#### ANOTHER REBEL MASSACRE.

Unionists Murdered in Platte City, Missouri, by Rebels-The Town Held by the Latter, who Swear no Loyal Man Shall Live in It.

LEAVENWORTH, September 17.—A bloody and fear.ul tragedy occurred at Platte City, Mo., on Saturday last. The Radical Convention assembled at the church in Platte City on that day. There were about 100 men, including visiting delegations. The Convention put in nomination a full ticket, and adjourned about 4 o'clock P. M. Just before adjournment the Rebels brought a band of music upon the street, which played "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," etc., and soon gathered about them a large

crowd of armed men.
A Union man, Thomas Dunnigan, being very noisy upon the street, the Sheriff went to him and was in the act of quieting him, when a con-stable named Callahan, of notorious Rebel record, came up with a posse of men and pointed out Dunnigan, who stood beside the Sheriff, saying, "There he is—take him," or words to that effect. Immediately the Rebels, who had assembled to the number of four hundred, commenced firing upon every Union man upon the street. Four were instantly killed and a large number wounded. The bushwhackers drove the Union men out of the town, and four hundred Rebels now hold possession of it. A Mr. Heath visited Platte City to get his brother's body, but was not allowed to take it away. They gave him a pass to get out of town through thei

The first shot was fired by a Rebel constable upon a drunken unarmed Unionist. Members of the Convention who had left, hearing the shooting, returned to Platte City, and while riding through the streets were fired upon from the windows of houses and saloons. Many horses were shot from under the delegates. Four men were killed and twelve wounded. The extras caused great excitement here. Governor Fietcher has been telegraphed to. He will be at Weston to-morrow to attend a mass meeting there. The Unionists have all been driven to Weston. The Rebels are all around, and swear no Unionist shall remain in Platte City. Another Account.

Sr. Louis, September 17, - The Democrat's (Leavenworth) special says that after the adjournment of the Platte County Radical Convention a: Platte City, Mo., on Saturday, a dranken Union soldier named Dunnegan made some noise on the street, and flourished a pistol about. Sheriff Ogden took his pistol away and told him to keep quiet, which he did. A short time after-wards a returned Rebel named Callahan, with a posse of ten men, demanded the surrender of Dunnegan. A scuttle ensued, and pistols were freely used, resulting in the death of three or tour, and the wounding of eight or ten men.

A number of delegates who had started home, bearing firing, returned to town, and were fired on by Callaban's party, and had several of their horses killed under them. Catlahan fired twice at one delegate, who was lying under his wounded horse, and was fired at in return and killed. The latest accounts say that several hundred armed Rebels hold Platte City, and have driven all the Union men out of town, and swear they shall not return. Great excitement exists. Governor Fletcher has been applied to for force to put down the mob. All the accounts agree that Dunnegan was unarmed when Callahan's party attacked him.

### CANADA.

General Meade in Toronto-Attentions from the Canadian Military Autho

Tobonto, C. W., September 17.-General Meade and staff arrived at Kingston on Saturday, and in company with Captain Vincent visited Fort Henry. He inspected the fortifica-tions and reviewed the troops. In the evening In the evening he held a levee at the Burnett House. He left at 3 o'clock in the British gunboat Huron for Ogdensburg, placed at his service by the commandant, Colonel Gibbon.

General Meade in Montreal. Montreal, September 17 .- General Meade Colonel George Meade, Colonel Biddle, and Major Buchanan arrived in this city to-day, and put up at the St. Lawrence Hall. He comes from the west of Canada. The General will be well received here for his faithful execution of his duty during the late attack upon Canada. The weather is rainy, otherwise there

would be a review in honor of the General.

The Fenian Alarm-Defensive Operations -A Storm-Destruction of Crops. MONTREAL, C. E., September 17.-A large force is to be put in camp about St. Jonns, on the Richelieu river, to meet any sudden move-ment from the direction of Maione. It is surfrom Ogdensburg to Malone. The steamer Mo-ravian brings out 300 men, mostly artillery. This is the first of the reinforcements. The cavalry will not be due until the 22d, and will not be efficient until the 10th proximo.

The cold of the past few days culminated last night in a perfect storm. Rain fell from 8 o'clock P. M. till a late bour this morning in torrents in Toronto. The streets in many places are partially flooded, and one merchant in St. Paul street has been compelled, through cellar inundation, to remove his goods to an upper story. Apprehensions of a total destruction of crops in the vicinity of the city are entertained, and the worst fears in this respect for the country generally are felt.

