FIRST EDITION

AUSTRALIA.

The Great Tidal Wave - Settlement of United States Claims.

The very latest correspondence from Melbourne, Australia, has been forwarded by the New York Tribune's correspondent.

Victoria Colony. Political affairs in the colony of Victoria have become somewhat less perplexed than they were last month, owing to the removal of that bugbear, the "Parling" Grant. The public bugbear, the "Parling" Grant. The public creditors and servants have been appeased, and although there is a strong feeling on both sides of the House, business has not been materially retarded thereby; still a great deal of time has been wasted by severat honorable members in personal attacks and superfluous remarks, neither creditable to themselves nor pleasing to their constituents. Even the Pre-mier of the late short-lived administration. Mr. Sladen, who is generally tolerably selfpossessed, has gone so far as to accuse the pre-sent Chief Secretary, Mr. McCalloes, with corruption, in using his high position in the interests of the firm of which he is a senior partner. The charges were indistantly denied by Mr. McCultoch, and after a sharp newspaper battle the matter dropped. Mr. Sladen has retired (disgusted, no doubt) from political lile, and is about to visit England. The estimates for 1867 were passed in a round sum, shortly after the meeting of the Assembly last month. The revenue of the colony for 1868 is estimated at about £3.145,593; not by any means a bad sem for a colony containing a population of 610,000, but we have so many expenses, necessary and unnecessary, that by the end of the year there will not be much to show in the way of surplus.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the details of the outrage committed on Americans by the Fijians, and with the ciaim of \$45,000 made by the United States Government there or. King Thakombau was unable to raise the amount to satisfy the claim, and the United States Government threatened to enforce it. In this strait a company, or rather some delegates of a proposed company in Melbourne, waited upon His Majesty, and offered to settle the claim on condition that certain lands were ceded to n condition that certain lands were ceded to them. A charter was drawn up, which, how-ever, was protested against by Her Ma-jesty's Acting Consul, and decided against by Commodore Lambert. Eventually, however, a charter was agreed to, by which the King agreed to cede to the Company 200,070 acres of land embraced in various islands, harbors, etc., set forth in the charter, with full protection for all settlers and inhabitants, in consideration of which the Company were to pay the claim of the United States Government, and grant a pension of \$1000 per annum to King Thakomban. Dr. Brower, the American Consul. refused to recogn ze the agreement without the delegates would become personally responsible for one year's interest upon the amount. The delegates did not seem to quite appreciate this sipulation, but, seeing no alternative, they eventually agreed to the terms. The Company have the pole privilege of establishing banking institutions, and circulating bank notes in the kingdom, for the term of twenty-one years. The Company have no doubt taken advantage of a lavorable opportunity, and made a good bargain Tital Wave in the Harbor of Sidney.

On Saturday, the 15th of August, a remarkable tidal wave visited the harbors of Sydney and of several ports in this colony, and also Tasmania and Queensland. It was high tide on the morning of the 15 h at about 5 o'clock, and the water was ebbing rapidly at 8 A. M., when ddealy the waters returned and rushed up the harbor with great force. In some places the water appeared to be boiling, while in others rapid whirlpools were formed; steamboats and shipping generally were swung around and hustled about in a remarkable manner; some ships snapped their warps and had to proceed to sea. The waters were much disdolored, possessing fully five per cent, of mud, At Darling Point the tide rose fully two feet in five minutes. The water was rushin fourteen knots an hour, and interrupted the navigation of the bay. The disturbance was not confined to the morning tide, and in some parts of Port Jackson the effects were more noticeable during the afternoon. A steamer with a party of excursionists barely escaped

THE NEW REBELLION. The Political Situation in the South

Not Improved-Wby No Fair Election Can Be Held. The New York Tribune's (Oct. 12) correspond ence from Atlanta, Ga., says:-

