

For the best of the people of the State in power—their shameless disregard of the people's rights and the wanton and wasteful expenditures of the Treasury, united all the honest men in the State in a common effort to relieve themselves from this gnawing cancer upon the vitals of the commonwealth.

Washington, Oct. 10. The success of honesty over corruption, of virtue over vice, has been complete and full. Even the New York Tribune acknowledges that the Radical defeat was caused by its fraud and corruption of the officials of its own party in office there, and utters the following warning:

"It would be calamitous to mistake the meaning of the Texas election. That State has decided that her present legislators and rulers cost more than they come to. Just as this city will pronounce against the Tammany Ring, if her voters are fairly polled and counted, so Texas has decided that she chooses to be more frugally and sprightly governed in the future than in the immediate past. That is what the result of her election means, and others should be admonished by it.

"This vote gives the Republicans of Texas the up hill fight to make for their next Legislature and for next President. They may yet win if it can be clearly understood that they have turned over a new leaf, and that their embryo Tweeds and Connollys are to take a back seat henceforth. In that case the Democrats are sure to help them by betraying, in the excitement and exultation incident to their triumph, how much of the old Rebel virus of negro hate still poisons their blood. Should the Republicans refuse to heed the lesson and turn over a new leaf, they will be under foot for years."

These are good words from Greeley, but we anticipate that, at the creek of Grant's whip, he will take them back and swear that the election was carried by "fraud, intimidation and violence." The Radicals are soon to attempt to prevent the Democratic members elect to Congress from taking their seats on this ground, and having a majority in that body will, perhaps, with Greeley's aid, succeed. But at present, and for once, Greeley is right.

The Progress of Despotism. It will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the Baltimore Sun, that the "policy" of the Administration towards the South was dependent upon the result of the October elections. It will also be seen that regular "Bloody Assizes" are to be held by the JEFFERSONS of the Federal courts, and leading Conservatives and Democrats are to be put out of the way by the Federal army. What a glorious country we have, to be sure. Not the Emperor of all the Russias, nor the most despotic ruler in Europe, would dare to do such acts as GRANT does with impunity. Read for yourselves; but smile when you see the lying intimation that the carpet-baggers are to be kept in order also!

WASHINGTON, October 13.—It is learned that the Presidential proclamation under the Ku-Klux act means more than its surface would indicate. It is now known positively that for more than six weeks past, or even since the Ku-Klux Committee returned from the South, the administration has had under consideration a policy to be enforced not only against the so-called kluks organizations but in the administration of Federal civil affairs in the South. There was no substantial difference of opinion among the President and the Cabinet, and the leading Republicans who favored this new order of things, except as to the time when it shall be enforced, and that accounts for the delay until after the October elections. The proclamation is, therefore, but the forerunner of the writ of habeas corpus.

A prominent member of the Government and also leading Republicans declare to-day that the arrangements of the civil and military for wholesale arrests of members of the Ku-Klux Klan had been perfected, and that the country would be surprised if the proclamation were not heeded, by the arrest of well-known Southern men. Inasmuch as it is avowed that outrages in the South are provoked by corruption of office holders and the plunder of the people, it is the intention of the President to take the country over to the Federal officials, and to invite the co-operation of all good Republicans for the displacement of bad State officials. This is to go hand-in-hand with the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law until it is stated "there is a lasting peace in the South."

The Carnival of Fire. The tremendous conflagration which has swept over the city of Chicago, has never been equaled upon this continent. Considering the means of combating fire which have been perfected by modern science, the disaster seems to have been more rapid and irresistible than any on record, not excepting the great fire of London. The sympathies of the whole world have been excited by the thrilling accounts of the narrow escapes and the sufferings of thousands. Many perished lamentably by the most awful form of death, swallowed up by the surging waves of the ocean of fire that rolled over the devoted city.