## THE HOBOKEN BANK SWINDLE.

Arrest of the Vice-President of the North River Bank of Hoboken. W. Chadwick, Vice-President of the North River Bank of Hoboken, was arraigned before Judge Brady, in the Common Pleas, to-day, on the complaint of Horace Partridge The prosecutor sets forth that about the end of May, 1866, a stranger called at the plaintiff's

store for the purpose of buying some watches valued at one thousand dollars; in payment therefor complainant was tendered draft on the North River Bank of Hoboken. signed by T. Williams, and countersigned by G. W. Chadwick, Vice-President of the bank. Before delivering the watches and accepting the draft, the complainant sent George Fritz to Chadwick, to learn whether the said draft was good, and whether the North River Bank of Hoboken would be responsible for its payment Chadwick represented to Fritz that the draft was good, and would be paid at maturity, it

being drawn against deposits in said bank. Believing these representations, Partridge de livered the watches, and accepted the draft in payment. At the maturity of the paper it was presented to the bank, but no part of it was The complainant therefore charges that Chadwick was in collusion with the person who presented the draft. Partridge says that the uit is brought for the purpose of recovering the damages sustained by him by reason of

collusion and conspiracy.-N. Y. Eve. Post. A Band of Sioux on the War Path-Boastings of the Chief. Leavenworth, Sept. 17.—A band of sixty Sioux Indians had appeared at Miller Ranche, near Plum creek, last week. All are armed with revolvers and carbines. The leader was a chief known as Joe Smith, who boasted that he

Creek massacre two years ago. They were on Arrival of Steamers.

wore in his belt eleven scalps taken at the Plum

New York, September 18.—Arrived, steamships United Kingdom, Glasgow, and J. W. Everman, from Brazos, via Galveston.

#### AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Capture of Braine, the Pirate of the "Chesapeake"-The Case before United States Commissioner

On Saturday evening last Deputy United States On Saturday evening last Deputy United States Marshal Bagley and Officer Cochen arrested John C. Braine, the Confederate naval lieutenant who seized the steamer Chesapeake on the 5th of December, 1863, while she was on her passage from New York to Portland. Braine was arrested at the Wall House, in Fourth street, E. D. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Commissioner Charles W. Newton. The complainant is James Johnston, First Engineer of the Chesapeake at the time of First Engineer of the Chesapeake at the time of her seizure. Mr. Johnston was wounded during the capture, and the assistant, Oran Shaffer, was

murdered.
The case of Braine will come up before Commissioner Newton to-morrow morning at half-past 9 o'clock. The nature of this case will be seen by the following substance of the affidavit of the assistant engineer of the steamer Chesapeake, which Braine and his confederates seized on the high seas, and who was shot in the chin by Braine and his confedirates, and was witness to the killing of the engineer and the throwing

of his body overboard by Braine.
This affidavit sets forth that on December 5, 1863, the American steamship or vessel Chesapeake left the port of New York for Portland, Maine; that the deponent was on board the said vessel as engineer; that on the afternoon of said day the prisoner, John C. Braine, came on board with various persons, his confederates, and they all remained on board as passengers, until about half-past 1 o'clock, when said Braine and said persons piratically and feloniously arose and captured said vessel, and murdered Oran Shaffer, second engineer, on his post of duty, and ran away with the vessel, all of which was done on the high seas.

Deponent could not state which of the persons fired the pistol killing Shaffer, but that Braine commanded and assisted in the assault, robbing, and piracy, and that Braine was commander and leader of the entire party, and that Braine, assisted by one of his confederates, threw the body of Snaffer into the sea.

The prisoner, who was present, appears to be an intelligent and cultivated young man of about 27 years of age, and under timorous apprehensions as to the result of his case. He had on the lapel of his vest a badge of costly and beautiful workmanship, representing the order of the Knights of Arabla, a new treasonable organization. Documents have been captured, which were in Braine's baggage, which will soon be laid before the public, and will contain names and movements that will asionish

United States District Court—Before Com-missioner Newton—U. S. America vs. John P. Braine,—The U. S. District Attorney called up the case of the pirate Braine, who was present with his counsel, W. D. Crofts, of New York. The counsel desiring further time to confer with the prisoner, the examination of the case was postponed until to morrow (Triesday), at 9] A. M. The substance of the affidavit upon which the arrest was made appears above. The prisoner was committed.—Brooklyn Evening Union.

