FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Great Speech of Hon. J. A. Bingham

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Speech of the Hon. John A. Bingham. At Cincinnati, on Saturday night, the Hon. John A. Bingham, Representative from the Sixteenth Ohio District, and Frederick Hassaurek, editor of the Volksblatt, addressed a large assembly on the political issues of the day. Judge Bingham went over the history of the Democratic party under Pierce and Buchanan and during the war, especially the course and teachings of its leaders on slavery and secession. He showed conclusively that Judge Thurman (the Democratic candidate for Governor) was in full harmony with the Vallandigham school of nonocercionists. We quote largely from the latter half of Mr. Bingham's eloquent address:-

THE UNITED STATES A NATION. This is a proposition so clear that it never should have been questioned by any party or the people of any State. It is admitted that before the Constitution, under the Confedera-tion, the several States of the then Union were tion, the several States of the then Union were sovereign and independent. The Articles of Contederation expressly declared "a union between the States," a confederacy of States, and by its second act declared that each State retains its sovereignty, treedom, and independence. The Constitution declares that "the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution." Under the Confederation, in Congress, each State had one vote; under the Constitution, the people of each State and of the whole minon have as many votes as and of the whole union have as many votes as there are Senators and Representatives in Congress. By the Contederation it was declared that no alteration of the articles of union should at any time be made without the conshould at any time be made without the confirmation of the Legislature of every State.
Under the Constitution, amendments may be
proposed by Congress and ratified either
by the Conventions of the people or
the Legislatures of three fourths of the States,
as Congress may decide. What becomes of the
boasted sovereignty and independence of the
States of this Umon when, by amendment, the
people of three-tourths of the States, without
the consent and against the protest of the
people of one-fourth of the States, amend the people of one-fourth of the States, amend the Constitution? That, it would seem, is a sove-reignty liable to material and vital limitations by another sovereignty, and even against the expressed will of all its inhabitants. Surely, Washington was right when he declared that this constitution of government "made us one people," and "that the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government is the basis of our political system." The war has affirmed the words of Washington. We are one people or nation, and not a confederation of "alhed independent States." The triumph of the armies of the people was the triumph of the nation, and the vindication of the national Constitution as the supreme law of the lead. Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES. was crushed and the armed battalions in rebellion had surrendered, that vast section of the Union so long the theatre of conflict was found disorganized, without a constitutional State Government, and therefore subject, for the time being, to the exclusive legislation of Congress, and to such additional constitutional limitations as the nation composed of organized States might in the meantime adopt. The Congress elected by the people of the organized States proposed for rati-fication two amendments of the Constitution, both of which have been ratified by the requisite number of States, and have therefore be to all intents and purposes, part of the Consti-tution of the United States. The Congress, by law, has made the acceptance by the several States lately in insurrection of these two amendments a condition precedent to their reorgani-zation and restoration to political power in the During the war for the Union it was resolved by the Democratic party, in convention at Chicago, that the war was a failure, and had failed to restore the Union. After the bellion was crushed it was resolved by the Democratic party, in convention at Columbus, that the Union did not need restoration; that the several States lately in insurrection were all the time, and still are, States in the Union, and could not constitutionally be excluded from representation in the Congress of the United States. In war this Democratic party declared the Union dissolved, and opposed restoration by arms; in peace it opposes the restoration of the Union by law. In the presence of a great, armed rebellion, resulting in the utter disorganization of the Governments of the eleven insurrectionary States, this party declares it unconstitutional to raise armies by conscription or otherwise, or to appropriate noney to prosecute the war against the armies of the insurgent States; and after the Rebellion is put down, that it is unconstitutional for the nation to take new security for the safety of the republic and the protection of the people. is the real issue between the party of the Union and the Rebellion.

PRESENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. No man can doubt this who reads either the declared principles of the opposing parties or the utterances of the representatives of each. The Democratic platform is very creditable to the very astute and confessedly able gentleman who reported it, Mr. Vallandigham! It was framed undoubledly upon the rule that the true use of language is to disguise men's thoughts, The thoughts of that party are now what they were when they entered into the conspiracy in 1854, that there is no American people or American nationality, but, as ex-President Pierce ex pressed it, a confederation of "allied indepen-dent States," or as Mr. Pendleton, by a rhetorical flourish, has recently expressed it, a "republic of republics." Look through that wonderful and remarkable Democratic form of 1867, upon which Judge Thurman stands, or attempts to stand, and you will look in vain for any denunciation of that atrocious Rebellion which for four years shook the con-Rebellion which for four years shook the continent, covered your heavens with darkness, and filled the habitations of the people with death; made the friends of liberty in every land tremble with fear lest this last effort of representative government, this last refuge of civil and religious liberty, should perish from the earth, and embolden the advocates of European oppression and European tyranny to shout with fiendish loy. "The republic is dead! the republic is dead!" Look again through that remarkable Democratic platform, and you find no words of gratitude to the returning or the unreturning braves, to the living and the dead defenders of the republic, who stood as a wall of fire between the republic, who stood as a wall of fire between us and war's desolation, who hurled back the legions of avowed Rebellion, and protected from pollution your homes and your hearths; 300,000 of whom lifted their hands for the last time amid the consuming fires of battle, and gave their divine forms to the dust and darkness of the grave that their country might live; thereby teaching the world that death itself is beautiful when carned by virtue.

