VATICANISM.

DR. NEWMAN'S SECOND REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE SYLLABUS—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Newman's fresh pamphlet, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism," is to be issued to-day by the Catholic Publication Society, and we give from advance sheets some of the most interesting passages. The rejoinder of the distinguished oratorian is in the form of a "Postscript" to his "Letter to the Duke of Norfolk," and is very short, filling no more than twenty-seven pages of open type. He goes over the sections of his letter seriatim, and touches upon Mr. Gladstone's objections to each of them in turn, entering upon no very elaborate arguments, but giving his remarks characteristic point, clearness, and force, and preserving all through the calm and courteous tone which is so pleasant and so rare in controversial writings. The cable dispatch announcing the publication of the "Postscript" in London last Tuesday, informed us that "Dr. Newman quotes from various authorities in order to prove that the Pope is not infallible in subject-matter in which the conscience is of supreme authority. Therefore, he says, a dead-lock between the conscience and the Pope is impossible." We find nothing like this rather remarkable declaration, however, in the pamphlet.

Dr. Newman begins with the following personal remarks:

FEB. 26, 1875.—Mr. Gladstone's new pamphlet, which has just appeared, is only partially directed against the foregoing letter, and, when he remarks on what I have written, he does so with a gentleness which may be thought to be unfair to his argument. Moreover, he combines with some pages about me personally of so special a character that, did I dare dwell upon them in their direct import, they would of course greatly be excessively. But I cannot do so, because I believe that, with that seriousness which is characteristic of him, he has wished to say what he felt to be true, not what was complimentary; and because, looking on beyond his words to what they imply, I see in them, though he did not mean it so himself, a grave or almost a severe question addressed to me, which effectually keeps me from taking pleasure in them, however great is the honor they do me.

It is indeed a stern question which his words suggest, whether, now that I have come to the end of my days, I have used aright whatever talents God has given me, and as he would have had me use them, in building up religious truth, and not in pulling down, breaking up, and scattering abroad. All I can say in answer to it is that from the day I became a Catholic to this day, now close upon thirty years, I have never had a moment's misgiving that the communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has "the adoption of sons, and the glory, and the covenants, and the revealed law, and the service of God, and the promises," and in which the Anglican communion, whatever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of individuals in it, has, as such, no part. Nor have I ever for a moment hesitated in my conviction since 1845, that it was my clear duty to join that Catholic Church, as I did then join it, which in my own conscience I felt to be divine. Persons and places, feelings and circumstances of life, which belong to my first forty-four years, are deeply lodged in my memory and in my affections; moreover, I have had more to try and assist me in various ways as a Catholic than as an Anglican; but never for a moment have I wished myself back; never have I ceased to thank my Maker for His mercy in enabling me to make the great change, and never has He let me feel forsaken by Him, or in distress, or any kind of religious trouble. I do not know how to avoid this insolent Mr. Gladstone's language about me; but I can say no more. The judgment must be left to a day to come.

He stoutly defends the English and Irish Catholics against the charge of deceiving the Government as to the bearings of the question of infallibility upon civil allegiance at the time of the Emancipation Act; and replies also to the point of his antagonist that the difference between the teaching of the bishops then and now is "a proof that the Church has changed its doctrine, and thereby forfeited its claim to be *semper eadem*:"

But it is no change surely to decide between two prevalent opinions; but, if it is to be so regarded, then change has been the characteristic of the Church from the earliest times, as, for instance, in the third century, on the point of the validity of baptism by heretics. And hence such change as has taken place (which I should prefer to call doctrinal development), is in itself a positive argument in favor of the Church's identity from first to last; for a growth in its creed is a law of its life.

"Idle is it to tell us," said Mr. Gladstone, "that the Pope is bound by the moral and divine law, by the commandments of God, by the rules of the Gospel; . . . for of these one and all the Pope himself, by himself, is the judge without appeal." To this Dr. Newman replies:

That is, Mr. Gladstone thinks that the Pope may deny and anathematize the proposition, "There is one God;" and may proceed to elucidate by Cardinal Antonelli a whole Syllabus of kindred "erroneous theses" for the instructions of the bishops. Catholics think this impossible, as believing in a Divine Providence ever exercised over the Church. But let us grant, for argument sake, that a Pope could commit so insane a violation of the Natural and the Revealed Law; we know what would be the consequence to such a Pope. Cardinal Turrecremata teaches, as I have quoted him, that "were the Pope to command anything against Holy Scripture, or the articles of faith, or the truth of the Sacraments, or the commands of the natural or divine law, he ought not to be obeyed, but in such commands to be unobeyed. (Supra, p. 68.) Other, and they the highest Ultramontane theologians, hold that a Pope who teaches heresy *ipso facto* ceases to be Pope.

