parties are guily of wilful murder."

Upon this verdict the prisoners were committed to the Essex county jail to await their trial, which came on at the next term of the court, held October 15. The first witness called was the wife of deceased, who testified that she last saw her husband alive at half-past nine on the night of the 4th, when he left the house to purchase some tobacco. He had been drinking some beer during the day. Officer Newsome described the circumstances under which his attention was called to the murdered man, who, being questioned, stated that he had been stabbed by two men who had retreated down Chatham street. Deceased did not recognize the murderers by name, and on the return of Newsome the spirit of poor Tormay had winged its flight to another sphere. Mrs. Mare, who resided in the house in front of which the murder was committed, gave some valuable testimony, showing that three men were engaged in a fight, when most opprobrious epithets were made use of, and one of the party cried, "You cut me from ear to ear." By the aid of a flash of lightning she observed the murderers run away. Officers testified as to finding the bloody knife and clothing belonging to Walsh at his father's house, and that the clothing was recognized by Walsh's sister as her brother's. This, with the statement of the physician who made the post mortem examination, was the substance of the evidence submitted by the prosecution. A lieutenant of police was the only witness introduced by the defence, but his evidence cast no additional light on the guilt or innocence of the accused. After argument of counsel and an able charge from Judge Depue, the case was given to the jury, who remained out all night, and in the morning returned to court with a verdict of "murder in the first degree."

The prisoners still did not despair of an acquittal. They seemed quite certain of obtaining a new trial, and on the following day a motion was made by counsel to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The case was argued at the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, and allowed in the case of Farrelly, but denied in Walsh's case. Farrelly's second trial culminated in his confinement in the Penitentiary for ten years. Strenuous efforts were made by prominent citizens to induce the Governor to convene the Court of Pardons to consider Walsh's case, or to grant a reprieve. They were, however, unavailing, and the Governor insisted that the law should be carried out.

The sisters of Charity and Rev. Father Dalton have had Walsh's spiritual and bodily welfare in charge for some weeks, believing that there was no hope of a commutation of the sentence. The latter (assisted occasionally by Rev. Father Killeen) has been untiring in his administration of spiritual consolation to the condemned, which the prisoner meekly received, and in return gave assurance of his penitence for the great crime he had committed.

THE PRISONER'S CONFESSION.

The following is the confession of Walsh subsequent to his conviction:—

ESSEX COUNTY JAIL, Nov. 17, 1867.

TO JUDGE DEPUE:—

DEAR SIR—I take this method of informing you regarding my case, rather than verbally.

I am now nineteen years of age. On July 4, 1867, I was asleep all day until seven o'clock in the evening. Farrelly and Philip Reilly came to my house. I asked Reilly if he was going down to the boat to-night, and he said he was not going down until morning. I told him I was going down to-night. So we had two quarts of beer in the house. Farrelly says, "Let us go up on the hill and see if there is anything going on." Reilly left us when we got up at Hudson street. Me and Farrelly went up the street further and had a couple of glasses of beer. He asked me if I would go up Bergen street until he went home and buying a horse, and when we got there we had more beer. Then about half-past nine we came down Warren street, and I told Farrelly it was near time for me to go to the boat, and Farrelly said, "I guess she is all right, let us go down further and see if we cannot find some other place open." We found one place open this side of the canal bridge. We went in there and asked her for some beer, and she said she had none; but she said she had whiskey, and we had some whiskey. I told Farrelly if I took any more I could not find my way to the boat. Then Farrelly says, "Let us go down to the saloon at the bridge." We went there and found the saloon open. We went in and had three or four glasses of beer. While we were in the saloon there came another boatman. I told him this was a bad night for to be aboating, and he told me that he was not aboating; that his boat was tied up. The man went to the bar and got a glass of beer, and I said to him "You have enough of beer in that glass to treat all hands," and he said, "I don't know why I should treat you, I do not know any of you," and I said to him, "I did not ask you to treat any of us," when he went out of the saloon. I went out shortly after him, and Farrelly said, "Don't follow that man." I said that I was not agoing for to follow him. When I went out I fell off the stoop, and when Farrelly came out he fell on top of me, and we did not see that man after he left the saloon. When we got up we both started up Warren street. That was about eleven o'clock. When we were agoing home, and when near Chatham street, we met a man—we did not know who he was—coming down Warren street, near the corner of Chatham. (Walsh then states that Farrelly applied opprobrious epithets to the man, and the latter, after walking on about thirty feet, turned back and hit Farrelly in the mouth, knocking him down). The man then came to me and said, "You ——, have you got anything to say about it?" He then caught hold of me and knocked me down and kicked me, and I have the marks of it yet. Farrelly then tumbled over the both of us. When he had me down Farrelly says, "You ——, let him out." He then got me and Farrelly down. Farrelly then got away from him and got on top. Then they were both on top of me. I was holding to him to let me up, for he had my back against the curbstone and I was near out of breath. They would not let me up. I then pulled out my knife and struck him, as I thought, in the leg, so as he would get off me. I had no idea of killing him. Then he got up and stood on the sidewalk about five minutes and then said, "You ——, you cut me and I will fix you for it to-morrow. My name is Pat Tormay." Farrelly then said, "You ——, your name aint Pat Tormay; you ——, you ought to be cut;" and Farrelly kicked him in the head. Farrelly then started and run, and I stayed and looked for my hat. I did not find my hat. I soon started after Farrelly. When I was looking for my hat Tormay was walking up the sidewalk hollering "Watch." Then me and Farrelly went to my house and slept there all night. My sister went out in the morning and came in and told us there was a man lying dead on the corner of Warren and Chatham streets. I remembered we had a fight with some one there, but did not know that we killed anyone. The knife was laying on the table and I told my sister to put it away in the bureau. She then threw it in the privy. We then started down to the boat, my father, Farrelly and me. Farrelly then asked me if I would go to Jersey City with him to buy a horse. We went there and kept drinking the same as Fourth of July night, until we got arrested. The story that was told the chief, Clark, was told to fix all the guilt on me.

