THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Dumer Harget (Negro) in North Carolina.

He Murders Another Negro to Obtain His Wife.

Remarkable Artifices of the Murderer to Obtain Poison.

SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Full Confession of the Fiendish Crime.

BEAUFORT, Feb. 3, 1871.

Dumer Harget, a jet black negro, was executed here to-day for the murder of Absalom Fisher, a negro preacher, in July last. The circumstances which led to

THIS MURDER,

though not peculiar to the negro race, are of such frequent occurrence among them since their emancipation as to disclose an alarming state of immorality and depravity. All the parties to the crime are negroes of the most genuine African type, not even a white witness being examined at the trial. From the best information now at hand it appears that Absalom Fisher, with his wife, Ann Fisher, and their family, consisting of several children, the oldest being a boy of about fourteen, resided at Beaufort, in this county. Not far from this, on a neighboring plantation, there worked a negro known as Dumer Harget, all being natives of the county, and none of them bearing what might be termed bad characters. Sociability among themselves being one of the prevailing characteristics of the negro disposition, Dumer Harget became a visitor at the house of Absalom Fisher, where he was constantly to be found in the evenings after work. This was the case even in the day time, when Fisher was absent. The visits were unremitting, and soon the preacher discovered that Dumer was particularly assiduous in his attentions to his wife, and closer observation revealed the fact that

AN IMPROPER INTIMACY

had sprung up between them. Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, at once took possession of the sable preacher, who from that moment kept close watch upon his wife and allowed the guilty pair but little opportunity for the gratification of their illicit desires. This course on the part of the betrayed husband aroused all the venom and bitterness in Dumer of which a semi-savage nature is capable, and a corresponding degree of hatred was manifested by the unfaithful wife towards her liege lord. To make matters still worse for the paramours, Fisher forbid Harget to enter his house, but, notwithstanding all this precaution, the guilty pair managed at intervals to hold clandestine meetings and have stolen interviews. For a considerable period the affair remained in this irksome predicament, until at length, as the theory of the murder goes, the guilty pair resolved to put the living obstacle to the gratification of their lust out of the way. It was some time in June last that Harget formed this desperate determination, and, once formed, he prosecuted it with vigor. One of his first and known operations was a visit to the drug store of Mr. Martin, of Beaufort, whom he asked to sell him

SOME STRYCHNINE.

That gentleman, now a member of the House of Representatives at Raleigh, who always exercised a proper discretion, which is commendable, in the sale of all deadly poisons, asked Harget what he wanted with strychnine. He replied, "I want it to kill rats."

"Have you any physician's or any responsible person's certificate that you will not apply the poison to any improper use?" asked Mr. Martin.

"No, sah," said Harget; "but I aint gwine to do no harm wid it."

"Yes, but I don't know that, and I can't let you have it."

"I tell you, dey haint no danger, sah; I just want de medicine to kill dem varmints."

"Can't help it, Dumer; I won't let you have it."

Thus the murderer was foiled in his first attempt to take the life of a fellow creature through the caution of a druggist. What number of lives might be saved if all druggists could overlook avarice and exercise similar discretion! Finding all attempts in this direction fruitless, Harget next turned his attention to Dr. Jordon, a negro medical practitioner in the neighborhood. He approached him somewhat differently from Mr. Martin, and begged him to procure

THE POISON

for him. The doctor in turn interrogated Harget so closely as to the use he intended to make of the strychnine and his answers were so ambiguous and confused that the suspicions of the sable Esculapius became aroused, and he also refused to furnish the instinating means of death. With muttered curses at his renewed disappointment and ill-luck, the murderer turned away from Dr. Jordan and next sought a negro by the name of Gillet, whom he endeavored to persuade to bring him the strychnine from Newbern. To this person he is said to have disclosed his foul and murderous purpose, the plan being that when the poison was procured he (Harget) was to give it to Fisher's wife, who was to administer it to their victim at his meals, in coffee or some other beverage. For the third time he was baffled. Gillet also refused to become a party to the crime of murder. All the ingenuity that his feeble intellect was capable of being now exhausted in his frequent attempts to obtain some deadly poisonous drug, Harget then resolved upon deliberate murder. On the night of Thursday, about the middle of July, he remained at home, morose and sullen, refusing to go to bed, despite the entreaties of his negro mammy, or foster-mother, who saw that something terrible was preying upon his mind. She continued to beg and implore him to retire with all the affection of a mother, but to no purpose, and, becoming desperate, he then told her his terrible purpose. He said he would kill Fisher; that no man should stand between him and his plans—

NOT EVEN JESUS CHRIST.

