New-York Tribune.

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ELECTION RESULTS.

MAJORITIES IN NEW-YORK COUNTY.

THE STATE TICKET CARRIED BY OVER 30,000—THE ANTI-TAMMANY COUNTY TICKET ELECTED BY FROM 22,000 TO 27,000—COL. GILDERSLEEVE RUNS AT THE HEAD OF HIS TICKET.

The canvassers at Police Headquarters are still laboring over the returns, and have not yet decided positively upon the vote of many of the candidates at the late election. The figures have been completed for the candidates given below. It will be seen that County Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve leads the county ticket, having 27,591 majority, while the vote for Recorder Hackett and District-Attorney Phelps is almost equal, Hackett receiving 77,286 and Phelps 77,208 votes. The vote for Hackett is only 78 more than that of Phelps; that difference representing a falling off in the vote for Smythe as compared with that of Olney.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—John Bigelow, Dem	30,381
Controller—Lucius Robinson, Dem	30,572
Treasurer—Charles N. Ross, Dem	31,056
Attorney-General—Charles S. Fairchild, Dem	30,958
Engineer and Surveyor—John D. Van Buren, Jr., Dem	31,366
Canal Com.—Christopher A. Walrath, Dem	31,289
Insp. of Prisons—Rodney R. Crowley, Dem	31,313

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge Sup. Court—Charles P. Sanford, anti-Tam	21,597
Judge Com. Pleas—Geo. M. Van Hoesen, anti-Tam	16,330
Surrogate—Stephen D. Van Schaick, anti-Tam	24,438
District-Attorney—Benjamin K. Phelps, anti-Tam	26,313
Recorder—John K. Hackett, anti-Tammany	26,910
County Judge—Henry A. Gildersleeve, anti-Tam	27,591
Judge Marine Court—Charles Goerup, anti-Tam	21,852
Judge Marine Court—Jas. R. Sheridan, anti-Tam	22,635
Coroner—Moritz Ellinger, anti-Tam	22,281

BIGELOW'S MAJORITY 16,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The returns received by *The Argus* give a majority for Bigelow of 16,798, with the prospect of a further increase.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Steuben County, complete, gives Bigelow 616 majority.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Warren County, complete, gives Seward 398 majority.

MAJORITIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

The actual majorities of the several candidates in Kings County, according to the count made by the canvassers and returned by the Board of Police, are given below. The Board of Canvassers is still to examine the ballots and throw out such as are defective. John C. Jacobs, the defeated candidate for Senator in the IIId District, claims that the Board will in the end give him the certificate, but states no reason why this ought to done. According to the count of the Police Board, Mr. Cavanagh is elected by 61 majority.

The Police Board count reverses the unofficial report in the case of two Assemblymen, viz., Jacob Worth and John McGroarty. The first returns from the Ninetieth Ward of Worth's district made his opponent's vote 225, whereas it should have been 125. Only the official count can decide this matter, and even then the seat will probably be contested. Mr. Cropsey claims that he received more votes that Mr. McGroarty in the IXth District, and will appeal to the Board of Canvassers, which meets next Tuesday.

STATE TICKET.

	Majority.
Secretary of State—John Bigelow, Dem	7,365
Controller—Lucius Robinson, Dem	7,214
Attorney-General—Charles S. Fairchild, Dem	7,365
Treasurer—Chas. N. Ross, Dem	7,215
Engineer and Surveyor—John D. Van Buren, Dem	7,216
Canal Commissioner—C. A. Walrath, Dem	7,342
Inspector of Prisons—R. R. Crowley, Dem	7,442

COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—Albert Daggett, Rep	579
Supervisor at Large—James Howell, Dem	4,374
Commissioners of Charities—Bernard Bogart, Dem	1,302
Commissioners of Charities—T. P. Norris, Dem	1,039
Justice of Sessions—A. McKibbin, Dem	2,216

BROOKLYN CITY TICKET.

Mayor—T. A. Schroeder, Rep	1,206
Justice of Peace, IIId District—T. M. Riley, Dem	2,377
Justice of Peace, IVth District—C. B. Elliott, Dem	5,723
Justice of Peace, VIth District—H. L. Guck, Dem	3,182

SENATORIAL TICKET.

IId District—John R. Kennaday, Dem	1,790
IIId District—Jas. Cavanagh, Rep	61

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

1st District—Daniel Bradley, Dem	4,319
IId District—Jonathan Ogden, Rep	682
IIId District—Michael Coffey, Dem	2,633
IVth District—T. V. P. Talmage, Dem	1,237
Vth District—A. P. Higgins, Rep	836
VIth District—Jacob Worth, Rep	78
VIIth District—Chas. E. Lyon, Dem	1,012
VIIIth District—A. R. Snydam, Rep	927
IXth District—John McGroarty, Dem	6

THE DEFEAT OF TAPPEN.

