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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Unparalelled Devastation in the Northwest.

Three Thousand Square Miles of Country Burned Over.

WHOLE FORESTS DESTROYED.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.

Special correspondence to the *Daily News* to-day, from Green Bay, says the fires which have been raging in the woods between there and Lake Michigan have extended across Fox river, and cover a strip of thirty miles wide in Shawana and Oconto counties and the big lumbering towns of Marietta and Peshley, which are threatened with total destruction. The fires are now raging over three thousand square miles of territory. One hundred families were burned out of house and home and the refugees are in Green Bay and other towns. At least one hundred other families are in an equally bad condition. Houses, barns, farm buildings, bridges, fences, and absolutely everything has been swept away, and thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests have been destroyed. Bears and other wild beasts have been driven in dismay from the woods and are fleeing in every direction across the fields. Almost the entire population are fighting the fires of without success, and many have fallen down suffocated by the heat and smoke, and were carried by their comrades to places of safety. All supplies of food, for man and and beasts, throughout at least fifty townships, have been destroyed, and starvation stares them in the face.

GREENBAY, WIS., Oct. 4.

The fires which are now prevailing in the six or seven northeastern counties of Wisconsin, have never had a parallel since the settlement of the country. The drought which has prevailed since early in August, has dried up the springs, and streams, and vegetation, and has parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself acts as a conductor, and living trees are falling from the action of the fire, which underlines them. All outstanding property is swept away, there being so little water available to stop the fires. Barns and contents, hay stacks, corn, wood, and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences are burned, as no resistance can be offered to the approaching fires. There is yet no authentic account of the loss of life, although a family in Kemanel county and some Indians in Swhawnee county are reported burned. The hardest fights against the flames are made at many saw mills, which are located among the pine forests in this region, but many of them have been burned. All the available force which could be obtained from the adjacent places has been called to the assistance of the threatened mills and settlements in some cases was available and others not. The work has been so long and harrassing, and the men so tired with the smoke, and fatigue, that in a great many places the contest has been given up. In places where there was no water the only available plan has been to dig trenches around the property, but the Eastern wind carries large flames of burning bark through the air, and renders such means useless.

The *Advocate* of to-day has accounts of the fire in the counties of Brown, Kewanee, Deer, Osceola, Ontagamer, Matolloc and Shawnee. It estimates that an area of 150 square miles are being burned over. Three saw mills are definitely known to be burned, and others are said to be burned, but the reports need confirmation. In Kewanee county from sixty to eighty dwelling houses and barns have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore for safety. At Horns Pier, a store, with goods, six dwellings, shops and barns, with other buildings, were burned, and it is said that the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the piers and taking up the planks communicating with the shore of the two rivers and two creeks. Ahanpo and Kewanee, with other villages, have been more or less damaged. In Deer county, the next north, great quantities of cord wood, railroad ties, telegraph poles and other property, got out for shipment, have been burned in addition to the losses, and barns, fences, &c., on the west side of Green Bay and Fox river. The flames extend from Memonee to Oskosh, a distance of 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. This region is one of alternate pine and hard wood timber, and is thickly settled with milling and farming settlers. Hay stacks, fences, and bridges on the roads, are mostly gone. In some cases large lots of pine logs in dried up streams, were burned. Very little travel is practicable, and it is with difficulty that definite particulars can be obtained. Along the line of the C. & N. W. R. R., the fire extends close up to the track on either side for many miles. Between Depore and Appleton, it is threatening the bridges and culverts, burning fences and cord wood, and requiring the closest vigilance in averting it from the road. Along the extension of the same road, a new building northward, with a considerable amount of ties and all its contents, has been burned. Deer and bears come out on the railroad and wagon roads, and could be shot, but nobody has the time to devote. On the line of the Green & Lake Pepin railroad grade, a half mile of corduroy substructure, with three thousand ties, and one hundred cords of wood, belonging to the road, were burned, besides property of much greater value, belonging to farmers. All the bridges on line of the Manitowac road for twenty miles east of Green Bay are consumed; Older's circus passed over them only a few hours previous on its way to Manitowac. The fire extends to the city limits of Green Bay on the east and running over the adjacent marshes. The city is not regarded in danger, though cinders and ashes are falling in the streets. The smoke is so dense to-day that buildings two blocks distant are not visible. On the west the fire has approached the village limits of Fort Howard, immediately opposite on the river, and large forces of men are engaged in staying its progress. What will be the result to the standing pine and other timber in these counties cannot yet be ascertained. No access to the forests is practicable, and nothing can be estimated except from the effects of the fire near the settlements, where it penetrates the ground from one to two feet and destroyes the life of the trees. The atmosphere is hazy with some appearance of rain. It will take a heavy and drenching rain to saturate the ground and stop the progress of the fire.