The condition of affairs in this State, both social and political, is indeed deplorable. The Rebels have almost complete control. The loyal people nearly despair of hoiding a fair of election on the third of next month, while is when a bands are roving through the Southern countles murdering and persecuting loyal men, black and white. It may be of interest to your readers to know how this state of things came about, and why the authority of the United States is not so much respected here as in some of the Southern States. All may not be aware of the Southern States. All may not be aware that when the question whether the Constitution should be allopted or rejected came up before the pope, the choicen was held under the amended Reconstruction act, which required that only a majority of the votes cast, instead of a majority of all the votes in the State, should be in favor of it. The Rebels, who in other States stayed away from the polls, nearly all voted here, and of course threw a solid ballot against the Constitution. This instrument was, nowever, adopted by a majority of all the votes cast, though the majorities in many counties were against it, and these counties elected to the Legislature, and to local offices, men as disloyal in sentiment as when they commanded loyal in sentiment as when they commanded Rebel troops or sat in the Rebel Assembly. The law required that when these men appeared and claimed seats in the Legislature, they would first take the test oath. This provision the military authorities filled to enforce, and which the Ligislature met, it was about equally composed of loyal men and Ribels. The action by which the colored men were excluded is famiby which the colored men and R. bels. The action by which the colored men were excluded is familiar to every one. Its sole purpose was to throw the control of the Legisla are into the hands of the Rebeis and enable them to carry out their purpose of defeating every measure looking to reconstruction. In the first place they have neglected to pass any laws to govern an election, and if any election is held, it will be under the laws of 1865, which do not provide for the voting of the colored men, and it will be managed by men elected three years ago, when Andrew Johnson's plan of reconstruction was on trial, and who do not admit that the negro has a right to vote. According to the military regulation there are 98,000 white and 95,000 black voters in the State. At the last election, held for the ratification of the new Constitution, 70,000 blacks and 35,000 whites, or 18 000 majority of the total registration, voted "yes." In the election the fall, the white vote will be increased twenty five per cent. While the black vote will either be excluded altogether from the boxes by the officers, or the negroes will be compelled to vote for Seymour and Biair. The white vote alladed to above as having been cast in favor of the Constitution was thrown in the northern counties of the State, where there white vote aliuded to above as having been cast in favor of the Constitution was thrown in the northern counties of the State, where there were never many slaves, and where the majority of the people were loyal during the war. In the southern part of the State, in what is known as the "Black Belt," the ostracism is so flagrent that no white man dares proclaim that he is in favor of Grant and Colfax.

-Mr. Campbell Foster, an English magistrate, as a warning to the sex, not only denied a vote to a Quaker lady, but fined her 10s.

THE ELECTIONS.

Republican Triumphs in West Virginia and Dakota. WEST VIRGINIA.

The election in this State was held yesterday. The returns of the election indicate a Republican victory of gratifying proportions. The following despatches show the result as far as heard from:-

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 22—Midnight.—The reports received are meagre, and but from a few points. In the counties, so far as received, there are kepublican gains over 1866, except this (Wood) county, where the Republican majority is reduced to about 150—a Democratic gain of 150. Ohlo county reports a Republican gain of over 500. Before the election the Democratic claimed 200 majority. In 1866 it gave them nearly that majority. Upshire county reports 400 Republican majority. She gave 473 in 1866. Oranberry Summit gives 145 Republican majority. Gloever's Gap gives a Democratic majority of 62, a Democratic gain of 30. In Central Station 166 votes were polled. Stephen on (Rep.) for Governor is 40 ahead. Harper's Ferry gives a Democratic majority of 45—a Republican gain of 3. Fetterman, Taylor county, gives 47 Republican gain, and Rowlesburg 33 Republican gain over 1866. Martinsburg, Berkeley county, reports a very heavy Republican majority. Petroleum Station cast 35 votes, Stephenson's majority being 7. Duvail's (Rep. for Congress) majority being 7. Duvail's (Rep. for Congress) majority is estimated at 7000 throughout the State. Camden, for Governor, leads the other Damocratic candidates in Larkensburg, where he resides, about 20 votes.

Wheeling, Oct. 22—Midnight.—The vote of this city has not yet been fully counted. The vote is about a thousand larger than in 1866. In the city and county the vote is close, and returns from the State come in slow, We can only hear from a few small towns along the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad. Advices from fifteen villages show an increased vote, and gains pretty evenly balanced, though rather favoring the Democratis The Licket is long, and the counting is slow. We can bear very little to-night, The indications are that the Republicans will carry the State by a somewhat reduced majority from 1866. The Democrats have made extraordinary efforts, and have had help from outside. The Republican majority may be 5000, but hardly below 3000. The Republicans will probably elect all three Congressio PARKERSBURG, Oct. 22-Midnight,-The re

Democrat, runs behind his ticket in the First Congressional district,
Wood county and Parkersburg city have gone Democratic, and gave a Democratic gain of 200 over the vote of 1869. The returns thus far received show Democraticgains in Ohio county and Wheeling city, where the vote is very c.ose. The Republicans concede that Wheeling city has gone Democratic by 100 majority. The Democrats claim a majority of 300. Returns from Centre township show a Republican gain.
WHRELING, Oct. 23-1 A. M.—Returns from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote. The gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats. The vote of this city has not yet been counted.

gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats,
The vote of this city has not yet been counted.
The vote is much greater than in 1896. Two
wards show a small Republican majority. The
Republicans claim to have carried the State
and elected all their Congressmen by a refuced
majority; while the Democrats are equally sanguine of having gained sufficient to carry the
State by at least 2000 majority. The result
cannot be stated at present. HOW THE "WORLD" SEES THE ELECTION.

The New York World of this morning publishes the following special from West Vir-

wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 22—West Virginia is Democratic. Returns show large Democratic gains. The Democratic majority is estimated at 3000. Tell your people to "go and do likewise." Rejoice with us over our deliverance, Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Reports from fifteen towns show a largely increased vote. The gains thus far are in favor of the Democrats. The vote of this city has not yet been counted. The vote is much greater than in 1866. Two wards show a small Republican majority.

jority.