This is a true statement from beginning to end. There was no fourth person there that night; Walter Ford swore false. There was no person that I could see there but Tormay, Farrelly and me.

his
THOMAS ⋈ WALSH.
mark.

P. S.—It was my intention to plead guilty the day that I was brought down to plead, but I was advised by prominent lawyers to plead not guilty, and therefore I yielded under their advice. The second day of my trial I proposed making a statement, but I was informed that I could have nothing to say.

his
THOMAS ⋈ WALSH.
mark.

THE MURDERER'S ANTECEDENTS.

The career of Walsh has been one of hardened crime; it is the old story of wine and women, midnight carousals, street fights and highway robbery. Young in years—nineteen years and two months—he is hardened in vice. Born of Irish parents, he early entered the school of crime on a canal boat belonging to his father, where for years he was the pupil of the scum of the canals, and became an apt scholar. Calloused to all noble sentiments, he never endeavored to obtain an education, and could neither read nor write. Attaining his sixteenth year, he had become the terror of his associates, by whom he was named "Codger." A highway robbery was committed by the criminal when quite young, for which he served a term in the State Prison. That institution, it seems, had no salutary effect upon Walsh. On his release he returned to his *alma mater*—the canals, the gin mills and low, lewd dens of Jersey, where night is made hideous by drunken brawls and profane oaths, and the day slept away in Bacchanalian slumbers. From one of these hells he emerged to the street, to murder a fellow man, and yesterday passed to an early and dishonored grave through the agency of the law and the gallows.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

For many days the deceased has partaken of but one meal per day, which was supplied from the table of Colonel Johnston, the warden, who has taken a deep interest in the youth. The Sisters of Charity were with him daily, and furnished him with every delicacy he asked for. Members of his family, until within a few days, have avoided him. Thursday one of his brothers was with him for some hours, and with Father Dalton the night was passed in supplication to the Almighty. At two A. M. Walsh requested to see the gallows, the erection of which had just been concluded. Sheriff Bush and his spiritual adviser escorted him to the gallows. The prisoner surveyed it for a few moments with apparent unconcern, then coolly lighted a cigar, and taking a parting look returned to his cell. It is said that he displayed no emotion on beholding the instrument erected for his death, and on returning to his cell slept soundly until daybreak. About seven o'clock yesterday morning Father Dalton celebrated mass in the corridor and administered the sacrament to the doomed boy, who still maintained a stoic indifference to the closing scenes that were so soon to follow. Still it is said he exhibited a calm resignation to his exit from the world, and expressed hopes of pardon in the one to which he has been ushered.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