ANOTHER FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.

An immense conflagration has been raging on the prairies and in the big woods west since Friday last. It commenced near Breckenridge, on Red River, traveling eastward and southward a distance of 160 miles. The long drought having dried up every thing, the fire is spreading rapidly. It has now reached southward as far as McLead and south as far as Litchfield on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, distance about 90 miles from St. Paul. Great damage has been done to crops, dwellings, &c., and it is feared some lives have been lost. The air here has been filled with dense smoke for several days.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.

The woods are on fire on both sides of the T., W. & W. Railroad, the greater part of the way between Antwerp and New Haven, covering an area of four or five miles, and about the same distance between Antwerp and Cecil, burning down the timber, both green and dry; burning hundreds of cords of wood and miles of fence.

At Woodburn, October 2d, three houses were destroyed, and the steam mill was only saved by breaking several furrows of land around it. Trains have had to stop while the heated rails were removed, and new ones put in. Cornfields and meadows have been entirely destroyed. The probable loss is about $5,000 or $6,000. The smoke is so dense as to make seeing and breathing very difficult. The fire is still raging.

SAINT LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.

The following are some of the points of Clay's speech: Last night he announced himself squarely in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. He said he was approaching the decline of life, but believed he would yet live to see universal amnesty in the South, and freedom from the present military despotism. It was indeed a matter for rejoicing that men had not yet come to submit quietly to this injustice. We have had plenty illustrations of the dangers of centralization. This was tried to the latter end in the Roman Republic, when the Provinces lost their interests and feeling of responsibility in the government. Then cruelty and despotism reigned. We don't want a strong government. We wont strong people. We placed a military man, if you accept the term, at the head of the government, and he has proved a most corrupt failure. He surrounded himself with satellites, and they made him presents and he gave them offices. He thought it would have been better if all our military men when their services were no longer needed had retired from public life. But what is this least of our military Generals doing? He seems to consider the war still going on. Don't every editor and politician in the land know that Grant for the past two years has been making war upon a people with whom we are at peace. If Grant is re-elected he will annex San Domingo and Hayti in spite of the Senate and opinion of the people. The rebellion itself was not such a blow at the liberties of this people and the life of the nation as this present administration. Notwithstanding he may bring his arms into New Orleans or New York, where he has no more right to place them than in my house, nevertheless neither you nor I fear him, for we, the people, have the power of turning him out of his place in 1872 and putting a better man in it. In conclusion Mr. Clay urged the nomination of an earnest and able man, expressing himself warmly in favor of Greeley.

Among the seriously wounded in the accident by the falling of a bridge across the Vertegris river, in the Indian Territory, on Sunday, were R. M. Strickland, of Cincinnati; George Smith, of New Jersey; Alfred Morst, of Ohio; W. Gibson, of Canada; W. A. Connel, of Ripley county, Indiana; Thomas Fitzgerald and John King, of Chicago. In addition to the three killed at the time of the accident, George Smith and James O'Conner died while being moved from the scene of the accident to Fort Scott.

The suit of Miller against the Bradstreet Commercial Agency, pending in the U. S. Circuit Court, was withdrawn yesterday at the plaintiff's cost.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4—7:30 P. M.

The area of the low barometer which was Tuesday P. M., some distance south of the Louisiana coast, has moved northeastward towards Apalachee Bay, as a cyclone of small dimensions. The rain has ceased in Mississippi and Louisiana, but has continued with brisk southwest winds at Southern Florida, and is now extended to South Carolina. An area of low barometer has advanced very rapidly southeastward into Minnesota and Iowa, and westerly winds have backed to Illinois and Iowa; southeast in Wisconsin, and northeast in Northern Minnesota. The barometer has risen slightly in the middle States, with an increased temperature. Smoke and haze have prevailed during the day from the middle and eastern Atlantic westward to the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm in the eastern Gulf will probably move northeasterly to the South Atlantic Coast, but with a somewhat diminished severity. The low barometer in the northwest will probably move eastward, with brisk southerly winds on Lake Michigan, and easterly winds on Lake Superior, but the dry, smoky atmosphere north of the Ohio Valley will probably prevent any heavy rains.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 4.