The Republicans claim to have carried the State and elected all their Congression by a reduced insjority; while the Democrate are equally sanguine of having gained sufficient to carry the State by at least 2000 majority. The result cannot be stated to night. DAKOTA.

The Republican State Committee have issued an address to the country from Yankton, Dakota Territory, dated October 16, in which they say:-

Our victory is as decisive and overwhelming as was that of General Grant at Vicksburg or Five Forks. The Republican candidate for delegate to the Forty-first Congress, the Hon. S. L. Spink, and Territorial officers are triumphantly elected, in the face of the most snameless and corrupt use of Federal patronage.

At least two-thirds of our legislative assembly elect are straight Republicans. This result has been achieved by upited action thorough organization, and earnest and persistent effort, Had we a vote on the Presidential question on the 3d of November next, as in Unicago on the Sub of May leat Dakota would declare by more the 3d of November next, as in Chicago on the 20th of May last, Dakota would declare by more than two to one in favor of Grant and Colfax. Below find returns showing majorities as far as heard from. The result cannot be changed by returns yet to come in. The county of Minnehaba gives a Republican majority of —; Lincoln, —; Union, 45; Clay, 28; Yankton, 75; Bonhomme, 4; Laramie, 800. The county of Charles Mix, a Democratic majority of 8 votes. In the precincts yet to be heard from, the vote will he very small; indeed, it is doubtful if an election was held at several of them. At any rate, the result cannot be changed by the vote yet to come in.

BINCKLEY.

His Charges Against Rollins and Dis-trict Attorney Courtney.

Yesterday, in the hearing before Judge Ingraham, in New York, of the libel suit of Courtney vs. Fitch, which grew out of the charges by Binckley against Rollins, the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the letter of Binckley to the President was produced. This letter, making the charges against District Attorney Courtney and others, is spicy, although filled with an immense amount of verbiage. We subjoin the following synopsis:—

Mr. Binckley commences by saying that he proceeded at once to New York, and appointed an interview with Assessor Wellwood; he was much surprised to discern in the conversations he had with several, including Mr. Wellwood, that it was not considered credible tost and he had with several, including Mr. Wellwood, that it was not considered credible toat any attempt would be made in good faith to enforce the penal sanction of the revenue laws in New York, irrespectively of persons or parties. Mr. Wellwood pointed out a man, formerly a Revenue respector, named McHenry, as likely to be conversant with the facts which had engaged their conference. From this gentleman Mr. Binckley obtained several important facts implicating revenue officials of the highest grade. Mr. Binckley's presence soon became known Mr. Binckley's presence soon became known in the city, and he was called on by many persons who were desirous of employment in the work of detecting crime. by many persons who were desirous of employment in the work of detecting crime. From every direction came such words as these, "Let it once appear that the Government will really make a bold and honest attack on the whisky ring, and every safe in the city will furnish documentary evidence," From what he could learn, he came to the conclusion that all classes in New York who are acquainted with internal revenue business are of opinion that it has for years been a business of malversation among the higher grades of officials. Everywhere this sentiment prevailed:—"I cannot risk it; if the Government were able to protect me. I would speak out. A thousand in vestigations of revenue frauds have been made, but always for the purpose, or at least with the effect, of better concealing and promoting bribery and corruption. This will end the same way," etc. etc. Such a condition seems to be unaccountable upon any hypothesis but that the combinations of political officials, tradesmen, and speculators, who go under the name of the "Whisky Ring," actually disable all attempts to bring the guilty to justice. Mr. Binckiey says that he made starting discoveries that he knew not what to do with. To submit them to the President would be to put them back where he found them. He was convinced that honest citizens and the press would sustain a reform movement. This was confirmed by the commotion among the suspected classes in conse

quence of the report that an official was inveitigating revenue frauds. He considered this maiter anxiously, and finding no worthirm motive for resigning his office than a fear of consequences of right action in it, he resolved to do what he could to break the spell of domination which has kept the truth out of court fir years in New York. A combination of just men for their own vindication against this abomination of crime would destroy its fearful power in a week. Proceedings were opened before a United States Commissioner, sgainst two accused persons arrested. At this stage the Secretary of the Treasury was called on for authority to enter systematically upon the work. Finally, when the case came in Court, a despatch was received from Attorney General Ashton, saying that the prosecution was not authorized by the United States, except so far as Mr. Courtney might be pleased to continue it. The proceedings were postponed at the request of Mr. Binckley, that he might appear himself to contravene a sham prosecution in the name of the United States.

PHILLIPS

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shocks in San Francisco—The "Intelligencer" on Another Tack—Marine Disaster.

Financial and Commercial Financial and Commercial End Commercial Commercia

PHILLIPS.

PHILLIPS.