The issue involves, as I have stated it, the right of the organized people of the United States who remained faithful to the Union and Constitution, to take new securities for their future safety, and require their acceptance by the insurgent States as a condition of restora-tion. That is a cheap logic which declares that in the nature of the case the people of a State not admitted to representation by reason of its disorganization and treason, cannot ratify and accept a constitutional amendment as a condi-tion of restoration. Who does not know that the people of the Territories, before admission to representation, have elected Senators by their Legislatures and elected Representatives to Congress by ballot before Congress had declared them entitled to representation, and before they were, in fact, admitted as States of the Union? The subsequent admission by Congress of such State by relation gave legal effect to their acts. Who does not know that the Constitution of the United States in 1789, when the Congress

of the United States, in 1789, when the Congress first met under it and legislated for the nation there represented, had not been ratified by Rhode Island or North Carolina, and that the same was ratified by each of those States, when in fact they were not in the Union nor repre-sented in Congress, and that, after their admission in 1790, by a special law, the Judiciary act passed in 1789 was extended over them? In de-manding this condition to representation in the Union the nation in 1867 does precisely, and with more justification, what the nation did in 1789-declares that only the States faithful to the Union and the Constitution should be re-presented in Congress, and exercise the powers of States in the Union. It must not be for-gotien that, as we have seen, this act of the gotten that, as we have seen, this act of the people in 1789 was forbidden by the Articles of Confederation, which declared that they should not be altered without the assent of the Legislature of every State. They were not only altered, but utterly swept away by the eleven States which ratified the Constitution, and organized the Government under it. When the right to do this great act, essential to the safety of the people was chalunder it. When the right to do this great act, essential to the safety of the people, was challenged, the answer was given by the father of the Constitution, "This is the people's right, derived from the transcendant law of nature and of nature's God." Happily there is no such limitation in the Constitution, and by every intendment every State which secedes and revolts ceases to be a Constitutional State of the Union or a part of the organized nation, and, therefore whethere is the constitution of the constitution and the constitution of the constitution therefore, whatever States maintain their legal

tion in peace and war.

In support of this position I ask your attention to the words of Burke:—

State Government, and abide by the Constitu-tion of the United States, hold the political power of the nation, and may rightfully and constitutionally assert all the powers of the na-

"When men, therefore, break up the original com "When men, therefore, break up the original compact or agreement which gives its corporate form and capacity to a State, they are no longer a people; they have no longer a corporate existence; they have no longer a legal coactive force to bind within, nor a claim to be recognized abroad. They are a number of vague, loose individuals, and nothing more. With them all is to begin again, Alas' they little know how many a weary step is to be taken before they can form themselves into a mass which has a true political personality."—Burke's Works, vol. iii. p. 82.

I will not argue it further. The question is closed—it was settled when the broken battalions of Lee surrendered to Grant, and those of Johnson to Sherman.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF WHITE MEN.

Judge Thurman utterly misstates the fact when he says that the proposition is to make "non-voters out of a majority of the white men South." Let him remember that his party in Congress voted for disfranchising white men to the extent that they are disfranchised by the Re-construction act. And let him remember that not more than thirty thousand Rebels out of two and a quarter million voters are prevented from voting, and this only in the preliminary organization of the State. When the State is organized the restriction is terminated. The people of the South had the opportunity to oranize without any suffrage by Congress, upon the adoption of the amendment, as did Tennessee. They retused. Now they can organize with only a temporary dis-franchisement. If they still refuse, let the in-

corrigible traitors be disfranchised forever!

