with a bowling-alley. The total cost of the building and ground was $80,000, and it is held in trust by the Fifth Avenue Congregation. In 1870 the mission was organized with six scholars, and now the Rev. Samuel Alman, its pastor, has a Sunday-school of 800, and the church membership is 200.

The pastor preached at the morning services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Reed, of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Armitage preached the sermon. He gave a brief review of the history of the Mission church and of the Old Norfolk Street Baptist Church, which he dedicated. Dr. Armitage read the dedicatory services with the congregation at the conclusion of the morning services. A thanksgiving service was held in the afternoon, at which J. A. Bostwick presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Edward Bright, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, o the Sixth Street Baptist Church, and Benjamin F. Judson.

EDUCATION IN SPIRITUAL LIFE.

MR. BEECHER IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning in Plymouth Church upon the work of the Christian church as a school of spiritual education, and appealed to all to enter it. Among other things he said that all the ministrant influences of the Christian church were helps to a spiritual education, to form the perfect symmetry of a Christian man, in head, heart, conduct and life, "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." The Gospel did not alone seek final salvation for men, but to bring them out of the old life into the new, and save them by making them saveable. The railing against Christians and churches was founded in observation of men in the stress of circumstances. The man who gained the victory over all opposing forces was a hero, but not many men were such. The Gospel was not preached nor churches kept up in vain. Men fell far short of their possibilities in Christian living, for they were yet students, and not graduates.

It was charged that churches and sects did not agree, but all their differences and controversies were upon what no one knew anything about. The sphere of ignorance was much larger than the sphere of knowledge, and in it men warred. There were no discrepancies of opinion in regard to the fruits of righteousness, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, meekness, gentleness, goodness. But in depravity, apostolic succession, the supremacy of the Pope, election, reprobation, eternal damnation—no one knew anything about them and they had been the subjects of descant and disputation from the Augustinian age to the present time. Men could only understand God so far as they understand themselves, and they don't understand themselves at all. Theology was only mental philosophy applied to God. Men were not called to be sectarians, but to be like Christ. It was not like Christ in the Catholic Church, nor in the Protestant Church, or in no church, they would go to heaven. But if they were not like Him, in no matter what church, they would not go to heaven. If they were like Him, they would be saved if they were never baptized, and if not like Him they would not be saved if baptized all over a dozen times.

Men were called to spiritual education and not to a warfare of controversy as to methods. If they said they could not give up the pleasures of the world, the answer was that religion was not asceticism; Christ enjoyed himself socially; all the pleasures allowed to a decent man as a Christian were allowable to a Christian. The higher men lived in the religious life, the more exquisite their joys and the more they were multiplied. It took no more time to live right than to live wrong, no more time to tell the truth than to tell a lie. It was not for the interest of any one in business or pleasure to break the laws of morality.

In a further appeal for attention to the matter of a spiritual life now, Mr. Beecher referred to the mortality in the past few months. In looking over the great men gone, he said, it seemed like a forest where all the monarchs of the woods were laid low. Who was left of the band of illustrious men who had made New-England literature famous, save Whittier and Dr. Holmes? Who was left of the men who gave renown to New-York for deeds of charity and beneficence? One could not take up a paper without seeing another gone—pneumonia the cause. No battlefield was ever so thick with slaughter as the days now passing. The young proved no stronger than the aged. Now was the only time to make sure the hope of eternal life.

THE BEST PREPARATION FOR HEAVEN.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER IN THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

In the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., yesterday morning, the Rev. Robert Collyer preached on "The Heaven We Hope For," taking as his text Revelations, iv., 1: "A door was opened in Heaven."