What he has to Say on the State of the Canyass.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

If the late elections mean all they seem to, the patic in the Rebei ranks was natural enough. The vote in Pennsylvania and Indianals the death-warrant of the old Democratic party. That vote shows that the attempt to revive it has failed. The old Democratic party is annihilated. There is no need to inquire which caused the trouble, the platform or the candidates, since the two are Slamese twins. No other platform could have borne Seymour and Blair, Seymour and Blair could coasistently have stood on no other platform. The old Democratic party, whose right hand was a slaveholder, and its left a doughface, which spoke only lies, and sought only plauder, is dead. It has wielded immense power; the more shame to the nation that allowed it. Still it is something to take comfort in, though nothing to boast of, that the people have at last risen so far as to be thoroughly disgusted with it and "spew it out of their mouths."

For us abolitionists the event has a deep significance. Whenever the materials which composed that party some together again, it must be to run a race with the Republican party for the lavor of radicalism. This old Democratic party died of a negro. Conqueror of Federalism, despot over the nation for sixty yes rs, justice has at last killed it. Let no reformer henceforth despair. This great power represented all the base, selfish, and material

former henceforth despair. This great power represented all the base, selfish, and material interests of the land. It was intrencued in

former henceforth despair. This great power represented all the base, selfish, and material interests of the land. It was intrenched in race-hatred. Commerce was its ally; the Church was its tool. But ideas have eaten away its root. At the very moment when it seemed strongest and most threatening, it topples, a hideous ruin, to the ground. We wish we could attribute its fall to the moral sense of the nation. As the Church, during this long struggle of forty years, never lifted its hand once for emancipation, but left us to owe it at last to fear; so now the nation bows rather to necessity than to conscience. It is an intellectual recognition of our need, not a moral conviction of our duty. In a healthy, moral state we ought to feel first, then reason. But with the Unit ed States the process is reversed.

Still—Nationality, covering negro citizenship and suffrage, with one hand smites the Democratic 1 arty, and wields, in the other, the strength of the Republican. There is hardly a doubt that hereaster negro citizenship, equality, and suffrage must be the substratum and admitted basis of all political organizations in this country. Over the grave of the last effort to stand on something else may be carved the names of Seymour and Blair. In the history of our race the grave of Charles Stuar, marks the last effort of a King to rule us on feudal principle; that of his son James, to dictate in religion; those of Burr and Davis to divide the national territory. And new the graves of Seymour and Blair mark the last effort to rule this nation without accepting the negro as an equal partner. Here then we may set up our memorial stone and call it Ebenezer; for "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Our danger lies in the effect this success is likely to have on the Republican party. Overconfident, presuming on its strength, it will be tempted to fail even below its pledges. We need to be vigiant, unceasing in our iavor to educate the masses to demand every right thing of it. Fortunately, the great problem of reconstruction

Wade; and it laughs respectable conservatism and fastideous pedantry to scort. For its persuasive advocates are Starvation and Anarony, bloodshed, choked trade, impoverished masses and a Government staggering into bankruptcy Arguments which might have been unheeded from an Apostle become oracular from the from an Apostle become oracular from the Market place. And beside, the soured Democrat watches his

chances. However much we may fairly a.k of the dominant party, and however little we may expect of their candidate, what we hope for is a rigorous and impartial execution of the laws.
We have never yet met—certainly not among
Abolitionists—any man foolish enough to suppose that the effects of slavery could be razed
out in one generation, or cured by the pauscea
of any mere political arrangements. Out of of any mere political arrangements. Out of slavery grew a social system. Around it was arranged a most complete political organization. Fashion, trade, religion, took shape from it. It will require a century, and the co-operating force of all all the elements of civilization and Christianity to remodel these. When the Government, which has robbed the negre for two centuries and tattened on its pullage. ernment, which has robbed the negro for two centuries and fattened on its piliage, returns him a homeopathic share of his damages in the shape of forty acres of land—a measure dictated by the most urgent national necesity; when it secures him education—another national necessity—and when it protects him in the exercise of political rights, it has finished its task so far as he is concerned. The insuit which dilettanti and snobbish reform offers him by discussing measures to "help" him, is a trifle not worth notice. Next, the Government must keep the channels open so that the great forces of the enemy may have free course to civilize the white race of the free course to civilize the white race of the South. That, too, will take time. By which we do not mean, as Whately says, that "men's minds are to ripen like winter pears, merely by laying them by and letting them alone." No. We mean that we will be patient for fitty years, We mean that we will be patient for fitty years, provided great forces are allowed to ripen them. We know most of these Wade Hamptons will never ripen under an earthly sky. God, in his mercy, will graciously take these incurables out of our path. And yet we recognize that there is more hope of many of them than of their Northern funkies. Many a Southerner was blindighonest. He did not shut his eyes, He lived in darkness. All he needs is light, not honesty. The worst obstacles we have are Seymours and Adamses. The first Adams cheated his party; was the assassin of the most intellectual statesman of that age, Alexander Hamilton. There has never been a generation of the family has never been a generation of the family since which has not repeated that treason. Choate dreamed once of a "last Adams." Heaven youchsafes no such luck. They are a type of the worst rot that attacks republics—a vain, greedy, decorous race, always in the market, and in making up which their maker—whoever he was—omitted every generous

emotion and a moral sense.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, The Louisiana Sugar Crop. The Louisiana Sagar Crop.