REGENERATION OF THE SOUTH. The people of the nation will not consent that the vast territory of the ten disorganized States, disorganized by a gigantic treason, shall remain subject to the control of a mob. Those ten States, extending from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, embrace an area of 500,000 square miles; are equal in resources to the vast territories of France, Prussia, and Austria: capable of furnishing homes to 100,000,000 freemen; and, if under just and stable local government, would yield to the national treasury, annually, \$100,000,000. Without local government, the sense of security is wanting in those States; and, as a result, enterprise and capital shun them. This must not be. The local governments must be established and maintained. It is the present great want of the nation; and it is the nation's will that it shall be done, and done speedily. If the present population refuse, another will take its place, and do what the preent population ought to do for themselves, and for those who are to come after them. man for a moment suppose that I, or the party with which I have the honor to act, desire to impair or change that admirable structure of general and local, national and State governnent, which was framed by those great fathers of the Republic. There is nothing in the amendment proposed, or in the measures advocated by the Union Republican party, which tends to take from any State of the Union any power which by right belongs to it. We stand upon the imperishable words of the Declaration that these States may do, subject to the Constitution of the United States, whatever free States may of right do; that their governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that to protect the rights of all within their

tion, they should be altered in the mode pre-

jurisdiction they were instituted; and that when

they become subversive of this end of their crea-

scribed for their amendment. THE POWERS OF STATES. I accept in all its force the words of that profoundest of all the European thinkers who has come hither to study our institutions, and as expressive of the philosophy of our dual sysgovernment:- 'Centralized power, de centralized administration." While I would maintain intact the powers of the national and State Governments—the one for general defense and protection, the other for local administration and personal security-I would not nor have others forget that both are for the maintenance of nationality, the establishment of justice, the promotion of the general welfare and the security or liberty to all, and intended to present to the world an example of representative government, which like the Divine gov-ernment of the God of nations, is no respecter of persons-so just that no one, however humble who obeys its laws is beneath its protecting care, and so strong that none, however powerful, who defy its authority are above its aveng-

ing or restraining power. THEORY OF PREE GOVERNMENT.

The day is coming, I trust, when this diverse theory of our institutions will be enforced in actual administration. When that day comes the world cannot fall to know that government, at least, is made by man and for man, and not man for the government. How fit and true the words of that protound man (Cotlard), whose thoughts indelibly impressed themselves wherever they fell—"Surely the citizen is superior to the State. States perish upon the earth. Here they fulfil their destiny; but after the citizen that discharged every duty which he owes to the State, there abides with him the nobler part of his being, his immortal faculties, by which he ascends to God and the real togs of a moved our fathers when they drew sword the world cannot fall to know that government,

better life." Fully acknowledging the rights and dignity of the citizen, the people demand that the insurgent States be reorganized on the basis of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Let Ohio set the noble example, and thus contribute to the last grand act by which the people will crown the republic with the greatness of justice.

The Duty of the Country-The President's Power Must Be Broken.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We trust the friends of the country will not We trust the friends of the country will not be luiled into false hopes in reference to the President. A careful study of his character and of the principles governing his Administration makes us feel that as a ruler he is not to be trusted, and that he must be watched with suspicion and anxiety. We do not say a word in derogation of the dignity of the Presidential office. That office is so exalted, and its powers so vast and far-reaching, that we owe it to our children that it should not be wantonly degraded. The President has degraded it. He has made his Administration a shameful page in our histery. The country must not permit in our history. The country must not permit the page to close without a proper recompense. Our rulers may dishonor their office. We must

the page to close without a proper recompense. Our rulers may dishonor their office. We must not dishonor curselves.