When the good old man died who was our true city father, Mr. Collyer said, I was thinking of a word I wanted to say to you about the Heaven we hope for of his faith and fellowship hope for, and how true it is that through all the doubting of our age this hope still abides in the great common human heart. This instinct was in the poor apology for a man whose bones we find in a cave and it stays on unscathed in the heart of the race. It is like that wreck we read of on the old Jersey coast. A strange craft went to pieces on the rock there; her timbers floated off and the dead were buried. But when the year turned round and the sun came back, a flower, sprung from seeds that were tossed on shore from the wreck, bloomed in the crevices of the rocks. And so we have the beautiful Jersey Lily, whose perfect purity and sweetness has been brought into perfect just now through its association with a sorry human life. So the eternal hope strikes down again after all our wrecks and begins to bloom with this unslain hope of Heaven, if there is any love left in us and any sitting even of faith in God. Such men as my old friend, Peter Cooper, are living epistles touching this hope of man. We follow them to their rest and then turn back to resume the burdens which they have laid down and say that the world within such men demands a world beyond, and that this mortal must put on immortality, or else a man's joy in this life is no more in its measure than that of the little creature which flits in the sun through half a summer's day. It is no matter to what church such men belong, or whether there is a church in the word that would own them; they are all made one in Christ, and have come to show us the Father, as Jesus did, each in his own way and his own degree, and to help us to understand still more clearly how God may be manifested in the flesh. When Abraham Lincoln died without a chance for preparation, there was not an orthodox minister that I ever heard of who came forward in a Christian pulpit and said that the Heaven we hope for had no place for him. If Princeton, Yale, Andover and the rest had said: "He did not hold true doctrines; he was a man of the world; he could give no account of a religious experience; he was sitting in a theatre when his summons came; he must have gone down to doom," there would have been a revolt against such teaching that would have brought on a revolution, and done in one year the work of a hundred.

What is the best preparation for Heaven? To our minds the truest preparation for Heaven lies in living honest, sincere and helpful lives on the earth, and then leaving the rest to God.

SUNDAY AMONG THE "PECULIAR PEOPLE."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In an unpretentious little building in an equally unpretentious street off the London road, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, a little community of persons known as the "Peculiar People" have for about the last forty years met together for worship. The building is of the plainest description. Its appearance gives one the idea of having been built in times of persecution, each of the three windows in the front being covered with a thick network of wire, and the lamp over the doorway which bears the words "Peculiar People," and is the only intimation of the nature of the services held within, is similarly protected from the assaults of the ill-disposed. The interior of the building is as simple and free from adornment as the exterior. With its plain wood seats and undecorated rostrum nobody would think of saying that the services of the Peculiar People depended on outward adornment.

There are four services held on the Sunday: one before breakfast, the ordinary morning service, an afternoon Bible-reading, and the evening preaching service. Yesterday morning's service was a special one, called a testimony meeting, in which the members one after another spoke of the joy and happiness they derived from the religion which they professed. The congregation was small, but those who composed it—young and old, male and female—were pretty evenly balanced as regards numbers. They were for the most part representatives of the respectable working class. On the rostrum sat the two elders into whose care the society is committed, and as for the members themselves they were divided in their worship, the males sitting on one side and the females on the other. The singing of the hymns was unaccompanied by any instrumental music, but what was wanting in the way of instrumentation and in the sweetness of the vocal portion of the service was more than made up by the heartiness with which everybody entered into the proceedings. The hymns, and by the volume of sound produced by the small congregation. It was very evident that the lungs of the worshippers had in no way suffered through a lack of medical attention.

The doctrine of healing by prayer and faith appears to have been first taught by James Banyard at Rochford. Soon after commencing his mission one of the members of his little flock, who was in a decline, told him a dream he had been revealed to him that he might be healed if they would but attend to the divine commands in Scripture, quoting the fifth chapter of James, verses 14, 15: "Is any sick among you, let him call for the Elders of the Church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." They saw the sick, and the man was healed. "He was enabled," says the chronicler of the history of these people, "to walk twelve miles that day, did eat a crust of bread, and lived many years in good health." Others were healed at the same time; and thenceforth the doctrine has been preached and believed in by the society. They were the more confirmed in their acceptance of it because about this time one of the brethren underwent an operation which caused his death, the doctor admitting that the lancet had slipped and cut that which he had not intended to. Seeing, then, that one of their number had lost his life through a want of skill on the part of the doctor, they made up their minds that it was better to trust in God than in man.