No exact figures can as yet be obtained in regard to the election of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the IId Judicial District, but the majority of J. O. Dykman over A. B. Tappen is conceded to be from 5,000 to 6,000. The following are the majorities in the counties, as estimated in round numbers, though many of the returns have not come in. In Orange County, with six towns to be heard from, Dykman's majority is 7,300, and it is thought it will amount to 9,000:

Counties.	Dykman.	Tappen.	*Counties.*	Dykman.	Tappen.
Suffolk	....	700	Putnam	400	....
Queens	....	1,700	Rockland	....	270
Kings	....	5,200	Dutchess	3,500	....
Richmond	....	737	Orange	9,000	....
Westchester	1,000	....			
Totals				13,900	8,607

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The result of the election in Suffolk County is still in doubt as to several of the candidates, the votes being so close that only the official canvass can determine the majorities. The Democratic State ticket has between 500 and 600 majority. The Democrats claim that they have elected their candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Gardiner, over Mr. Petty, by a small majority, but the latter's friends are still confident of his election. Mr. Young, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, is certainly elected; he received a very heavy majority in the town of Huntington, where, it is said, his sympathies are known to be with the Kelsey party. The Republicans also claim to have re-elected Stephen B. French as County Treasurer by three majority, while the Democrats claim the election of Newins by 10 or 15 majority. The Republican Superintendent of the Poor and Coroners are elected by small majorities. The majority for Mr. Prince for Senator is put down at 121.

TAMMANY REORGANIZATION.

PROBABILITY THAT CHANGES WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL DECEMBER—COMMISSIONER PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

A great deal has been said both without and within the Tammany Hall organization on the subject of reorganization. Many believed that, as a result of the election, John Kelly would resign his position as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and retire from the leadership of the party. It was asserted that a partial reorganization of the General Committee would be made, and that a strong feeling against Mr Kelly would be developed. The meeting of the General Committee on Thursday night was a sufficient answer to these statements. The General Committee is favorable to Mr. Kelly, and still has confidence in his leadership. He does not intend to resign. On the other hand, complaints have been made that certain members of the organization did not work "squarely" on election day; that while looking out for themselves and their friends, they allowed other candidates on the Tammany ticket to be beaten without making any effort to prevent it, even if they were not themselves parties to the treachery practiced. It is not likely that any changes in the organization will be made before December, when the new General Committee, composed of one member from each election district, will be chosen. If there is any widespread disaffection it will be shown then. It is very likely that John Morrissey and his friends in the various Assembly districts may then endeavor to obtain control of the General Committee. It would not necessarily be the case that the ticket in the XIth (Morrissey's) District should bear his name, or that Hayes should head the ticket in the IIId. Nevertheless, it would be easy to make up tickets in the disaffected districts, bearing names of persons the majority of whom would be favorable to Morrissey, Hayes, Ledwith, Blessing, Coulter, and others who have been dropped from the various District Committees during the past year. It is known that Mr. Kelly was opposed to the nomination of James Hayes for Register in the Fall of 1874, but Morrissey and Hayes were so strong at that time that he did not venture to break with them. When the Committee for the present year was chosen it was with a view to the possible contingency of having to expel Morrissey, Hayes, and their adherents. The contingency arose and they were expelled. Uniting with those already outside the organization, joining forces with the Republicans, and keeping alive the discontent of the laboring and mechanic classes over the reduction of wages, they were enabled to bring about the defeat of Tammany Hall.

The causes of the defeat are now fully understood by the leaders of Tammany Hall and by the rank and file. The speakers at the General Committee meeting on Thursday night freely admitted that the reduction of wages was one great element of defeat. It is felt that a change must be made in this respect as soon as possible. Gen. Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, when asked to rescind his order reducing the laborers' wages, said that he did not think it right for the city to pay more for labor than private contractors were paying. Gen. Porter's term will expire on Dec. 29, 1875, as he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner George M. Van Nort. Already his successor is spoken of among the Democratic Aldermen. It seems to be taken for granted by many that the Mayor will not send in Gen. Porter's name to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. It is urged by many who concede Gen. Porter's honesty and fitness for the position that a new man is necessary. They say that the Commissioner should be taken from within the Tammany organization—a man who is known as an active adherent of Tammany Hall, and an advocate of the restoration of the laborers' wages, unless, indeed, all salaries in the public departments are reduced in a corresponding degree. The Mayor is reticent over the matter, saying that the time for action is too far distant for him to state what he will do.