He quotes a passage from J. S. Mill to show that "there are writers who maintain doctrines which, carried out consistently, would reach that *deliramentum* (that it is the right of any one to have liberty to give public utterance, in every possible shape, by every possible channel, without any let or hindrance from God or man, to all his notions whatever), which the Pope speaks of, if they have not already reached it." But the most important part of the pamphlet is that relating to the obligations of the Syllabus:

have said that the Syllabus is to be received from the Pope with "profound submission," p. 102, and "by an act of obedience," p. 106; I add: "but not by faith," for it "has no dogmatic force." I maintain this still. I say, in spite of Prof. Schulte and the English Catholic writer to whom Mr. Gladstone refers, p. 52, I have as much right to maintain that the implicit condemnation with which it visits its eighty propositions is not *ex cathedra*, or an act of the Infallible Chair, as have those "gravest theologians," as Bishop Fessler speaks, who calls its dogmatic force in question, Fessler, p. 107. I do not know what Fessler himself says of it more than that it is to be received with submission and obedience. I do not deny another's right to consider it in his private conscience an act of infallibility, or to say, in Mr. Gladstone's words, p. 50, that "utterances *ex cathedra* are not the only form in which infallibility can speak;" I only say that I have a right to think otherwise. And when the Pope gives a proof of one writer who writes one way, and of another who writes in another, he makes neither dogmatic, but both allowable. Mr. Gladstone speaks as if what the Pope says to Fr. Schrader undoes what he says to Bishop Fessler; why but say that his letter to Fessler neutralizes his letter to Schrader? I repeat, when I speak of minimizing, I am not turning the profession of it into a dogma; then, if they will, may maximize for me, provided they too keep from dogmatizing. This is my position all through these discussions, and must be kept in mind by any fair reasoner.

I grant the Pope has laid a great stress on the Syllabus; he is said in 1867 to have spoken of it as "a regular decrees;" I cannot tell whether *viva voce*, or in writing; anyhow this did not interfere with Fessler's grave theologians in 1869 considering the Pope did not in it teach dogmatically and infallibly. Moreover, how can a list of proscribed propositions be a "rule," except by turning to the Allocutions, act, in which they are condemned? and in those allocutions, when we turn to them, we find in what sense, and with what degree of force severally. In itself the Syllabus can be no more than what the Pope calls it, a syllabus or collection of errors. Led by the references inserted in it to the allocutions, &c., I have ventured to call it something more, viz., a list or index *raisonnee*: an index not attached to it by me first of all, for Pere Daniel, in the October of that very year, 1867, tells in the "Etudes Religieuses," "*Un Syllabus laissera il ne fait pas demander que le degre de clarte que comporte a une bonne table des matieres*," p. 514.

But whether an index or not, and though it have a substantive character, it is at least clear that the only way in which it can be a "rule of teaching" is by its telling us what to avoid; and this consideration will explain what I mean by my saying it will "condemn," which to some persons is a sufficient plea when contrasted with accepting it with faith. I observe, then, that obedience is concerned with doing, but faith with affirming. Now, when we are told to avoid certain propositions, we are told primarily and directly not to do something; whereas, in order to affirm, we must have positive statements put before us. For instance, it is easy to understand, and in our teaching to avoid the proposition, "Wealth is the first of goods;" but who shall attempt to ascertain what the affirmative propositions are, one or more, which are necessarily involved in the prohibition of such a proposition, and which must be clearly set down before we can make an act of faith of them?