Among the many instances of healing quoted by the Peculiar People in support of their doctrine, the following is one of the most strange: A man and his wife who belonged to the People have placed on record their thankfulness for mercies received. The wife was lame for seventeen years, but God spoke to her and told her that by going under His help order he would heal her, and so it was. Their daughter, ten years of age, lost her sight and was blind for twelve months. She dreamed three nights running that if she went under the ordeal of anointing with oil she would receive her sight. She did so and was perfectly healed. "But," I asked the Elder, "can you tell me about any cases which have come under your own personal observation?" "Oh yes, many," he replied, and detailed several, the case of his own child being one. His little daughter, aged fourteen, was recently stricken with typhoid fever, from which she was near upset to recovery; but without the aid of a medical attendant, after prayer and the anointing with oil, she was quickly restored to health and vigor. "We consider," continued the Elder, "that we ought to be allowed the privilege of acting upon the doctrine which we believe as a religious right. As a religious body we want liberty of conscience to take the Bible as our guide through life. We take that to be the safest and best rule to abide by under every circumstance in life, and where the law clashes with that we deem it necessary to regard it rather than the law. In this we are only following the example of the three Hebrew children of old. Moreover, I may add that throughout the whole of the New Testament there is no trace of the use of medical advice or skill." I asked whether this rule was applied by them to cases of accident as well as sickness; but he replied that that depended upon the seriousness of the cases. In cases of accident where surgical aid was necessary—broken bones for example—they would call in surgical assistance, "because," said my informant, "we have no authority in the Scriptures that God will heal broken limbs; but He has said "'I will heal all manner of sickness and disease.'"

MOODY AND SANKEY'S INCENDIARY HYMNS.

From The London Daily News.

A copy of Moody and Sankey's volume of hymns lately reached one of the Turkish post offices in Armenia to the address of an American missionary. Of late the imperial restrictions on the importation of foreign literature, as well as on the printing-press, have become more stringent than ever; so, as a matter of course, Moody and Sankey must pass under the eagle eye of Bukhsheesh Effendi, the Governor-General's factotum, who knows a few words of English. He was all the sharper on this occasion because he had very recently passed by inadvertence a book consisting of letters from one of the New-York papers, the author of which roundly denounced the misgovernment he had witnessed in Armenia during the campaign of 1877. And this volume was addressed to the same quarter as the present hymn-book. "Dogs," exclaimed Bukhsheesh Effendi, as he turned over the leaves. "'Hold the Fort!' What fort? Treachery, as I live! May satan seize them!" They were patriotic songs for the use of the Armenians, those hymns, and the musical notation proved it; and that particular song, "Hold the Fort," must have reference to an intended insurrection. So "Hold the Fort" was cut out by order of Bukhsheesh, and the expurgated volume sent to its destination.

AN ANCIENT DECISION ON THE LAND QUESTION.

From The St. James's Gazette.

It seems to have escaped notice that there is on record a very ancient decision on the land question by an authority which is generally acknowledged, except by Mr. Bradlaugh and his disciples.

A landowner being possessed of a vineyard and certain buildings, let them to several tenants, and went into a far country. He was, in fact, an absentee landlord. In due time he sent his bailiff to collect his rents. The bailiff was the victim of an agrarian outrage. He was severely beaten and was unable to obtain any rent from the tenants. Another bailiff was treated even worse. A No Rent manifesto was issued, and an assassination conspiracy formed among the tenants. The agent of the landlord was shot at and severely wounded. Finally, the son of the landlord, having the courage to go and look after his property was caught by the tenants and deliberately murdered. This last outrage brought the question within the range of practical politics. The result was that the landlord himself proceeded to the spot, accompanied by an adequate force, hanged "the e wicked men," as they are called in the original record, and let the estate to honest and solvent tenants. It is curious that his conduct was evidently approved by the narrator of the story, and also by his auditors.

Had the circumstances occurred in our time and in a different part of the world, the rents would probably have been reduced 25 per cent, all arrears wiped off, and the tenants secured in the perpetual enjoyment of their holdings.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Some of the principal features of yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE may be briefly named as follows:

Foreign.—Special cable letter detailing the political events of "an Irish week" in London; accounts of numerous arrests in Moscow, agitation in Ireland and general news of the day in all parts of the world.

Washington.—News about the Greely Relief Expedition, immigration, Army and Navy affairs and general Government topics.

Boston.—Special dispatches about Butler's fight with the Legislature, the Tewksbury investigation, General Diaz's visit and theatrical news.

Chicago.—Special dispatches about the Iroquois banquet and Democratic views on the tariff, and personal and other topics.

San Francisco.—Correspondence of THE TRIBUNE about politics, the weather, the Apaches and "Lucky" Baldwin.

Philadelphia.—TRIBUNE correspondence about social and personal events of the week.

Lotos Club Dinner.—Account of Saturday night's dinner at the Lotos Club, and report of the remarks of the Hon. Joseph Medill on that occasion.

Local Miscellany.—Full reports of the doings of the day in this city and vicinity.

