lege of enormous value. I will not stop now to discuss the wisdom of that system. As Governor of this State I returned a law authorizing our banks to organize under that system, because I saw as far back as 1863 that it imperilled the future harmony of our Union. The point to which I wish to call your attention is the unwise and unjust manner in which this great privilege was distributed. Wise men would look to see how it could be given out so as to minister to the general prosperity of our country. But regardless of all this, this great monopoly was given to the first comers. These were mainly from the old and rich States, which had been enabled to take up the Government bonds. Thus not only our debt, but our currency, was secionalized. While the State of Massachusetts, with about 1,100,000 inhabitants, has about $57,000,000 of this currency, the State of Illinois, with about twice that population, has less than $10,000,000. In the State of Rhode Island they have about $40 to each inhabitant, while in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States they have only about $8. If so much currency is good for Massachusetts, why is it not a good thing out West? [Cheers.] But the injustice of this distribution was the least of the evils which came of this lack of foresight and statesmanship. It is no answer to say, in justification of this inequality, that the West had as good a chance to get this privilege first as the other States. This was not a matter to leave chance. The Western States were not then in a condition to secure this currency, for the very reason that they most needed it. If the rule of proposition was to be disregarded, it should have been done in favor of the very States that now have the smallest share. It was the duty of wise statesmanship to see that the currency was given when it would be of the greatest service to the public. It may be asked if the West was not able to take bonds, how would they avail themselves of this privilege? This section had been reversed, and fifty-seven millions had been given to the State of Massachusetts, which would be much more fair than the present distribution, the people of Illinois could not have established these banks, but the capitalists of New England and New York would gladly have established banks in these States for the sake of the advantages gained. Now, this would not only have been more fair, as any one sees, but it would have avoided a great evil, to which I will call your attention, and in considering this will not go so far as to say that any State should have less than its due share. The people of the Northern Atlantic States who hold about two-thirds of all this currency do not need this amount for their business purposes. Their modes of conducting business do not require this form of credit. Formerly, the banks of the City of New York did not deem it worth while to issue notes for circulation. We now see that at certain seasons of the year they send currency to the West to bring forward the crops. When it has done this, what purposes it is accumulated in vast sums in the Cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where, as it is not wanted for regular business purposes, it is used to promote unhealthy and demoralizing speculations. If our attention was directed to the agricultural States of the West, we find that they do need currency in their business transactions, and that they suffer great evils and losses from the want of it. It is necessary for the welfare of our country, and for the health and comfort of our people, that our wheat, corn, beef and pork of the West should be sent to market not only to feed our own people, but by its sale in foreign lands, to pay the interest on our debt and for the articles we purchase abroad. This is the first great financial necessity of our country to do this. The best commercial paper is that which is made for this object. It is payable at the commercial centres at short dates. It has not only an acceptor at the East, but also a warehouse bill of sale to the property which is bought by its proceeds. Why is it that this commercial paper, made for purposes so essential and meritorious, so amply secured, and having about it every feature which commands credit, commands the monstrous interest of ten, twelve and eight? This is a very grave question, affecting the welfare of every citizen of our land. There is a very great wrong here at the very basis of the business prosperity and personal comfort of the people of these United States. When they send their crops in produce goes to the bankers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, or other commercial centres of the West, and offers a draft payable at short date on an Eastern city, or indisputable credit, to pay for the crop of the wheat, beef, pork, or wool of the Western farm he is charged this enormous interest, and when he objects that it is ruinous and unjust, he is told that the banker can do no better, that he has no currency of his own, that he cannot, that he is himself; that the whole volume authorized by Congress has been taken up mainly in the Eastern States; that in order to get this currency he (the banker) must go to the East and borrow it, and must pay an interest for its use, and then he must charge all that interest and another interest as a compensation for himself.