Bankers and brokers are unanimous in saying that their faith in the Committee of Seventy remains unshaken; that they look to the committee alone for a pure city government in the future. They urge the necessity of confidence on the part of the people, and claim that without that the accomplishment of beneficial results will be greatly impeded.

The conduct of the Police Commissioners in refusing to allow outside parties to advance money for the payment of the police force has excited some surprise. Before the order was promulgated yesterday, however, the new street police were paid by the Stock Exchange. The money to pay the Fifth street police was advanced by ex-Sheriff O'Brien. While the Board of Apportionment was in session yesterday a gang of three or four hundred laborers employed by the Department of Public Works, besieged the Comptroller's office and demanded the wages due them for the past seven weeks. Mr. Green returned about this time and told them that he would give them an answer to-day.

Acting Comptroller Green is receiving praise for some of the changes effected in the Comptroller's department. Under the new order of things, instead of closed meetings of the Board of Apportionment and Commission of Sinking Fund, as heretofore, the proceedings of these Boards are open to the public. Mr. Green is furnishing the Committee of Seventy with such particulars as they desire to enable them to institute legal proceedings.

There is every indication that the Convention at Rochester to-day will exclude the Tammany delegates, although Tweed is hopeful that they will get in. It is believed that Tilden will use every effort to reject them. The accounts from Rochester say that the streets are alive with excited drunken throngs. Serious trouble is apprehended. A number of citizens, it is rumored, called on the authorities for military. The *Tribune* thinks that the Tammany delegation will be rejected, but the rejection will only be to show a kicking out at the front door to be coaxed in at the back and begged to steal more circumspectly. If the future Democratic party, it says, cannot carry the State without fraud it means to carry it any how. The *World* charges the Republican party with the responsibility of the New York frauds. It says the Democratic State Convention at Rochester to-day will plant its heel on the head of the monster corruption and crush out its life.

The German Republican Central Committee last night endorsed the Republican ticket, urging the overthrow of the party in consideration of local politics for the purpose of securing municipal reform.

The *Revolution*, a woman's paper, expires this week.

Another member of the Tammany General Committee, Patrick Looram, leaves the institution on account of its corruption.

This morning Mayor Hall appeared before the Yorkville Police Court to answer the charge of malfeasance in office. An unusually large police force was in the Court room. Mayor Hall said: "I am here to disappoint the malice of my partisan enemies in refusing, as I shall by my action to-day, to aid in initiating any political campaign by contributing personally anything to a sensational campaign. I am here to relieve your Honor and the District Attorney of any responsibility in the matter. I am here in accordance with the statues to waive an examination and to offer bail, knowing that if this charge ever acquires gravity enough to come before a jury, there is a tribunal where it can be more satisfactorily estimated to the satisfaction of the people and myself, even in preference to the tribunal presided over by so courteous a Judge as I have the honor to address. And before I enter into the formalities necessary, I desire in this most public manner to thank hundreds of friends who yesterday, from the millionaire to the laborer, tendered to me their services as bail. The hundreds of professional gentlemen, some of them present in this room now, who freely volunteered and enthusiastically tendered me their support. I shall do as every gentleman should do for the purpose of bail, select his most intimate and personal friend, and my most intimate and personal friend out of profession, Mr. Isaac Bell, will become my bail, and in compliance with the statute, I tender him as bale, and waive an examination, and my bail is ready." [Great applause in Court.]

District Attorney Garvin, said: "Your honor, I have but one suggestion to make in this case. I have not been able to examine the original papers, and I appeal to the suggestion of your Honor, which I received yesterday, on understanding that some matters of public importance were to transpire here this morning. The gentleman who addressed you, has undoubtedly the right to do as he has done, and that leaves nothing farther to be done on the part of the prosecution. I therefore submit the matter to your Honor, to take such action as under the circumstances, you shall deem just and proper.

The Kings county Republicans held an exciting meeting last night in reference to the Republican State ticket. The police had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The bolting faction undertook to get a resolution passed organizing opposition to the other wing.

Mayor Hall appeared this morning at the Yorkville Police Court to answer the charges preferred against him of signing fraudulent warrants. He waived an examination and offered bail to any amount, but Judge Barrett, counsel for the prosecution, said there was no necessity for the Mayor giving bail, as it was contemplated to hold him in durance vile.