Music and the Drama.—Review of the Wagner Memorial Concert, news of Mr. Booth's tour, Clara Morris and Salvini, Mr. Pitts's comedy season, and general stage news and notes.

Society.—Account of the diversions of the opening spring in the fashionable world.

Discord in the Iroquois Club.

Railway Interests.

Obituary.

Out-door Sports.

Political News.

Women in the Civil Service.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE's regular correspondent about the work of women in the Washington Departments, and the probable action of the Civil Service Commissioners in relation thereto.

Fine Arts.—Notice of the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, and general news and criticisms in studio and gallery.

New Publications.—Review of Dr. J. C. Brown's "The Forests of England, and the Management of them in bygone Times."

Notes from London.—Letter from G. W. S. about Sir George Jessel, Edward F. Flower and John Brown.

Topics in Paris.—Letter from the regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE about French views and memories of John Brown, and the Monasterio scandal.

British Rule in India.—Letter to THE TRIBUNE from Mr. F. Marion Crawford, arraigning the British Government for misrule in India, and relating some instances of its injustice.

An Englishman's Notes.—Social and political gossip at the British capital, related by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

Thackeray and Dickens.—Letter from Mr. Frank Bellew to THE TRIBUNE, giving some personal reminiscences of noted men and of Dotheboys Hall.

My Terrible Wedding Day.—A fascinating tale of love and trial.

Broadway Note Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal notes and notions on men and things the country round.

Practical Cookery.—Report of Miss Parloa's lecture on sweetbreads, puddings and food for the sick.

Letters from the People.
Religious Intelligence.
Prices in the Markets.
Science for the People.
The Herald's Man of Paris.
A Glimpse of Mr. Wilde.
When Spring-tide Comes.
Mr. Beker's Independence.

Leading events of the day may be named briefly as follows:

FOREIGN.—Two thousand persons have been arrested in Moscow for plotting to kill the Czar. ═ It is stated that Bernard Gallacher has turned informer. ═ Six more men have been arrested in Limerick for conspiracy to murder. ═ Mr. Bradlaugh has been acquitted of the charge of publishing blasphemous libels. ═ Lieutenant Colonel Sir Charles Russell is dead.

DOMESTIC.—The President arrived at St. Augustine on Saturday. ═ The Princess Louise joined the Marquis of Lorne at Boston. ═ Senator Edmunds was entertained by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. ═ Judge Billings said he would not try the remaining Louisiana election fraud cases. ═ Floods are reported from various places in the United States and Canada. ═ The Tilly E. Starbuck, an iron sailing ship, was launched from John Roach's ship-yard at Chester, Penn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Lotos Club gave a dinner on Saturday night, at which Joseph Medill and Dr. Holmes spoke. ═ Ex-Mayor De Bevoise, of Long Island City, was committed Saturday to the Queens County jail. ═ The New-York Baseball Club defeated the Metropolitans. ═ The recently organized life-saving corps of the Fire Department gave an exhibition drill at French's Hotel. ═ The question of an ethical code is still agitating the doctors. ═ A commission of architects has been appointed to carry out Mr. Willard's bequest to the Metropolitan Museum. ═ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 83.46 cents. ═ Stocks were dull and irregular; generally were weak and closed unset led.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, April 17.—*Cattle*—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for the week thus far, 10,600 head; for same time last week, 12,750 head; consigned through, 425 cars; market steady with a fair demand. Light to Good Steers, $5 70@6 50; Common to Choice oxen, $4 50@$6; Butchers' Cows, $1 25@$5 25.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for the week thus far, 2,600 head; for same time last week, 23,000 head; consigned through, 46 cars; offerings light, market dull, tending downward; Fair to Good, $6 25@$7; Lambs, $6 25@$7 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 28,000 head; for same time last week, 28,000 head; consigned through, 1 car; market unsettled and lower; Yorkers and Medium Weights $7 75@$7 90; Pigs, $7@$7 40.

CHICAGO, April 14.—*Hogs*—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market quiet and weak but prices not quotably changed; packers and shippers buying sparingly; Mixed, $6 95@$7 40; Heavy, $7 40@$7 80; Light, $7 10@$7 60; Skips $4 75@$6 75.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market passably active but weak; prices without quotable change; Exports, $6 45@$6 80; Good to Choice Shipping, $6@$6 40; Common to Fair, $5 50@$5 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market steady. Common to Fair, $4@$5 25; Good to Choice, $6 15@$6 50.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market showed usual Saturday dullness; a few offerings taken by retailers.