The damage to the sugar crop in Louisiana, though quite serious in some sections, has not been so disastrous as first reported. The crop is now set down at 120,000 hogsheads, which is a vast increase over that of last vear. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from the parish of Plaquemine, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says:—"From every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultibest sugar parishes of the State, says:—"From every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultivated on this coast, the yield both in quantity and quality promises to be a fit ending to a glorious spring, summer, and autumn. The atmospheric conditions of the last few days have checked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced here on the 2d of November; the probability is that some of our mills will, this season, be in full operation before the end of the month. The first lot of sugar of last year's growth, manufactured in this parish, reached your market on the 4th of November; in 1866, on the 5th of November; in 1865, on the 10th of November; in 1864, on the 2d of November, and in 1863 on the 12th of November. Last year the winter was so unusually mild that the sugar-cane bloomed in some of our more favorable localities, which had not occurred here since 1852."

—Louis Ulbach, who edits La Clocke, the

-Louis Ulbach, who edits La Cloche, the Paris rival of La Lanterne, is said to be the author of the famous novels "Le Maudit" and

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The "Intelligencer" continues to rgitate the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. It makes a new suggestion to-day, as fo'lows:-If the National Executive Committee will act promptly, or, in the absence of any action immediately, if the State Central Committee of the Democratic and conservative party in each State, for themselves, shall at once adopt a resolution announcing that the electors of the Democratic and conservative party willir the meeting of the Electoral College, recog nize and be guided by the popular demand, and vote for such candidates as they believe will be most acceptable to the whole conservative peo" ple, many of the States now doubtful, and even many in which there is at present but a faint hope of defeating the radicals, may yet be saved.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE. Another Severe Shock - Excitement Among the People.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23-2-15 A. M .- Another severe shock of earthquake has occurred here, and has sent the people shricking with terror into the streets. It is impossible to tell at present whether any more damage has been sustained by the shattered buildings or any lives lost. The streets are thronged with people in their night clothes, fearful of what may come next. The atmosphere is thick, and the weather warm and sultry.

3 A. M .- The excitement is somewhat quieted; but since the shake at 2.15 the people evince no desire to retire, but remain in the streets discussing the probability of the recurrence of another disaster similar to that on the 21st of October.

DISASTER.

Collision of Steamers in Long Island Sound.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 23 .- About 1 o'clock this morning, as the steamer Northampton, Captain stannard, of the propeller line plying between this city and New York, was entering the harbor, she was struck amidships by the steamer Continental, Captain Bowns, cut almost in two, and sank in less than ten minutes. She was quite heavily loaded with passengers and freight. The passengers were taken on board supposed to have been saved. The freight and baggage were all lost, Mr. Beach, the engineer, was quite badly scalded, and a fireman seriously injured. The Northampton was a first-class steam propeller, and almost new.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Stocks ateady, Chicago and Book Island, Re%: Reading, 9869: Canton 63, 50; Eric, 47%; Cleveland and Toledo, 101%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 88%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne. 115%; Mechigan Central, 1184; Michigan Southern, 87%; New York Central, 128%; Cumberland preferred, 31%; Virginia 68, 52; Missouri 63, 91; Hadson River, 136%; S-20s. 1862, 118%; do, 1864, 111%; do, 1885, 11%; do, 1885, 11%; do, 1885, 104; do, new. 110%; 10-40s, 108%. Gold, 135%. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9%.

FROM READING.

The Presbyterian N. S. Synod-Third Day-Conclusion. From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Oct. 22.—After the recess at noon to-day, the Synod proceeded to business. The report of the Committee on Home Missions, to which we referred in our telegraphic report yesterday, was adopted. As it is an able and important document, we give it in full, hoping your readers will profit by it.