However, Mr. Gladstone argues that, since the Pope's condemnation of the propositions of the Syllabus has, as I have allowed, a claim on the obedience of Catholics, that very fact tells decisively against the unfavorable view the Pope takes of the same; he thinks I have here made a fatal admission. It is clear, he says, that the Syllabus "as proscribed demands obedience;" that is enough, whether the propositions condemned in it deserve condemnation or not. Here are his very words: "What is conclusive . . . is this, that the obligation to obey it is asserted on all hands; . . . it is therefore absolutely superfluous to follow Dr. Newman through his references to the Briefs and Allocutions marginally noted," in order to ascertain their meaning and drift. . . . "I abide by my account of the conclusiveness of the Syllabus." p. 36. That is, the propositions may be as false as heathenism, but they have this redeeming virtue, that the Pope denounces them. His judgment of them may be as true as Scripture, but it carries this unpardonable sin with it, that it is given with a purpose, and not as a mere literary flourish. Therefore I will not inquire into the propositions at all; but my original conclusion shall be dogmatic and irreformable. *Stat pro ratione voluntas.*

The Prussian bill for withdrawing the State subsidies from the Roman Catholic Church will, if passed, take from it the annual sum of 3,536,683 marks, or £180,000. In the financial estimate for this year the amount was divided in the following manner: To the dioceses and the diocesan institutions, 1,242,774 marks; salaries of clergy, 1,351,909 marks; increase of grant to clergy, 600,000 marks; support of churches and schools, 400,000 marks. The direct State subsidy averages for each of the 12 Prussian dioceses over £5,000, or, including the State salaries of the clergy, over £15,000 annually.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Peck has appointed April 17 Fast Day in Vermont.

A Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Jerusalem is being organized in France. The pilgrims are to start from Marseilles April 22.

Although still very feeble, Dr. Bushnell is recovering his health. He has been sick about a month, and for a while was not expected to live.

The Swiss National Council has rejected the appeal of Mgr. Lachat, Bishop of Basle, against his removal from his See by the Diocesan Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur, the distinguished Wesleyan minister in England, has been obliged to withdraw from work, and to go to Italy for his health.

The death is announced in Germany of Dr. Laberenz, Roman Catholic Dean of Fulda. After the death of the late bishop he was for a time Administrator of the see, and was candidate for the vacant office.

An Educational Convention to discuss topics connected with a higher education was held at Osage, Iowa, March 31, by the Cedar Valley Baptist Association. The Rev. L. A. Dunn, D. D., President of the Central Iowa University, presided over the Convention.

The English Revisers of the Old Testament have carried the work of revision as far as Isaiah xvi, 3. The New Testament Revision Committee held their 48th session March 16, when parts of the first and second chapters of the Epistle to the Romans were gone over.

A new diocese of the Church of England has been formed from the Island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, in the West Indies. Bishop Mitchinson of Barbadoes has the superintendence of the new See. The Windward Islands are also to be included in Dr. Mitchinson's charge.

A bill has been brought before the Upper House of the Prussian Diet granting corporate rights to the Baptists Society in Prussia. The Baptists have increased in numbers from 5,452 persons in 1861, to over 12,000 persons at the present time. The denomination has acquired considerable property.

The monumental stone to Thotmes III., in whose reign the exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place, is reported to have been discovered at Port Said, Suez. The inscriptions already deciphered contain over 400 geographical names, all of which have been recognized. They refer chiefly to Arabia, Armenia, Nubia, and the coasts of the Mediterranean.

The Pope has appointed Mgr. Simeoni, the present Secretary of the Propaganda, Papal Nuncio to Madrid, and Mgr. Vannutelli, the present Apostolic Delegate in Central America, Nuncio to Brussels. Mgr. Agnozzi, Papal Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland, has been nominated to the vacant position of Secretary to the Propaganda.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss, President of the Presbyterian College at Beirut, Syria, is now in this country to secure the funds for the endowment of a professorship of the "English Language and Literature." The English professorship is deemed important in order to make the education of the students more complete, and to counteract the influence of the Jesuits expelled from Germany, who are building a college at Beirut, in which the French language and literature will be taught. The distinguished missionary Dr. Thomson and the Rev. John Wortabet, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the College, both concur in the value of a thorough knowledge of English to educate Syrians.

A deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society, a society formed in England to watch over the interests of native races under British control, especially in respect to Slavery, recently waited upon Sir Arthur Gordon, the newly-appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands, with an address requesting him to use his authority to suppress the kidnapping of laborers from the Pacific Islands. In reply, Sir Arthur Gordon stated that he would do his utmost to keep the labor traffic within proper bounds. A bill called the "Pacific Islanders' Protection bill," which is intended to extend the provisions of the act regulating the labor traffic among the English colonies to Fiji, and also to amend that act in some particulars, is before Parliament.