The *Times* says it has information of the existence in this city of a secret organization of about 15,000 men, who are banded together for the purpose of repeating at elections.

Judge Barrett, of the counsel for the Committee of Seventy, said the Mayor has spoken as we all believed he would speak, with dignity and ability, which we all know he has. He says he came to disappoint malice, enemies, &c.

Here Judge Bixby shook his head depreciatingly, and Judge Barrett said they were there under a sense of duty without malice—under a simple sense of duty, and therefore he would disappoint the Mayor by suggesting to the public prosecutor that he would not ask any bail except the Mayor's own personal recognizance.

Attorney Garvin said that he would be satisfied with any decision of the Court.

Judge Bixby said he would not take bail.

The Mayor explained that his remarks were of a general nature. He did not relate to counsel, and particularly disclaimed any reference to Barrett.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, the audience rose simultaneously and cheered and yelled frantically. Cheer followed cheer for several minutes while the Mayor was passing from the Court.

Isaac Davis was arrangned this morning in the city court for misdemeanor and pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in $3,000. He is said to have offered medical assistance to females through the medium of business cards thrust under the doors of many houses in the city.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Livonia, says his business is to carry back to old England the Queen's cup, which he says he is determined to do. He objects to sail in the yacht club course as he wishes to test the merits of the boats and not that of the pilots or sailing masters. He will go to Newport if agreeable and sail the Block Island course and back. He would prefer to have keel boats to sail against him. The Livonia will be put on the docks to-morrow for repairs, and by Wednesday next he will be in full readiness to begin the races.

Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS., Oct. 4.

The Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention was held here to-day. Wendell Phillips was chosen President and addressed the Convention. He said he looked upon the Convention as the great peace society of the world. To-day the people have chosen a wiser method than force. They say: "We come neither to attack or injure capital, but come by right of possession to that which properly belongs to us. With the ballot in our hands, we need not write in fire and blood, but in the majority at the ballot-box. This is a movement of humanity to protect itself. The movement of labor against capital, or want of capital, is the most comprehensive the grandest movement of the age. The preamble to a series of resolutions adopted, affirms as a fundamental principle that labor is a creator of wealth and is entitled to all it creates. Affirming this we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of the operation of the principle so radical as the overthrow of the whole profit making system; the extinction of all monopolies; the abolition of privileged classes; an extended rather than a restricted franchise; universal education and fraternity; perfect freedom of exchange, and as the best and grandest of all, the final obliteration of that stigma upon our so-called Christian civilization, the poverty of the masses. Holding principles radical as these and bearing before our minds an ideal condition so noble, we are still aware that our goal can't be reached at a single leap. We take into account the ignorance, selfishness, prejudice, corruption and demoralization of the leaders of the people and to a large extent of the people themselves, but still we demand that some steps be taken in this direction.

The resolutions convey in detail the sentiments of the preamble. At 1 o'clock the Convention took a recess.

A formal ballot for Governor gave Chamberlain 204, Butler 33 and Cowley 30. Chamberlain's nomination was made unanimous, with the following names to complete the ticket: Lt. Governor, Allen Dean, of Westfield; Secretary of State, P. B. Migathlon, of Duxbury; Attorney General, Geo. L. Ruffin, of Boston (colored); Auditor, Geo. P. Sanderson, of Lynn.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 4.

As touching the virtues of Cundurango for the cure of cancer, the *Tribune* of this morning has an editorial in which the following facts are given: "A citizen of Chicago, of high standing, took his wife, who had been long afflicted with cancer, to Washington to be treated by Dr. Bliss. Her case was a serious one, involving a speedy termination one way or the other. She tried the Cundurango remedy, and patiently awaited the result. In less than two weeks the cancer exhibited alarming signs, threatening her with death from bleeding. Dr. Bliss could not account for the change, and an immediate operation was resolved upon. The knife soon explained the condition which the cancer had assumed. In its immense growth it had become entirely separated from the flesh, at the same time had prevented the latter from healing, and the flow of blood was from the unhealed flesh. As soon as the cancer was removed, the flesh beneath was found apparently free from disease. Comparatively little pain resulted from the operation. The lady is rapidly recovering her strength, and is now at her home in this city, not only free from every sign or symptom of cancer, but enjoying a degree of health to which she has been a stranger for years. The theory is that the Cundurango had the effect of uprooting and throwing off the cancerous growth which had attained large proportions."

