day, says:—"We have been in consultation with nearly all the physicians and surgeons of the borough, and have received from them the information that there will perhaps be but few amputations, if sny, required, unless some un-expected changes, not now visible in the vic-tims, should take place. Some of the injured internally are very low, with poor prospects of recovery, but the number is small and there are none yet given up by the physicians, except Miss Mary J. Quinn, a very estimable young lady, who is not expected to live through the night, gangrene having set in last evening. The had it not been for Jacob A. Harrold. Just after the accident occurred, he heard the Express coming west, and seizing a flag from the loco-motive of the Presidential train, hastened to stop it ere it came thundering into the crowd gathered on the track around the wreck. That train does not stop at Johnstown.1

Condition of the Wounded on Tuesday. The injured in the late accident are generally doing well. There has not been a single death since the hour of the accident, when three per-sons were killed outright. It is believed that these were instantly killed. Mr. Metzgar was killed by the falling of a heavy piece of timber upon his stomach. He was born in Berks county in 1811, and moved with his family to Johnstown in March, 1865, since which time, in connection with his sons, he has kept the Mansion House. He was much esteemed as a man and a citizen. His age was fifty-five years six months

and three days.

Nathaniel Duncan was a smart boy, about seventeen years old, son of Mr. Samuel Duncan, who has been a resident of Johnstown for many years, and at the time of his death was engaged at the cement will and fire-brick factory of Mr.

Mrs. Quirk was a married woman, born in Ireland, and a resident of the neighboring berough of Prospect. She leaves a husband and several children. She was advanced in lite. The little child, at first reported killed and unknown, is Mary Trabert. She se doing well

and will recover. That portion of the platform which gave way was forty-five feet long next to the steps, fiftytwo feet next to the railroad, thirty-three feet wide next to the station, and lifty-five feet wide next to the township bridge (formely the turnbridge of the canal). The average number of square feet was, therefore, 2134. Probably 1000 persons stood on this space, most of whom went down. This pit is just twenty feet deep. At least five hundred were injured.

In addition to our list of names yesterday, we find the following:-Miss Letitia Cannan, aged 18, seriously in-

jured internally, Walter Weaver, aged 11, badly bruised. J. Gonghnour, aged 34, leg broken.

Jacop Fend, aged 45, married, nose broken. Tilly Fend, aged 17, collar-bone broken and Lucy Levergood, aged 17, arm broken.

Charles Carey, aged 47, married, cut in head and injured in the side. John Miller, aged 38, badly injured in body by Henry Heddrick, aged 48, married, shoulder broken, and injured otherwise severely.

Maggie Heddrick, aged 11, slightly.

J. C. Riffle, aged 40, married, bruised badly. B. Kohler, —, married, ankle dislocated. Mrs. Jumes Downey died this evening from her injuries. She was the wife of the proprietor of the Perry Hotel, and was universally esteemed

her acquaintances. She was upwards of On the day following the disaster William Flattery, Esq., Coroner of Cambria county, summoned a jury of inquest. The jury met at the Council Chamber, in Johnstown, on Monday evening, at six o'clock. Several witnesses were examined in regard to the cause of the accident. who testified that they have always considered

the platform as dangerous, and the Johnstown station a dangerous place for passengers to go on and off the cars. It was also proved tha the three persons killed came to their death by reason of the platform giving way under the great pressure of human beings congregated Without coming to any conclusion, the jury adjourned to hold an inquest on the body of

Letters from Andrew Johnson and John W. Geary.

Altrooma, September 14.—D. J. Morrell, Esq., Johnstown, Pa.—Sir:—I am requested by Andrew Johnson (who deeply sympathizes with the families who have suffered by the terrible accident at Johnstown to day), to request that the enclosed amount may be applied to the relief of the most needy of the bereaved and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM G. MOORE,
O enclosed. Assistant Adjutant-General. \$500 enclosed.

Johnstown, Pa., September 15.

D. J. Merrell, Esq.—My Bear Sir:—While on my way from Pittsburg to Harrisburg this morning, I was shocked and grieved at the intelligence of the terrible accident of yesterday. I find among the killed and wounded many of my personal irlends and neighbors, and I beg that you will extend to the latter man to the relations of the former my hear line sympathies. I enclose my draft for two handred dollars, which I respectfully ask that you will distribute among the sufferers as you may deem proper. Very truly, your friend. will distribute among the proper. Very truly, your friend, JOHN W. GEARY.

Dick Turner Attempts Another Murder. It will be remembered that a few months since President Johnson pardoned and released from Libby Prison the notorious Dick Turner, the former keeper of Libby, in which position he became notorious for the inhuman, brutal, and murderous treatment of Union prisoners during the Rebellion. From the following paragraph from the Richmond Times of Monday, it will be seen that Richard is determined to keep his hand in in his old business:— Some excitement was created in the neighbor-

hood of Fifth and Leigh streets, about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by a succession of shots on Saturday afternoon, by a succession of shots—four or five in number—which were fired by Mr. Dick Turner, a resident of Richmond, at Joseph Huckings, formerly of New Hampshire, butiwho has been sojourning here for some time back. From all which could be ascertained, it seems that some words ensued between Mr. Turner and Mr. Huckings, on the premises of Mrs. Carter, during which the latter denounced Turner as a "d—d Rebel ——," whereupon Turner drew a small seven-shooter and cracked Turner drew a small seven-shooter and cracked away. Upon the presentation of the pistol Huckings started off at a race-horse speed, receiving the last four shots in his rear, while Turner was in hot pursuit. None of the loads took effect, however. Subsequently Turner was arrested and carried to the station house, where he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the Mayor.

where appointments have been made of postmasters in the recess prior to the last session of the Senate, and there was a failure during the session to make a permanent appointment, either by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee, a failure to act on the nomination, or other cause, the Freedent can make another temporary appointment in the present recess. The clause of the Constitution under which the question size is as follows:—"I'de Freedent shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expite at the end of their next session." From the facts stated it does not appear that there was a vacancy until after the session was over. In the sequel I shall again refer to this position, but as some c.aim that the vacancy does happen within the meaning of the Constitution before the recess, I propose to consider the general question whether the President can fill the general question whether the President can fill up a vacancy in the recess, which existed in the

up a vacancy in the recess, which existed in the prior session.