ANTI-TAMMANY EXULTATION.

SERENADES TO THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—SPEECHES BY FRANCIS M. BIXBY, DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PHELPS, AND OTHERS.

The New-York County Democracy (anti-Tammany) of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards serenaded their successful candidates last evening. As far as numbers and enthusiasm went, the demonstration was successful. A large crowd that gathered along the line of march accompanied the serenaders. The crowd was composed of motley elements of the lower order for the most part, but general good order prevailed. The band of the 71st Regiment marched at the head of the procession, to which torches, calcium lights, and an occasional display of fireworks lent a fantastic and picturesque air. Many streets of the city were traversed, and the scene, as the procession marched down Fifth-ave., past the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, was a very striking one, the vast pile being lighted up at one moment, while the next it was lost in shadow. Ex-Senator O'Brien, and Messrs. Monheimer and Hart were first visited and serenaded at their residences. Senator-elect Francis M. Bixby was the next in order. He delivered an open air address. "We are for government by people," he said, "and not by a dictator; we are for economy, but not for oppression; We are for economy, but not by defrauding the laborers of their wages." At this there was much applause. He trusted that the anti-Tammany men would forever remain separated from Tammany, which had become an offence to the people, and which he hoped to see buried deeper in the gutter even than it had been last Tuesday.

S. D. Van Schaick, the Surrogate-elect, was next visited. He delivered a short address, but his voice failing to reach one-twentieth of his visitors he was constantly interrupted, and finally ceded down by a youth with an elevated broom, who called for three cheers for the speaker, which were given. The chief enthusiasm was reserved for Col. Gildersleeve, but he said nothing worthy of especial remark. District-Attorney Phelps was the last person visited. He, in common with all the speakers, was introduced by Judge Spalding as "the people's candidate." The speech of Mr. Phelps was received with mingled favor and disfavor. He looked on the demonstration, he said, less as a personal compliment to him than as a token of the joy and exultation of the people at having elected their own officers by their own free will, without the dictation of any man. He concluded by a reference to his own record, which he entrusted fearlessly to the judgment of the citizens whom he had endeavored to serve, and closed amid a storm of cheers and hisses.

A REDUCED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN MARYLAND.

JOHN LEE CARROLL'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR ABOUT 14,000—OPPOSITION GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of the majorities cast in 1873 for Controller and those for Governor in 1875. Some of the majorities are official, while others are estimated from partial returns. These figures give John Lee Carroll (Dem.) a majority of 12,593. Levin Woolford (Dem.) received a majority of 19,983 for Controller in 1873. Outside of Baltimore City J. Morrison Harris (Reform) received a majority of 2,102, against a majority of 5,298 for Woolford (Dem.) in 1873. Later returns will probably increase Mr. Carroll's majority in the State to 13,000 or 14,000. The Constitutional Amendment, providing for the removal of cases from one Judicial district to another, is probably carried. The returns thus far received show a small majority for the amendment:

DEMOCRATIC. *Counties.*	1873. Woolford.	1875. Carroll.	REFORM. *Counties.*	1873. Goodenough.	1875. Harris.
Allegany	14	Rel.	Allegany	Dem.	512
Anne Arundel	422	963	Baltimore	Dem.	1,640
Baltimore	1,242	Ref.	Calvert	71	50
Balt're City	14,685	14,995	Caroline	Dem.	50
Caroline	48	Rel.	Carroll	Dem.	135
Carroll	298	Ref.	Cecil	Dem.	104
Cecil	351	Ref.	Charles	93	46
Dorchester	353	Ref.	Dorchester	Dem.	310
Garrett	82	Ref.	Frederick	487	838
Harford	576	114	Garrett	Dem.	50
Howard	61	200	Pr. George's	166	Dem.
Kent	181	....	St. Mary's	17	100
Montgom'y	461	196	Somerset	Dem.	50
Pr. George's	Rep.	112	Talbot	53	179
Qu'n Anne's	322	150	Washington	Dem.	963
Somerset	47	Ref.			
Washington	47	Ref.	Total	887	5,137
Wicomico	763	750			
Worcester	917	700			
Total	20,870	17,730			

Majority, in 1873, for Levin Woolford (Dem.), for Controller, 19,983.

Majority, in 1875, for John Lee Carroll (Dem.), for Governor, 12,593.