The *Journal* says that President Grant, in conversation with friends while here, stated very emphatically that to his knowledge the charges of the New York *Tribune* against Collector Murphy are without foundation, and that he sees no reason for removing him when he appointed him from personal knowledge. He remarked that he was fit for the place, and sees no reason for changing his opinion. He will not remove Mr. Murphy to gratify the clamors of those who have merely a personal or factious object in view.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.

George W. Darrow, overseer on Tiff's farm, near this city, while riding home in a buggy, was murdered by some unknown person, who fired several shots from a revolver apparently through the back curtain of the vehicle. The assassin was so close to his victim that the powder burned the curtain. Darrow was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances, and the cause of his murder is a mystery, as the money and valuables on his person were undisturbed.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.

A strong northeast wind for several days past filled Lake Ponchartrain from the Gulf. A northeast storm, with rain, commenced last night. At noon the storm continues, and there are fears of another overflow of water over the Mobile & New Orleans railroad at three points between the city and Rigolets.

The steamship Liberty, from Baltimore for New Orleans, put into Pensacola, and lost her rudder in a gale on the 29th ult.

Texas Election.

JEFFERSON, October 4.

The election is progressing quietly. Probably 1,200 votes were cast here yesterday and to-day, the people generally voting. Nothing definite will be known until the election closes to-morrow.

—A young man named Simonton was caught between the coupling of two freight cars near Greenfield, Ohio, yesterday, and killed.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, October 4.

The Democratic State Central Committee has been in session since 9 o'clock this morning. It has transpired that Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., will be made temporary chairman. Tammany is pressing its claims for representation in the Convention with renewed energy. An attempt is being made to conciliate its delegates, but thus far without success. It is probable that they will appear on the floor of the Convention, and that the matter will be referred to the Committee on Credentials. It is said that Tammany accepts Potter as temporary chairman.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Tilden, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who delivered an address. He referred to the dangers of the republic from the centralizing of power. The creed of the Democratic party is comprised in two ideas. First, Limiting the governmental power. Second, Throwing back the governmental powers upon the people. Demoralization prevails in the public trusts to an extent never before known. The Democratic party predicted it upon the party in government. It has never elected to the Presidency any man of as low a standard as either of the three Republican Presidents, and the party would reject any man who has filled the public offices with his relations, or had enriched himself by presents. President Grant may not be conscious of the evil example which he has set, but the tendency of such conduct is dangerous.

In referring to affairs in the State of New York, the speaker said that in the era of Democratic ascendancy corruption was almost unknown. It was otherwise with the Republican party now. At the time of Republican dominancy legislative bodies were purchasable twice within twenty-five years. Offices in the United States have been put up at auction. The municipal corruptions in New York city are the results of the irresponsible power of acting secretaries of bureaus and commissioners. They are the outgrowth of twenty years of Republican legislation and partnership plunder between men of both parties. In the effort to rescue the country from the pervading corruptions there should be only a generous rivalry. He said in conclusion that it was the time now to proclaim and enforce a decree that whoever plunders the people, though he steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, is no Democrat. His reference to the New York official corruptions was enthusiastically applauded.

Clarkson N. Potter was then elected temporary chairman. His selection was made by the wish of all the delegations.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to deliver an address, in the course of which he was frequently applauded, especially when he called upon the Convention to purge and purify its own party of corruption.

The roll of uncontested delegates was then called. At the call of the name of Horatio Seymour the Convention gave enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. DeWitt moved for a reading of the communication from the Tammany delegation.

The communication sets forth that for the sake of success of the ticket the right to participate in the Convention is waived, at the same time the delegation pledge their support to the ticket. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. DeWitt moved that there being now no regular delegation present from New York the roll of that city be omitted.

The deliberations of the previous question were ordered and the motion adopted by 99 ayes to 4 noes. [Applause.] Permanent organization was then proceeded with.

Gov. Seymour moved the admission of Francis Kernan as the delegate from Oneida.

Mr. DeWitt spoke against the motion.

Mr. Seymour, in reply, said he appealed to the Convention to carry out the declaration.

Gov. Seymour's motion was withdrawn, whereupon a Committee on Credentials was appointed, after which the Convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

A New York special dispatch from Rochester says that the State Central Committee by a vote of 3 to 1, in caucus this morning, decided to accept the proposition allowing Tammany to withdraw and exclude other contesting delegates of this city. The decision met the views of the country delegates that the Tammany men should be excluded; that their exclusion necessarily left no other organization or party in New York that had legitimate claims to seats. This is regarded as a triumph for Tweed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 5 P. M., various committees announced and a recess taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 8:10. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Clarkson N. Potter, with eight Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. Mr. Potter returned thanks for the honor conferred, and the Convention proceeded to business.