The Standing Committee, to whom was referred the report of the permanent Committee. The Standing Committee, to whom was referred the report of the permanent Committee on Home Missions would report as follows:—
The need of greatly increased benevolence on behalf of the cause of home missions is immediately and absolutely imperative. Wholly to disregard this plea is impossible for a Christian man or a Christian church. To be indifferent to the count to it into the standard of the cause of man or a Christian church. To be indifferent to it ought to be just as impossible. The facts, as they appear in the statistical record of the churches in the Synod of Pennsylvania, betray a lamentable want of appreciation of the demands of our evangelistic work. The figures are startling, and as shameful as they are startling. They speak to our condemnation. They make it too plain for question that we are withholding more than is meet. We are exposing ourselves to spiritual poverty. We are in danger of being smitten of God with leanness and barrenness. If we do not give, it will not be given to us. The Synod of Pennsylvania is one of the largest in our branch of the Church. It represents more wealth than most others. It includes within its field the second city of the Union. It has 91 churches and over 17,000 church members, and yet has contributed for the past year less than en thousand dollars to the cause of Home Missions, and nearly the half of that has been returned to the field by appropriations from the general committee to fee Je churches within its bounds. Five thousand dollars for the evangelization of this great country from a gelization of this great country from a synod whose sources of hencylence recreases. gelization of this great country from a Synod whose sources of benevolence represent and embrace agricultural, manufacturing, and and embrace agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests among the richest in the world. Five thousand dollars out of wealth counted by millions! Five thousand dollars from ninety-four churches and seventeen thousand church members, and probably three times seventeen thousand church attendants; and this with the Committee on Home Missions 2000001 in debt, with a great wide propert death. times seventeen thousand church attendants; and this with the Committee on Home Missions \$30,000 in debt; with a great wide, urgent destitution staring the Church of God in the face and pressing its claims upon her conscience and substance; with a whole continent to be possessed for Christ; with vast resources to be resented from the clutch of Satan and used for God; with a waving harvest ripe for God's reaper, yet which is being mowed down by the Davil in great swaths. The sad and repreachful truth is, that our churches are not in their liberality remembering and exhibiting the grace of the Lord Jesus, who was rich with all the riches of God, and yet became poor that we through that poverty might be rich. Are they not faring sumptuously every day, while causes of benevolence lie at their gate begging, like Lazarus, for the merest crumbs? Is there that generous largeness in their gifts to Christ which makes it true of them that they deny themselves and take up a cross in this matter of Christian benevolence? Some of these have not even doled out the beggarly pittances for the cause of the country's evangelization—neither lifting a finger, nor stirring a foot, nor giving a cent. Some of them have contributed one cent and a half to ten cents a member, as their sense of what is needed for one whole year to meet the pressing exigencies of the times, and with this great country win to its godless millions to Christ! Some of them have, indeed, risen far above this in the scale of Christian liberality. But no one of them hall has reached its circuit of

obligation or enjoyed its possible measure of privilege in this regard. Brethren in the ministry, at our door lies a part of this responsibility. We must speak unto the gchildren of Israel that they "go forward." We must inform the understandings and arouse the consciences and stir the hearts of our people. We must dare to lay God's law across men's pockets as well as across their moral conduct. We must deal as fearlessly with avarice as with profligacy. We must hold our hearers to the Bible standard of Christian giving—giving at a cost—giving to the point of self-denial and sacrifice.

The report closes with appropriate resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE.

Rev. P. Coombe addressed the Synod on this subject, after which the following were pre-sented and unanimously adopted:-

sented and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, this synod having heard Rev. P. Coombe, secretary of the State Temperance Union, in explanation of the religious character and present aspects of the Temperance Reformation in its relation to the Christian Church, and being deep y imperance with the necessity of a more active co-operation with the National and State Temperance Societies; therefore

Resolved. That we half with great pleasure the fact that the National and state Temperance Societies; therefore carries and state Temperance Societies; therefore a society of the society of the reformation as well as the salvation of the world, and incretore declare their main reliance for success to be in the religious element and the co-operation of the Christian community.

tian commant and the co-operation of the Christian commant y,

Resolved, That in the Pennsylvani State Temps rance Union we recognize an organization with which all Christian people should co-operate in the great work of saving the land from the evils of intemperance.

work of saving the land from the evils of intemperance.

Essoired. That as the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union has made provision for a church becoming auxiliary on the same terms as a pledged Temperance Society, we therefore exprestly urge each and every church in our connection to become auxiliary to the said Union without delay, and report the same to Rev. P. Coombo, No. 513 Arch strest. Philadelphia.

Besoived, That is order to bring the power of the whole Church to bear twon this question of saving the control from the control of the liquor tradic, each church and congregation, together with the Sunday school, should be organized into a Temperance Society.

Society.

The balance of the afternoon was occupied with the reports from the various standing committees, and discussions thereupon. Want of space precludes the possibility of reporting these. They were all able documents, and some of them called forth very able discussions, but were passed with entire unanimity. Indeed, all the meetings of the Synod have been marked by a holy influence and a blessed harmony which is an example to all ecclesiastical bodies.

mony which is an example to all ecclesiastical bodies.

It is to be hoped that the church in Reading and its excellent pastor, Rev. E. J. Richards, may reap a rich harvest from the synodical meetings in this city.

At night a general meeting was held in the spacious church, which was well filled with delighted spectators. Addresses were delivered on the various benevolent enterprises of the Presbyterian Church.

At about 10 o'clock this (Thursday) evening the Synod adjourned size die.

At about 10 o'clock this (Thursday) evening the Synod adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment of Synod, the members of the body and a few specially-invited guests were surprised by a grand entertainment in the lecture-room of the church. It is needless to say that the ladles had charge in this matter—who else would have thought of such a thing? God bless them and the New School Presbyterian Synod, Amen.

WRECKS.