The probable complexion of the next Legislature is given below, together with the division of the last Legislature. For the new Legislature the entire opposition is included under the head of Republicans:

	1875. Senate.	1875. House.	1875. Jt ballot.	1876. Senate.	1876. House.	1876. Jt ballot.
Democrats	23	59	82	19	56	75
Republicans	2	20	22	7	28	35
Independents	1	5	6	..	..	..
Dem. maj.	20	34	54	12	28	40

MINNESOTA GOES 10,000 REPUBLICAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The State election returns continue to be favorable to the Republicans, as far as the State ticket is concerned. The Republicans claim from 10,000 to 12,000 majority for all the State candidates, except that the Treasurer will probably have from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The Legislative returns are meager; but the Democrats appear to have gained so far four or five members. This, if not offset by Republican gains, will make the Legislature very close.

COUNTY RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The following are the official returns: Adams County, Democratic majority for Governor, 531; Franklin County, Republican majority for Governor, 120; Susquehanna County, Republican majority for Governor, 566; Crawford County, Republican majority for Governor, 620; Lebanon County, Republican majority, 1,251; Wyoming County, Democratic majority, 245; Luzerne County, Democratic majority, 1,406.

REPUBLICANS VIRTUALLY SWEEP KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 5.—*The Commonwealth* has returns from 88 districts. Of these, 67 are Republican; but some of the successful candidates are on the independent ticket. Seven Democrats and nine Reformers are elected. There are 20 districts, on the extreme frontier, to be heard from.

GILBERT ELECTED FOR SENATOR.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Gilbert (Republican), for Senator for the XXth District, is reported elected by 74 majority, with the town of Wilmart, Herkimer County, to hear from, the vote of which can only slightly affect the result.

ATTORNEY WELLS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A telegram was received this morning by the Attorney-General, announcing that United States Attorney Wells, the Administration candidate for Congress in Mississippi, has been elected by a majority of 9,000.

SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

The official count of votes in Salem County, N. J., shows the election of the entire Republican ticket by the following majorities: Charles S. Plummer, Senator, 211; John Himes, Sheriff, 213; Richmond Coles, Assembly, 1st District, 3; and Quinton Keasbey, IId District, 135. This gives the Republicans 37 members of the Assembly, to 23 Democrats.

THE INJURY TO A ROGUE OF BEING POOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Not long ago the New-York Division of the United States Secret Service arrested a number of counterfeiters, one of whom was James McGrath, leader of a notorious bogus coin gang. McGrath escaped from jail in New-York subsequently to the trial of one of the counterfeiters. About a week ago he tried to steal a passage to Europe on the steamer Pennsylvania by stowing himself away in the coal-bunkers, but was discovered before the pilot left the vessel, and was sent ashore. A day or two ago Capt. Clark of the steamer Indiana was approached by a man who represented that a friend of his wanted to take a passage in the Indiana, but he had no money, and wished to work his way over as a fireman. The captain, recollecting the request of the Secret Service officer, directed the man to send his friend along and it would be all right. He would accept him. McGrath proved to be the man. He made his appearance only a short time before the vessel was ready to steam out. He was called into the captain's room and introduced to Detective Drummond, who took him into custody.

THE ST. LOUIS INDICTMENTS.

WASHINGTON EXCITED.

NOTHING KNOWN THERE OF THE ACCUSATION OF ORVIL GRANT AND GEN. BABCOCK—ONE PARTY ORGAN THAT EVIDENTLY DID N'T THINK IT IMPROBABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There has been a good deal of excitement in the city to-day in consequence of the news printed this morning, that the St. Louis Grand Jury had indicted Gen. Babcock, the President's Secretary, and Orvil Grant, the President's brother, on the oath of Fitzroy, late Deputy Collector, for complicity in the whisky conspiracy to defraud the Government. The news was printed in *The Republican*, the Administration organ with big head lines and an editorial introduction. It is said that there have been hard words used against those responsible for the publication. Mr. Harlan's paper, *The Chronicle*, was in better discipline, and omitted all mention of the matter. The introduction to the news in *The Republican* says that this testimony of Fitzroy was in accordance with the tactics of the Whisky Ring. It says:

When they (the members of the Ring) are caught, they threaten to expose others, and even will swear falsely against them to compel a screening of themselves, and in order to avoid public scandal. The St. Louis Ring have been making such threats to the President and Secretary Bristow for some months past, but have always been assured, that whoever was guilty must bear the stigma and disgrace of their acts; that no person would be screened or protected.