After delivering himself of this blasphemous speech the murderer took his musket, which all negroes in this section have, and left the house. On the following day (Saturday) Fisher was missing, but there was no particular notice taken of his absence. The same day Harget and Fisher's wife, attired in their holiday best, attended a large religious meeting, and on the Sunday following attended divine service and partook of

THE SACRAMENT

even while their hands were red with the blood of the woman's murdered husband. After the service the doubly guilty pair returned to Fisher's residence, and there Harget remained for several days. About the middle of the succeeding week some fishermen on the river discovered what upon investigation turned out to be the body of a man. They pulled it into their boat, but found it was anchored by a rope round the neck which was attached to a piece of railroad iron at the bottom. This they also pulled up. The body was brought to Beaufort, where, soon after, a coroner's inquest was held, and the body was identified as that of

ABSALOM FISHER.

He was shot by a musket ball, which caused instant death. The theory of the murder is that Harget laid in wait near Fisher's house all of the night of Thursday; that Fisher left his home early on the morning of Friday, and that he was met in the road by Harget and shot. The tragedy over, Harget went at once to Fisher's house and acquainted the woman with the fact that her husband was killed, and it is said that he then made Fisher's oldest boy go with him and assist in removing the body of his murdered father to the river, where he secured the piece of railroad iron to it and sunk it. Soon after the discovery of the body and its identification suspicion at once attached to Harget as the murderer, and both he and Ann Fisher were arrested and committed to jail. A true bill was found against them, and they were tried at the January term of the Superior Court, and Harget was convicted of

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE,

after an absence of two hours by the jury from the court room. An appeal was taken in the case of the woman, who was granted a new trial. Harget received his sentence with the utmost composure. While in jail he made several attempts to escape and swore that he would do something

TO BE SHOT

rather than be hanged. Once he succeeded in getting out of jail, but was recaptured before he placed half a mile between himself and the place of his incarceration.

THE CONDEMNED

is accused of having taken away from her lawful spouse the wife of another man once before the amour which resulted in the scaffold tragedy of today. His general character was not good. He is about six feet high, with what is called here a bad countenance, light complexion of the black negro, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, and is thirty-two years of age. His expression is exceedingly repulsive.

As an evidence that the ruling passion is strong in death, the condemned man, since his sentence, made several appeals to the Sheriff to allow the woman, Fisher, to visit him privately in his cell. She, too, manifested a desire to gratify the bestial passions, and would have eagerly accepted the desired permission. On three different occasions they were granted interviews at the door of his cell, through the bars or which they conversed, but always in the presence of the Sheriff, and each time the wretch exhibited symptoms of the base passions which brought him to the gallows to-day. At the last of these interviews, four days since, they were required to

TAKE AN ETERNAL FAREWELL

as the Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Dintownshead, who had undertaken his spiritual reformation, said she was the greatest obstacle to his repentance. Up to the last night of his earthly existence the condemned was cheerful and even gay.

HE LAUGHED AND JOKED CONSTANTLY

with his jailor and guards, and seemed to regard the impending tragedy with the utmost indifference. He ate a hearty supper, retired at an early hour and is said to have slept as soundly as if he had a clear conscience and an indefinite lease of life. This morning he was aroused and partook heartily of his last meal, after which he was visited by the priest, who was habited in his sacred robes, wearing the cap and carrying in his hand a small crucifix. With this imposing exhibition of religion the man seemed to be much struck, and, when in the most solemn tones and with the most fervid appeals, the clergyman exhorted him to repent, the