The following is the substance of the resolutions reported:

1st. Denounces the administration at Washington as false to its pledges and to the Constitution; charges that it has kept alive sectional hate, refused amnesty to citizens and denied a place to restored States, made rich richer and poor poorer, squandered the public lands, and now seeks to perpetuate power by military interference in popular assemblages and elections.

2d. Recognizes the emancipation and enfranchisement and equality before the law of the freedmen of the South as an inevitable consequence of civil war and the overthrow of the rebellion, and declares it to be the duty of all to sustain them in all their rights; denounces the fraud and corruption in New York City, and demands the immediate punishment of those upon whom the guilt can be fixed; declares that this deplorable state of affairs was inaugurated by the Republican party, and continued by them through many years, under which growth, extravagance, speculation and fraud were inevitable, and demand on the part of the next Legislature such further reforms in the city charter as shall eradicate elections through which such frauds are possible, and secure, among other things, first, an early opportunity for the people of the city to choose new municipal officers; second, on the part of the Mayor a more complete control, and in consequence, a more complete responsibility for the subordinate department of the administration.

3d. Liability of the Mayor of New York, with all Mayors of cities to be removed by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs of counties are now removed upon proof before him of malfeasance in office or neglect of duty.

4th. Elections in the spring of each year so as to place in the hands of the people power to make complete change in the city government.

5th. Publicity of acts at all times and facilities to tax-payers to restrain and punish abuses and to secure speedy trials of offenders in defendent courts.

6th. Favors defending by law the power of towns and counties to create debt and levy taxes.

7th. Declares that while ready to judge local administration abuse it must not forget the corruption of the federal government, profligacies in the Custom House, Internal Revenue boards, in the army and navy, and in the highest walks of office, as well as in municipalities, and we call the attention of the people to the fact that this corrupt power triumphed in and controlled the recent Republican Convention at Syracuse.

8th. Denounces the registry laws and approves of the passage of the constitutional amendment now pending, making bribery a ground of challenge to the elector, and denying suffrage alike to him that receives and him that offers a corrupt inducement.

9th. Challenges a comparison between the Democratic administration of the State and that of their adversaries.

10th. Declares the government should lay no tax on imports, except for revenue purposes. That revenue should be moderate and based upon the value of the property taxed; that raw material cannot be especially taxed without unjust burdens laid upon the domestic manufactures; that our present tariff violates every principal of political economy; debauches our politics and drives our manufactures from all foreign markets; that in the present circumstances of the country an ample revenue for the payment of interest and large installments on the principal of debt, and further ordinary expenses of the government can be had without laying any tariff whatever upon necessary articles, such as iron, coal, clothing, medicines and all materials used in mechanics arts.

11th. Endorses Governor Hoffman, and declares that he has borne himself in his high office with such integrity, courage and devotion to duty, as to commend the confidence and gratitude not only of political supporters, but of the mass of intelligent and appreciative people of the State.

12th. That now that apprehensions are expressed that the religious and civil equality of the citizens is menaced, we renew the pledge of our fidelity to the great Democratic; equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever creed or nationality, and special favors to none.

Speeches were made in support of the resolutions by Francis Kernan, Senator Hardinburg and Wm. C. Dewitt, which were then adopted, and the Conventiou adjourned until to-morrow, 10 A. M., when the nominations will be made.

BOSTON.

The Prohibitory State Convention.

BOSTON, October 4.

The Prohibitory State Convention met to-day, and organized by the choice of Hon. Whiting E. Griswold as President. The Convention then listened to speeches from Mr. E. P. Marvin, temporary chairman, and Hon. Whiting E. Griswold. Considerable excitement ensued upon a motion to allow Ada B. Bowles to present a memorial from the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, Rev. Mr. Fulton opposing it very strenuously, and Rev. Mr. Haven favoring it. The motion was at length carried by a large majority, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Convention then took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment and nominated Judge Pittman for Governor. The balance of the State ticket is: For Lieutenant Governor, Elliphalet ——, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Geo. L. Ballupton; Treasurer, John J. Baker, of Beverly; Attorney General, Samuel D. Field, of Shelburne Falls; Auditor, Hon. Ezra S. Conant, of Randolph.