#### GENERAL LEE'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON. Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STAYES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1866.—General R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.—General:—Your communication of date the 13th instant, stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, with the view of complying with its provisions when you dicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk that you had supposed that the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation so long as they conformed to its conditions; that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you, and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole, and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and enclosing an application theretor, with the request that in the event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion endorsed thereon:-

"In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House, and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith, as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the condition of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obliga tions on their part. I will state further that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Under-wood in Nortolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them."

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General." "Headquarters Armies United States, June 16,

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Govern-ment. I have forwarded your application for annesty and pardon to the President, with the

following endorsement thereon:—
"Respectfully forwarded through the Secre tary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of Gene ral R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may b granted him. The oath of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not ac company this, for the reason, I am informed by General Ord, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded.

"U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General. "Headquarters Armies United Stares June 10, 1865." Very respectfully, U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Napoleon's Letter to Victor Emanuel. The iollowing is the text of Napoleon's letter o the King of Italy in relation to the cession of

"My Brother-I have learnt with pleasure that your Majesty has adhered to the armistice and the preliminaries of peace signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that a new era of tranquillity is about to open for Europe.

Your Majesty knows that I have accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve her from any devastation, and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself, in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her destinies, Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by universal suffrage. "Your Majesty will recognize that, in this cir-

sumstance, the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the inde-pendence of the people.
"I renew the assurance of the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I

am, your Majesty's good brother, "Sr. CLOUD, August 11, 1866."

-Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play, the Love Strike, is said to be founded on Charles Dickens' "Hard Times."

# THIRD EDITION | FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

## NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

### CAUCASING LAST EVENING

#### ABSENCE OF MR. SCOVEL

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

TRENTON, N. J., September 18 .- Pursuant to the terms of the adjournment of the Legislature, on Tuesday of last week, the members of the two Houses and of both political parties, came flocking into town yesterday afternoon. With the arrival of the early evening trains, nearly every member was on hand.

A call for a caucus of the Republican members had been issued just after the adjournment, and the holding of this was the first thing in order. The caucus assembled at the State House at half-past 7 P. M. No business was transacted save the counting of noses, and when this was accomplished, it was found that Senator Scovel was the only absentee, and that he had telegraphed that he would surely arrive in the morning.

There was a general feeling of satisfaction evident on all sides, the position taken by every Republican member of the caucus of last week remaining unchanged, and the election of Hon. A. G. Cattel as United States Senator being considered certain, beyond a doubt,

The Democratic members evidently regarded the subject in the same light. They found themselves in the unhappy predicament of "Othello," when that gentleman discovered his occupation to be "gone," Rumor had it, however, that they did not altogether give up the contest, but that a select number of them met at the residence of ex-Senator John P. Stockton, and there discussed the terms of a protest which they were severally to sign.

This protest, of course, will declare the election of a Senator at the present juncture illegal. On this issue they will go before the people in November, and it successful in carrying the next Legislature, they have only to hold a new election, and thus contest the seat of the Senator elected against their wishes and ideas of

The two Houses assembled at 8 o'clock in the evening, but did nothing more than the routine business before they adjourned until this morning.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival of a Cholera Ship-An Opinion on the Municipal Franchise-The Odd Fellows, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, September 18,-Three cases of cholera are reported on board of the steamer Somerset, which arrived here from Liverpool last Sunday. She is detained at quarantine. There are no cases reported in the city.

The City Counsellor, Hon, William Price, has given a written opinion that all newly registered voters can vote at the municipal election, and those not registered who are constitutionally eligible. This will probably cause Mr. Chapman's defeat for the Mayoralty.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the United States is in session here, with delegates from all the States.

### LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

### The Passenger Railroad Case Decided in Favor of the City.

CINCINNATI, September 18.-A fire at Rising Sun. Indiana, yesterday, destroyed Coas' shoe store, Yancy's grocery, and McAvery's drug store, with three or four adjoining dwellings. The loss is about \$20,000, insured for \$8000.