HARDENED NATURE OF THE CRIMINAL GAVE WAY;

he became sensibly agitated, and his shackles jingled as he tremoled all over on his miserable pallet. Here the priest knelt for hours in that gloomy cell, by the side of this condemned wretch's pallet, with his hands upon his head, praying for mercy at the Great Tribunal. Soon afterwards the rites of the Catholic Church were administered in a solemn manner. Dumer said he had made his peace with God and he was now prepared to die. Among the negroes of the county who endeavored to lynch him at the time of the murder there was not the slightest sympathy for Dumer or an expression of regret at the terrible fate that befel him. They rather exulted over his death. A negro had been the murderer's victim; but had it been a white man his colored brethren would have signally manifested their disapprobation of the gallows as a mode of punishment. Thus his last efforts to have some of his friends witness his execution failed, and he was doomed to die without their favored presence. The morning of the gallows traged broke bright and clear over the town and expansive harbor of Beaufort, and the sun rose, casting its rays like sparkling diamonds across the waters. By ten o'clock A. M. the Sound and river was covered with the glittering white sails of a thousand little craft, all steering for the wharves of the town and each laden to its utmost capacity with people whose depraved curiosity led them to witness the hanging which, in consequence of the poverty stricken condition of the country, had to be in public. The county is in debt; her bonds are worthless; she has no credit, and the Sheriff did not possess the funds necessary to purchase plank to erect a temporary wall around the gallows so as to exclude from the public view

THE MACHINE OF DEATH,

which was situated immediately in rear of the jail yard. It was a unique, unsubstantial structure of native pine. There was no platform, the drop hinged at either side of the gallows, like a double trap, giving way in the centre, where it was supported by a movable prop. When this fell both doors swung back to the right and left, letting the criminal down between. It allowed a fall of about six feet. By half-past ten A. M. there was a dense crowd, principally of negroes, congregated around the gallows. Among them were many whites and a few white females. Most of the United States garrison from Fort Macon, on the opposite side of the bay, were present, including the officers—Colonel Gilmore, Captain Mendenhall, Lieutenants Howe, Newkirk, Harris and Smith. There were also a number of spectators from a distance. The entire crowd numbered about 3,000.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

At about quarter before eleven the Sheriff, accompanied by his deputies, proceeded to the cell of the condemned to perform the preliminary offices of death. Dumer was still engaged in prayer with the priest, and at the sight of the officials a perceptible shudder ran through his massive frame. While his limbs were being pinioned, after the shackles had been stricken from them, he cried piteously, falling forward into the arms of the clergyman, who had been his most devoted and constant friend in this hour of terrible trial. He was then shrouded in a long and flowing white sepulchral looking robe, and, this sad ceremony concluded, a guard was summoned, and with the priest at the side of the condemned the procession took up its march to the gallows, which was about 100 yards distant. Slowly and solemnly they advanced through the crowd, Dumer walking firmly and steadily. When the gallows burst upon his view he started and trembled visibly, but, reaching its base, ascended the long flight of steps with ease and elasticity. All the officials then left the scaffold, the priest alone remaining for a time in spiritual communion with the condemned.

HIS LAST WORDS—CONFESSES THE BRUTAL DEED.

He was asked if he had anything to say, and in a few words he substantially reiterated what is contained in the following written confession, besides forgiving and asking the forgiveness of all present:—

Some time in April, 1870, Daniel Jones came to me and said he wanted me to go to Beaufort and see an old man named Sam, to give us a dose of poison for Fisher, and I told him I was not going to have anything to do with it, that I had no money to give him, and if he (Jones) had any for that purpose to go and see him. Jones frequently urged me after that to put Fisher out of the way; that Matilda Ambrose told him if Fisher was killed she would say nothing about it. About the 1st of July Jones and I agreed to kill Fisher. If Jones got a chance first he was to kill him, and if I got the chance first I was to kill him, and we were to assist each other to hide the body. On Tuesday morning before we killed Fisher we met, and on Friday morning were to waylay him as he was going to Elijah Wilds'; but he did not pass. We tried to decoy Fisher by driving cattle on his farm, as he declared he would shoot any cattle he found there. If he did we were then to shoot him near where the dead beef was, so as to leave the impression that he was shot for killing the beef. But Jones did not come on Friday morning. I asked Jones why he did not come, and he said he got in Matilda's arms and could not leave. We then met Fisher in the road going after oxen, and I shot him. Daniel Jones and myself moved the body in the woods after I had killed him. That night we got the iron and rope and strung the body on a rail and carried it to Fisher's canoe and took it opposite Mill Point and dropped it in the channel. We then returned home. Aunt Lucy told a lie about taking my gun. William Jordan promised to conjur Fisher so that he would die if I told him eight dollars. Matilda lied when she said I told her she should have recompense. Ann Fisher knew nothing about the killing of Fisher until after it was done and she told me never to trouble him. Aunt Lucy told me to run away if I killed him.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