—Then, says the borrower, I find that I must pay interest to two bankers. Is it right that Rhode Island, or Massachusetts, or New York should have the share of currency which belongs to our Western States? Are not all the citizens of the West forced to pay to these Eastern States interest upon the currency which rightfully belongs to us? If I must pay you, the banker of the West or the banker of the East, ten or twelve per cent. interest, when I ought to be paid, but one-half of that amount, I must take it out of the price which I pay the farmer for his produce. Now all this is true; and there is a great wrong which tends to produce ill-feeling between the States; a jealousy of the creditor States and a sense of injury which injures the national credit. This unwise distribution of the currency lies at the foundation of much of the feeling in certain sections of our country against the bondholders. It is no use to disguise the fact that the people of Chicago and other Western cities that the grain market is checked for want of that currency which rightfully belongs to that section. Not only is the farmer thus paid a lower price upon his produce, but the carriers upon our lakes and canals and the whole commerce of our country, internal and foreign, are injured by this lack of foresight on the part of our rulers. [Applause.] But the evil does not stop here. When the currency has been used to place the agricultural products in the markets of the East, and is no longer needed for those purposes, it piles up in vast volumes in the cities of New York and Boston during the winter months. Those who hold are impatient to have it profitably employed. They invite borrowers to use it for purposes that end in those wild and demoralizing speculations that have done so much to corrupt the morals and destroy the habits of industry, which can alone make a people truly prosperous. Notwithstanding, if it is used again to buy up the beef, pork, flour and grain in the hands of Eastern holders, and in the warehouses of our commercial cities; and to put up their prices against the laboring people to filling meanwhile the pockets of the East; in this way, too, checking the exportation abroad, and destroying the commerce of our land. (Cheers.) Now, if with wise statesmanship under this same national banking system, care had been taken to place the currency where it was needed, the share which would have been given to the Western States would never have remained idle or have been employed for hurtful purposes. There would always have been use for that capital there which would have promoted prosperity and advanced the healthy enterprises of great and growing communities. This error of our rulers is attended with another great evil. There was no provision made for the South, no means to revive industry and prosperity so that its people might aid in advancing the prosperity of our land. It is for our interest as well as theirs that their pursuits should again be made prosperous. Well that this error in the distribution of our currency has caused to accumulate enormous rates of interest, lessens the prices which the farmer gets for his produce, injures our carriers and harms both our domestic and foreign commerce. This great flagrant national evil should have been corrected; but it has not even received the attention of the party in power. (Cheers.) There are other great wrongs to which I will briefly allude, and which I will discuss more at length on other occasions. We say that taxation should be equal upon every species of property according to its real value. The Republicans say so too. They declare in their fourth resolution that it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized. With this declaration upon their lips, will they tell us why they made it unequal? Will they tell us why, for four years, they have allowed this conceded injustice to remain upon the statute books? How can we believe that they mean what they say? They charge upon us that we are in favor of repudiation. Have those who made this charge frankly said how they meant to deal with the public creditor? We have said when the agreement was that he should be paid in gold he should have it; and when the contract did not define in what he should be paid, he should be given a money as good as that which we use for the stated purpose of paying the pensioners and rewarding the toil of the laborer. We have sought to place the claims of the public creditor among the sacred things of a nation's faith. [Cheers.] We have tried to maintain a policy of security, which should make his debt sure, and of wisdom, which should put the nation's credit so high in the market of the world that the public creditor, the public pensioner, and he who toils for the public good in the workshop or in the field, should all be paid in a currency made good by a wise and honorable conduct of public affairs. [Applause.]