The subject of the reform of the marriage laws of Great Britain was brought up in the House of Lords, March 18, by Lord Chelmsford. After the conclusion of the well known Yelverton case, a Royal Commission, which consisted of the most distinguished lawyers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was appointed in 1865 to inquire into the marriage laws of the United Kingdom, and to arrange them, if possible, into one uniform code. This commission made a report in 1868, which contained a complete summary of the marriage laws of the kingdom, laid down the principles of a sound law of marriage, and recommended the steps necessary to secure the desired uniformity. The report has never been acted upon, although Lord Chelmsford, who was the Chairman of the Commission, stated that he had urged every ministry, upon its accession to power, to act upon it. He inquired what course the present Ministry intended to pursue. In reply, the Lord Chancellor declined to pledge the Government to any legislation in the matter. Lord Selborne then said that the remarks of the Chancellor "left on his mind the impression that government in this country had lapsed into a deplorable state of weakness and indecision with regard to the barest social subjects, and to their dealing with the most general interests of the community." *The London Times*, in its comments upon the discussion, says that Great Britain has to look to Indiana for worse marriage laws than its own; quotes Lord Selborne's statement, and adds that a government has the present, with a majority in each House of Parliament, could settle such questions "if it had any backbone of its own."

The passage of the ecclesiastical measures brought before the English Parliament at the opening of its session appears to be doubtful, although the bills deal with matters of importance. In a debate upon the bill for the increase of the Episcopate, after it had passed its third reading in the House of Lords, Lord Lyttleton, its mover, complained of the slight encouragement his measure had received from the Government and the Bishops, although he had assurances of support from both. A Government measure, distinct from this bill, has been introduced in the House of Commons to create a new diocese of St. Albans. To this bill Lord Lyttleton also objected as a local measure which injured his general one. The new diocese proposed by the Government is to be formed from the Sees of Winchester, Rochester, and London. To provide the necessary income for the new Bishop, the Bishop of Winchester has offered his episcopal residence in London—a valuable piece of property—to the Government, to be sold, and the proceeds used as an endowment for the new See. He also proposes that upon the next vacancy in the episcopries of Rochester and Winchester, the sum of £1,000 be taken from the income of each and given to the new See, thus forming an estimated income of over £3,000 for the proposed Bishop. The Home Secretary, in bringing forward this measure, stated that it had been essentially arranged by the Bishops of London, Rochester, and Winchester, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He further added that the Government had decided that an income of £5,000 should no longer be considered necessary for every bishop who may be created.

At the opening of the English Parliament a very important measure, entitled, "An act to amend the laws relating to patronage, simony, and exchange of benefices of the Church of England," was brought before the House of Lords by the Bishop of Peterborough. The bill embodies the recommendations of a committee appointed during the last session of Parliament to examine the working of the Church patronage laws, and also those of a Committee of Convocation which requested the introduction of such a bill. The measure has passed its second reading and has been referred to a committee. The checks provided upon simony are, the placing of donative benefices which can at present be given at the sole pleasure of the donor, under the same control of the Bishops as other benefices. The patron of a vacant living and the clergyman he presents to receive the position must both sign the declarations given in the bill, that certain simoniacal acts have not been committed. Any person who believes these declarations to be untrue can at any time within two years have the question tried before the judge appointed under the Public Worship Act. The oaths against simony are abolished. The sales of advowsons, or the right to present to benefices and presentations, are in future to be registered. The payment of interest on the purchase money of advowsons is forbidden. Patrons having a fee simple in an advowson can prevent in perpetuity the separate sale of a presentation to the living. A clergyman who buys an advowson for himself cannot enter upon the benefice until either 10 years have expired, or the living falls vacant for the second time since the date of his purchase. The regulations relating to the exchange of benefices by the incumbents permit the payment of a sum of money from one to the other, an act now illegal. The clauses which refer to patronage give the Bishop and parishioners the right in certain cases to refuse the rector proposed by the patron of the benefice. The Bishop can refuse to accept the presentee if he is over 70 years of age, if he has not been in deacon's orders three years, if he is physically unfit; also if he fails to bring letters testimonial from three beneficed clergymen, the said letters being countersigned by their Bishop. The right of the rejected presentee to have the matter tried in the Ecclesiastical Court is abolished. The suits which the patron can now bring at common law are restricted by the bill to those cases in which the right of patronage is disputed. The parishioners of a benefice when informed of a proposed installation may enter a caveat in the Diocesan Registry, on the ground of the immoral conduct or physical incapacity of the presentee. Their complaint, or the complaint of the patron and presentee, if the bishop refuses to confirm the presentation, is to be heard by the judge appointed under the Public Worship act with an appeal to the Queen in Council. The bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the House of Lords.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, APRIL 9, 1875.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