The case of the city of Cincinnati against the Street Railway Companies has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the former. It is held that the contract between the companies and the city is binding; that the companies are bound to sell twenty-five tickets for a dollar and three cents; and that tickets must be kept for

### From California.

San Francisco, September 17 .- A portion of the Western Woollen Mill was burned to-day. The total loss is \$50,000, amply covered by in

General Halleck has issued an order to the commanding officer at Fort Point to fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Queen Emma, should she arrive between sunrise and sunset.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a motion to remove the action of John McCall vs. Irvin McDowell and Captain Douglass, for false imprisonment, to the State Court, was denied. The importer's price of Japan tea is 80 cents

per pound. The British brig Ann Anderson, from Yokahama, reported lost, arrived yesterday.

Mining shares are more active. Crown Point \$875; Chollar Potosi, \$132; Yellow Jacket, \$750; Ophir, \$210. Legal-tenders, 715.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 18 .- The Flour Market is not characterized by any great degree of activity. but with a continuation of light receipts, and stock holders are firm in their views. About 1900 bbls were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at \$11 to \$12.75, and Northwestern extra family, at \$11 to \$12.75, and small lots of superfine at \$7.50.29; old and new stock extras at \$9.211; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11.50.212.00; 50 bbls. "Fell's Self-raising do. do. at \$15; and 150 bbls, fancy St. Louis at \$14.50. Rye Fiour commands \$6.06.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much Wheat offering, but the demand is limited. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$2.22.85, and 500 bushels of old spring at \$2.45. White ranges from \$2.90 to \$3. Rye is held at \$1.05.21.10 for Pennsylvania, and 90c @81 for Western. Corn is firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. Sales

Pennsylvania, and society for Western. Corn is firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. Sales of vellow at 93c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 2000 bushels Southern at 50@52c. 400 tons of coarse Bran sold at \$24.

Timothy is selling at \$8.75@4.25, and Flaxseed at \$3.75@3.80. Cloverseed ranges from \$6.50 to \$7.50 \$7.60 be, for old. 23.75@8-80. Cloverseed ranges from 26.50 to 27.50 27.64 lbs. for old. Whiskytis unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylva-pia at 22.27 and Ohio at 22.28@2.40.

Reconstruction in the Mint.

MR. FLANICEN'S BERTH.

OFFICIAL SLATE TO-DAY

"Mr. Hall" for Postmaster.

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

WASHINGTON, September 18 .- The following i a complete list of the Philadelphia appoint-

ments, some of which were agreed upon yes terday, but not formally made until to-day: William Millward, Director of the Mint. Chambers McKibben, Treasurer of the Mint. Colonel William A. Gray, Chief Coiner.

J. H. Taylor, Smelter. Charles M. Hall, Postmaster. J. R. Flanigen, Naval Officer.

Gustavus Hay, Appraiser at Large. Thomas C. McDowell, Deputy.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. 1 Washington, September 18, The Payment of Bounties.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare rules and regulations for the guidance of the Paymaster-General in the payment of the additional bounty to soldiers and sailors, have made their final report. This Board consisted of Gens. Canby, Buchanan, and Doster, who made their first report August 17, with special reference to the payment of bounties to Indian and negro soldiers, recommending it to be done under the same rules and checks as have been heretofore exercised in the cases of whites.

Their last report reviews the system of the second Auditor's Bureau, Treasury Department, where all bounties and back pay have been awarded, and recommends to the Secretary of War the establishment of the same system in the Paymaster-General's office, where discharged soldiers are to receive their additional bounties, the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers applying to the Second Auditor, E. B. French.

The form of application will be the same as heretofore used, with the exception that the number of the certificate issued in previous settlement must be given; but where the claimant has not retained the number of the settlement, it will be useless to apoly to the Department for it, as it will not be given. It the name of the soldier, regiment, company, and time of death (if deceased) be given, the Department can make examination and settlement. The number called for is only for convenience. The Paymaster-General will make arrangements to pay at least 400,000 claims.

The Second Auditor is expecting 250,000 applications. He has now filed 13,000 claims from soldiers' heirs and 32,000 from discharged soldiers; these last will be transferred to the Paymaster-General. Counting these claims filed in the departments and those held by the State agencies and claim agency firms, at the lowest exiculation there are 150,000 claims for the additional bounty now awaiting in Washington the action of the Department. Nothing can be stated even of a speculative character that can indicate when these payments will begin.