But while the loss of property in Chicago strikes most forcibly by its magnitude and its concentration in a comparatively small area, and also by the destruction of such a vast amount of the results of human industry, another conflagration of stupendous extent, and still more destructive to human life, has been raging for more than three weeks over three of the northwestern States. An immense region embracing Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, is still or rather was still covered a few days ago with boundless virgin forests of magnificent timber. A great drought has prevailed for weeks in all that country, and the parched woods became as dry as tinder. A fire coming from Dakota's sweeping over prairies and forests, has advanced to the northwestern corner of Ohio, reaching in a northern direction far up Lake Superior. The country bordering on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron has been entirely devastated. Some idea may be formed of the conflagration when it is stated that its limits extend three hundred miles in length by about one hundred miles in breadth. One can hardly realize the idea of thirty thousand square miles of forest in furious and irresistible combustion. The effect of such a prodigious fire was to intensify its power and augment its rapidly beyond anything that was ever witnessed before. The most gigantic trees of the forest, heated from a distance, would burst into flames and disappear almost in a moment, even before the advancing line of fire could reach them. The intensity of the fire established violent currents of air which added incessantly to its velocity, and unless general heavy rains come quickly, it is impossible to conjecture where the devastation will stop.

But the most deplorable feature of this disaster is the great loss of life which it has been attended. It is believed that nearly two thousand persons have perished in the flames. Those immense forests were dotted with thousands of patches of cleared land, the farms of the hardy settlers; and numbers of villages and factories had been built along the streams and the shores of the lakes. Nearly all of them have been entirely destroyed. In numerous cases the farmers and villagers, intent upon saving their property and unaware of the almost supernatural violence of the conflagration, were entirely surrounded by it and perished. In Minnesota three hundred and fifty farms, together with the villages of Giesse, Lesent, Mankato, New Uim and others, were totally destroyed and more than two hundred persons burned alive. In the village of Pichteg, Wisconsin, the people had to take refuge in the river, and six or seven of them were burned to death or drowned. At Peaskee thirty to forty lost their lives. In Michigan, about Saginaw and Green Bay, the loss of life and property has been very great. Numerous towns, among which White Lake, Forestville, Elm Creek, Cato, Lingsburg, Lansing, and the State Agricultural College, Holland City and numerous other towns and villages have been entirely consumed. Michigan is stated to have lost already at least \$100,000,000 of property and Northwest Wisconsin is all in flames.

All the towns, farms and settlements which have suffered so terribly were like islands in the immense ocean of forest that surrounded them; and when it became an ocean of flames resistance, and too often escape itself, were found impossible. Many of the borderers on the Lakes owed their lives to the steamers and other craft which took them away from the burning shore, while others only exchanged a fiery for a watery grave.

It is full to think of the sufferings of the survivors, left entirely destitute at the commencement of Winter in that harsh climate. Even the timber with which they could have built huts to shelter themselves is all consumed, the few railroads which traversed those remote regions, and which could have brought relief are to a great extent destroyed, while the supply of fuel that they found in such abundance along their lines is entirely swept away.

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Such a wild scene of devastation has probably never been witnessed before on the face of the earth. Only the first hurried accounts have been published, but they are full of thrilling details. The wild beasts, elk, bears and buffaloes rushed in vast numbers from the burning woods—trampling down the bewildered human fugitives.

To the hapless victims of this disaster, it seemed that the world was coming to a fiery end, and the elements were melting with fervent heat, while supernatural terrors were added to the fearful calamity. The effects of this disaster may be of long duration. The intensity of the heat was such, it is said, that the very roots of the trees were calcined in the earth; so that the woods will hardly spring up again, spontaneously. The destruction of the forest over such an extensive area will probably diminish greatly the supply of rain and affect the fertility of the soil. Let us hope that the mercy of God and the charity of man will bring some relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

THESE are some facts in connection with the late canvass in Ohio and its results to the Democratic party, which are worth remembering, and they are stated by the Cincinnati Enquirer: "Two years ago, the majority against Mr. Peaton, for Governor, was in the neighborhood of eight thousand. Last year, when some fifteen thousand negro votes were added to the poll, the majority was about seven thousand. In the canvass this year, we were unfortunately crippled by the sickness of our candidate for Governor, who was unable to fulfill his appointments and give that personal attention to them, which is usually expected from him. The administration made the most extraordinary exertions in order to secure the re-election of Senator Sherman. It put its thousands of office holders to work. It made its demand upon the national banks and the manufacturing corporations for subsidies, all of which were liberally answered. Its cabinet officers patrolled the State; and every effort which a thorough organization, long victorious, could make, was resorted to for success. The Democracy had none of these appliances, so important in securing a general attendance at the polls, in their favor. They are without patronage, and, to a very considerable extent, their organization was defective. That we should have failed to redeem the State, can hardly be a surprise, but to the most sanguine. No true Democrat will be the least discouraged by this untoward result, but will continue to labor in the good cause, confident that the sober second thought will only be more emphatic by its being delayed."