During the entire proceedings the condemned, though somewhat excited, was comparatively calm, and he spoke in a steady, clear and intelligible manner. He closely observed all the terrible preparations for his doom, and scarcely looked at the dense mass of upturned faces eagerly watching and noticing his remarkable manner. It was the object of remark that many in the crowd were more agitated than the wretch standing on the very verge of eternity. But during all this time the priest never lost an instant. He was constantly at his side. It is now after eleven o'clock and the Sheriff

READS THE DEATH WARRANT.

A fearful silence ensues. The hitherto dingling noise is then hushed. The black cap, darkening the vision and shutting out the beautiful and the resplendent light of Heaven, was drawn over the features; Sheriff and deputies leave the drop, but the priest rushes up and whispers a last word of hope in the ear soon to be deaf to all human voices. He leaves the drop, and then followed the horrible suspense, not only to the unfortunate wretch on the gallows, but to the entire crowd. There stood the ghastly spectacle of

THE CONDEMNED IN HIS DEATH SHROUD,

surmounted by the black cap, waiting and suffering agonies of torture. There was the crowd with strained eyes and bated breath, waiting, too, strung to the highest pitch of excitement, and kneeling at the foot of the steps leading to the gallows was the devoted priest, with uncovered head, praying and waiting. In that moment there was a century of suffering. It seemed an age, and yet during the time no one asked, "Why don't he let the drop fall?" so intense was the excitement.

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY.

Twenty minutes past eleven marked the hour. The drop parted in the centre with a dismal crash, a woman's shriek in the crowd, and the body of Horgate fell seven feet clear with a terrible jerk. The crowd heaved a long and heavily drawn sigh of relief, and the poor clergyman nearly fainted. There were most violent struggles for three minutes, after which they ceased and all became still. United States Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, from Fort Macon, and Dr. Manny, of this town, declared pulsation ceased at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, though the heart still beat. At thirty-five minutes past eleven the heart ceased and life was extinct, and, after hanging twenty minutes, the body was cut down and placed in a coffin for interment. The neck had not been broken. Dumer had a wife and three children, whom he deserted for his paramour. This was the first execution in this county since 1811—fifty-nine years since.

THE TROTTING CONGRESS.

The Old Bylaws without Amendment to be Continued in Full Force—All Proceedings to be Given the Press—The Next Congress to Meet in Cincinnati—Complimentary Resolutions to Energetic Members.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3, 1871.

Some delay occurred in the Congress organizing this morning, on account of the Committee on Rules not being ready with their report at the time announced to meet. At one o'clock, however, the Congress was called to order, and the chairman of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Vail, then began reading the bylaws, which were agreed to without a solitary amendment.

Before commencing the reading of the rules a motion was made and carried that the body should designate a place for holding the next Congress in 1872. After a slight discussion

CINCINNATI WAS SELECTED

as the place where the next meeting of the National Association should be held.

The Congress then resolved that all the rules and proceedings adopted and acted upon during the present session be given by the secretary to the members of the press for publication, that the public may be fully advised thereon. This precedent will certainly be followed by the Board of Appeals and by all future congresses, thus appreciating the aid heretofore extended by the press, and the propriety of open sessions and no concealments. The Congress then adjourned for dinner, and when again organized Mr. Vail began the reading of the new rules, and each one was voted upon as read. The wording of the rules met with no opposition, and each and all as read were passed unanimously.

The following preamble and resolution were then adopted:—

Whereas T. G. Vail and Norris Holcomb, have, with the outlay of much time and with great labor, rearranged the substance of the old rules and introduced new and valuable matter, which has lessened the labor of the Committee on Rules; therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the National Association be tendered them, and this resolution, acknowledging the indebtedness, be incorporated in the minutes of this association.