Printers in the Government Office. Superintendent of Public Printing Wendell, since his installation into office, has received nearly 1000 applications from printers in different parts of the country for employment. Few have been favorably noticed. The pressure upon all the Departments for clerical positions continues with unabated furor.

Territorial Areas. The following are the areas of the Territories, made from late surveys, reported to the Sur-

 
 Square acres.

 Kansas
 52,043,520
 California
 101,717,392

 Nebraska
 48 636,800
 Oregon
 60,958 720

 Dakota
 153 982,980
 Nevada
 71,737,741

 Montans
 92 016,400
 Arizona
 72 906,394

 Coloraco
 66 972,102
 Utah
 56,856,635

 New Mexico
 77,568 040
 Idaho
 58 196,480

 Indian Territ'y 44 154 240
 Washington
 44,796,160
 United States, exclusive of water surface, 1,923,-301,032 square acres, or 3,002,018 square miles.

#### Health of Secretary Seward. Washington, September 18,-The President paid a visit this morning to Secretary Seward, whom he found in improved physical condition.

Failure of a Canadian Bank. Toronto, September 18.—The Bank of Upper

# Canada has suspended payment.

Reconstruction in New Orleans.

The following letter was picked up in the iepot at Springfield, Illinois, on the 8th inst.:-"MAYOR'S OFFICE, New ORLEANS, La., August 1866 — "His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:—In reply to yours of 1st inst., I would state that any person opposing yourself or your policy of reconstruction finds little favor with our citizens. The removal of General Sheridan would give unfeigned satisfac-tion. If it was not for fear of your friends North taking umbrage, I would advise the withdrawal of the American flag. It is very obnoxious here, and such a conciliation would be very flattering to the popular heart. Its display at the Convention was quite as irritating as the complexion of the assemblage. With sincere wishes for the success of your efforts at reconstruction,

"I am your obedient servant.
"John T. Monsoe."

Artificial Diamonds .- A writer in the London Builder has a notion that diamonds might be made by the "subjection of carbon, along with made by the "subjection of carbon, along with sulphide of carbon, to galvanic action, in order to see whether the so galvanized sulphide would not dissolve an additional dose of the carbon, which might then be crystallized in its precipi-tation, on the gradual diminution and with-drawal of the galvanic action," and wishes chemists to try it.

# THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS

Bounty (Extra) Claims on File-Mr. Johnson at the Schutzenfest-How the President Kissed the Pretty German Girls-Accidents in the Chesapeake Bay-The United States

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows-The Officers Elected-Naval Orders, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, September 18. Bounties.

Though nothing definite is known as regards the time when bounties under the recent act will be paid, yet about seventy thousand claims have already been filed in the pay department, and they are being received at the rate of about fitteen hundred per day.

Mr. Johnson's Fondness for Sport. The President yesterday visited the shooting festival of the Germans, and made himself immensely popular by kissing the pretty German giris. This afternoon he will be present at the base-ball match between the "National" Club of Washington and the "Excelsior" Club of

Sad Accidents. On Saturday, as the tug Pinto was towing the United States steamer Nauma from League Island up the Chesapeake Bay to this city, the hawser broke, striking Michael Mulloney, of the Pinto's crew, across the neck, nearly severing

the head from the body, killing him instantly. On the same night an unknown ship ran into the Pinto, staving in her sides, and killing one of her men named Richard Mauritz.

National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at their session to-day in Baltimore, elected James P. Sanders, of New York, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Edward D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Right Worthy Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vausant, of Maryland, Right Worthy Naval Bureau Appointment.

Commodore Melanethon Smith, Executive Officer of the Washington Navy Yard, has been etached and made Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Repair, in place of Commodore Smith,

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph. Baltimone, September 18.—Flour steady, Spring Wheat, Western, \$11.75@12. Wheat firm; red, \$2.85@2.90. Corn duli. Provisions firm. Stocks light. Coffee steady Suvar duli. Seeds quiet. Flaxseed, \$3.80@3.75. Whisky firm, receipts light.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday, September 18, 1866. The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were well maintained. In Gov-Bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 1111 for old, and 7-30s at 1053, a slight decline. 984 was bid for 10-40s, and 1111 for 6s of 1881. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 991, and old do. at 951.
Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 1600 shares of Catawissa pre

ferred sold at from 201@314, the latter rate an advance of 2½ on the closing price last evening Reading sold at 57½@57½, a slight advance Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57½, an advance of 1; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change and Lehigh Valley at 66, an advance of 1; 60 was bid for Norristown; 394 for North Pennsyl vania: 30 for Elmira common: 42 for preferred do.; 331 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 461 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly

held. Hestonville sold at 18, an advance of 2 88 was bid for Second and Third, 64 for Tenth and Eleventh, 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth. and 54 for Chesnut and Walnut. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1444; 11 A. M.