A & P Telegraph		Pacific Mail		Lake Shore	
100	27	500	43⅞	1,000	75
100	26¾	1,000	43⅞	1,700	74⅞
500	26⅝	2,000	43⅞	100	74¾
100	26½	1,700	44	700	74⅞
100	26⅝	Han and St Jo		1,500	75
200	26	200	27¾	500	75
100	26⅞	200	27¾	1,000	74⅞
200	26	N Y C and Hud		200	75
100	26⅛	5	161¾	2,200	75
100	26⅝	100	161⅞	Ohio and Miss	
200	26¾	500	162	400	28⅞
400	26¾	300	162	600	28¾
100	26⅞	Erie Railway		Union Pacific	
200	27	100	30	1,300	71⅞
125	27¼	600	29⅞	500	71¾
Western Union		100	30	900	71⅞
1,200	78¼	200	29⅞	500	71⅞
100	78⅛	500	29¾	200	71⅞
1,500	78⅛	100	29⅞	100	71¾
1,100	78¼	100	29¾	1,400	71⅞
300	78¼	100	29¾	50	71⅞
1,900	78¾	200	29⅞	200	71⅞
North-Western		St Paul		200	71⅞
400	45½	200	39¾	Rock Island	
100	45¾	100	39¾	300	103¼
100	45½	100	39⅞	200	103⅜
North-Western pf		100	39⅞	700	103¼
100	58	100	39⅞	500	103¼
Pacific Mail		200	39⅞	Tol and Wab	
1,000	44¼	Pittsburgh		200	16⅝
100	44⅜	100	92½	200	15¾
1,500	44	Lake Shore			
		500	71⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—10¼ O'CLOCK AND 11½ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 6s, Registered, 1881	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867
1,000 ..... 121⅛	25,000 ..... 121½
U S 6s, Coupon, 1881	60,000 ..... 121½
10,000 ..... 122⅜	50,000 ..... small.121
U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865	1,500 ..... be 121⅜
10,000 ..... 121½	U S 5s, 10-40, Registered
U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865, N	50,000 ..... c.114⅝
10,000 ..... 120⅞	50,000 ..... 114⅝
U S 5s, Coupon, 1881	U S 5s, 10-40, Coupon
20,000 ..... 115⅞	7,000 ..... 116¼
U S 6s, Currency	U S 5s, Registered, 1881
20,000 120	100,000 ..... 115½