A few other complimentary resolutions were offered and passed, when the Congress adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of February, 1872.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Feb. 3—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was inactive, owing to a wide difference in buyers' and sellers' prices. The cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

MONEY FOUR TO SIX PER CENT.

The money market continued easy at five to six per cent among the stock brokers, the higher rate being almost rare enough to be called exceptional. On government bonds, as collaterals, the rate was from four to five per cent. Commercial paper was in request at seven per cent for the strictly prime grades.

Foreign exchange was nominally firm and unchanged, but sales out of second hands were made on the street at a sixteenth to an eighth per cent below the asking rates of the leading bankers.

GOLD LOWER—111¾ A 111½.

The gold market was lower, but, as far as might be judged from the character of dealings, rather through a pressure of speculative sales than through any realization on the purchases made before the rise commenced in the beginning of the week. The temptation to these sales was the improvement in five-twenties and British consols at London, as well as the removal for some time of the apprehension of active money in the English market, the Bank of England showing a gain in specie in its statement of yesterday. The lower rates in actual sales of bills of exchange also assisted this general result. The principal sellers were the German bankers, who were also buyers of government bonds. The holders of gold comprise a number of stock houses, reputed to be operating for a decline in the stock market. The market has, therefore, the elements of lively fluctuations, as two strong parties are opposed to each other. The greater activity of the past few days is reflected in the larger daily clearances at the Gold Bank, and the short interest recently created is betrayed by the easier terms on which holders of gold have their balances carried, some borrowers having been compelled today to take the coin "flat," or without interest on the currency collateral. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	111¾
10:30 A. M.	111¾	2:30 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111¾	2:40 P. M.	111½
12 M.	111¾	3 P. M.	111½
1 P. M.	111¼	4 P. M.	111½
1:45 P. M.	111½	5:30 P. M.	111⅜ a 111½

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from six per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$58,746,000
Gold balances	1,437,180
Currency balances	1,619,873

At the close of business no estimate had been formed as to the probable extent of the gold shipment to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS BUOYANT.

The advance in London and the purchases of the German bankers led to an active and buoyant market for government bonds, particularly toward the close, when gold became steady in the vicinity of 111¾. The improvement was maintained in the final street dealings after the boards and prices closed strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113½ a 113¾; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 113¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110 a 110¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅝ a 110¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110½ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110½ a 110¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅛ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109¼ a 109¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¾; do. ten-forties, registered (ex. int.), 106½ a 106¾; do. do., coupon, 109½ a 109¾.

STOCKS FEVERISH AND UNSETTLED.

The threats of clique manipulation of the money market and rumors of an intended "lock-up" of gold and greenbacks were circulated in the Long Room at an early hour and had the effect of keeping the stock market heavy and of producing a decline when the brokers met up stairs at the first call. The weakness of gold, however, which was taken as the signal of a derangement of the plans of the "bear" cliques and the opening ease of the money market, dissipated these fears, and prices began not only to improve, but to advance quite rapidly, until, soon after the second board, the "bulls" became elated over a strong and what promised to be a still higher market. Suddenly the strength of the market vanished, in sympathy with a tumble in Ohio and Mississippi, which fell from 35¾ to 34½ on the report that the Erie party, who are alleged to be "short" of the stock, had procured an injunction restraining the consummation of the lease of the road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, an application to that end having been made on the representation that certain rights of the Atlantic and Great Western, which is under control of the Erie road, would be infringed by the change of the gauge to conform to that of the narrow tracked Baltimore and Ohio. The whole list gave way in sympathy, but recovered, only to go off again at the close, when the final street market was feverish and irregular. The "drop" in Harlem is as yet without official explanation, but rumor says that a bill as been or will be introduced in the Legislature appointing a commission to investigate and correct, if necessary, the proceedings by which the company acquired from the city for the small sum of $25,000 property on Fourth avenue, three or four blocks long, and worth in the market at least $500,000. Still another report said the company intended issuing new stock to complete the erection of the Union depot at Forty-second street. The price this morning again went off to 122½, but subsequently ran up to 126 (with a sale of ten shares at 129). The extreme fluctuations of the leading stocks are shown in the table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	94½	93½
New York Central scrip	89½	88½
Harlem	125	124½
Reading	98	97¾
Lake Shore	94½	93½
Wabash	52⅝	52½
Northwestern	75	74
Northwestern preferred	85½	84½
Rock Island	107¼	106¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53¼	52½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74⅝	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	34½
Union Pacific	19⅞	19½
Western Union Telegraph	46½	46
Pacific Mail	43½	43¼

THE SOUTHERN LIST IRREGULAR.