Disasters on the British Coast in 1867

The Annual Wreck Register of the British Isles, just published under the auspices of the English Board of Trade, shows that 2513 ships, representing a registered tonnage of upwards of 464,600 tons, were wrecked in the seas and on the coasts of Great Britain during the past year, with a loss of 1833 lives; and that, taking the average of the last nine years, no less than 1961 shipwrecks have annually occurred on the British shores. Last year 2113 were British craft and 338 foreigners; of the remaining 62, their nationalities were unknown. The total loss was 224 in excess of that of 1868, and was indeed larger than any number of wrecks on British coasts heretofore published. Although these figures appear large, it is maintained that nearly 500,000 vessels pass to and from British ports every year, bearing a toppage of 70,000 009 and carrying 2,000 000 resp Disasters on the British Coast in 1867 and from Brilish ports every year, bearing a tonnege of 70,000,000 and carrying 2,000,000 men and boys as crews, and therefore the average loss is comparatively small. Carelessness was the cause of the loss of 477 of the vessels. During the months of November and December, the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution rescued 259 persons from different wrecks, and the total number of lives saved by them during the year amounted to no less than them during the year amounted to no less than them during the year amounted to no less than 1086, showing the great usefulness of that admirable institution. The largest number of wrecks happened on the east coast of England, but the greatest loss of life occurred in the Irish Sea, which is accounted for by the fact that the largest craft from Liverpool and other ports pass along the Irish Channel, and when an accident occurs the loss of life is usually severe, especially with emigrant ships.

The New York Money Market. From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money is in abundant supply at 7 per cent, in gold and 7 per cent, in currency, with a small commission added. Considerable amounts were also loaned at 7 added. Considerable amounts were also loaned at 7 per cent. and some large borrowers report that they were folls supplied at that rate early in the day. The combination have undoubtedly locked up a large amount; other lenders are holding their balances over, in hopes of making large commissions in unring stocks, but the supply of carital on the street is undoiminished by any large shipments to the country. "The statement test the President of the Northwestern Road, or his brokers, had assisted the lock-up in any way, directly or indirectly, or sold any of the stocks, with the intention of depreciating the preperty by underbanded in wements, is pronounced faise; on the contrary, he is a heavy lender of money, and investment holders of the road may rest assured of the honesty and integrity of his management of their interests."

Prom the N. Y. Herald. From the N. Y. Herald.

their interests."

Prom the N. Y. Herald.

"There was no abstement of the money stringency noted yesterday, and seven per cent. in gold was freely bid for loans, and in not a lew instances seven per cent. in currency and a commission of an eighth per cent. was paid, while much difficulty was experienced in borrowing even at these rates. Towards three o'clock the pressure diminished somewhat, owing to borrowers having previously provided for their wants, and a report was simultaneously circulated to the effect that there was to be 'a let ut' in money, caused by the parties envaged in the locking up of greenbacks relaxing their efforts to produce stringency, and a rush to buy stocks was the resul! Upon inquiry at the banks, however, we could find nothing to instify such an expectation, none of the funds locked up by unpresented certified stocks having been disengaged, and no currency previously withdraw a having been returned, while bank officers are almost without exception averse to encroaching upon their legal reserve, and it may be regarded as certain that they will not voluntarily break into it in order to relieve the present exceptional pressure, however desirable for Wall street and the business community such a measure of relief might be. Bask managers arge as a reason against it that they are now sending currency to the South and also to the West, and that they will soon have to meet the demands of the pork and couton crops, and that the unusually low amount of carreacy in the Treasury will cause the department to resort to whatever meaous it has at its dissonal for increasing the same, and that in this way the sunnly of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks will be further curtailed. The operations of the banks will be further curtailed. The operations of the banks will be disposal of the banks will be further curtailed. The operations of the banks work, the Commonwestin and the Third National, having been creditors to the extent in the aggregate of nearly four millions."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Oct. 23, 1868, Movey continues in demand. Call loans rate

at 6@8 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 115½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105½ for 19-40e; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20s; 110½ for July. '65, 5-20s; 110½ for '67 5-20s; and 111 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Bailroad sold at 56½@56½, a slight advance; Reading at 49½@49½, a decline of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Ambov; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 50 for Elmira common; 40½ for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catanisas preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Bailway shares were without at 6@8 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges

change, 50 was bid for Second and Third; 714 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Ffteenth; 484 for Chesnut and Walnut; 104 for Hestonville; 22 for Girard College; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 243 was bid for North America; 1304 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 334 for Mechanics'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 66 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly beld. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \). 10 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common: 21\(\frac{1}{2} \) for preferred do: 30 for Morris Canal; 72 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for

Wyoming Valley Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

258 sh OllCr&Al R big 60

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@1152; old 5-20s, do., 1132@1133; new 5-20s, 1864, 1114@11112; do., 1865, 1114@112; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1001@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1114@1112; do., 1868, 1114@1112; do., 1865, 1114@1112; do., 1865, 1114@1112; do., 1865, 1114@1112; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@106; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; Gold, 1354@1354.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10-00 A. M. 1354 11-16 A. Ms 1864

1354 11·16 A. Ma 1352 11·35 ... 1351 11·37 ... 1352 11·40 ... 1357 11·55 ... 10.00 A. M. 10.15 " 10.30 " 136 12·10 P. M.