Sheep—Receipts, 650 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market quiet and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 450 head; shipments, 2,700; offerings and demand very light; Good light shipping, $7 25@$7 45; Mixed Packing, $7 20@$7 50; Butchers' to Extra, $7 45@$7 65.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Bacon, Cumberland Cut, 55s.; Short Rib 57s.; Pork, Prime Mess, nominal; Western, 80s. Lard, Prime Western, 57s.; Cheese, American Choice, 70s. Corn, Prime, 6s. 7d. for Mixed old. Turpentine Spirits, 39s. Provisions—Lard, 58s. per cwt for American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 6s. 7d. for old Mixed Western. Wheat, 10d@11d per central for California Club, 46d@50d for Red Western Spring; 9d@9 03d for Red Winter.

LONDON, April 14.—Spirits Turpentine, 40s. Calcutta Linseed, 44s. per quarter. Linseed Oil, £21 00@£22 05 per ton. Tallow 47s per cwt Refined Petroleum, 6½d@6¾d. per gall.

HAVRE, April 14.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 69 francs 75 centimes per 50 kilos.

BREMEN, April 14.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 56 marks 00 pfennigs per 110 lbs. Petroleum, 7 marks 75 pfennigs.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum, 19 francs 00 centimes for Fine Pale American paid and 19 francs 25 centimes sellers. Wilcox's Lard, 138 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilos.

DETROIT, April 14.—Flour, quiet. Wheat, easier; No. 1 White Fall, $1 03¼; No. 2 White Fall, 91c.; April, $1 02½; May, $1 04¾; June, $1 08; July, $1 06¾; year, $1 00; No. 2 White Fall, 90c.; No. 2 Red, Winter, $1 09. Corn, steady; No. 2 Mixed New, 54½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 40c. bid. No. 2 White, 40c. Receipts—9,000 bush. Shipments—15,000 bush.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S INCENDIARY HYMNS.

From The London Daily News.

A copy of Moody and Sankey's volume of hymns lately reached one of the Turkish post offices in Armenia to the address of an American missionary. Of late the imperial restrictions on the importation of foreign literature, as well as on the printing-press, have become more stringent than ever; so, as a matter of course, Moody and Sankey must pass under the eagle eye of Bukhsheesh Effendi, the Governor-General's factotum, who knows a few words of English. He was all the sharper on this occasion because he had very recently passed by inadvertence a book consisting of letters from one of the New-York papers, the author of which roundly denounced the misgovernment he had witnessed in Armenia during the campaign of 1877. And this volume was addressed to the same quarter as the present hymn-book. "Dogs," exclaimed Bukhsheesh Effendi, as he turned over the leaves. "'Hold the Fort!' What fort? Treachery, as I live! May satan seize them!" They were patriotic songs for the use of the Armenians, those hymns, and the musical notation proved it; and that particular song, "Hold the Fort," must have reference to an intended insurrection. So "Hold the Fort" was cut out by order of Bukhsheesh, and the expurgated volume sent to its destination.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 15—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at New-York for last week make a showing that, compared with the week of 1882, is $3,830,353 in favor of the port; but compared with the week of 1881 is $2,608,665 against the port. The imports of merchandise at New-York last week ($9,602,480) were $2,489,936 smaller than for the week of 1882 and were $2,947,249 greater than for the week of 1881. The exports of merchandise ($7,501,828) were $1,340,417 greater than for the week of 1882 and were $338,584 greater than for the week of 1881. For the fifteen weeks of each of three years the imports of merchandise have exceeded the exports of merchandise as follows: 1883, $36,758,249; 1882, $59,120,041; 1881, $11,939,029. But including the specie movements the balance against the port for the fifteen weeks of this year ($37,951,871) is only $7,963,261 less than for the same period of 1882 and is $5,191,402 greater than for the same period of 1881.

The following table shows the totals of imports and exports, other than of securities, at New-York, from January 1 to date, for three years:

MERCHANDISE.