In the Southern list the Tennessees were weak and the Missouris lower. The North Carolinas were exceptionally strong and in better favor. The South Carolinas were steady. The closing street prices were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 64¼; do., new, 63¾ a 64; Virginia, ex coupon, 64 a 65; do. new, 60¾ a 61½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 81½; do. sevens, 86 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47¼; do. new, 24¾ a 25; do., special tax, 18½ a 19½; Missouri sixes, 89½ a 89¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 89¾; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do. levee sixes, 70 a 73; do. do. eights, 81 a 85; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 98 a 99; do. railroad eights, 93 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 78; do. new, January and July, 59½ a 59¾; do. do., April and October, 60 a 61; do., Arkansas sixes, 59 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 58.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 3—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 5-20, r, '62	110	400 shs N Y C & H R R	s3 95¾
500 US 5-20, c, '64	108⅞	200 do	b c 95¾
25000 US 5-20, c, '65	109	500 do	s3 95¾
250000 US 5-20, c, '67	109½	100 do	95¾
7000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109½	100 do	b3 95¾
13000 do	109½	200 do	95¾
1000 U S 6's, cur	111¾	200 do	95¾
2000 Tenn 6's, old	64½	10000 N Y C & H R C	89
1000 do	64½	10000 do	b c 89⅞
2000 Va 6's, old	65	100 Erie pref	48
3000 Georgia 7's, g bds	94¾	500 Harlem RR	123
8000 Missouri 6's	89⅝	600 do	bet call 124
18000 do	89½	700 do	123½
5000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	b c 59¾	300 do	124
9000 do	59½	30 Reading RR	98¼
3000 Tenn 6's, s w I	64½	200 do	98
6000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	95	200 do	s3 97½
2000 Erie 4th mtg	85	1000 do	97¾
5000 C & R I & P RR 7's	98	200 do	c 97½
1000 M & Es 1st mort	103	200 do	b c 97½
10000 Mor & Ess 2d m, s in	95½	5 Panama RR	b c 69½
500 C & N W 1st m, sinl	94¼	100 L S & M S RR	s3 92¾
4000 Chic & Alt inc bs	84½	600 do	s3 93½
2000 St L & Iron M 1st	86¾	100 do	b30 93¾
9000 Mil & St P RR 1st	92	500 do	bet c 93¾
5000 C, C & I C 2d, s in	61	300 Un Pac RR	19½
8000 do	61¼	400 do	19⅝
35 shs Bk of Com'ce	117	100 do	b30 19¾
5 Ocean Bank	86	15 Ill Cen R R	124
5 do	86½	500 do	123¾
20 do	87	100 Ch & N W RR	74½
10 Mer Ex Bank	101	50 do	74¼
60 Am Ex Bank	114	1200 Chic & N W pref	84½
50 West Un Tel	46	100 do	b4 84¾
800 do	b c 46	700 do	bet call 84¾
200 do	s30 46	10 do	85
100 Qu'ksilver Min Co	10¼	228 N J Central RR	104
200 do	10⅛	100 Chic & Rk I RR	106½
200 do	10	400 do	106⅛
300 Marposa pfd	9	100 do	b c 106⅛