Andrew Johnson stands forth among public men as the gigantic demagogue of America. This is saying a good deal when we consider the manner of men the nation has at times produced. Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Van Buren, Pierce, Pouglas, and Buchanan are enough for one century. They had redeeming qualities—Mr. Johnson has shown none. His devotion to the Homestead law, as Senator, was noticeable. Men cid not fail to see, however, that while this devotion was forced upon him by his class, he sustained in John C. Breckinridge a party that aimed to reduce his class below the level of the negro slave. While he professed to give labor a home, he voted to have it sold on the auction-block. When the war came, he gave the Union cause a mild and incoherent support. In this, also, he followed his class, and we presume he was not slow to follow it by reason of the indignities he received from the men who created the Southern Confederacy, He was made Military Governor of Tennessee, and was a roaring radical. He ruled his State with more sternness than any of our military commanders. He raved about the Union and the negro, proclaiming himself the Moses of the colored race, its friend, leader. and with more sternness than any of our military commanders. He raved about the Union and the negro, proclaiming himself the Moses of the colored race, its friend, leader, and champion. The people made him Vice-President. Peace came: and in the first sunny, healing hours of peace this demagogue roared for war. The sword had done its work; he shrieked for the scaffold. He wanted a new Jeffries in the South, and Bloody Assizes in every State. The spirit of vengeance had no more insatlate disciple. If his advice had been taken, our victories would have been as inhuman as those of Escobedo and Diaz. God's inscrutable Providence made him President, and the demagogue who urged Mr. Lincoln to play the part which has been so eminently illustrated by Jmarez, himself sought to repeat the treasons of Charles the Second and the obstinate cruelties of James. Power transformed him from the demagogue of radicalism to the demagogue of slavery. His purblind, narrow vision saw only in the South so many electoral votes that might be "conciliated," and in the North a Democratic party that might renew the alliance that gave us Nebraska, Lecompton, and the Rebellion. We had no more of the Moses leading a downtrodden race to the Promised Land, no more cries for vengeance, no more clamorous appealing for blood. The demagogue saw political conventions in the future, with Rebel delegations holding the balance of power. Unable to answer the high commands of justice, he thought that the nation had a similar inability, Imbued with a prejudice which had come to him with his birth and condition, he sought to Imbued with a prejudice which had come to him with his birth and condition, he sought to make it a principle. He had used the negro for his ambition, he bowed to the Rebei that he might retain power. Never in earnest himself about emancipation, he could not feel that the country was terribly in earnest. A demagazing country was terribly in earnest. A demagogue in his soul, he saw only in his fellow-citizens a nation of wire-pulling and wire-pulled dema-

gogues.

Men may be false, but nations never. The people saw what their Chief Magistrate could be a served of the could b blushed over the exhibition he made as Vice-President, taking an oath he was scarcely sober enough to understand. This, with still later exhibitions of the kind, was generally forgiven. But forgiveness does not always produce repentance, and the man who reeled into the Presidency speedily illustrated the sentiment that strong drink is a devil. A demagogue, sober or drunk, is a demagogue still; and the President was not slow to show that the spirit had not left him. This humiliation was dreadful; but what was the incorporal address to twenty set that follows. the inaugural address to swenty acts that fol-lowed; to his February speech, and his swing-ing around the circle? These were personal deeds seen of all men, and subject to the rulea that govern the personal habits of gentlemen. But we had a President to whom no moral test could apply. Here was a man conspicuously illustrating those very faults which every good father warns his children against. Here was a Chief Magistrate—the first citizen of the re-public—for whom all Christians taught their children to implore God's special blessing; commander of our armies and navies, and wielding an authority as great as that of the Cæsars.
Yet we blushed for him, and mourned for our country, as men in ancient days blushed for Commodus and mourned for Roms.
The stream cannot rise higher than its foun-

tain. Sweet waters never come from a bitter spring. If the woof is straw, we cannot weave the web into silk. We may sow the field with tares, and cultivate them according to the most constitutional methods, but they will never grow into wheat. The plain fact, known to all men, sorrowfully felt and mourned over even to tears, is this, that a most unworthy citizen sits in the chair of Washington—that the best interests of the country have no more malignant enemy than the President, and that, unless the people save the country in spite of their rulers, then, indeed, there is no salvation. Pitiful—pitiful, and yet sadiy true. We are to-day surrendered over to an Administration which began with bar-room capering, and seeks to rule the country very much as the Fewter Mug politicians of Tammany Hall rule New York. Congress believed that yea meant yea, and adjourned under the in-fluence of piedges which always govern the corduct of gentlemen. Scarcely sixty days have passed, and every piedge has been broken. We leaned on Grant, and Grant is neutralized, overruled, eliminated—reduced to a cypher. He can protest and plead, but his protests are scorned, and his entreaties sign around the president's ears like the winds that come up from the Potomac. Grant is too ingenious, too frank, too honest, too sincere and simpleminded to deal with the gigantic demagogue that rules him. He pleads for Stanton—Stanton is driven from the Cabinet. He begs for his trusted Sheridan—the finest soldier of his his trusted Sheridan-the finest soldier of time is sent out to haggle with Indian chiefs and thieves of the Indian Bureau. He demands the right to execute the law Congress specially confided to him. He is practically told that the President will execute the law himself, that he had better write no political essays, and that he may devote his great genius to Quartermasters and Commis-saries, and mustering idle Brigadiers out of the service. Congress is away, Grant is powerless, a Tammany brother reigns in New Orleans, and the President merely pauses to orieans, and the Freshett merely patiess to feel his ground before he takes another step, and, still overriding the expressed law of Con-gress, call into power the elements of the Southern Confederacy. Where will he stop? He proclaims himself on the war-path. He tells his followers that he has put his foot down. He means to "overthrow military despotism and re-establish the Constitution." We do not mistake these menaces, for this man is capable mistake these medices, for this man is capable of anything to hold power. His fate is fixed. His political fall is as certain as any event governed by the laws of national policy. He has betrayed his party, broken his pleages, dishonored himself, disgraced the country. Feeling this, his policy is desperation, and there is nothing he may not dark.