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Imports	$121,584,969	$149,308,272	$137,088,286
Exports	109,645,931	90,188,231	100,330,037
Imports in excess of exports	$11,939,029	$59,120,041	$36,758,249
SPECIE.			
Imports	$24,609,894	$1,082,596	$6,416,509
Exports	3,788,454	14,287,505	5,222,887
Imports in excess of exports	$20,821,440	.....	$1,193,622
Exports in excess of imports	.....	$13,204,909	.....
MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.			
Imports in excess of exports	$32,760,469	$45,915,132	$37,951,871

Yesterday's bank statement of the averages for the week more nearly reflects the actual condition than did the statement of the preceding Saturday. By the Sub-Treasury operations of the week the banks gained $1,828,400, which, however, in the averages would count as a gain of only about $1,000,000. By the Sub-Treasury operations of the last two weeks the banks have gained $4,850,907 in specie; the gain by imports of gold other than that included in the Sub-Treasury movement during the same time was $420,000, making a total gain in specie of $5,270,907. Yet the gains in specie reported by the last two statements amount only to $3,976,000. The natural inference from these facts, after making an allowance for movements of specie to the East, is that yesterday's statement of specie was made on rising averages. The gain of $1,761,400 in legal-tenders reported in yesterday's statement reflects the movement of the preceding week and the rising average of the statement of that week, rather than the movement of last week. The favorable feature of the statement is the contraction in loans, represented by average figures of $816,800. Of course, the condition of the reserves at the close of business Friday evening was better than the result shown by the statement. By this statement the deficit of the reserve, measured by the 25 per cent rule, is reduced to $289,350, which is $5,245,500 worse than the position at the same date, 1882.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of April 7 and April 14:

	April 7.	April 14.	Differences.
Loans	$311,030,400	$310,222,600	Dec. $ 816,800
Specie	53,620,400	55,062,800	Inc. 2,442,400
Legal-tenders	15,923,700	17,685,100	Inc. 1,761,400
Deposits	250,986,600	254,149,000	Inc. 3,188,000
Circulation	16,532,000	16,496,800	Dec. 35,200

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

	April 7.	April 14.	Changes.
Specie	$50,620,400	$53,062,800	Inc. $ 2,442,400
Legal-tenders	15,923,700	17,685,100	Inc. 1,761,400
Total reserve	$66,544,100	$70,747,900	Inc. $4,203,800
Reserve requir'd against dep'sits	70,245,100	71,037,250	Inc. 792,150
Deficit	$3,701,000	$289,350	Dec. $3,411,650

The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—$7,046,600 less than the sum held a year ago. The loans now are $2,425,600 smaller than then, and the deposits are $7,203,800 less; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is $1,801,100 less than it was a year ago. But the reserve now shows a deficit of $289,350 against a surplus of $4,956,150 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 24.99, against 26.70 per cent at the same date of 1882.

During the week ended Friday night the Sub-Treasury retired and cancelled $500,000 gold certificates leaving the amount of the new issue at $63,225,000; it cancelled and sent to Washington $291,000 mutilated legal-tenders and it received $150,000 in gold coin for silver certificates to be paid out at other Sub-Treasuries. So that the Treasury's true payments exceeded its receipts at the New-York Sub-Treasury $2,038,400 for the week. Washington dispatches put the redemption to date of bonds embraced in the 120th call at $4,227,350; that leaves unredeemed of that and preceding calls about $13,000,000. The local money market, while generally ruling easy at 5@6 per cent for call loans on Stock Exchange collaterals, was somewhat irregular and there were exceptional periods when the demand was sharp enough to advance the rates to 7@8 per cent. Nowhere, except at Chicago and some near-by points in this and neighboring States, do the domestic exchanges favor a movement of funds to New-York. At the East the call is on New-York, and at Boston New-York checks are 50@45 cents discount. The foreign exchanges ruled firm until late Friday. It is not unusual to have easier quotations on Saturday, but unquestionably rates were somewhat affected by the expectation of a freer supply of banker's bills, because of pending negotiations abroad of some new railway loans. The Baltimore and Ohio's new loan for £2,400,000 and the Union Pacific new collateral trust loan are both on the foreign markets, the first in London and the latter in Amsterdam.