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Nilsson does not set like a fine American lady, with her fingers, on the very tip of the fork, but handles knife and fork with freedom and vigor, and violates all the dearest of fashion in holding the fork at the lower end.—Exchange.

Reported for the Journal. General or Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. A. 1873. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13th, 1873. NINTH DAY.

Morning Prayer. Minutes read and approved. The committee appointed by the House of Bishops, and with that from the House of Deputies, is as follows: The Bishop of Maryland, Whittington; the Bishop of North Carolina, Atkinson; the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Stevens; the Bishop of Western N. Y., Cox; the Bishop of Ohio, Biddle; the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Hight, of New York; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Beers, of Wisconsin. The Laity of this Joint Convention are: Rev. E. B. Jackson, of Maine; J. B. Craighead, of Tennessee; Orlando Meads, of Albany; Webb, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Ohio. This Joint Committee will settle ritualism, and prepare it for hot language in this body.

A memorial was read from the diocese of Western New York, wishing that it be referred to a committee to report the expediency of dropping the words "and the so-called" in the creed of Constantine, as this seems to be the only thing preventing connection with the Greek Church. Dr. Hight, of New York, said that this memorial was originally presented to the Presbytery of the Church of England, who has since joined the Church of Rome, and that the whole matter is not particularly worthy of present attention. Several spoke against the matter. It was laid on the table. It was moved that the committee be directed to inquire into the propriety of training christian women to take a certain part in the work of this Church. It is well to legislate on this matter as a *hac post hoc*, for those christian women have in many instances and places taken the matter of their own hands, and are under the supervision of the pastor. There was quite a debate as to who should be eligible to seats on the Board of Missions. It was moved that no pastor should be on the committee, or connected with it, and that the committee be composed of an annual offering, since he was last appointed to one of the departments of the Missions Working men on the Board are wanted, and some others. Judge Pitt argued, and concluded that the matter be not discussed, but laid on the table. Dr. Hight, of New York, said that he would like to see the gentleman who would withdraw that but him off from reply. The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the discussion opened. The motion was renewed to lay on the table, and lost. It is proposed to be reported for the Board of Missions, and to be taken up at the next meeting. The resolution was to be the expense of the Board of Missions, and to be taken up at the next meeting. The resolution was to be the expense of the Board of Missions, and to be taken up at the next meeting.

The Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to the effect that that part of Can. 6, Sec. 2 of Title II, 9, be repealed, or that of that part of the same which relates to the deposition of a minister, but not of a layman. Another gentleman referred the minister can be deposed for six months. Whole referred to Committee on Canons. Only one vote in the negative.

Dr. Franklin, of Indiana, moved that a resolution be reported for the Board of Missions, to the effect that the Board of Missions, Resolutions be reported. Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Shilman, of Kentucky, to refer to Committee on Canons to see what action of this House can be taken to alter the discipline of a minister, but not of a layman. Another gentleman referred the minister can be deposed for six months. Whole referred to Committee on Canons. Only one vote in the negative.

The Committee's action is here given, and is as follows: The House of Bishops, by a vote of 12 to 10, has adopted the article except as to the Appellate Court. It declines to approve of this, for the reason that Article 6, of Constitution, confers upon each Diocese, in said State, the power to institute, trial, &c., and has conferred the power of forwarding the Appellate Court, which is now in the hands of the House of Bishops, to the Appellate Court. The House of Deputies, by a vote of 12 to 10, has adopted the article except as to the Appellate Court. It declines to approve of this, for the reason that Article 6, of Constitution, confers upon each Diocese, in said State, the power to institute, trial, &c., and has conferred the power of forwarding the Appellate Court, which is now in the hands of the House of Bishops, to the Appellate Court.