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Missouri 6s, L B		German Am Bank		Lake Shore	
1,000	97½	2	75	400	sh. 75¼
N Y State 7s, Boun Comp		Bank of Commerce		1,000	75¾
1,000	107	1	171	200	bd. 75¾
N J Central 1st, N		Bank State of N Y		600	75¾
2,000	115	10	115	100	75¾
N J Cent 1st, Con		Bank of Republic		100	75¾
6,000	10	50	104	3	75
Mil and St Paul 1st, La Crosse Div		Del and Hud Can		Panama	
5,000	90½	10	114	200	c 419
Mil and St Paul, I and M Div		10	be.118⅞	Illinois Central	
3,000	71½	Consol Coal		100	102½
Mil and St Paul, I and M Div		100	17¾	Union Pacific	
7,000	80¼	Mariposa L and M		2,500	be. 71½
Chic and N W Con Coup G B		100	4	100	c. 71¾
8,000	84⅜	Quicksilver Pref		100	71⅞
5,000	be 84½	100	30	200	bd. 71⅞
Chic and N W Con		10	30	100	71⅞
2,000	84½	A and P Telegraph		650	71⅞
Erie 4th Mort		400	27⅛	900	71⅞
1,000	97	100	27⅛	Cleve and Pitts Gd	
N Y Central 1st M, Coup		200	27¼	500	92⅞
2,000	134¼	200	27¼	100	92⅞
Hud Riv 2d, S F		100	27¼	400	92¾
1,000	77	100	27¼	100	92⅞
Ohio and Miss 2d		100	27¼	Tol, Wab and West	
5,000	28	Western Union		100	16
Cent Pac Gold B		800	78⅜	100	16⅛
3,000	80⅝	100	78⅜	500	16⅛
3,000	80⅝	100	78⅜	C, C, C and I	
Cent Pac 1st, Sam Joaquin Br		100	78⅜	100	62½
7,000	84	Pacific Mail		North Western	
Union Pacific 1st		500	43⅞	100	bd. 45⅞
4,000	90	400	44	100	45⅞
Union Pac 7s, L G		200	44	100	45⅞
1,000	93⅞	1,000	44¼	200	45⅞
Union Pacific S F		2,200	44¼	100	45⅞
2,000	65	500	sh. 44¼	100	45⅞
Union Pacific 1st		1,100	44¼	North West Pref	
5,000	58⅞	1,200	44¼	100	58
Canton Co		2,700	44¼	Rock Island	
100	62	100	44⅜	100	103⅛
Maryland Coal		1,000	44⅜	100	103⅛
100	19	1,000	44⅜	100	103⅛
Mariposa L and M		1,000	44⅜	100	103⅛
100	4	1,000	44⅜	100	103⅛
Quicksilver		Panama		St Paul	
100	23	5	118	100	be. 39⅞
N J Cent Land and Imp		10	be.118½	100	bd. 39⅞
14	8	C, C, C and I		100	39⅞
A and P Telegraph		100	61⅞	100	39⅞
100	27	Union Pacific		100	39⅞
Adams Express		100	72	100	39⅞
8	94	800	72	100	39⅞
Western Union		100	72	100	39⅞
100	78⅜	100	72	100	39⅞
1,200	77⅞	100	72	St Paul Pref	
100	78	100	71⅞	100	59
100	78	100	71⅞	Tol and Wabash	
100	78⅛	100	71⅞	100	15⅞
400	be. 78⅛	200	71⅞	500	15⅞
				Pittsburg, Ft Wayne and Chic Gd	
				600	96⅞
				100	96⅞
				Ohio and Miss	
				100	28⅞
				100	28⅞
				Han and St Joseph	
				100	7
				Kansas Pacific	
				100	7⅛
				St Louis, K C and N Pref	
				200	30

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

North West Comp G B		Atlan and Pac		North-Western	
1,000	85⅞	10	14	100	45⅞
Han and St Jo 88, Con		Lake Shore		100	45⅞
7,000	80½	200	75⅞	100	45⅞
Mariposa L and M		1,000	75⅞	100	45⅞
100	4	200	75⅞	North-Western Pf	
Quicksilver Pref		200	75⅞	100	58
10	30	200	75⅞	Rock Island	
10	30	Ohio and Miss		500	103⅞
A and P Telegraph		100	28⅞	200	103⅞
400	27⅛	100	28⅞	200	103⅞
200	27⅛	Union Pacific		Tol and Wabash	
100	27⅛	100	72⅞	500	15⅞
100	27⅛	100	72⅞	700	16
Western Union		100	72⅞	Rens and Saratoga	
200	78⅞	100	72⅞	100	111
200	78⅞	100	72⅞	St Paul	
100	78⅞	100	72⅞	100	40
100	78⅞	1,200	72	100	40
Erie Railway		1,300	72	500	40
100	30	100	72	300	40
200	30	100	72	300	40
100	30	100	72	100	40
Pacific Mail		100	72	100	40
500	44⅞	100	72	100	40
400	44⅞	300	72⅞	100	40
1,000	44⅞	200	72⅞	St Paul Pref	
500	44⅞	100	72⅞	100	59
200	44	100	72⅞		
200	44	100	72⅞		
300	44	100	72⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 6s, Registered, 1881	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865
1,000 ..... 121⅛	10,000 ..... 121⅛
U S 6s, Coupon, 1881	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1865, N
10,000 ..... 122⅛	10,000 ..... 120⅞
U S 5-20 Registered, 1865	U S 5-20 Coupon, 1867
6,000 ..... 120⅞	6,000 ..... 121⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad Shares—Express Stocks, &c.