Between eleven and twelve yesterday Sheriff Bush and his deputies, accompanied by members of the press, officials of the county and a few invited gentlemen, entered the corridor, where the grim gallows frowned down upon them. Fathers Dalton and Killeen were alone with the prisoner, who had been dressed in a white shirt, drab pantaloons and shoes. The monitor of the tower rung out the midday hour, and Sheriff Bush adjusted the noose about the prisoner's neck. At the sight of the rope a slight tremor ran through his frame, but it was only momentary. In a few seconds he was calm again, and his spiritual advisers once more gave him the consolations of religion. At precisely seven minutes past twelve the death procession was formed in front of the cell. The Sheriff, accompanied by the physicians and other officials, led the advance, followed by Walsh, supported by Fathers Killeen and Dalton. Arriving at the gallows, at the other end of the corridor, he was placed beneath it, the fatal rope was adjusted and the Sheriff asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be carried out. Walsh's reply was, "I am satisfied to go away. I hope you will all pray for me and I will for you." The priests chanted *Ave Maria* and *Pater Noster*, the crucifix was presented and devoutly kissed by the prisoner; he fervently embraced the clergymen, and while doing so was so overcome that the fountain of his grief was opened and tears issued forth. His terror or remorse was but brief. Bracing himself up and standing erect, the cap was drawn over his face and the priests stepped aside. Sheriff Bush touched the spring and at a quarter past twelve poor Walsh was run up. There was a momentary quiver of the body, the limbs were visibly contracted, the neck and hands became red and swollen. Not a sound was discernible in the audience except the ticking of the doctor's watch as it recorded the pulsations of his heart and the ebb of life. One, two, three, four, five minutes of breathless stillness passed, and the spectators shudderingly stood in the presence of death, when a sound was heard in the rear, and one of the Sheriff's deputies fell to the floor in a swoon. He was quickly resuscitated, and looked no more upon the scene. At ten and a half minutes from the time the body was suspended the physician dropped the lifeless, clammy hand and the grim oarsman ferried the freed spirit o'er the waters.

The body remained suspended until thirty-five minutes past twelve, when it was lowered into a handsome rosewood coffin, carried out, and the spectators marched solemnly and silently out into the holy sunshine, where several hundred curious people had collected to gratify their morbid curiosity, but failed.

In the afternoon the body was given over to his friends, and the funeral took place from the jail to St. John's Cemetery, where, by special permission, all that was mortal of the murderer was buried in consecrated ground.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

HOMICIDE.—A few days ago an account appeared in the HERALD of an affray between Francis Macklin, proprietor of a liquor saloon at the corner of Morgan and Warren streets, and Maurice O'Connell, in which the latter, who had been drinking in the saloon, was struck, knocked down and kicked, according to the affidavits, by Macklin, who was in the act of ejecting him from the barroom. O'Connell was thrown into the hallway and left there for some time, when, instead of receiving medical assistance, he was hauled off to the police station and locked up on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. These facts were sworn to three days afterwards by Patrick Carroll and J. Kearns before Justice Warren, who committed Macklin without bail to await the result of O'Connell's injuries. The latter remained insensible for some days and died on Wednesday. A jury was empanelled yesterday and viewed the body, when Coroner Warren postponed the inquest to this evening, when the result of the post mortem examination will be submitted to the jury. Macklin is a stout built man, about thirty years of age, and has some influential friends in the city. Deceased was about forty years of age, was unmarried, and boarded with one Garvin, near the corner of Greene and South Eighth streets. The remains were interred yesterday at the Catholic cemetery in Hudson City.

STABBING AFFRAY.—During Wednesday night a party of five men sought admission to a liquor store on Grand street, kept by John Flaherty. After kicking at the door for some time they departed, but returned again, when, the door being opened, they attacked a party inside, one of whom, named Thomas Folan, was stabbed with a knife, after which the assailants fled, pursued by Folan, who was again stabbed in the shoulder by the same man. The alleged assailant, Thomas Egan, was pursued this time by a police officer, who arrested him, and he is now held to await the result of the injuries on Folan, who lies in a dangerous condition.

Bergen.