Little else has been talked of in the departments, at the hotels, and in the streets to-day, and it has created more comment than the elections. The friends of the gentlemen named look upon the news in two ways. The one class think that it is entirely false, no indictments having been found; and the other that, even if the indictments have been found, they will not stand. They say that Fitzroy is a confessed rascal, and that it is within his or any rascal's power to go before a grand jury and procure by perjury the indictment of any man. In conversation, Gen. Babcock says he has received no intimation of the fact except through the papers this morning, and that he has never heard that his name was to be presented to the Grand Jury. He says he has met Fitzroy once, but knows very little of him. He says he does not believe he has been indicted, and that he has never had anything to do with St. Louis whisky matters.

If such important indictments as those of the President's brother and the President's Secretary have been found, it seems strange that no information of the fact should have reached Washington except through the newspapers. The Attorney-General, who is in constant telegraphic communication with the St. Louis officials, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, both of whom, it would seem, should have been informed, all say they know nothing of the matter, and have heard nothing from St. Louis regarding it. Both Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Pratt say they do not believe the report, but think it is a sensation set afloat by the Ring to break their fall. Solicitor Wilson, who probably is better informed of the secrets of the Whisky Ring than any body else, says the story is absurd, and that he does not believe a word of it. He says he has never heard the names of Babcock and Grant mentioned in connection with crooked whisky. Gen. Babcock himself appears to be perfectly tranquil in his mind, and seems to care very little for the report. There are two opinions regarding him. His friends express the utmost confidence in him, and denounce the story; and his enemies believe all the ill that is said of him.

THE GRAND JURY STILL MUTE.

YESTERDAY'S STARTLING STORY DISCREDITED IN ST. LOUIS—IT IS TRACED TO A PAPER FRIENDLY TO THE RING—PRESIDENT GRANT FEARLESSLY CROWDING THE CONSPIRATORS—A LITTLE STORY ABOUT, M'KEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The indictment by the United States Grand Jury of ex-Revenue Collector McGuire and of William McKee of *The Globe-Democrat*, the leading organ of the Republican party of the State, for complicity in the late whisky frauds, continue to be a topic of the most absorbing interest and universal comment. The excitement was intensified this morning by the rumor that the jury had come to an agreement to indict Gen. Babcock Private Secretary of Presipent Grant, Orville Grant, his brother, and Fred. Dent, his brother-in-law. As to what may be the understanding arrived at by the Grand Jury, of course it is impossible to ascertain. They did not, however, to-day return indictments against any one of those named. It is possible that the cases of Grant and Babcock have been under investigation to-day, but the Grand Jury made no returns to the court, not even appearing in the court-room. The rumor involving Babcock and Orville Grant has been traced to *The St. Louis Times*, which printed a highly sensational article this morning intimating that Secretary Bristow will finally succeed in indicting Orville Grant and the National Republican Executive Committee of 1873, as co-conspirators and receivers of the stolen funds, together with the possible impeachment of the President for guilty knowledge of the frauds, if not for a criminal participation in their proceeds. *The Times* has all along been friendly to the Whisky Ring. The supposed object of this flaming article is to scare the friends of the Administration into fixing up some kind of a truce. It is almost certainly true that the distillers and gangers were led to believe that a large amount of money was to go to Washington to help President Grant's election, and up to within a short time past the Ring believed that the President would prevent the cases coming to trial to save himself.

The best informed, however, are convinced that President Grant was in no way mixed up in the matter, and that the money collected for him was appropriated by the conspirators. The President has been appealed to in the most earnest and pathetic manner by every influential man interested in the personal fortunes of the Ring, but has steadily and persistently refused to interfere. During his last visit to St. Louis, Gen. McDonald, late supervisor, one of the President's fastest friends, sent up his card. Grant's reply, as learned from a responsible listener, was about this: "Tell Gen. McDonald that I cannot receive or hold any interview with a Government officer who is under indictment for defrauding the revenue." Nor is it believed seriously that Gen. Babcock and Orville Grant are in the Whisky Ring, the use of their names, in connection with those of Judge John F. Long and Judge Chester H. Krum, is supposed to have reference to the location of the new Custom-house, and to some of the contracts for erecting the building, both of which have long been subjects of private conversation. If the President can be shown to have an indirect personal connection with any "Crooked" whisky business. It is more likely to be here than in the other direction, and the story about the indictment of Gen. Babcock and Orville Grant is sent in as a reminder, for purposes of intimidation. It is too late, however. To retreat would be worse than to go on, to the Administration.