A series of resolutions embodying the platform of the party were adopted.

The following resolution, presented by Mrs. Ada Bowles, was not adopted:

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the enfranchisement of women—first, because it is right; and second, because it is indispensible to the object we seek to attain.

With the exception of the breeze over the women suffrage question, the Convention was harmonious.

Movements of the President.

PITTSBURGH, October 4.

President Grant and party arrived in this city via the Pan-Handle railroad at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and met with a hearty reception from the citizens, irrespective of party. Two regiments of infantry, a battery and the entire fire department accompanied the President to the hotel, where an address of welcome was delivered by Judge McCandliss, to which the President responded as follows:

"*Judge McCandliss:*

"SIR—Through you allow me to return my hearty thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding districts for the very hearty welcome I have received. The reception is much more from the fact that it is a welcome of the whole people without respect to political divisions. I hope the day not far distant when our citizens will look up to the Executive as President of the whole country, and not a representative of any party or section. I know that my stay in this city shall be enjoyable, and I shall take an opportunity of visiting your workshops, which I recognize as a source of wealth, not only to artizan and city, but to the whole nation. I hope we shall soon see the day when the consumptions of the country will be more largely the productions of our own people." The various manufacturies will be visited to-morrow, and the President leaves for Washington to-morrow night, or Friday morning.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Emanuel Church was crowded this morning to witness the ceremonies preliminary to the formal organization of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Dean of Chester, England, the Bishop of Litchfield, England, and the Rector of Wolverhampton, England, took part in the ceremonies. A sermon was delivered by Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and subsequently the Convention assembled in Grace Church, with Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, in the Chair. Hon. Hamilton Fish, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan; Hon. Edward Sately, of California; Rev. James Theodore Heller, (colored) Rector of Trinity Church, and the Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, had seats on the floor.

—The official canvass of the votes of Nebraska, for and against the new Constitution, was completed at noon to-day, and resulted in 641 of a majority against

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., October 4.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day in the Executive Hall. More than five hundred delegates were present. Hon. S. Kinner was chosen President and J. H. Obert, Secretary. The following resolutions was reported by the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of this State reposing their trusting providence upon the patrotism and intelligence of the American people, have at all times, in good faith endeavored to uphold, preserve and maintain the great work of the Republican fathers of the American Union and Constitution of the United States, and WHEREAS, Amidst the general opinion and startling corruptions which in the highest places of patronage and power under the goverument, now threatens a complete subversion of our Rupublican frame work. A recurrence of the first principles according to the advice of Jefferson is rendered more than ever necessary, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State, hereby reaffirm its entire faith in the wisdom and efficacy of the great fundamental truths of the government as held and applied to the working of our national and State system of government by Thomas Jefferson, the illustrous founder of the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party having maintained some of the great principles for upwards of three-quarters of a century, while it managed the affairs of the government, in advancing progress and preserving the rights of the whole people. It has now no new principles to put forward or advocate.

Resolved, That the manifest necessity for a declaration of our adherence to these truths is now more obvious, as the danger to the liberties of the people is most imminent. The wilful and open disregard by Gen. Grant of political independence, and the quality of the respective and violent military measures to which the administration has resorted to destroy their freedom by the calling in of the military under the command of United States officers, as in Louisiana and other States, against the will of the people; the breaking down by Congress of the only safeguard of personal liberty—the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States; disturbing of the freedom of State and individual action in cases of vesting the whole power of the General Government in the President, to be exercised at his pleasure within the States, in utter disregard of all State authority, manifest a rising spirit of despotism and a centralization of power in the hands of a single chief, who leaves nothing unaccomplished to make his will absolute, his rule perpetual, and the masses of the people slaves.

Resolved, That the general government is as it ought to be a government of limited powers, that these powers are prescribed and enunciated by the Constitution of the United States, that according to the letter of that instrument it is expressly declared that all powers not conferred upon Congress and the Government of the United States are reserved to the States respectively or the people; that this distinction of action assigned to the general and State governments is important to harmonize the co-operation of both, to the preservation of local independence, to the diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and popularity of our free institutions, but that the usurpations of the present administration directly involve to the destruction of these Republican guarantees of all.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Illinois regards the Constitution, with its amendments, as the supreme law of the Union, to be respected and observed in its parts, and political distinction founded on race and color, being now abolished we pledge ourselves in the future to maintain at all times the constitutional rights and franchise of all men without regard to previous conditions.