A WOMAN INSTANTLY KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon an aged woman was in the act of crossing the track in front of the dummy near Claremont station, when she was run over and instantly killed. The right leg was completely severed, the head battered, and part of the skull crushed in. At present she is unknown, but Coroner Warren has taken charge of the body till it is identified. Deceased was about sixty years old, wore dark dress and shawl with a white knit hood, and from the bundle in her possession, containing a pair of slippers, some strips of flannel and calico, with a large collection of needles, pins, two spools of thread, and a comb, it is believed she was going on a short visit to some friend. The engineer, James Bainey, and the conductor, Dexter Salter, will be bound over till the Coroner's inquest is concluded.

Newark.

INJURED BY A PISTOL SHOT.—As Mr. Thomas O'Connor, a respectable citizen of Newark, was walking down South Market street, just below Adams street, on Wednesday night, he heard three shots fired, and almost instantly was struck by a ball on the cheek, just below the left eye. The ball entered the cheek and lodged in the other side of the face. An officer heard his cries for assistance and conveyed him to his residence, where he now remains in a dangerous condition. Yesterday morning detective Brant arrested a man named Andrew Necht, who is charged with having discharged the weapon. It is stated that the firing was accidental.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On New Year's night a row occurred in a lager beer saloon in the Sixth ward, during which chairs and tumblers were thrown about. During the *melée* one of the party, a rough from New York, drew a knife and inflicted a stab in the thigh of a German who happened to be present. The assailant escaped. The wounded man is not dangerously injured.

Montclair.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A murderous affray, in which a man named McNivins was dangerously stabbed, occurred at this place on Monday night. The row first commenced with one James Kane, who was walking peaceably along the public road. Three men, named John Taylor and Thomas and James Mulhany, set upon and stabbed him; but his wounds are not dangerous. They then met Patrick Kane and James McNivins, and attacked them. A struggle ensued, during which McNivins received a dangerous stab. He is now confined to his bed and is in an exceedingly dangerous condition. The assailants have been arrested.

AN OHIO MYSTERY.

A Brother and Two Sisters Poisoned.

A despatch from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, December 31, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, states that the report of Dr. Wormley, of Columbus, to whom the stomach of Wm. Bowsher was sent for analysis, was read this morning. He reports having found arsenic in the stomach in sufficient quantity to cause death. Upon learning the above fact the County Commissioners immediately ordered the bodies of the two sisters of the deceased, who previously died with symptoms indicating the same cause, to be disinterred and a similar examination made in their cases. What makes the matter more interesting is the fact that the two latter were very agreeable and attractive young ladies and both engaged to be married in a short time. Who administered the poison, or from what motive, still remains a profound mystery, although there are vague hints that point to a certain party as the perpetrator of the horrible crime. No arrests have yet been made.

CLOSE OF AN ILLINOIS DIVORCE CASE.

A Question about Spiritualism Involved.

[Aurora, Ill. (Dec 28) correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The Messenger divorce case, which has been on trial here for more than a week and has attracted much attention, especially from the fact that it involved the question of spiritualism as productive of insanity, was terminated yesterday forenoon. The evidence was concluded on Thursday and Judge Parks, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, opened the argument to the jury, occupying most of Friday afternoon. Contrary to expectation the counsel for the defence then waived their right to argue, thus shutting out the argument of Judge Knowlton, who also appeared for the plaintiff. Judge Montony then briefly charged the jury, and after a short deliberation they returned their verdict in favor of the defendant, thus refusing the divorce.

This verdict in effect clears Mr. Messenger of the charges of cruelty, adultery and attempt to poison his wife, and leaves the impression that she made these charges while of an unsound mind.

The council for the plaintiff are not satisfied with the decision, and have already moved for a new trial, which motion they will argue next week. If another trial is granted, they propose to have it take place somewhere else, as they say that the people of Aurora are prejudiced against the plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

The gold market was steady and moderately active to-day, the extreme range having been from 133¼ to 133⅜, with the opening and the closing transactions at 133¼. Owing to the Treasury disbursements in payment of the January coupons and in redemption of the principal of the bonds which matured on the 1st inst. cash gold was in abundant supply, and loans were made without interest and at two per cent for borrowing, as well as at one, two and three per cent for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $50,377,000, the gold balances to $1,883,073 and the currency balances to $2,343,337. The steamer Hermann, for Bremen, took out $1,300,000 in specie and bullion.