There were no changes in the commercial or mercantile situation during the week which call for extended comment. The speculation in cereals was irregular; the damaging reports about the condition of winter wheat were offset by the large supplies now held abroad and the prospect of larger shipment from India in the future than there have been before. The present situation in Western Europe is shown by the following facts: From September 1, 1882, to April 1, 1883, the amount of wheat and flour—imported and home grown—marketed in Great Britain was 72,751,500 cwt., against 64,158,600 cwt. for the thirty weeks ended April 1, 1882, against 61,197,400 cwt. for the same period ended April 1, 1881, and against 58,279,700 cwt. for the same time ended April 1, 1880. The cotton speculation last week was stronger, but it was more affected by the over-speculation on the "bear" side than by the statistical situation. The receipts of the new crop amount to 5,486,100 bales against 4,368,300 bales to the same date last year, and the exports to date amount to 3,886,132 bales, against 2,863,427 bales to the same date last year, and against 3,595,000 bales for the whole crop year ended August 31, 1882; the exports last week were 99,262 bales—only 4,800 bales more than for the week of 1882. The iron and coal trades continue in an unsatisfactory condition; the product is greater than the demand.

There was continued activity in the general markets at the Stock Exchange and they were marked by more or less buoyancy. Government bonds were not specially active and no little irregularity was developed in their prices. The final bids last evening compare with those a week ago as follows: Declines—3½s, ½ per cent and the 4s are unchanged. State bonds were dull all the week through and were without notable changes in the quotations. Among railroad bonds the issues of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia were particularly active and 2@3 per cent higher; Richmond and Danville debentures also are up 2 per cent. Erie second consols are ⅞ higher than a week ago. International and Great Northern 6s gain 2 per cent. Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues, Texas and Pacific's and Wabash general mortgages show some improvement. West Shore and Buffalo 5s were active but made no further advance and closed a little easier. The general market for bonds was quiet and the dealings generally were of a retail character.

The renewed speculation in shares met with varying success during its second week. The dealings were large, having amounted to 2,661,420 shares, against 1,743,662 shares for the preceding week. The specially active stocks, those recording sales of 100,000 shares or more, with their respective final gains are as follows: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 549,800 shares—gain 3⅞; Union Pacific, 225,100 shares—gain ¼ per cent.; Lake Shore, 141,900 shares—gain 2⅛ per cent.; St. Paul, 141,200 shares—gain 1½ per cent; Denver and Rio Grande, 108,600 shares—gain ⅜ per cent.; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia preferred stock, 100,300 shares—gain 1¾ per cent. Total for the six stocks named, 1,266,900 shares. There are other stocks in which the dealings fell short of 100,000 shares for the week, which makes a better showing of advances than the average of those stocks with the largest transactions. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba gained 6¼; Richmond and West Point Terminal, 6; Richmond and Danville, 5½; Central of New Jersey, 4¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3½; Colorado Coal and Iron and Minneapolis and St. Louis, each 3¼; Canadian Pacific, 2⅝; St. Paul preferred, 2½; Omaha Common and Ontario and Western, each 2¼; Omaha preferred, 2⅛, and Northwest preferred, 2 per cent. The other advances for the week ranged from ¼ to 1⅞ per cent. Among the stocks showing declines for the week are: Canada, Southern and Pacific Mail, each ⅛; Wabash preferred, ¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ⅜; Michigan Central and Missouri Pacific, each ½; and Rochester and Pittsburg, 1⅛ per cent. The following table shows the final advances of thirty-six of the principal active stocks comparing last evening's final sales with the final sales of Saturday, March 31—two week's ago. It should be explained, however, that prices on Monday, April 2, generally were ½ to 2 per cent lower than on March 31, therefore, the advance from the lowest prices of the last two weeks is a little more than is here shown:

Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N. Y. C. & H	1
Canada Southern	1	Erie	1½
Central Pacific	2⅜	Ont. & Western	1
Central of N. J	5⅝	Northern Pacific	1¼
Northwestern	4⅝	Do pref	2⅜
St. Paul	4⅞	Ohio Central	1¾
St. Paul & Omaha	3⅜	Oregon Trans	3¾
C. B & Q	4⅛	Phil & Reading	1
Chi. & R. I.	2¾	Rich & Dan	9
Del. L. & Wn	7	Rich & West Point Ter.	12
Den & Rio Grande	3⅛	Roch & Pitts	⅝
E Tenn. Va & Ga. pref.	6⅛	St. P. M & M	6
Green Bay W & St P	1¾	Texas & Pacific	2
Lake Shore	4⅛	Union Pacific	3¼
Louis. & Nash	2¾	Wabash	3½
Michigan Central	1⅝	Do pref	2⅞
Mo. Kan & Tex	1	Western Union	1⅛
Mo & Pac	3⅛	Pacific Mail	2⅛