300 do	s3 109¾	116 do., Ohio, 22¼c.; 18 do. Wisconsin, 25c., and 105 do. assorted at from 25c. a 50c. Kentucky was in fair demand at previous prices. The sales were 260 hhds. at from 7¼c. a 12c. The stock comprises 16,364 hhds. Kentucky, 446 hhds. Virginia and North Carolina, 19 hhds. Ohio and 23 hhds. Maryland—in all 16,852 hhds; also of seed leaf 29,553 bales Havana and 173 bales Yara.	
400 do	109¾		
400 Mil & St Paul RR	73¾		
15 do	73¾		
200 Mil & St Paul pf	s3 74		
50 do	74¼		
400 Tol, W & W RR	53¾		
10 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	95		
100 Ohio & Miss pf	72		
100 do	b30 72¾		
200 Mar & Cin 1st pf	29		
50 Chic & Alton RR	118¾		
100 C, C & I C RR	18¼		
50 Dub & S C RR	86¾		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, coup	113¼	$2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	c 109
12000 do	113	35000 US 5-20, c, '67	109¼
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	109¾	50000 do	b3 109¾
5000 do	110⅛	10000 do	109¾
1000 U S 5-20, c, '64	c 110	2000 US 6's, 10-40, r	108¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	110¼	7000 do	108¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$7000 Va 6's, new	60⅛	1500 shs L S & Mich S RR	94
10000 N C 6's, n	54½	200 Harlem RR	b3 124¾
25000 SC 6's, Jan & July, n	59¾	10 do	125
1000 do	59¾	100 Clev & Pitts	b c 104¼
4000 Chic & Alt 1st	102½	50 Chic & N W RR	c 74
8000 U Pac RR 1st m	79	200 Chi & N W pf	b c 84½
1000 St L & I M 1st m	86¾	70 Col, C, C & I C RR	83
5000 Great W 1st, '88	88	200 Chic & R I RR	108⅝
100 shs Quick M Co	b c 10	500 do	b c 106⅝
100 Pac M SS Co	48½	100 N J Central RR	104
300 do	b c 53	100 Mil & St P RR	52¾
100 Adams Ex	67⅞	100 Tol, Wab & W	52¾
100 do	b c 67¾	70 P, Ft W & C RR	gtd 95
40 Wells-Fargo Ex	39	200 Chic & Alton RR	117
100 do	40	200 Ohio & Miss RR	35
300 N Y C & H R R	c 95¾	200 Han & St Jo RR	84¾
200 do	95⅞	100 do	b3 85
10000 N Y C & H R cf	89	800 Un Pac RR	b c 19¾
200 L S & M S RR	93¾	200 Col, C & I C RR	18¾
700 do	b c 93⅞	5 Alt & Ter H RR	25
500 do	b3 94		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	46¾ a 46⅞	Northwestern	74¾ a 75
Pacific Mail	43¼ a 43½	Northwest'n pf	84¾ a 84⅞
N Y Cen con	93¾ a 93⅞	Rock Island	106¾ a 106⅞
N Y Cen scrip	88¾ a 89⅛	St Paul	52¼ a 52½
Erie	21½ a 21⅞	St Paul pf	74¼ a 74½
Harlem	125 a 125½	Wabash	52¾ a 52½
Reading	97¾ a 98	Ohio & Miss	34½ a 34¾
Lake Shore	93¾ a 93⅞	Union Pacific	19 a 19⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. Small lots pot sold at from $6 75 a $7 25, at which the market as quiet, but steady. Pearl, at $8 50 a $9 25, was dull and nominal.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was dull, and prices were nominal. We note sales of 75,000 lbs. at 22c. a 22½c. Yellow metals were entirely nominal, new sheathing copper and nails at 22c., and bolts at 24c. We quote:—New sheathing copper, 30c.; and bolts and braziers, 32c., and nails, 37c.