The indictment of Mr. McKee carries public recollection back for a period of six months. Bitter warfare was going on between Fishback of *The Democrat* and McKee of *The Globe*. Strong efforts were made by Henry T. Blow and others to effect a consolidation in the interest of the peace of the Republican party. All attempts of this kind were hooted at by McKee until one day *The Democrat* came out with an elaborate account of the whisky frauds. Negotions were immediately reopened. *The Democrat* said no more, and *The Globe* swallowed its neighbor, paying $300,000 for the property, which, before, it had refused to offer $100,000 for.

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL.

INCREASING SUCCESS OF THE MEETINGS.

SATISFACTION OF THE EVANGELISTS WITH THE RESULTS OF RECENT EFFORTS—PRAYERS AND REQUESTS FOR PRAYERS AT THE TABERNACLE—MR. MOODY ON BIBLE STUDY.

When Mr. Moody went away from the last meeting on Thursday evening, he was more thoroughly satisfied than ever before that his labors in Brooklyn would meet with ample reward. The clergymen present at the Rink at the young men's meeting and the inquiry meeting were all satisfied that he had preached his best sermon to an audience which needed it the most of any he has yet had. The theme was one which placed before them the importance of a religious life and the necessity of securing salvation at once. And Mr. Moody expounded it with more than his usual earnestness; he told stories of conversions among the soldiers of the late war, many of whom, he said, had since been spreading God's messages to the world. Other stories were told, and some of them moved the preacher to strong emotion and turned his audience to weeping. The inquiry meeting was so largely attended and so much Christian spirit became manifested that the assurance of having obtained a thorough hold upon the people of Brooklyn was reaffirmed. Moreover, the young men's meeting was the largest of that class yet held. The main body of the church and the gallery were completely filled. A great many spoke of their religious desires and feelings, and about 40 attended the young men's inquiry meeting. These encouragements, added to the excellent meeting yesterday morning, lead the evangelists to feel that they are accomplishing more good in Brooklyn than they hoped to do in so short a time. The Tabernacle was again comfortably full yesterday morning. The meeting was opened with the singing of the 48th hymn, "Savior, more than life to me," which was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Needham, the Irish evangelist. Over 100 requests for prayers for relatives and friends were read. These requests have become so numerous of late that it has been found necessary to group them in classes, as "fourteen requests for my son;" "eight for my children." Several persons arose and prayed, several of them being strangers. It often happens that persons speak in these meetings who are unknown to people of large acquaintance in Brooklyn. So many instances of this kind occur that it seems probable that the attendants are often persons from a distance, who are temporarily stopping in New-York and Brooklyn. Several cases are known where persons have come from afar to hear the evangelists. One old gentleman came over 300 miles in his farming clothes because he had not time to buy a new suit, as he was anxious to be in Brooklyn on the day when the services began. He has attended nearly if not quite all the meetings thus far held. Mr. Moody's subject yesterday morning was "The Prayers of our Lord," the point made being that whenever Christ did anything of great importance He prayed beforehand. Several instances were given: (1) when He was baptized, Luke, iii., 2; (2) before He chose His disciples, Luke, vi., 12; (3) whenever He heard from Heaven, Luke, ix., 28; (4) the raising of Lazarus, John, xi., 41. At the close of these remarks a few moments were given to silent prayer. Afterward about 20 persons arose and asked prayers for themselves, and the Rev. John Parker led in prayer. An inquiry meeting was held after the doxology had been sung and the benediction pronounced. About 40 persons attended it, and it was regarded as very successful.

To secure prompt attention, requests for prayers should be addressed to E. W. Hawley, No. 158 Nostrand-ave., Brooklyn. Communications will reach Mr. Moody if addressed, "E. L. Moody, No. 395 Portland-ave., Brooklyn."

THE TABERNACLE IN THE AFTERNOON.

Although the afternoon meeting was not begun until 4 o'clock, the first comers arrived at the Tabernacle more than an hour before that time, and by half-past 3 o'clock the body of the church was full. The galleries were then opened, and at 4 o'clock every seat was occupied, while many persons were standing in the aisles and doorways. This was by far the largest of these afternoon meetings. There were at least one-third more people present than at any previous time. No better evidence than this is needed to show how the revival spirit is deepening, broadening, and drawing within its influence people of all creeds and of every station. Neither curiosity nor excitement—in the usual sense of that word—can call out 5,000, 6,000, and 7,000 people two or three times a day for every day in two weeks. A curiosity to see either Mr. Moody or Mr. Sankey is soon satisfied, for they are plain, unassuming, simple-minded men, without the least show of vanity or love of display. Any one who attends these meetings in the hope of being wrought up to a point of high religious excitement will be disappointed, for never were revival meetings conducted with greater moderation.