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Morning Prayer. Minutes read and approved. The committee appointed by the House of Bishops, and with that from the House of Deputies, is as follows: The Bishop of Maryland, Whittington; the Bishop of North Carolina, Atkinson; the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Stevens; the Bishop of Western N. Y., Cox; the Bishop of Ohio, Biddle; the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Hight, of New York; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Beers, of Wisconsin. The Laity of this Joint Convention are: Rev. E. B. Jackson, of Maine; J. B. Craighead, of Tennessee; Orlando Meads, of Albany; Webb, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Ohio. This Joint Committee will settle ritualism, and prepare it for hot language in this body.

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Morning Prayer. Minutes read and approved. The committee appointed by the House of Bishops, and with that from the House of Deputies, is as follows: The Bishop of Maryland, Whittington; the Bishop of North Carolina, Atkinson; the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Stevens; the Bishop of Western N. Y., Cox; the Bishop of Ohio, Biddle; the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Hight, of New York; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Beers, of Wisconsin. The Laity of this Joint Convention are: Rev. E. B. Jackson, of Maine; J. B. Craighead, of Tennessee; Orlando Meads, of Albany; Webb, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Ohio. This Joint Committee will settle ritualism, and prepare it for hot language in this body.

A memorial was read from the diocese of Western New York, wishing that it be referred to a committee to report the expediency of dropping the words "and the so-called" in the creed of Constantine, as this seems to be the only thing preventing connection with the Greek Church. Dr. Hight, of New York, said that this memorial was originally presented to the Presbytery of the Church of England, who has since joined the Church of Rome, and that the whole matter is not particularly worthy of present attention. Several spoke against the matter. It was laid on the table. It was moved that the committee be directed to inquire into the propriety of training christian women to take a certain part in the work of this Church. It is well to legislate on this matter as a *hac post hoc*, for those christian women have in many instances and places taken the matter of their own hands, and are under the supervision of the pastor. There was quite a debate as to who should be eligible to seats on the Board of Missions. It was moved that no pastor should be on the committee, or connected with it, and that the committee be composed of an annual offering, since he was last appointed to one of the departments of the Missions Working men on the Board are wanted, and some others. Judge Pitt argued, and concluded that the matter be not discussed, but laid on the table. Dr. Hight, of New York, said that he would like to see the gentleman who would withdraw that but him off from reply. The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the discussion opened. The motion was renewed to lay on the table, and lost. It is proposed to be reported for the Board of Missions, and to be taken up at the next meeting. The resolution was to be the expense of the Board of Missions, and to be taken up at the next meeting.

The Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to the effect that that part of Can. 6, Sec. 2 of Title II, 9, be repealed, or that of that part of the same which relates to the deposition of a minister, but not of a layman. Another gentleman referred the minister can be deposed for six months. Whole referred to Committee on Canons. Only one vote in the negative.

Dr. Franklin, of Indiana, moved that a resolution be reported for the Board of Missions, to the effect that the Board of Missions, Resolutions be reported. Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Shilman, of Kentucky, to refer to Committee on Canons to see what action of this House can be taken to alter the discipline of a minister, but not of a layman. Another gentleman referred the minister can be deposed for six months. Whole referred to Committee on Canons. Only one vote in the negative.

The Committee's action is here given, and is as follows: The House of Bishops, by a vote of 12 to 10, has adopted the article except as to the Appellate Court. It declines to approve of this, for the reason that Article 6, of Constitution, confers upon each Diocese, in said State, the power to institute, trial, &c., and has conferred the power of forwarding the Appellate Court, which is now in the hands of the House of Bishops, to the Appellate Court. The House of Deputies, by a vote of 12 to 10, has adopted the article except as to the Appellate Court. It declines to approve of this, for the reason that Article 6, of Constitution, confers upon each Diocese, in said State, the power to institute, trial, &c., and has conferred the power of forwarding the Appellate Court, which is now in the hands of the House of Bishops, to the Appellate Court.

We take occasion to return our thanks to our friend F. H. Bell, Esq., of Lillington, for a lengthy list of new subscribers to the JOURNAL. May his shadow never grow less.