COFFEE.—In the absence of sales the prices for Rio and Santos were nominally unchanged. The offerings were small, however, and with a fair demand, especially for desirable grades, the market was strong. Other kinds were also inactive, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 10½c. a 10¾c.; fair, 10¾c. a 11¼c., gold, per lb., in bond; good, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12¼c. a 13¼c.; extreme range for lots, 10c. a 14c.; Java, government bags, 18c. a 20c.; Java, grass mats, 17½c. a 21c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 15c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15¼c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14½c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond 9½c. a 9¾c., gold.

COTTON.—The market was dull and irregular. Grades under low middling were neglected and easier in price, while the better grades, being in small supply, were comparatively steady, with a moderate demand. Included in the sales for export are 400 bales barely low middling Alabama, in store, at 14½c. Other sales were made indicating an anxiety on the part of holders to sell, this feeling being intensified at the close by the influence of continued heavy receipts at the ports. The receipts for the week at all ports were 152,790 bales, against 150,338 bales last week. The sales to-day were 1,457 bales for export, 429 bales for home consumption, 51 bales on speculation and 300 bales in transit. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	13	13	13½
Good ordinary	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾
Low middling	14¾	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16¼
Good middling	16¼	16¼	16¼	17

—Future deliveries were quiet, without particular change in prices. The sales comprise 6,800 bales, as follows:—February, 300 at 14¾c., 800 at 14 11-16c., 1,600 at 14¾c.; March, 300 at 14 15-16c., 900 at 15¼c.; March 300 and April 300 at 15 1-16c. together; April, 100 at 15 3-16c., 600 at 15½c.; May, 400 at 15¾c.; June, 200 at 15 9-16c.; f. o. b. Charleston, 500 p. t.; f. o. b. Mobile, 200 p. t. We note the exchange of 100 February for 100 March at 3-16c. Also 2,200 bales yesterday after report as follows:—February, 100 at 14½c., 300 at 14 11-16c., 200 at 14¾c.; March, 100 at 14¾c., 400 at 14 15-16c., 600 at 15c.; April, 500 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15¼c.; May, 500 at 15½c. The average prices of yesterday's transactions for forward deliveries were:—February, 14 65c.; March, 14 22c.; April, 15.14c.; May, 15.52c.; June sold at 15½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,071 bbls. flour, 6,400 bushels wheat, 20,700 do. corn and 1,250 do. oats. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. The sales were about 8,000 bbls., the market closing dull at our quotations. Southern flour was steady, with sales of about 1,200 bbls. at our quotations. Corn meal was steady but quiet:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $5 00
Superfine State	6 25 a 6 60
Extra State	6 85 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a 6 50
Extra do	6 85 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice do do extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 50 a 6 25
Southern	6 00 a 7 50
Choice do	8 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a 4 25
Corn meal, Western	4 50 a 4 75

—The market for wheat was dull and lower, and nominal. The sales were confined to about 20,000 bushels, at $1 54 for prime spring, in store; $1 55 for inferior winter, in store. Corn was firmer, under a fair inquiry. The sales were about 40,000 bushels, at 85c. a 87c. for new mixed, 87c. a 87½c. for yellow and 90c. for old mixed, afloat. Oats were dull and lower. The sales were 25,000 bushels, at 62c. for Western, in store. Rye was quiet. Barley was dull, but nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for Liverpool were firmer, but in other directions there was no noticeable change. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 1,200 bales cotton at 11-32d. a 7-16d.; two loads wheat at 8d., per sail, 1,000 bbls. flour, 2s. 6d.; 600 bales cotton, 9-32d. a 5-16d.; 50 hhds. tallow, 25s. To Antwerp, 7,000 bushels wheat, 9d.; 200 tons bacon and lard, 30s. a 32s. 6d. To London, per sail, 2,500 bbls. flour, 2s. 3d.; 1,000 bbls. rosin, 2s. 6d.; also to Liverpool, 500 barrels tallow, 30s.; 25 tons cloverseed, 35s.; 1,000 boxes cheese, 40s.; 350 packages pork and bacon, 22s. 6d. for the former and 35s. for the latter. The chartering business was moderately active. The charters were:—A bark to a port in France, between Havre and Dunkirk, 10,000 bbls. flour at 3s.; a British ship, Moolie to Liverpool, 3,500 bales cotton, 5s. 6d., with Continental and Baltic privileges at proportionate rates; a British bark Savannah, to Liverpool or Continent, 2,200 bales cotton, at previous rates; North German ship, 6,000 bbls. rosin, to Hamburg, private terms; North German bark, 1,034 tons, rosin and logwood, private terms; Danish brig, 6,000 cases petroleum, to Odessa, 3c.; Norwegian bark, 2,200, Naplina, to Cork, for orders, United Kingdom, 6s., or if to the Continent, 6s. 6d.

GUNNY BAGS were quiet but steady at 17½c. a 18c. for Calcutta, without noteworthy sales. The stock in importers' and speculators' hands consists of 5,800 bales in New York and 6,000 bales in Boston.

GUNNY CLOTH was in moderate demand at full prices. We note