Terrible Accident.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River road at 12 o'clock last night to the half past six o'clock train going north. The locality of the disaster is about three miles below Greenbush. The smoking car and two passenger cars were thrown from the track, being smashed to atoms, and about forty persons injured, several very seriously. A lady supposed to be from Erie, Pa., was killed outright. John Davidson, of Lyons, New York, died at the Delavan House this morning; W. D. Murphy, of Portland, was badly injured; also, Mrs. Adolphus, of Auburn, and C. H. Bailey, of Rochester. Several others were injured and are now at the Delavan House.

A riot occurred in New Orleans on Saturday night, growing out of a collision between colored and Democratic clubs, which were parading at the same time. Fire arms were freely used, and three whites and six negroes were killed. Several others were wounded on both sides. The rioters dispersed on the appearance of a military force.

SPEECH OF GENERAL F. P. BLAIR,

AT

MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

The Democracy of Central Illinois convened in very great numbers at Mattoon, on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 20, to listen to an address by Francis P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. The meeting was acknowledged by all who were present to be one of the grandest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the campaign, and was estimated by members of both political parties, to number from 15,000 to 20,000 people, among whom were many ladies.

GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH.

General Blair, who was loudly cheered on coming forward, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Many years ago, in the State in which I live, a great man who had been for many years the Senator from Missouri, had been driven from his seat after thirty-eight years' service in that body. The people in the Congressional district in which he lived took him up and elected him to the House of Representatives, and to the multitude of his rejoicing friends who flocked around him and congratulated him, he uttered, in my opinion, the noblest sentiment that ever fell from the lips of an American statesman. He exclaimed "Exultation, my friends, is natural, but moderation is the ornament of victory." In that phrase, it seems to me, there was more of political wisdom than is to be found in the same number of words that ever fell from the lips of statesman or orator. It represents the free genius of our Constitution—that Constitution which blazes all over with the sentiment of toleration to all. It is the sentiment that I recommend to all my fellow-countrymen, because it dedicates the triumph of the people to the public weal, and not to the malignity of a few.

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There was, on one occasion, a revolt of a city, or country which had been dependant on the great Roman Republic, and the prowess of the Roman soldiery crushed the revolt. The question came up for consideration in the Roman Senate: What disposition should be made of those who revolted? There were in that assembly men who are now represented in our own Senate by the Sumners and Wilsons, and men of that class. They said: "Let us exterminate them; they have revolted against the glorious Roman Republic, and deserve not to live; let us put them to death."—But there was one Senator, an aged man known for his patriotism and moderation. He rose in the midst of the Senate, and exclaimed—"Conscript fathers, let us make them Roman citizens, and thus extend the power and the glory of the Republic." The Roman Senate in those days looked to the splendor and the glory of the Republic. They took his advice; and the power of Rome grew great and overshadowed the world. Its glory survives to-day, to animate the Nations and nerve the arm of patriotism against that military despotism under which at last it fell. Now, my friends it was the toleration, the moderation, and the magnanimity of the Roman people in past, and looked only to the future glory of Rome, that gave her such transcendant power, and that conferred upon her such immortal glory. How is it to-day with us? In this great republic of Amugon, we, too, have passed through a stern and sore ordeal our brethren lately in revolt. They have borne themselves nobly in this combat, and by their endurance, by their courage, and by their devotion to that which they believed to be the good cause, they have excited the admiration of the civilized world. But they have fallen beneath the power of this great republic. They have laid down their arms, and, with a magnanimity unequaled, except by their own deeds of courage and generosity on the battle-field, they say, we acknowledge that our power has overcome us, and we ask only to be permitted to renew our allegiance to the Government." What is the response? Is there a Senator now equal to that old Roman, to rise and say: "Let us make them American citizens, and thus extend the power and glory of the republic." ("Nary one.") Do not we all know—do not we all feel in our hearts—that that is the way to extend the power and the glory of the republic? Do we not know that that is the way to bind to us forever, by an indissoluble bond, those men whom we lately met on the battlefield? Do we not know, by the manner in which they have borne themselves before the world, that their word, pledged to the support of the Government, would be held as sacred—as more sacred—than their lives. Yet there is no American senator who, if he could give this advice, could prevail upon the Senate to take it. They have taken far different ground. Proscription, persecution, humiliations, degradation, and extermination are the creed of the Sumners and the Wilsons. (Cries of "Butler," "Spoons," and laughter.) We are to make friends of this brave and powerful race of people by heaping degradation upon their heads. They have committed such crimes, in the opinion of these people, that they ought to be humiliated beneath the feet of that semi-barbarous black people, who were their former slaves. My fellow-citizens, this is not the first time in the history of the world that the proscription and persecution has been pursued. Nations for centuries have sometimes pursued it. But with what result? Look at Ireland. That fair country, lying in the ocean, conquered by the arms of the British Government, has been subjugated, and her people untaught, impoverished, imprisoned, and slaughtered, now for more than three centuries. Thousands and tens of thousands of her bravest and her best have been exiled to all quarters of the world. Has it brought peace to Ireland? Has it brought prosperity to that country? Has it added to the glory and the power of the British Government? ("Not at all.") No, my fellow-citizens, there has never been a period in the history of these two countries, from the time this proscriptive and persecuting policy was adopted, when the heart of Ireland was not ready to turn and rend the oppressor. My fellow-citizens, I have been assailed far and wide throughout the country, by all the orators, great and small, during this campaign, as a Republican party, and I have been denounced to the whole people of the country as a man disposed to renew the rebellion, and I have been declaimed against as a great revolutionist, ready to imperil the peace of my country, to cause the horrors of war to renew those dreadful scenes of calamity which took place during the war, and why? What is the foundation of all this denunciation? Simply because, in my public utterances, and in a deliberate letter which I wrote some months since, I took the ground that Congress having violated the Constitution, and that the President having sworn to maintain the Constitution, should keep his oath inviolate. ("Bully.") Is this sentiment so alarming to Congress, (laughter)—it is undeniable that they have violated the Constitution. They do not themselves pretend to defend the acts they have done. Their ablest leaders and their ablest advocates boasts that they have acted outside of the Constitution. We, on the other hand, point to a provision of the Constitution that allows them to supersede the civil government in one-third of the States of the Union, and establish in their place a military despotism? Where is the clause of the Constitution made commander-in-chief? He has been deposed by act of Congress from that high prerogative, and it has been conferred upon the general of the army, their designated candidate for the Presidency, who stands at this moment with his bayonets at the throats of the entire white people of the South, pluming them to the earth, and compelling them to submit to the dominancy of this race of blacks. (Cheers.) Nor is this all. They have taken from the President of the United States the authority to grant pardons, given him by the express language of the Constitution. They have unsurped that authority to themselves, and declare now that nobody in the South shall be pardoned except by a two-thirds vote of this rump, fragmentary party, known as a Congress. You know what sort of people they extend pardons to: (A voice—"Joe Brown.") I knew that these words would spring to the mouth of every Democrat. The original builder and creator of Andersonville prison pardoned because he is ready to vote the Radical ticket. If Jeff. Davis himself was mean enough to vote the Radical ticket he would be pardoned by a two-thirds vote of both branches of this Congress, (Laughter.)