Resolved, That taxes should be levied solely for the support of the Government and the maintainance of its credit, and that the imposition of taxes, having for their object the transfer of capital from one class section, or one individual to another, without the consent of owners, is unjust, delusive, impolitic, and opposed to all principles of Republican government.

Resolved, That commerce, trade and industry are founded upon a mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or obstruct such exchange, it can only be productive of loss to the whole community.

Resolved, That the present tariff has destroyed the ship building industry and almost annihilated the foreign commercial marine of the United States; that it has prohibited the construction on our lands and rivers of iron vessels, with increased capacity in proportion to tonnage and draught of water, with greater durability, and diminished the outlay for repairs and insurance of all, which tend to materially open the transport of the product; that while this tariff is unnecessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, it is crippling the ship building and ship owning interests of the great lakes and rivers, so that as respects competition with Canadian rivals, these interests are placed by the General Government at great disadvantage, and this in the face of the most abundant natural resources for ship building and navigation.

Resolved, That to the same increase of policy is chargeable in a large degree the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of such transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron, and that it is idle for the western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with other parts of the world when his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost seventy per cent more than they cost elsewhere.

Resolved, That our system of taxation should be reduced and simplyfied, with a view of raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be decreased and a fruitful source of corruption removed.

Resolved, That the three departments of the general government, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, are co-ordinate in their powers, and the independence of each should but sacredly upheld and maintained.

Resolved, That a sound financial policy no less than the true interpretation of the Constitution, requires the return to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and the restoration of gold and silver as the only legal tender payment of all debts both public and private.

Resolved, That an American citizen should be entitled to the enjoyment of his rights under the Constitution as amended. We demand of Congress full amnesty for all past political offences, and the restoration of the privileges withheld by the 14th Amendment.

Resolved, That the full right of the American assertion and influence should be given to the doctrine that citizens and subjects in all stations have the right to choose in what country and under what government they will live; and we specially insist that all American citizens, whether naturalized or not, shall be promptly and efficiently protected by the National Government, in every part of the world, against the oppression and injustice of all governments whatever.

Resolved, That labor is the true source of all wealth, and the men of labor are not only the real authorities of well being, but the best defenders of the honor and interests of the country; and it is, therefore, no less the dictate of a wise policy than of sound principle, that the rights of labor be fully maintained, and every possible opportunity of individual improvement assured by the laws to the workingmen of the country.

Resolved, That in view of the continually recurring calamities in the coal mines throughout the world, and the fearful sacrifice of life, limb and health consequent therein, we demand in the interest of humanity, that the State Legislature shall at once pass such laws for the protection of the operative miners of this State, as will fully respond to the requirements of the new Constitution, in reference to that subject.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the profligate squandering of the public domain by the party now in power, and demand that hereafter the public lands be held for the benefit or use of actual settlers only.

Resolved, That honor and duty alike, require the honest payment of the public debt, and faithful performance of all public obligations, more especially such obligations as have been entered into to preserve and maintain our national Union, but we do not admit that its creditors more than other men, are entitled to special favor. Any such interpretation of law, would confer upon them rights neither intended or warranted by acts of Congress, under which obligation our debt was created.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to stop all wasteful expenditure, to alleviate the burdens of taxation by wise distribution, to reduce our revenue as fast as practicable, those especially which bear upon production and labor, to prevent fraud and corruption in all branches of the administration and in the collection of its revenues; and it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice rigid economy in conducting public affairs. That we denounce the assumption of the war-making power by Gen. Grant in the San Domingo question as a gross violation of the Constitution.

The following additional resolutions were offered and adopted:

By E. L. Merrit, of Sangamon: *Resolved*, That all taxes or tariffs levied for product protection constitute a robbery; that experience has shown that revenue by tariff is most unequal in its nature, most burdensome in character, and most productive of evasion and crime; therefore we declare as the correct principles of Democratic government that we are in favor of full and absolute free trade with all nations as soon as it can be legally reached by limited State government.

By John Hinchley, of St. Clair: *Resolved*, That we call upon Congress to establish a separate department of government by law, which department shall be known as the Department of Labor, and its functions shall be the promotion of the material and social welfare of all classes of producers of our country.

By S. A. Ashton, of Cooke: *Resolved*, That we are opposed to and hereby denounce any and all combinations or rings, Tammany or other