Increase for the week...... 1,499 08

For the season to Oct. 23, 1888......774 025 14 For the season to Oct. 23, 1867......826 530 03 Decrease for the season......52, 491 09 New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M.

THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, for the current year will be more than a million in gold, and the through line will be opened next summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,

No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Oct. 23.-The Breadstuffs Market

continues very dull, and prices are drooping. There is no export demand for Flour, and no desire on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of 600@700 barrels extra family at \$8@8.75 \$ barrel for Northwestern and \$9@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., including some fancy lots at \$11.50@13 and extras at \$7.50@8. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at \$8@8 50. The Wheat Market is very heavy, and prices

The wheat Market is very heavy, and prices are drooping. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$2.000 2 15 % bushel for red and \$2.200 \$2.25 for amber. Rye comes in slowly, and commands \$1.65. There is a fair inquiry for Corn, and not much coming in. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$1.2801.80 for fair and prime yellow and \$1.2701.28 for Western mixed. There is no change in Oats, and 5000 bushels, mostly Western, sold at 75c. a hushel. The demand for Quercitron Bark has fallen off, and prices are lower. Sales of 100 hnds, at

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses no change. Whisky is dull. Small sales of duly paid at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 32.

7 A. B. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Starlight, Feynolds. Tricate, J. E. Baziey&Co.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Charleston, binniokson &
Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77 Carroll, Noank. do.
Schr Feading RR. No. 50, Corson, Norwich, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, Washington, Davis, Fales & Co. Schr Reading RR No. 50. Coreou. Norwich. do. Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, Washington, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Geo. W. Middleton, Hagen, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr American Esgle, Bamsey, Richmend, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr American Esgle, Bamsey, Richmend, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr American Esgle, Bamsey, Richmend, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr American Esgle, Bamsey, Richmend, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr American Esgle, Bamsey, Robbury, Borda, Keller & Nutting, Schr A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston Hammett & Neil, Schr Susan, Sears, Boston, Captain, Schr John L. Tracey, Rawley, Boston, Captain,

Schr John L. Tracey, Rawiey, Bosten, Captain,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Barque Eate Craig 51 days from Rio Janeiro, with
coffee to S. & W. Weish,
Schr American Eagle Ramsey, fm Wilmington, D.
Schr A. M. Aldridge Rooinson from Boston,
Schr J. L. Tracey, Rawiey, from Boston,
Schr J. L. Tracey, Rawiey, from Boston,
Schr B. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston,
Schr Reading RR. No 50 Corson, from Norwich,
Schr Reading RR. No 50 Corson, from Norwich,
Schr Barah J. Fort, Fort, from Dighton
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Bag flarbor,
t chr G. W. Middleton, Hagen, from Norsolk.

Schr G. W. Middleton, Hagen, nom Noriols.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 21—8 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by nead wind, viz:—Brigg Julia E. Arey, from Bangor for Philadelphis; H. H. Mccalivery, for Balfast; Geo. E. Prescutt, for Portsmouth; schrs H. N. Miller, for Baston; J. Paine, for do.; Cohassett, for New Bedford; Clara. for Danversport; E. A. Bartle, for Saleco; T. D. Wilder, for Portsmouth, all from Philadelphis; Cornelius, from Virginia for New York: S. R. Thomas, from Florence, N. J. for Beverly; Lucy, for Cambridge; and Anna Derrickson, for New York.

Wind N.

Wind N.

MEMORANDA.

Bris Chilton, Strum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Yallalis, Ja., 1st Inst.

Schr James Diverty, Carrolf, hence, at Providence Schr James Diverty, Carroll, hence, at Providence 21st 11st.
Schr R. H. Daly, Lamphear, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 20th 10st.
Schra A. W. Edwards, Bartlett, hence for Boston, and Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, anchored in Gravesend Bay 21st 10st.
Schra Ann Dole, Halsey, and L. S. Levering, hence, at Fall River 18th 10st.
Schr Barah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th 10st., with shingles and cedar posts.
Schra Queen of the Sout's, Cornon, and W. Barnard, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 20th 10st. H., 20th last.

Schre Lizzie. Talbot, hence for Fall River. and S.,
Morgan, Davey, do, for Norwich, at New York list
lastant. Schris Sarah Watson, Smith; W. W. Pharo, Allen; Ada Ames, Adams; and Henry, Doublas, hence, ad Portsmouth, N. H., 19th last,

FORTRESS MONROE Oct. 23. — The ship To Brothers, of Fortland, from Baltimore for Savann struck on the wreck of the steamer Sheridan, Body Island, and bilged. Wreckers have gone to