against Encland, and which sent a million of our trothers into the heart of the proud and haughty Rebellion. Let the Republican party organize in every county North and South, Nink all minor issues in the one great duly of driving from power this dishored Administration. That is the duly of every patriot. We have spent too much money, we have shed too much blood in the cause of freedom, to suffer it to be betrayed through supineness and timidity. We have many things to do—President-making—finances—reconstruction—tariffs—foreign relations. First we must destroy the power of this Administration, and thus save the country. After that, peace.

OBITUARY.

James A. McDougall.

James A. McDougall, late a United States Senator from the State of California, died in Albany yesterday. Mr. McDougall was a native of New York. He was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, November 19, 1817; was edu-cated at the Albany Grammar School; studied law, and commenced the practice of his profes-sion in Pike county. Illinois to which place he sion in Pike county, Illinois, to which place he removed in 1837. He was elected Attorney-General of that State in 1842, and was re-elected in 1844. He had some skill as a civil engineer, and assisted in the survey of the first railroad built in this country, the Albany and Schenectady Boad, while he was still very young. In pursuance of these tastes, he originated, in 1849, an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, the Gila, and the Colorado, which he accompanied, and, as the gold fields of California had just been discovered, and emigration was tending that way, he was induced to make San Francisco his home, where he resumed the practice of his profession. The only office he held in California, besides United States Senator, was the same he had filled in Illinois—Attorney-General—to which position he was elected in 1853, declining a nomination in 1855. In 1861 he was elected to the United States Senate. His term expired on the 4th of March, and he was succeeded by Cornelius Cole. In the Senate has severed on the Committees of the Committee of the C In the Senate he served on the Committees on Finance and Naval Affairs, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. In the early part of the Rebellion he took strong grounds in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and was for a time identified with the War Democrats, of whom the late Senator Douglas was the chief, but he never severed his connection with the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated General McClellan for President in 1864, supporting that hero along with his colleagues from California. The Albany Evening Journal of yesterday

In this city, to-day, at No. 11 Park street, died James A. McDougall, formerly Senator of the United States from the State of California, and in his time one of the most brilliant and honored of the galaxy of American politicians whose talents gave bright promise of future eminence and usefulness. A few days since one of our most respected physicians, while visiting a patient in the vicinity, was called to enter the dwelling in question and see a sick man. He did so, and found a poor, broken wreck of humanity, tottering upon the verge of the grave, in the last stages of a dreadful disease. Despite the ruin, physical and mental, which this unfortunate presented, there were, at occasional moments, glimmerings of intelligence which showed that the wretched being had been something more than an ordinary man. When the physician left, he was informed that he had seen what was left of Senator McDougall. To-day the mournful drama is greated and the curtain has decorated. ended, and the curtain has dropped. Senator McDougall was born in this city, and educated as a lawyer. At an early period in the history of California, he emigrated thither, and soon attained a high position by virtue of his remarka-ble talents and great energy. He was a member of the Legislature, and took a prominent part in the organization of the State. Afterwards he served in the Federal House of Representatives, with great acceptance to his party and his con States Senate. In that body he took a foremost rank. The same fervid eloquence which had made him a lion of the masses in California rendered him powerful in the deliberative body; and some of his speeches will be long remem-bered as masterpieces of oratory. But a pas-sion for strong drink proved his bane and the sion for strong drink proved his cause of his ruin. Long before the close of his term, he became an object of shame to those with whom he was associated, and his super-session would have been a matter of course, even were his party in the ascendant in the California Legislature. Since his retirement, his only public appearance was at a Democratic meeting in New York, where he was shockingly incapacitated. His subsequent steps have been rapid and certain towards the tatal end. story is one too sad to dwell upon. Let us re member the unfortunate only with pity for his Himself the worst sufferer by the vice which destroyed him, his mournful death fur nishes a sad warning to others against the fol-