The money market was well supplied with capital, and the demand from the Stock Exchange was not large, but loans for small and moderate amounts on miscellaneous collaterals were generally made at seven per cent, although the leading houses had no difficulty in borrowing all they required at six per cent, while the transactions on governments were almost entirely at this rate. The banks and public companies are holding a larger reserve than usual of currency in order to provide for the payment of their semi-annual dividends, which began this morning, but relief from this source will be felt daily. The associated city banks are a little stronger in point of reserve than they were at this time last year, the deposits, according to the last bank statement in 1867, having been $22,098,099 less than at the corresponding date in 1866, while the legal tender notes are only $2,342,755 less and the specie $2,213,253 less, and while the circulation is $1,469,874 larger. The discount line was inactive and first class commercial paper was rated at 7 a 8 per cent.

Business on the Stock Exchange was devoid of speculative excitement, and many of the brokers and other professional speculators were absent from the street. Nevertheless, the market was on the whole steady, Rock Island being the firmest and most active of the railway shares. The comments of all disinterested persons on the notorious transaction in which the directors of this company were recently concerned are the reverse of flattering to those gentlemen, and it is due to the stockholders and the public that a full explanation of it should be published by the board of directors. The latter admit that forty-nine thousand shares of new stock were issued within a few days or weeks past, ostensibly to provide for the extension of the line from Des Moines to Omaha; but they have not furnished any evidence to justify the sale of such a large amount of stock at the present time, and it is, moreover, obvious that the company can have no immediate use for the proceeds of $4,900,000 of stock, at 93 a 99; the more especially as the directors avow that they had more than a million and a quarter of dollars in cash prior to the sale, so that they have now not less than six millions of money in hand, for which they can find no more profitable employment than that afforded by loans on call at little or no more than half the rate the company is now paying in dividends on its stock. Such management as this is calculated to throw discredit upon the stock of the Rock Island Company, and it is to be hoped Messrs. Tracy & Dows will see the advantage, if not the necessity, of making a clean breast of their share in this affair. It is understood that several of the directors of the company sold "short" heavily before the new stock was disposed of, and that they still remain short. The latter was sold some days before it was issued, and stock was meanwhile borrowed to make the necessary deliveries, which gave an appearance of scarcity to it. As a stock-jobbing trick it is admitted by all to have been well managed. Speculation in the Vanderbilt stocks is just now rather quiet, but prices are well sustained, monopoly being evidently favorable to firmness. Last week the New York Central Company put in operation a uniform pro rata tariff of charges between Albany and Buffalo, as we before intimated that it had, and thus the invidious distinctions hitherto made in favor of points like Batavia, Syracuse and Rochester, where the Erie Railway entered into competition, are abolished. These have been a source of complaint along the line for many years and have led to several pro rata bills being introduced into the Legislature at Albany to secure the object which the company has now voluntarily embraced.

At the commencement of business the stock market was dull but steady, except for Rock Island, which was active and advanced to 94¾. Cleveland and Pittsburg was next in point of firmness and advanced to 87¾. At the first regular board the market was firmer and Rock Island advanced to 95¼ under the operations of a bull clique, assisted by the "shorts" interest in the stock. Ohio and Mississippi was active and advanced to 29⅞, while Cleveland and Pittsburg rose to 88¾. The transactions in Pacific Mail were large and the price advanced from 112¼ to 114 on the call. New York Central closed 1⅛ higher than at the same time on Tuesday, Erie ⅛, Michigan Southern ⅝, Cleveland and Pittsburg 2, Cleveland and Toledo ¼, Rock Island 2½, Northwestern preferred 1⅜, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 1, Pacific Mail 3½, Canton 2¾, Western Union Telegraph 1⅝. Atlantic Mail was ½ lower. Government securities were moderately active. Coupon five-twenties of 1865 closed ⅛ higher. Coupon five-twenties of 1867, new issue, were 4 lower, ex-coupon; seven-thirties, second series, ⅛; third series, ⅛. Tennessee sixes, new, were 3¼ lower, ex-coupon. The express shares were dull and ⅜ a ½ higher.