-The National Bank of the Republic, No. 809

and 811 Chesnut street, was yesterday unani-mously admitted as a member of the "Clearing House Association" of the Banks of Philadel-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Reading Railroad..... FIRST BOARD \$3000 City 6s new. 99\ 100 sn Reading R. 57\ \$2000 do.old..lots 95\ 100 sh do... s60. 57\ \$4000 Pa R 1st mg 6s102 200 sh do...lots. 57\ \$2700 Phil & Sun. 7s. 95 100 sh do... 65\ 71\ 100 sh do... s80 30\ 30 sh do lots. 80 57\ 100 sh do... 2d. 81\ 40 sh do... 2d. 81\ 40 sh do... 2d. 81\ 40 sh do... lots 57\ 400 sh do... b30 31\ 40 sh Lch Val..lots 57\ 100 sh do... b30 31\ 45 sh Lch Val..lots 57\ 100 sh do... b30 31\ 45 sh Lch Val..lots 57\ 100 sh do... b30 31\ 45 sh N Amer Rk 260 12 sh do..... 578 46 sh Leh Val...lots 66 10 sh N Amer Bk... 230 200 sh N Y & Mid... 5 100 sh Green Mt.... 35 do.....830 814 do.....830 814 do...lots...81 ean ......43 200 sn 

BETWEEN BOARDS \$1000 U S 68. 92.....1111 \$500 do. small 110± \$12000 U.S 7.30s.Aug.1052 \$5000 Leh Val bds. 95± 500 sb Heading ... 830 573 100 sh do ... ... 57 81 100 sh do ... ... 860 573 600 sh do ... ... 574 \$500 City 6s, old. 951 \$1250 Leh 6s, 84. 92, \$50000 U S 10-40s. 98, \$130000 do. 99 20 sh Coml Bk. 57 121 sh Penn R 57 400 sh 200 sh 106 sh 106 sh 100 sh Cata pi ... b30 201 100 sh do ... b5 80 100 sh do ... s30 80; 1 100 sh do ... s30 80; 1 100 sh do ... 30; 2 200 sh Reaung s30 57-69

SECOND BOARD \$200 Phil 6s.new 99 100 sn Reading. b5. 584 \$1000 Pa Warlin 1024 200 sh do. ...\$0 577 17 sb Penn B. ... 561 100 sh do. ...\$0 577 200 sh Cata pt. ...\$30 30 100 sh do. ...\$30 577 440 sh do. ...\$30 30 15 sh W Centr. ...\$5 462 200 sh do. ...\$30

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

## FIFTH EDITION | HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN-DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMPORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

#### [CONTINUED FROM MONDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.] CHAPTER V.

The Birth of Other Children-Control Over Them in Infancy-Their Early Education-Their Diet, Medicine-Transgression-Repentance.

Years rolled on. More children-boys and girls—were born to me, till I numbered eight.

My husband's prospects brightened with each addition to our household, but not sufficiently so that I could afford to trust their education to expensive schools; and I have lived to be thankful that such was the case. Gifted with a useful education, I was well fitted to lay the foundation for a more elaborate superstructure. Above all things, I arst taught my children obedience. However much I lacked judgment obedience. However much I lacked judgment and experience in managing the aliments of my children, here I was at home. I had been taught to obey, and I became convinced, from what I saw in other families, that children could, as they were trained to good or left to run wild, make or mar the happiness of every home. Dot was docile from sheer inability to be otherwise; my little Edith, from natural sweetness of temper; but there were six others with every shade of temperament to control or to guide—three girls and three boys—besides Dot and Edith.

Dot and Edith.