Tennessee 6s, Old, ex Coupon		Western Union		Union Pacific	
5,000	54	100	78⅛	300	72⅞
Erie 4th Mort		100	78⅞	100	72⅞
2,000	97	100	78⅞	100	72⅞
Hud River 2d, S F		2,000	78	100	72⅞
1,000	77⅞	Pacific Mail		1,000	72⅞
Harlem 1st, 7s, Con		500	be. 44	100	72⅞
1,000	99⅞	500	44⅛	1,700	72⅞
Cen Pac Gold B		500	44⅜	200	72⅞
1,000	80⅝	1,200	44⅜	100	72⅞
N J Central 2d		1,200	44	North Western	
1,000	75	200	44⅜	100	45⅞
Union Pacific S F		N Y Cen and Hud		S J Central	
2,000	64½	5	161⅞	1	113
5,000	64½	Erie Railway		Rock Island	
Union Pacific 1st		200	29⅞	300	be. 103⅛
5,000	58⅞	200	29⅞	6,000	c. 103⅛
Canton Co		200	29⅞	100	103⅛
100	62	100	29⅞	500	103⅛
Maryland Coal		Lake Shore		St Paul	
100	19	100	be. 75⅞	100	bd. 39⅞
Mariposa L and M		1,000	75⅞	200	39⅞
2,000	7	2,000	75⅞	100	39⅞
Quicksilver		1,000	75⅞	100	39⅞
100	23	1,000	75⅞	St Paul Pref	
N J Cent Land and Imp		Panama		100	59
14	8	5	118	Tol and Wabash	
A and P Telegraph		10	be.118½	100	15⅞
100	27	C, C, C and I		500	15⅞
Adams Express		100	61⅞	Pitts, Ft Wayne and Chic Gd	
8	94	Union Pacific		600	96⅞
Western Union		100	72	100	96⅞
100	78⅞	800	72	Ohio and Miss	
1,200	78	100	72	100	28⅞
100	78	100	72	100	28⅞
100	78	100	72	Han and St Joseph	
400	be. 78⅛	200	72	100	7
		100	71⅞	Kansas Pacific	
		100	71⅞	100	7⅛
		100	71⅞	St Louis, K C and N Pref	
		200	71⅞	200	30

SALES FROM 2½ o'CLOCK P. M. TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3 o'CLOCK P. M.

C C and I C 1st		North-Western		Union Pacific	
2,000	81	100	45⅞	500	72⅞
A and P Telegraph		Erie Railway		500	72⅞
300	27	100	29⅞	100	bd. 72⅞
N Y Cen and Hud		500	29⅞	500	72⅞
500	162	500	29⅞	600	72⅞
Western Union		300	bd. 29⅞	600	72⅞
500	78	500	be. 29⅞	400	bd. 72⅞
1,000	77⅞	100	29⅞	St Paul	
100	78	Del, Lack and West		200	39⅞
500	78	100	114½	100	bd. 39⅞
1,000	78⅛	Lake Shore		Ohio and Miss	
1,200	78⅛	200	75	500	bd. 28⅞
Pacific Mail		200	75⅞	Han and St Joseph	
100	45⅞	Rock Island		100	7
200	45⅞	200	103⅛	Kansas Pacific	
200	45⅞	200	103⅛	100	7⅛
200	45⅞	100	103⅛	St Louis, K C and N Pref	
300	45⅞	Union Pacific		200	30
400	bd. 72⅞	100	72⅞	300	30

FRIDAY, April 9—P. M.

The not unusually large amount of business transacted to-day at the Stock Exchange has been attended with some considerable degree of excitement, and an appearance of firmness which does not seem to have been the net result, which is a decline upon the general speculative list from the closing prices of yesterday. Union Pacific, as an exception to the general market, after a decline of ½ per cent, steadily improved upon a comparatively small business until it sold at 72⅝, and closed within ⅛ of that price. The steadily increasing receipts of this road, representing as they do, to a large extent, net increased earnings, seem to justify the remarkable strength of its securities. Lake Shore comes in for an unusual share of the day's business, and at one time sold up to 75½