At the open board at one o'clock the market was dull but steady, except for Rock Island, which was active at 94⅞ a 95¼. Erie sold at 72⅝ and Pacific Mail at 113. At the second regular board the volume of business was light, and prices were slightly lower, except for Erie, which sold at 72⅝. New York Central closed ⅛ lower than at the first regular board, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅜, Rock Island ⅛, Northwestern preferred ⅜, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ⅛, Pacific Mail ¾, Atlantic Mail ⅛, Canton ⅛, Western Union Telegraph ¼. Erie was ⅛ higher. Government securities were dull but steady. Coupon five-twenties of 1867, new issue, closed ⅛ higher; coupon ten-forties ⅛, seven-thirties, second series, ⅛. Express shares were dull at a decline of ⅛ a ⅜ per cent.

At the second regular board the market was dull and lower in some instances. Reading sold at 91¼ (x. d.); Michigan Southern, 85⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¼; Rock Island, 94¼ a 94⅜; Northwestern, 58⅜; do. preferred, 70⅜; Pacific Mail, 112⅞ a 113; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝ a 36⅞. During the rest of the afternoon the market was dull and there was no material change in prices. At the close at half-past five the following quotations were current:—New York Central, 117⅛ a 117⅜; Erie, 71⅞ a 72; Reading, 91¼ a 92; Michigan Southern, 85 a 85⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞ a 88⅛; Rock Island, 94⅜ a 94¾; Fort Wayne, 97 a 97¼; Northwestern, 68¼ a 68⅜; do preferred, 70⅛ a 70¼; Pacific Mail, 112¾ a 113; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝ a 37; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 29⅜ a 29⅞.

A comparison of the prices of the leading speculative stocks at the first regular board to-day and at the same time last year shows the following changes.—

	Jan. 2, 1867.	*Jan. 2, 1868.*	*Higher.*	*Lower.*
New York Central	112⅞	117⅛	4⅝	—
Erie	67⅞	72	4⅛	—
Hudson River	134	131¾	—	2¼
Reading	105⅛	91⅛	—	14
Michigan Southern	83⅛	85	1⅞	—
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91⅝	88¼	—	3
Northwestern	45⅞	58	12⅛	—
Do. preferred	82¼	70⅞	—	11⅜
Fort Wayne	105	97⅛	—	7⅞
Pacific Mail	173⅛	113⅛	—	60
West. Un. Telegraph	47	37⅛	—	9⅞

Government securities were firm but rather quiet at the counters of the leading dealers, the effect of the investment demand growing out of the disbursement of the January interest and dividends having been as yet hardly felt. Five-twenties of 1862 continue scarce and there is an active borrowing demand for them. At the close the market was steady at the subjoined quotations, five-twenties of 1865 (old issue) being the firmest of the gold bearing stocks:—Registered, 1881, 108¼ a 108⅜; coupon, 1881, 108¾ a 108⅞; 5-20's registered, 1862, 105⅛ a 105⅜; 5.20's coupon, 1862, 108¼ a 108⅜; 5-20's do., 1864, 105⅛ a 105⅜; 5-20's do., 1865, 105⅞ a 106; do. do., 1865, January and July, 104¼ a 104⅝; do. do., 1867, 104⅝ a 104¾; 10-40's registered, 101⅜ a 102; do. coupon, 101⅞ a 102; June 7.30's, 104⅝ a 104¾; July 7.30's, 104¾ a 104⅞; May compounds, 1864, 117⅜ a 117⅝; August do. do., 116¾ a 116⅝; September do. do., 116 a 116⅛; October do. do., 115⅜ a 116.

The foreign exchange market was very dull, but steady, on the basis of 110¼ for prime bankers' sterling at sixty days, although some of the leading drawers asked 110¼, and at the close they were less disposed than early in the day to make a concession from this rate. The demand from importers is light, but a special inquiry for the remittance of the proceeds of United States bonds and coupons collected here on foreign account is likely to be felt soon. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 110¼ a 110⅜; at three days, 110¾ a 110⅞; commercial bills, 109¾ a 109⅞. Bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; at three days, 5.11¼ a 5.10. On Berlin—Bankers', 72 a 72⅜; commercial, 71¾ a 71⅞. On Bremen—Bankers', 79¾ a 79⅝; commercial, 78¾ a 79¼. On Frankfort—Bankers', 41⅛ a 41⅜; commercial, 40⅞ a 41. On Amsterdam—Bankers', 41¼ a 41⅜; commercial, 40⅞ a 41⅛. On Hamburg—Bankers', 36⅝ a —; commercial, 36 a 36¼. On Antwerp—Bankers', 5.13¾ a 5.12½; commercial, 5.17½ a 5.15.