Now, my fellow-citizens, I point you to these palpable violations of the Constitution, which they do not pretend to defend themselves, and which they cannot defend.

A voice—"Go it Frank Blair, you are my old commander, and I mean to vote for you."

Speech of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Adams who has just returned from a tour through the Southern States, spoke as follows of his visit there in a speech he made in Weymouth, Massachusetts, on the 22d inst.:

MR. PRESIDENT, MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: As you all know I have made a little trip to the South. I wished to see what a reconstructed State was, and I went to South Carolina for that purpose. I have come back with this conviction, though I do not know how the other conservative citizens of the Union may feel about it. I never intend to stop, to relax for one moment in the heartiest, most earnest and most honest efforts I can make to remove all such "blessings" as reconstruction from the necks of every one of my fellow-citizens. (Loud applause.) The issue in this campaign to me is simply this and nothing more. Reconstruction, as you know, is the Radical Constitution. It is the only constitution now in ten States of the Union, and what is it? It is simply this—the rule of the military and nothing else, in order that it may not jar too much upon the nerves of a republican people to see eight millions of their fellow citizens held down by the bayonet, they have brought in a great mass of three or four millions of poor, ignorant, degraded black men, and set them up in a row, as it were, across the Southern States, and because they think you cannot see the Bayonet behind them, they say, "That is a Republican form of government." How Republican? What is this Republican form of government? Why look at the condition of those States. Suppose that almost all the voters in this Commonwealth should suddenly be deprived of the franchise and in their place it was bestowed upon a set of men who were entirely ignorant of the value and responsibility of the voting power, who knew nothing about any of the principles in regard to which they were voting. Suppose such a class of men were to be put over you, of course you would not like it; you would feel uncomfortable and disagree, and you would not suffer that state of things long. Yet this is precisely the condition in which South Carolina is to day. She is governed by a set of men who, if the people were left to themselves would have no more chance of holding the offices of your government they now hold than I should of being elected King of Great Britain in place of Queen Victoria, if I were to go to England to-morrow. (Laughter.) And these officials having no hold upon the esteem of the people, as they call them down there in their expressive, though slightly inelegant language, "scalawags and carpet-baggers" cannot command any of their respect and confidence. The consequence of this is that they have to be supported in their places by the bayonets of United States soldiers. And as there are not United States soldiers enough in the South to keep the people entirely "contented," nor enough to make the government thoroughly "democratic," so every day or two they are calling for more soldiers in order to support these thoroughly "democratic" and "republican" governments. Important as that is reconstruction! My Southern democratic friends down there greeted me in a way which I shall never forget to my dying day. The kindness, the warmth, the consideration, the cordiality they showed in welcoming any Northerner, especially from Massachusetts, who would go down there and say to them a kind word who would not treat them like boys, and call them rebels, traitors, miserable rascals or villains—went to my heart. They seemed to say to my fellow citizens at the North that they fought you in the war; they believed that they were right; that they fought you as hard as they could; and when the war was done they frankly abandoned that idea and fell for. They said you had whipped them; we had conquered what we demanded during the war, and they were ready to give it up. They would fight no longer, and all they asked was friendship and kindness. What they deserved from us at the North was mercy, justice, and kindness, good fellowship and brotherly love. (Loud applause.) They want no more contest, no more ill blood; they want merely to shake hands, saying—We fought, and now the fight is done let us be friends. That is the feeling of the more intelligent people I met at the South. I saw no unkindness, no sort of feeling indicating unkindness towards any of the people at the North. That they may be treated in decency and kindness they do ask, and that is what I pray of every one of you to labor for. (Applause.) It is the thing, it seems to me, that we need here at the North as much as they need it at the South. All that they ask and all that the Democratic party at the North seek to accomplish is that we may be allowed to come together once more in peace and amity; that this incubus of reconstruction may be taken off their backs; that these soldiers may be taken away from between us, and that we—all of us—once more may feel—North as well as South, white man as well as black man—the benefits of a union under the old system of government.