Convention of Spiritualists. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The routine business of the Convention of Spiritualists, which met here to-day in Brainard Hall, was disposed of in the afternoon. All the delegates have not yet arrived. John Pierpont's memory was the chief topic of discussion, and a unanimous sentiment of reverence was expressed for the character of that illustrious spiritualist. The Bloomers have taken no part as yet in the proceed ings, and the advocates of free-loveism have failed so far to broach their peculiar doctrines. A Jersey captain declared himself a delegate other world, and brought a chart along, but his speech being curtailed he had no chance to exhibit the article. Several of the mediums spoke this evening on spiritual life to a large and attentive audience. Neither Judge Edmunds nor Andrew Jackson Davis has turned

lies by which he was destroyed.

up. Mr. Isaac Rehor, of Phitadelphia, is permanent President of the Convention. Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.-There is no shipping demand for Flour, and with no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate necessities, prices are drooping. Small sales of superfine at \$7@7.50 per barrel; old stock extra at \$868.50; fresh ground new wheat do. at \$9@9.50; do. do. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11@12; and fancy at \$12.50@14. Rye Flour is weak and cannot be quoted over \$8:50. Prices of Corn Meal are

The receipts of Wheat are moderate, but there is scarcely any demand except for small lots for the supply of the local millers, and price are quotably lower. Small sales of fat for the supply of the local millers, and prices are quotably lower. Small sales of fair and choice red at \$2.30@2.37, and some very poor at \$1.80. White may be quoted at \$1.55@1.70. In Rye there is more doing, and 3000 bushels sold at \$1.50@1.55. Corn is less active. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$1.27@1.28 for yellow and \$1.24@1.27 for Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of 3000 bushels at 50c, to 60 cts, for common and prime.

prime.
In Groceries and Provisions but little doing, and no change in prices.
There is not much Quercitron Bark offering, and No. 1 is firm at \$45 \(\) ton.
Whisky—Prices are nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 4, - Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 47; Eric, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 127 Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68; Pittsburg and Fors Wayne, 166; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 83%; New York Central, 195%; Illinois Central, 120%; Cumberland preferred, 38; Warginia Sixes, 56; Minsouri Sixes, 108%; Hudson River, 128%; U.S. Five-twenties, 1662, 114%; do, 1864, 169%; do, 1865, 111; Tap-forties, 20%; Seven-thirties, 107%; sterling exchange, 108%; Money, 465 per cent, Gold, M1%.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Death of the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

WIFE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Legal, Local, and Financial intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Death of George C. Whiting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- George C. Whiting died here last night, after a short illness, aged about fifty years. He had been connected with the Department of the Interior ever since its organization, and was in its employ at the time of his decease as chief clerk. He had often acted as Secretary of the Interior ad interim, and was formerly Commissioner of Pensions. He was a prominent Mason, and at the time of his death occupied the position of Grand Master of the District of Columbia.

From Cape Island To-day.

CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 4.—A colored excursion, two hundred strong, with a band of music on board, arrived here to-day at noon.

The thermometer stands at 80. Bathing remarkably fine. About fifteen hundred persons remain on the island, mostly cottagers.

Murder in New York. New York, Sept. 4 .- Crispin Decardine, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife by a stab this morning, in East Eleventh street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—In the case of The United States vs. One Steam Engine and Boiler, etc. John J. Phillips, c'almant, before reported, verdict for claimant. Coyler and McAndles for claimant.

John S. Steeple, who some time since pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the Post Office, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The United States vs. Onestill and fixtures, Patrick Otes, claimant. Verdict by consent for United States for everything except one barrel of whisky.

The United States vs. William Brown and Bernard Stofel. In this case the defendants were charged with passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes of the denomination of twenty-five cents. The evidence on the part of the United States was that on July 29 the defendant. Stofel, passed counterfeit twenty-five cent notes upon one Frederika Burkhart, who kept a lager-beer saloon. These notes were marked by Mrs. Burkhart, were produced in Court, and were proven counterfeit.

This was only as to Brown. Stofel not having any-

Burkhart, were produced in Court, and were proven counterfeit.

This was only as to Brown. Stofel not having anything to do with it. But the defendants boarded together at No. 125 Callowhili street, and money like that passed by Stofel, was found upon Brown, and he attempted to pass it upon his landlord, stating that he had received it from a man who had gone to Germany. When he was arrested, though, he said he found it. But these defendants were jointly indicted for committing the same offense.

But even admitting that Stofel, who had by the United States witnesses proven an excellent character, had committed a wrong, there was not a word of evidence to prove unity between the defendants in any one action. "Therefore case could not be prosecuted with the defendants joined, when the evidence brought out this state of facts; and under the instruc-

case proceeded as to Brown alone. On trial. Rich for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Prison cases were taken up to-day.

Murphy Williams pleaded guitty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants, valued at \$3, belonging to Eva Bentire. The prisoner one day went into Mrs. Bentire's ciothing house in Second street, and asked to look at a coat.