The evangelists came in yesterday at 4 o'clock, and at once opened the meeting with the singing of the 119th hymn, "Arise, my soul, arise." After the opening prayer, Mr. Sankey, by request, sang "The Ninety and Nine," prefacing it with a prayer that God would bless the hymn and make it as a message of love to every one present. Mr. Moody opened his remarks by saying: "We are often asked how we are to get faith. But I would say that people who know the Bible have faith and those who have it not are persons who fail to read and study the Word of God. All the books in the world cannot do so much for man as this one. Scientists may tell you of nature and her laws and secrets, but there is no botanist who can describe the Lily of the Valley or the Rose of Sharon; no astronomer who understands the Morning Star, and no geologist who has studied the Rock of Ages." Mr. Moody proceeded to explain how a few words furnished a key to every book in the Bible: that Matthew spoke of Christ as the Son of David come to take up His possessions; Mark treats him as a Servant of God; Luke as the Son of Man, the "Great Physician;" and John alone, as the Son of God a stranger on the earth. The Acts treat of the work of the Apostles; the Epistles unfold Christianity. Revelations is the only book of the Bible that opens with a benediction upon him that reads. Mr. Moody was extremely interesting. The clergymen present listened with close attention, and enjoyed the remarks very much. After singing the Doxology the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

MR. MOODY'S EVENING DISCOURSE.

APPEALS TO THE PROFESSING CHRISTIAN, THE BACKSLIDER, AND THE UNCONVERTED — THE RINK FILLED TO THE UTMOST.

The attendance at the Rink in the evening was as large as on previous evenings. Every seat was occupied, and the standing room in the rear of the building and along the side aisles was taken up. The audience differed slightly from that of the previous evening in being more equally representative of all classes. One of the noticeable features of the service, aside from the sermon, was the singing by Mr. Sankey of the hymn, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." It held the entire audience in suspense while it was sung, and a low murmur followed the close of the last verse. Mr. Moody preached from Genesis iii., 9: "Where art thou?" He said that when these words were uttered, God was the preacher, and there were only two in the audience. It is well for us here to ask each other, "Where are we?" Mr. Moody said he would divide the audience into three classes and address the question to each in turn. First, he spoke to the professing Christian. "Perhaps," he said, "you were converted 20 years ago. Now, what have you been doing all these years. 'Ye are my witnesses,' said Christ, and what witnesses have you been? Are your lives known and read of all men as living testimony of the Lord's goodness; or are you only known as Christians in that your names are on the church record. O, that God would wake up the slumbering Church of today, when men account themselves good Christians if they attend church, and criticise the sermon. There is as much power in the Gospel now as ever, and the world needs it now as when it was first proclaimed. Sin leaped into the world full grown, and is here in our midst to-day." Mr. Moody then spoke of the backslider, and said that he believed "that there is no class of persons who do so much harm to Christianity as they who once taste of Christ's wondrous love, and go back to the world." The evangelist last spoke of the class who are not saved, and said: "My friend, where art thou? Take this question home with you to-night, Where shall I spend eternity?" Mr. Moody told many pathetic stories of conversions among the soldiers in the civil war; of those who had died on the battle-fields, some as Christians, others as unconverted. After prayer had been offered, Mr. Moody requested those who were anxious for inquiry to step over to the Methodist church, and asked them to talk with persons near them about going, while the choir sang "Jesus Paid it All." The two after meetings were very largely attended, both churches being full.

There will be only one meeting to-day, at 8 o'clock a. m., in the Tabernacle. To-morrow there will be three meetings, but the programme has been slightly changed from last week. At 8:30 a. m. there will be a meeting for Christians in the Rink; at 4 p. m. a meeting exclusively for women in the Rink, and at 7:30 p. m. a meeting in the Rink for persons who are not regular attendants at church. For this last meeting tickets will be needed, the object being to confine the attendance to the class mentioned, and also to secure seats for those who are sufficiently in earnest to take the trouble to obtain the tickets. They may be had at any time to-day, until 10 o'clock this evening, at either of the following places: The Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, at Fulton-ave. and Gallatin-place; the Bethel of Plymouth Church, No. 15 Hicks-st., and at the Newsboy's Home in Van Brunt-st.

MR. BEECHER'S SYMPATHY.

THE FRIDAY NIGHT "TALK," UPON THE LABORS OF MOODY AND SANKEY—WHAT THE EVANGELISTS ACCOMPLISH—CAUSES OF THEIR POWER—DUTY OF THE CHURCHES.