More Negro Riots in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS Oct. 26.—The city has all day been filled with excited rumors of trouble at St. Benard Parish, adjoining New Orleans, below the city. Late information brought to head quarters by the Sheriff of the Parish and others, it appears that a difficulty occurred yesterday on the occasion of a public display of a couple of Democratic clubs, in which one white man was killed and several negroes killed, one being a member of the New Metropolitan Police Force.

At night the negroes congregated and proceeded in a body to the house of a Spanish baker, killing him, his son, sister-in-law, and burning his house. Republican party, and I have been denounced to the whole people of the country as a man disposed to renew the rebellion, and I have been declaimed against as a great revolutionist, ready to imperil the peace of my country, to cause the horrors of war to renew those dreadful scenes of calamity which took place during the war, and why? What is the foundation of all this denunciation? Simply because, in my public utterances, and in a deliberate letter which I wrote some months since, I took the ground that Congress having violated the Constitution, and that the President having sworn to maintain the Constitution, should keep his oath inviolate. ("Bully.") Is this sentiment so alarming to Congress, (laughter)—it is undeniable that they have violated the Constitution. They do not themselves pretend to defend the acts they have done. Their ablest leaders and their ablest advocates boasts that they have acted outside of the Constitution. We, on the other hand, point to a provision of the Constitution that allows them to supersede the civil government in one-third of the States of the Union, and establish in their place a military despotism? Where is the clause of the Constitution made commander-in-chief. He has been deposed by act of Congress from that high prerogative, and it has been conferred upon the general of the army, their designated candidate for the Presidency, who stands at this moment with his bayonets at the throats of the entire white people of the South, pluming them to the earth, and compelling them to submit to the dominancy of this race of blacks. (Cheers.) Nor is this all. They have taken from the President of the United States the authority to grant pardons, given him by the express language of the Constitution. They have unsurped that authority to themselves, and declare now that nobody in the South shall be pardoned except by a two-thirds vote of this rump, fragmentary party, known as a Congress. You know what sort of people they extend pardons to: (A voice—"Joe Brown.") I knew that these words would spring to the mouth of every Democrat. The original builder and creator of Andersonville prison pardoned because he is ready to vote the Radical ticket. If Jeff. Davis himself was mean enough to vote the Radical ticket he would be pardoned by a two-thirds vote of both branches of this Congress, (Laughter.)

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Another Shock of an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23—2.15 A. M.—Another severe shock of earthquake has occurred here, and people are seen running shrieking 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 happen next. The atmosphere is thick and the weather warm and sultry.