A very oid lady waited on him, and when she turned to get a coat for him he took a pair of pants under his arm, and ran away. Again, the same day, he was seen to pass the store, with the pants on, and when he was asked to give them up he refused to do so. Mrs. Bentire then called a policeman and had him arrested.

John Dougherty was charged with keeping a dis-orderly house. Mr. Long, a Bedfordstreet missionary, testified that he was superintendent of the Missionary School for Children in Bedford street, and as such had the care of about two hundred children; in July a woman came to him, and asked if there could not be some means by which her two little daughters could be kent fromly it to say in the most outrareous conduct some means by which her two little daughters could be kept fromlwitnessing the most outrageous conduct that was daily and nightly to be seen in the defendant's ceilar, No. 628 Bedford street.

He visited the defendant's place and saw what the woman had complained of, the very vilest of sins there committed openly and publicly, and when he remonstrated with him the reply was, "My place is no worse than the others around here, but if you'll say nothing about what he had seen. I will not allow such a thing to be repeated." He then went away, hoping the nuisance would be abated.

But he soon heard more complaints of the same place, and upon calling there saw exactly the same

place, and upon calling there saw exactly the same sight that so shocked him upon his first visit. Then, to protect the little children under his charge, he had the man arrested. Verdict—Guilty of assault and

the man arrested. Verdict—Guilty of assault and battery.

Thomas Ward, dressed out in the navy uniform, was charged with the larceny of \$! in silver pieces, belonging to Adam Fleut. The evidence was that the defendant entered Fleut's saloon one night when nobody was in, and robbed the money-drawer. Just as he had put the money into his pocket. Mrs. Fleut entered, and he rushed against her, knocking her down, jumped out of the window, and made off. Verdict guilty.

William Barnicle was charged with the larceny of money and clothing, together amounting to \$200.50. belonging to August Polinski. The prosecutor testified that about two weeks ago the defendant ran away with his wife, and at that time he missed his goods and money.

with his wire, and at the and an and money.

Afterwards the defendant when arrested told him where his goods were. But there was no evidence to prove that the prosecutor's wife did not take the articles or to prove that the defendant did. Verdict, and spelly.

articles or to prove that the defendant did. Verdict, not guilty.

James Smith, colored, was charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill Emeline Ridgway, colored. The prosecutrix testilied that on last Sunday two weeks ago she had a difficulty with the defendant's wife, during which the defendant rushed unoner, indicted several wounds upon her face with a knife, and one with a hammer. Verdict, guilty.

Mary Taylor, alias Philips, was charged with the larceny of a pocket-boek and \$15, belonging to Nanoy Haggerty. Mrs. Haggerty testified that in the afternoon of Monday, August 26th, as she was walking along Eighth street, between Arch and Market, this defendant brushed against her, put her hand into ner, (the witness') pocket and took her pocket-book. She had the defendant arrested imm diately, and she was asked by her to say nothing about it, because she would settie it. She afterwards gave the witness \$10.

-Lord Brougham will be ninety years old on the 19th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 5 per cent, on Government collaterals, First-class

mercantile paper ranges at from 61@8 per cent. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 10-40s sold at 99½, a slight advance; 111½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107½ for June and August 7'30s; 114½ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101½, and old do, at 98.

Railroad shares were inactive. and Erie sold at 284, no change; Camden and and Erie sold at 282, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1254, a slight decline; and Pennsyl-vania Railroad at 531, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; 572 for Minehill; 564 for Lehigh Valley: 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 282 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for

EDITION

City Passenger Bailroad shares were firmly held. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 36½ for Third.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for invest-ment. 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 108 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Ex-

change; and 644 for Union. change; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28; and Susquehanna Canal at 15½@15½, no change. 46½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 142; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 142, an advance of £ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

"Money on call continues in full supply at the re-

The New York Tribune this morning says:

"Money on call continues in full supply at the recent low rate. Some loans are still made at 3, but 465 are the more common rates. The legal tender in bank next week promises to show a further small gain, but they are being steadily depleted of their legal tenders, as will be seen by an examination of their reports.