The Plymouth Church lecture room was comfortably filled last evening by the attendants of the regular Friday night prayer-meeting. Among those present were Mrs. Beecher, the Rev. Edward Beecher, Thomas G. Shearman, Henry M. Cleveland, Assistant Pastor Halliday, and Deacon Howard. Mr. Beecher asked Mr. Blair to lead in prayer, and Mr. Blair prayed for the pastor and for the religious movement in Brooklyn. The 475th hymn was then sung, and Mr. Beecher prayed.

The evening's talk was upon the work of the evangelists Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn. I have been, said the preacher, a very attentive and deeply interested observer—and in so far as my own personal feelings are concerned, a participator—in the movement that is going on for the promotion of a better state of religious feeling in this city. I need not say to you how profoundly I sympathize with this movement and how earnestly I desire that it may be successful. But is is impossible for a man who has been conducting religious services for 40 years not to have mingled with his sympathy more or less of criticism; I do not mean condemnatory criticism, but observations which may be turned to practical advantage. I think Mr. Moody is a singularly earnest man. I think largely his power consists in the concentration of all his faculties upon one end and a steadfastness in pursuing that end. That alone would not give success in everything, but the end itself is one of the noblest that can be contemplated, and that is the lifting of his fellow-men out of a state of guilt and condemnation into a state of grace by which they are to be saved. Having that in his mind all the time, morning, noon and night; thinking of nothing else, probably seeing and hearing almost nothing else, it would be strange if this individual pressure on a man who has a reasonable development of power by nature—it would be strange if it did not bring forth fruit. But it will be observed that Mr. Moody is not a man of education in the ordinary sense of the term, and has not had a theological education; and that, for one thing, is a reason of his success, for he takes hold of things that he knows will go straight to men. He forgets his system, blessed be God! in working for God. He deals with Christianity in regard to human wants, and expounds it in the vernacular, in plain English—and his English is better than that of a good many who criticise it. The old New-England style of preaching the sinfulness of man—taking it up from the beginning and carrying it on, step by step, with irresistible deductions, and with all the intense earnestness of men who do believe—works a condition of mind in men that I don't see under simple exhortation. It has got to come home to men in such a sense as shall make them sinners individually.

The point is this: we all want to know how we can help to carry forward this good work. We can't do it by taking our opera-glasses and looking critically to see how Moody appears and acts, nor by telling around to our friends how many rose for prayer, and so on. That only hinders. We are in dying need of a cleansing movement here, and it is for us in our several churches to intensify the interest in the subject and to serve as auxiliaries in the work. You will say, that only takes care of a very small part of those who go to hear Mr. Moody preach and Mr. Sankey sing the Gospel, and that there are hundreds and thousands going there who never attend religious services elsewhere. Those not church-goers that are brought in there will be lifted up to a purer plane. The moment a man who has been wrecked feels safe is when his feet rest on the bottom. Men that have been void of religious instruction and morality, if they could be taken and at one decisive stroke lifted from the depths of degradation, it would take away half the misery of sin; but the terrible danger of sin is that it cannot be cured as quickly as that. I do not expect that Brother Moody will bring his hundreds and hundreds much further than that, but they will begin now a life that will be developed into a thorough spiritual life. When the grace of God enters the soul of a common man, it is just like a missionary going into a foreign country. It is the Christianizing of the inside of a man, the purifying of him. That is the work that is to be done here. When men beg n and learn the alphabet of religion, I say they are converted, although it means only such a shutting out of evils and muscles as shall give their moral natures a chance to work. If all the churches are but, after all, so many open-handed beggars, standing around the Rink and crying, "Give us something!" "Give us something!" it cannot avail much; but if all the churches are rills flowing down, bearing the grace of God and forming this blessed stream of the river of life, then when Brother Moody launches his raft of Bible reason, how glorious will be the voyage! It is only when I look into the heart of Jesus, He that was hung upon the cross, He that has gone up on high and has given us these symbols, my faith revives and I am at rest.

After the discourse, a meeting of the church was held. Two by letter and five upon profession of faith were taken into the church. Ambrose Leonard and Mary Leonard were given letters to the Greene Avenue Church. Mr. Beecher said: "While we shall give the heartiest encouragement to every movement holding now, when Mr. Moody is obliged to leave, it seems to me, is the time when the churches should severally take up the work and exert their greatest power." At Mr. Beecher's suggestion, the opening of daily morning prayer-meetings in Plymouth Church was postponed for a fortnight.

WASHINGTON.

OUR BRITISH PURCHASES.

GENERAL FALLING OFF IN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WAS