3 o'clock, A. M.—The excitement is somewhat quelled, but since the shake at 2.15 the people evince no desire to retire, but remain in the streets discussing the probability of another disaster similar to that of the 21st of October.

A Strange Case.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 26.—Some time since a package containing fifty one thousand dollar greenbacks was stolen from the counter of the Canal Bank at New Orleans, and the numbers of the bills were at once advertised and sent to the police officers throughout the country. Last Friday a gentleman, a stranger, offered a one thousand dollar bill at the City National Bank in this city for smaller bills, and the teller discovered it to be one of the stolen ones. The man was arrested and was found to have three one thousand dollar bills in his possession, which were from the stolen package. He gave his name as L. R. Sargent, of Brattleboro, Vt., and he said he received the bills at the Bank of Redemption in Boston in exchange for New Hampshire State bonds. He was detained and taken by the City Marshal, Drennan, to Boston to investigate the case. His story was found to be correct, but the bank officers were unable to tell where they received the bills. A search in other banks revealed six more of the stolen bills which had been received in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Sargent was released and demanded the restoration of his bonds from the bank of Redemption, which the bank refused to do, and Mr. Sargent has commenced a suit for their recovery.

Radical Intolerance.

The Abbot of the Monastery, at St. Vincents, Westmoreland county, received, prior to the election, several letters, threatening to burn the property of the institution if the men connected with it attempted to vote. These letters were written by the friends of John Covode, as the votes were certain to be cast against him. The district is now contested by the "scalawag," because the voters from the above named institution were Catholics. They were subject to draft, pay taxes, and entitled to vote by the same rules which govern other citizens. The only trouble about them is, they were not cast for the Republican candidate.

Local Intelligence.

The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia

This Synod composed of representatives from the churches between the Delaware river and Hollidaysburg, in this State, met in the Presbyterian church in East Orange street, this city, at 7 o'clock on Thursday. The exercises of the evening commenced with the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Rev. J. A. Henry. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Watson and the singing of a hymn by the choir, the Rev. O. O. McClain of Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., the Moderator of the Synod for the past year, delivered an able and interesting opening sermon from the 21st verse of the forty-third chapter of Isaiah. The religious exercises of the evening were closed with prayer by the Rev. Geo. Robinson, pastor of the church in this city; the benediction being pronounced by Rev. J. C. Watson.

The Synod was then constituted by Prayer by the Moderator, Rev. O. O. McClain, and an election was held for a Moderator for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of Rev. Alexander Reed D. D., of Philadelphia, for that responsible position. W. C. Lawson, esq., of Milton, Pa., was elected Temporary clerk and the Synod, after prayer, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

Friday Morning.—The Synod met this morning at 9 o'clock. The following are the officers of the Synod:

Moderator, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Stated Clerk, Rev. S. M. Andrews, Pastor of Church at Doylestown, Pa. Permanent Clerk, Rev. J. B. Davis, Pastor of the Church at Bridesburg, Pa. Temporary Clerk, Wm. C. Lawson, Esq., Rolling Elder, Milton, Pa.

Among the other items of business transacted this morning was the reading of

1. A Report of Board of Trustees of La Fayette College, read by President Cattell.

2. Report of Visitors from the Synod to attend examinations of La Fayette College at Easton, Pa.

3. Report of Committee on Minutes of General Assembly, May 1868.

4. Standing and Special Committees were appointed.

5. The next stated Meeting at Norristown, October 1869.

6. Reports of the different Boards of the Presbyterian Church, presented by the Rev. Mr. Coe.

The foregoing is but a brief abstract of the Order of business of the morning session, which was one of unusual interest; a number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the meeting of the Synod to listen to its proceedings.

The hours of the daily meeting and adjournment of the Synod have been fixed as follows:

Morning session from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; afternoon session from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. The evening meetings will commence at 7 o'clock.

The number of Delegates in attendance at the Synod is not less than 175, and represent the great body of the Presbyterian Church in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Friday Afternoon.—Synod assembled and proceeded to business.

The Rev. H. P. Lee, by invitation, addressed the Synod in relation to the condition and financial embarrassments of Eastburns Marriners' Bethel in Philadelphia. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That having heard the statements of the Rev. H. P. Lee in relation to the peculiar embarrassments and pressing necessities of that Church, we earnestly commend it to the prayers and liberal contributions of all our churches and people.