Soon after the birth of the latter I could afford two servants, one in the nursery and one in the kitchen; but do not for one moment imagine that my active exertions were at all imagine that my active exertions were at all lessened by this apparent help—far from it. It I requested anything to be done, I had always to see that it was so. My little ones learned early to obey; even a babe of three months, when I held up my finger, and put on a grave look, knew that such was the language of reproof, though I spoke not. I early accustomed my intants to go to strangers, and thus relieved myself of a great deal of trouble; not relieved myself of a great deal of trouble: not that signs of rebellion did not sometimes appear, but I never allowed a child to become master. This obedience was not of spontaneous growth, but the result of constant though gentie drilling, if it may be so called. If a child wanted anything not within its reach, and cried if it was not given immediately, it certainly never then got it, and was made to understand this. Consequently, it soon became wise enough to know crying was useless: This was great trouble at first, but I had been so trained, and had seen the good effects on large family of brothers and sisters, and therefore I was firm-too much so, my husband often told me.

At first our means were so limited that our house was necessarily small; yet there we remained till my sixth child was two years old. But, however, small as it was, one room I spared to make a nursery. Consequently, we had but one sitting-room, and that open to all visitors who chose to call on us. Occasionally we found this had its inconveniences, though nothing to what it would have been if the chiliren had been rambling over the house, from attic to kitchen. The room was only a back parior, but it opened on to the strip of garden at the back. From its situation there were no "poundings" overhead, and no sliding down dusters at the risk of broken heads The garden was their own, and divided into little patches, one patch being appropriated to each of the children, excepting baby, to whom was conceded the right to meddle with each, as

became the reigning power in the house.

Two things I was specially firm in—order and neatness. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," was conspicuously written up in the nursery. There was a low cupboard, with shelves for books, and another for toys, of which there were plenty of all kinds. I never thought money badly spent in expensive toys. I remembered my own delight in them, and also in story-books—not sensible ones, I must con-fess, but "Mother Goose's Melodies," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "The House that Jack Built." and others of the same kind, not resplendent with pictures in gold and colors, but some rough woodcuts, that seemed sufficient to convey the meaning of the story, which in more than one instance led to attempts at copying, thus early developing the imitative faculty.

Outside in the passage were pegs for hanging up cloaks and hats-each peg with its owner's name; and in the garden was a shed, where all the gardening tools were deposited. I do not mean to say that anything like continuous order or neatness was kept, or that constant reproof went on in consequence of shortcomings; but good habits were given, if they were not always ollowed. I frequently put away the litters myself, saying kindly:-

"Mamma likes to see the room tidy; let us all help to make it so." Then the little feet pattered about, and the little hands were ready to be useful; then a kiss was given to each, and such a joytul clapping and shout at the end of our Then mamma must sing a song, or tell a tale or play at company, or do anything else that the

little elves asked by way of amusing them. And

herewas the great and powerful charm I held over my children. In the play hours I became one of themselves, so that their play did not often become a romp—though this I seldom objected to, provided it was not too rough. And from the youngest to the oldest I endeavored to make each independent of help. What they asked the servants to do for them beyond the necessary routine of bathing and dressing them, was asked as a favor, not as a service demanded. Also each child was made assist the other as much each child was made assist the other as much as possible, and with loving words and kindness. It was somewhat a difficult matter, with a large and increasing family, to give them economical yet relishing tood. I can at this moment recollect my horror, when a child, of boiled rice, bulled mytton, and mutton brothboiled rice, boiled mutton, and mutton brotha dislike originating in the manner of cooking; for instance, rice, which was invariably boiled to a paste when it came to table, and there sparingly mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and butter. As a child, I observed that my nurse never ate any of the mixture which, with potatoes and boiled mutton-so hard that one's teeth could not get through it—was lavariably the nursery dinner three times a week. Then there was always a diet day, when no meat was allowed only mutton broth. I can well recollect the greasy mess, from which I used to turn to bread and butter, and are it with a relish, with the stewed fruit which always made part of the dinner. The very name of diet-bread now

Notwithstanding my own dislike to mutton and rice, I gave them to my children, but cooked in a very different manner; and we had a diet day, too, and a very good thing it is in a family to put aside animal food for one day out of seven. merely as a matter concerning health. I should mention that I very easily got my servants into the habit, though it was not compulsory upon them to do so. My husband dined out one day in each week, and this gave us opportunity.

conjures up the whole scene of our diet-day

I had three-quarters of a pound of rice washed in boiling water three times, and finally in cold water; this was to take off the earthy taste of the rice. Four quarts of milk, which would cost a shilling, were destined for our pudding. I had two deep ple dishes; each would hold two quarts of milk, six ounces of