In connection with the foregoing table of advances, it is interesting to know that sixteen of the stocks named contributed nearly two-thirds of the total business (4,405,084 shares) of the two weeks; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 815,500; Union Pacific, 349,400; St. Paul, 291,900; Lake Shore, 219,500; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia preferred, 172,300; Rochester and Pittsburg, 156,700; Erie, 132,900; Northwestern, 123,100; Central Pacific, 114,100; Central of New-Jersey, 111,900; Wabash preferred, 100,400; Louisville and Nashville, 100,700; Missouri Pacific, Reading, and Western Union each 100,300, and Northern Pacific, 100,100 shares; total for the sixteen stocks, 3,089,400. It is seen that both in the amount of transactions and in the advances made there has been a wide irregularity.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 14, 1883.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	3⅞	4	N Y & N Engl'nd	45¼	
Boston Land	6¼	6	Old Colony	136¾	136¾
A & Pac. 1st 7s	..	119½	Rutland preferr'd	19¾	21
Do Land grant 7s	112	112	Allouez M Co. N.	2¼	2¼
E. R. 1st 6s	112¾	112½	Cammet & Hecla	237	237
Lin R'y & Pr 6s	92	92	Calumet	.70	.65
S L & C Bluffs 7s	112	..	Copper falls	..	1
N Y & N Engl 7s	114½	..	Franklin	10⅝	10
A & Top R. R	85⅝	85⅝	Pewabic (new)	..	3
Bos & A R R	178	178	Quincy	45½	45½
Boston & Maine	166	166	Silver Islet	2⅝	2½
Chicago & Nor	128¾	129	Flint & P Marq'e	99	99¼
Chi. San & Cleve.	24	24	Osceola	26½	26
Eastern R.R.	..	47	Huron	½	½
Fitchb'rg Mar.	95½	95½	Tol. D. & Bur.	12½	12
L R R'ys & Ft Smith	35	34			

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, April 14—12:30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 55; Pennsylvania Central, 66½; Reading, 23⅝; New-York, Ontario and Western, 29¼.

LONDON, April 14.—1:30 p. m.—Parts advices quote three per cent rentes at 70 francs 50 centimes for the account.

LONDON, April 14—2:00 p. m.—Pennsylvania Central, 66⅝; Reading, 23⅝; Mexican Railway limited Ordinary, 13½; New-York, Ontario and Western, 29⅛.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £90,000.

LONDON, April 14.—4:30 p. m.—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 70 francs 35 centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, April 15—P. M.

There was very little of the mining stock markets outside of the exceptional large dealings in Sonora Consolidated and Robinson. Sonora Consolidated rose from 45 cents on Monday to 1.45 on Friday; the movement was directed against a large "short" interest. Robinson also was active, and ranged between 76 and 88 cents. Yesterday Robinson again declined to 77 cents, but the advance in Sonora Consolidated was well sustained at 1.20@1.15. Iron Silver was easier at 2.80. Horn Silver sold at 8@7½. The Comstocks are neglected.

The Father de Smet Consolidated Gold Mining Company has declared dividend No. 27, of 20 cents per share, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, April 30. Transfer books will close April 23.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES.

Names.	Actual Sales. Opening.	High est.	Low est.	Final	Shares Sold. Am. Ex.	N. Y. Ex.
Advance	.18	.19	.18	.19	300	....
Alta Montana	.09	.09	.09	.09	....	2,000
Belcher	.22	.22	.22	.22	....	500
Belle Isle	.50	.50	.50	.50	....	100
Bodie	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	....	200
Buckeye	.02	.02	.02	.02	100	....
Caledonia B. H.	.80	.80	.80	.80	....	200
Carbonate Hill	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	200	....
Con. Virginia	.46	.46	.46	.46	....	1,000
Decatur	.05	.05	.05	.05	200	....
Eastern Oregon	.40	.40	.40	.40	....	100
Elko	.06	.07	.06	.07	....	3,500
Grand Prize	.95	.95	.95	.95	....	75
Great Eastern	.02	.02	.02	.02	....	600
Green Mountain	.80	.81	.80	.80	....	1,000
Hall-Anderson	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	....	800
Harlem	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	....	....
Homestake	15.63	15.63	15.63	15.63	100	10
Horn Silver	8.00	8.00	7.