Resolved, That each of our churches be requested and most earnestly desired to take a collection for this object as early as possible during the year ensuing.

The Rev. Dr. Speer by invitation addressed the Synod concerning German and French Mission Schools in the North West.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had granted leave of absence to Messrs. Morton, Hodge, Cowhick, McElwee, Herrin, Philips, Rice, T. S. Loney, Ralston, Spottswood, Williams, T. J. Long, Acker, Liggett, Steel and Kerr.

The Rev. R. J. Morris of the Synod of Cincinnati, and the Rev. L. Hopper of the Synod of New York being present were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The Rev. Dr. Croswell presented resolutions in reference to the Boards of the Church, which were adopted.

The records of the Presbyteries of Donegal and Northumberland were approved.

Synod adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—At 2 o'clock Synod assembled and proceeded to business. The order of the day was the 2nd order of the afternoon, to hear, at 4 o'clock, the report of the standing commitee on Lafayette College.

The 1st order of business for the afternoon was Judicial case No. 3. (The complaint of Mr. A. Armstrong against the Presbytery of New Castle) was taken up.

The Moderator solemnly announced from the chair that the Synod was about to pass to the consideration of the business assigned for trial, and enjoined upon the members to recollect and regard their high character as judges of a court of Jesus Christ and the solemn duty in which they were about to act.

The sentence appealed from was read, and the reasons assigned by the appellant for his appeal were also read. The whole record of the inferior judicatory for the case was then read, and the original parties were then heard.

The 2nd order of the day, which was the report of the standing committee Lafayette College, was taken up. The committee presented a report, which was read, accepted and adopted. The committee appointed to report a plan for securing a chapel for Lafayette College presented a report which was accepted, and adopted.

The unfinished business of the judicial case just under consideration was resumed, and the members of the inferior judicatory were heard in explanation of the grounds of their action.

After all the parties had been fully heard, and the original parties and the members of the inferior judicatory had withdrawn from the house, the roll was called that every member might have an opportunity to express his opinion on the case. Pending the calling of the roll, the Rev. D. T. Wall having the floor, the Synod took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Saturday Evening.—The Synod assembled and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dale, who by appointment of Synod, preached upon "The relation of the children of believers to the church of Christ." At the close of this service, after prayer by the Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, Synod adjourned until this [Monday] morning at 9 o'clock. The Committee appointed to bring in a minute report on the subject of Temperance have presented the following Report to the Synod, which has been accepted, amended and adopted by that body. The Report is as follows:

The Synod of Philadelphia having heard Rev. Pennel Coombe with great satisfaction and interest in relation to the present status and aim of the Pennsylvania Temperance Union; and that it recognizes the christian God's appointed agency in the reformation and salvation of man; and further, that it exercises the earnest and decided co-operation of his ministry and membership in opposing an effectual barrier to the increasing evil of intemperance, and to this end asks her to invite her divinely appointed means in saving our nation from the fearful perils which threaten it. Therefore, resolved,

1st. As the National Temperance Union and its auxiliaries recognize this great essential truth, and invoke the aid of the various ecclesiastical bodies, we point the finger of God pointing us to the solemn responsibilities resting upon the church.

2d. That as they place this cause on high moral grounds, we emphatically recognize in the National Temperance Union an organization of great power for good in this direction.

3d. That we express our confidence in the Pennsylvania Temperance Union, and recommend our churches and congregations to co-operate with it in all proper and legitimate efforts.

4th. That we urge upon all our church members the practice of entire abstinence from every form of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that they institute, in their various communities, such efforts as shall result in the suppression of intemperance.

5th. That as the Pennsylvania Temperance Union by its constitution has made provision so that temperance societies in our congregations and Sabbath Schools may become auxiliary to it on the payment of $10, we call the attention of our churches to this act, that they may avail themselves of this privilege.

Monday Morning.—Synod met pursuant to adjournment. The Moderator being temporarily absent the Rev. O. O. McClean, the last Moderator, took the chair and opened the Synod with prayer.