"During the month of August the Secretary of the Treasury spent his entire receipts, and reduced his balance thirty millions of dollars—an operation calculated to fill the coffers of the banks; but such has not been the case. While the sub-Treasury has been lightened, and the balance reduced to the smallest limit consistent with its comfortable administration, the banks of New York have reduced their legal tenders \$7.166, 191, the amounts standing as follows:

LEGAL TENDERS IN NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

LEGAL TENDERS IN NEW YORK CITY BANKS. August 1. August 31. Decrease. \$75.098,762. \$67.982,571. \$7,166,191. -A Washington despatch says:-

—A Washington despatch says:—

"The public debt statement for September I will be ready on Thursday. It will show very material change in several features of the debt, as the large cash balances in the Treasury have been freely used in paying currency interest and in redeeming compound interest notes. The statement will show the amount of the August issue of the latter which is still outstanding. The Treasury has depursed during August the large sum of \$25,000,000 for the public service, mostly on account of the War and Interior Departments.

vice, mostly on account of the War and Interior Departments.
"The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were \$1.500,850%. For the month of August they reached \$1.7.848.631.29, against \$33,043,80% to the month of August last year. The total receipts for the fishal year commencing July I to date, are \$41,000.600, against \$45,000.000 for the same time last year—a decrease of \$21,000.600 for two months, caused by the fact that the inceme tax this year fell due in May and June, while last year it was collected chiefly in August and September. The statistics for the fiscal year ending June 20 1867, abow that the aggregate receipts from whisy and tobacco combined largely exceed the receipts from the same sources for the previous fiscal year."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree FIRST BOARD.

1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 14½@141½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 111½@112; old 5-20s, 114@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@110; do., 1865, 110½@111½; do., July, 108½@108½; do., 1867, 108½@108½; 10-40s, 99½@99½; 7:30s, Aug., 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@107½; do., July, 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@107½; do., July, 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@1107½; do., July, 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@111½; do., 186srs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111½@112; do., 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1865, new, 108½@110; do., 1865, 110½@111½; do., 1865, new, 108½@1108½; do., 1865, 110½@111½; do., 1865, new, 108½@108½; do., 1867, new, 108½@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99½; do. 7:30s, Aug., 107½@107½; do., June, 107½@107½; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116½; do., May, 1865, 116½@117½; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½; 1865, 115½@116½; do.,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIASEPTEMBER 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Beethoven, Karsted, Bahia, L. Westergaard &

Co.

Barque Philena, Davis, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Hubia, Pourstrom. London, Workman & Co.
Brig Geo. Burnham, McLelland, Portland, Warren,
Gregg & Morris.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoil, Hingham, New York
and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Salem,
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Baltimore, Penn Gas Coal

Co. Schr Governor, Freethy, New London, R. H. Powell Schr R. Davidson, Jeffers, Portsmonth, Dovey, Bulk ley & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Nerfolk, Tyler & Co. Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, Boston, Schr H. A. Wicks, Hickman, Boston, Mammoth Veln Coal Co. Schr R. Sesman, Seaman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, Blakiston, Grace & Co. Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Providence, Rommel &

Hunter. Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston. Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, New Haven, W. H. Johns & Bro. Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Captain.

Schr John H. Perry, Keliy, New Bedford, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Oak Point, Viguers, from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Baltimore, Dix. 10 days from Calais, with Immber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Morning Star. Lynch, from Georgetown.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsail, from Leipsic,
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsail, from Leipsic,
Schr E. Davidson, Jeffers, from Lynn.

Schr Governor, Freethey, from New Haven,
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston,
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston,
Schr H. A. Wicks, Hickman, from Boston,
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, from Boston,
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, from Boston,
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, from Boston,
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston,
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston,
Schr Percy, Mahlman, from Wilmington, Del.
Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 25 hours from Brandywise with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, McKaig, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdae, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Ha Stramship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Mavana 27th uit.

Barque Oriental, Donham, hence, at Chatham, N.
B., 27th uit.

Barque White Wing, Pike, from Porto Cacello, at
New York yesterday.

Barque G. Scott, for Philadelphia next day, at Trinidad de Cuba about 17th uit.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, hence, at Matanzas 28th
ultimo. Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Cohassett Nar-rows for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 2d Inst. Schrs H. Simmons, Godfrey, and Mary P. Hudson, Smith, for Philadelphia, salied from Salem 2d Inst. Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, salied from New Bedford 2d Inst. Schr Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at Providence 2d Instant. Schr O. Bearse, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst Sobr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 2d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
FORTRESS MONROE, Sept 4.—Arrived, brig Benjamin
Delano, from St. Johns, N. B., for Havans, with lum-ber. She is waterlogged, and goes to Nertelle for
repairs.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YOUR Sept. 1.—Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, Van Sice, from Havre.

Sicanining Rapidan, Eston, from New Orisans, Ship Alexandra, Croaby, from Newport.

Barque Medora, Read, from Newport.

Brig Ben Nevis, Eimmond, from Bordeaux,