The range of the gold market since the suspension of specie shown:—

Years.	
1862	
1863	
1864	
1865	
1866	
1867	

Consols and American securities London to-day and on previous day:

	Dec. 19.
Consols	92¼
United States 5-20's	72
Erie	49⅜
Illinois Central	89¾

Mining shares were inactive, public securities having died out, with no prospect of immediate revival. At the first board Consols [illegible] Gold sold at $4 90; Walkill Lead, 42c.; [illegible]nton, 25c.

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House		*Sub-Treasury*	
	Receipts.	*Receipts.*	*Payments.*	*Balances.*
Dec. 30	$184,648	$3,809,828	$2,199,607	$105,857,768
Dec 31	239,000	3,074,337	7,850,881	101,083,223
Jan. 2	235,000	2,373,734	2,727,006	100,729,951

The exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 31, and for the year, compare as follows with those in 1865 and 1866:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
For the week	$3,076,073	$2,875,002	$2,514,442
Prev. reported	176,683,521	185,815,620	185,535,176
Since Jan. 1	$179,759,594	$188,690,622	$188,049,618

Annexed is the business statement of the United States Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia for December:—

Balance on hand December 1		$5,364,057
Receipts during the month, viz:—		
Account of general Treasury, including customs	$2,001,561	
Post Office fund	27,744	
Disbursers' fund	1,280,524	
		3,301,028
Total		$8,674,085
Payments during the month, viz:—		
Account of general Treasury	$1,620,702	
Post Office	85,173	
Interest	235,851	
Disbursers	1,261,658	
		3,203,283
Balance		$5,470,802
TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.		
Balance due to depositors Dec. 1		$81 400
Repayment to depositors during the month		3,600
Balances due to depositors Dec. 31		$77,800
Fractional currency redeemed		181,194

The Boston bank statements for the past three weeks compare as under:—

	Dec. 16.	*Dec. 23.*	*Dec. 30.*
Loans	$95,142,904	$94,932,805	$95,788,720
Specie	542,836	509,047	406,400
Legal tender notes	13,841,907	14,253,862	15,162,405
Deposits	38,234,999	38,453,021	39,048,165
Circulation (national)	24,659,276	24,613,566	24,583,351
Circulation (State)	235,587	224,014	229,223

The returns of the Boston banks for the three closing weeks of 1866 compare as follows:—

1866.	*Dec. 17.*	*Dec. 24.*	*Dec. 31.*
Loans	$99,127,047	$93,958,672	$99,033,673
Specie	597,902	582,112	589,137
Legal tender notes	16,561,288	17,038,272	18,090,512
Deposits	41,042,803	40,971,613	41,801,496
Circulation (national)	24,671,197	24,654,336	24,606,860
Circulation (State)	316,242	315,440	313,592

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 2—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, reg.. 108¼
1000 US 6's, '81, c, 12M 108⅜
2000 US 5-20, r '62, 12M 105¾
40000 US 6's, 5-20, c, '62. 108½
200 do ...12 o'clock 108¾
10000 do s15 107¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '64, 12M 105⅜
500 do .....small 107
500 US 5-20, c'65, n, 12M 104¼
5000 US 6's, 5-20, c, '65 106
1000 US 5-20 r'67, n, 12M 104¾
28500 US 5-20, c'67, n, 12M 104⅝
5000 US 5's, 10-40, r, 12M 102
1000 US 5's, 10-40, coup.. 101⅞
2000 7.30 Tr n, 2d s, 12M 104⅝
2000 7.30 Tr n, 3d series 104¼
4000 do..... 104¼
13000 Tenn 6's, new, ex i 60¼
5000 do..... 60⅛
25000 do.....s30 60
10000 do.....2d call 60¼
2000 Missouri 6's, ex int 96
1000 Mo 6's, Pac iss, ex i 95¾
2000 N Car 6's, new.... 51¾
5000 do.....2d call 52
500 North Carolina 6's 65
4000 Erie 2d m, '59.. 102
4000 Erie 4th m..... 91¾
1000 Alt & Terre H 2m pref 83
1000 Great West 2d m. 79
7000 Tol & Wab 2d m.. 77½
3000 C & R I & Pac 7's, ex i 91¾
600 W Union Tel 7's, bs 89
2500 P, F W & C 1m, ex i 102
35 shs Cen National Bk 101
25 Ninth National Bk.. 101
200 Canton Co..... 50
300 do.....2d call 50¼
300 do..... 50¾
100 do.....s30 50½
200 do.....s30 50½
100 Western Union Tel. 37⅛
100 do..... 37⅜
100 do..... 37⅜
100 do.....b15 37⅝
50 do.....2d call 37⅝
500 Cum Coal pref..... 33½
25 Pacific Mail SS Co.. 112
100 do.....s30 112
100 do..... 112⅛
200 do.....s30 112
125 do..... 112⅜
400 do..... 112⅛
100 do.....s30 112⅜
200 do..... 112⅛
200 do.....2d call 112⅜
400 do..... 114

Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$22000 US 6's, 5-20, r, '62 105¼
20000 US 6's, 5-20, c, '62. 108⅜
2500 US 6's, 5-20, c, '65. 106
10000 US 5-20, c, '67, n 104⅝
1000 US 5's, 10-40, coup. 102
5000 7.30 Tr n, 2d series 104⅝
1000 Tenn 6's, ex c, ex i 62
500 do..... 61¾
3000 Tenn 6's, new, ex i 59¾
5000 Virginia 6's, ex coup 43¾
2000 C & N Wood cv 6s 82
100 shs West Union Tel. 37¾
10 do..... 37¾
100 do..... 37⅝
100 Cum Coal pref..... 33
125 Pacific Mail SS Co.. 113
100 do..... 112¾
200 do.....s30 112⅝
200 Atlantic Mail SS Co 114
300 Canton Co..... 50¼
100 Boston Water Power 20
200 do..... 20¼
200 Adams Express..... 78½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 46
400 shs Pacific M SS Co 113¾
100 do..... 113⅞
400 Adams Mail SS Co 115
100 do..... 114¼
200 Quicksilver Mining. 21
100 Boston Water Power 20
25 Wells, Fargo & Co's E 46
50 US Express..... 78⅝
330 Mer Union Express 38⅜
100 do..... 38¾
100 do.....b15 38⅝
50 do..... 38⅝
100 Erie RR..... 72⅞
100 do..... 72⅞
200 Reading RR, ex div 91½
500 Mich So & N I RR.. 85
200 Tol, Wab & West RR 42½
100 do.....s30 42⅝
200 Clev & Pitts RR.... 87¾
800 do..... 88
1000 do.....b10 88
100 do.....2d call, s30 88½
200 do..... 88⅝
25 Clev, Col & Cin RR.. 98½
100 Chic & NW RR..b30 58
200 Chic & NW pref.... 70¾
100 do..... 70⅞
300 do.....s30 70⅞
100 do.....2d call 70⅞
100 Clev & Tol RR..... 98
25 do..... 98½
400 do..... 97¾
25 Chic & Rk I RR..... 94⅞
900 do..... 94⅞
300 do..... 94⅞
20 do..... 94⅞
200 do..... 94⅞
100 do.....2d call 95⅛
200 do..... 95
300 do..... 95½
100 Mil & St Paul pref.. 69½
100 P, F W & Chi RR.. 97
100 do..... 97½
500 do..... 97½
400 Ohio & Miss RR.... 29⅞
200 do..... 29⅞
200 do.....b10 29⅞
400 do..... 29⅞
1000 do.....2d call 29⅞
900 do..... 29⅞
100 do.....s30 29⅞
100 do.....b15 30
50 do..... 30
100 Mil & St Paul pref.. 69¾
100 do..... 70
100 Mar & Cin 1st pref.. 15

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The demand for this staple was unusually active, mainly from exporters and speculators, and a further advance of ⅛c. per lb. was established, middling upland being held at the close at 16½c. The sales were 7,750 bales, including 4,649 for export, 2,124 on speculation, and 975 for spinning. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N.O. & T.*
Ordinary	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
Good ordinary	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Low middling	16	16	16¼	16⅜
Middling	16¾	16¾	17	17⅛
Good middling	17	17	17¼	18¾

COFFEE.—The market for Rio showed no change. The sales were 753 bags ex Agnes, and 1,777 do. ex Alliance on private terms. Other kinds were quiet at our last quotations.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 5,714 bbls. flour, 376 do. and 2,363 bags corn meal, 920 bushels wheat, 15,425 do. corn,