The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had given leave of absence to Messrs. Beale, Cunningham, Moffatt, Taylor, Zahmhizer, Pomeroy, Weldman, Beale, Crowell, Patterson and Bush, Ministers, and Messrs. Wertz, Scott, Fowler and Combs, Ruling Elders.

It was Resolved "That the salaries of the Stated Clerks be increased by the addition of $20 per annum."

It was also Resolved, "That the Commissioners to visit Millinsburg be directed to attend to that duty within the coming two months." Resolutions providing for the appointment of a standing Committee on Temperance, presented by the Rev. J. F. Jennison, were postponed. The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts reported that they found them correct, with a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $60,000. The committee recommended the foliowing assessment of the Presbyteries to meet existing liabilities and contingent expenses, viz:

Presbytery of Philadelphia,	$70 20
Central Presbytery of Philadelphia,	69 20
Second Presbytery of "	36 30
" Newcastle,	36 30
" Huntingdon,	39 60
" Donegal,	36 30
" Northumberland,	36 30

The Reports and Recommendations of the Committee were adopted and the Committee was discharged.

It was Resolved, "That the thanks of the Synod be and are hereby tendered to Mr. John A. Brown, for his beneficent gift of $1,000 to Lafayette College.

The unfinished business of Judicial case No. 3, (that of the complaint of Mr. A. Armstrong against the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware) was resumed. The calling of the roll to afford members an opportunity to express their opinions on the case was continued. When the calling of the roll was completed the final vote was taken, and the appeal of Mr. A. Armstrong against the action of said Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, was sustained.

Judicial case No. 4, which was the complaint of 123 persons calling themselves members of the First Presbyterian Church and congregation of Wilmington, Del., against the action of the Presbytery of New Castle, was taken up. The complaint was read.

The records of the Presbytery of New Castle touching the case were also read.

The Synod then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—Synod assembled at 2 o'clock and proceeded to business.

The records of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia were approved.

The unfinished business of Judicial case No. 4, (the complaint of 123 persons calling themselves members of the First Presbyterian church and congregation of Wilmington, Del., against the action of the Presbytery of New Castle) was taken up. The Rev. H. S. Huntington and Mr. Archibald Armstrong appeared as commissioners duly appointed and authorized to conduct the case on the part of the complainants. The original parties were then heard until the hour for recess.

Synod at five o'clock took a recess until seven o'clock.

Evening Session.—Synod assembled at 7 o'clock and proceeded to business. It was Resolved that a permanent Committee on Temperance be appointed to be composed of one member from each Presbytery connected with the Synod. It shall be the duty of this committee to devise and carry out a more efficient mode of practically meeting the great evil in question and report their action at each annual meeting of Synod. It was also resolved by the Synod that each Presbytery be requested to appoint a committee of three members, whose chairman shall be the Committee man of Synod, the duty of this committee shall be to co-operate in the work.

The Committee called for by the foregoing Resolutions was appointed as follows, viz: Presbytery of Philadelphia, Rev. J. W. Dale, D. D., chairman; Central Presbytery of Phil'a, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D.; 2d Presbytery of Phil'a, Rev. S. M. Andrews, D. D.; Presbytery of Northumberland, Rev. D. J. Waller; Presbytery of Huntingdon, Rev. O. O. McClain; Presbytery of New Castle, Rev. R. P. Dubois; Presbytery of Donegal, Rev. H. E. Spayd.

The unfinished business, Judicial Case No. 4, that of persons calling themselves members of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington against the action of the Presbytery of New Castle was then resumed, and the Committee to defend the action of the lower judicatory was further heard. Other members of the inferior judicatory were also heard in explanation of the grounds of their action. After all the parties had been fully heard the original parties and the members of the inferior judicatory withdrew from the house.

The roll was then called that each member might have an opportunity to express his opinion on the case.

The final vote was then taken and the complaint was sustained in part.

A committee consisting of Rev. Messrs A. D. Hawn, A. W. Sproull, Joseph Nesbit, S. M. Moore, J. P. Conkey—Ministers—and Messrs W. C. Lawson, Samuel T. Thompson—Elders—was appointed to prepare a minute for adoption by the Synod setting forth its decision and the grounds thereof. Synod then adjourned after Prayer by Rev. D. J. Waller, until this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday Morning.—Synod met pursuant to adjournment at 8 o'clock, and was op