I am not aware of any decision of the Supreme Court that has any direct bearing upon this question. It has, however, frequently heen parsed upon by my predecessors. Mr. Wirt in 1823, Mr. Faney in 1832 and Mr. Legare in 1841, concur in opinion that vacancies first occurring during the session of of the Senate may be filled by the President in the recess. Mr. Mason, in a short opinion given in 1845, held that vacancies known to exist during the session come not be filled in the recess; but in a more claborate opinion, written in 1846, he expresses general concurrence with his three piedecessors. All these concurring opinions give a construction to the meaning of the words, "Vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate," and, as I understand them, they agree that these words are not to be confined to vacancies which first occur during be confined to vacances which first occur during the recess, but may apply to vacancies which first occur during the session, and continue in the recess. It may be well at this point to bring in review some of the contingencies which may attend a vacancy in the recess which first occurred during the session:— First, it may not become known until the recess—a contingency which often occurs by the death of incumbents at distant points. Second, it may have occurred by the failure of the Senate to act upon a

Third, or upon a nomination or confirmation where the party so nominated and confirmed refuses, in the recess, to accept the office. Fourth, or by rejection of the nominee of the President in the last hour of the season. Fifth or by the fating of the President to make a nomination during the session, or after a rejection of his nominee. You will observe that I have put in this category the case stated in your letter—that is to say, where, after an appointment by the President in the recess and a nomination at the next session, there is a failure of the senate to confirm the nomination for want of time or any other cause. It is not clear that the va-cancy which exists after the adjournment of the senate can be said to have occurred during the ses-

The appointment fills the office, and the language of the Construction is that "it shall expire at the end of their next session." It was upon this state of facts that Mr. Man'r gave his opinion in 1832, and held on this point that "the vacancy did take place in the rices." and that "the former appointment continued during the session, and there was no vacancy unit the session additional." As the no vacancy until the session adjourned." As this construction has been unquestioned, I do not propose to stop upon it, but will proceed to advance my opinion on other ground, independent of the question whether the vacancy occurred during the session or during the recess.

Those who argue for the construction that the va-

cancy to be filled by the President must first occur inevitably by morce of the words, "All vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." All vacancies They claim that a vacancy which does not first occur in the recess cannot be said to happen in the recess. It, is the point of time when a vacancy begins that, they say, is to be considered. This is one reading of this section, and so far as the mere letter is con-cerned, it is perhaps the most obvious. But even if we confine ou selves to this section alone and to its literal interpretation, there is room for grave doubt. The subject matter is a vacancy. It implies duration—a condition or state of things which may exist for a period of time. Can it be said that the word "happen," when applied to such alsubject, is only properly applicable to its beginning? If this word is used in reference to an action or

If this word is used in reference to an action or event that takes place at a punctual point of time, it must necessarily be contined to that special hour; but a vacancy is not such an event. It has a beginning, it is true; but it necessarily implies continuance. It is precise y the same thing from the beginning to the end, during the period of its duranteer than the property that the proof of the duranteer transfer action. say it happened at that time of a single action, we say it happened at that time; for it could not be said to have happened at any other; but when we speak of such a subject as a vacaucy, we must use some other term to mark us beginning; for it may well be said to happen at every point of time that it exists. I incline to think, upon the mere words, that we wight construct them precisely as if that that we might construe them precisely as if the phrase were, "if it happens that there is a vacancy in the r cess." or "if a vacancy happens to exist in the recess."

This, upon the words alone, was the construction put upon this section by Mr. Wirt, and since followed by all his successors in this office who have expressed an opinion on the question. But the rules of construction do not confine us to the words of the section, and do not compel us to adopt a construction according to the mere letter. When we look to other sections of this article, and to the reason and policy of this enactment, all nice criticism must give way to more enlightened construction. It is in the arrangement of executive power that we encounter this question. First of all, it is the President who is made the recipient of this power. The grant is in these words:—"The executive power shall be vested in a President or the United States." By another section it is provided that "the shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Now it is the very essence of executive power that it should always be earthal to executive power that it should always be earthal to executive power that it should always be earthal to executive power that it should always be earthal to executive power that it should always be earthal to executive. the very essence of executive power that it should ways be capable of exercise. The legislative

niways be capable of exercise. In legislative power and the judicial power come into play at intervals.

There are or may be periods when there is no Legislature in session to pass laws, and no court in session to administer the laws, and this without public detriment; but always and everywhere the power to execute the laws is, or cusat to be, in full exercise. The President must take care at all times that the law he fail public executed. There is no that the law be initimily executed. There is no point of time in which the power to enforce or exe-cute the laws may not be required, and there should not be any point of time or interval in which that power is dormant or incapable of acting. It is in view of this necessity that another clause of this article makes careful provision against a vacancy in the office of President, by providing that upon the death, resignation, or removal of the President from office, the powers and duties shall at once devolve upon the Vice-President, and by enjoining on Congress to make further provision, in case of the death of the Vice-President as to what other offices shall then act as President, as to what other officer shall then act as President until another President shall be elected. If any one purpose is manifest in the Constitution, if any one purpose is mainteen in the Cosan any one policy is clearly apparent, it is that in so far as the chief or fountain of executive power is concerned, there shall be no coesation, no interval of time, when there may be an incapacity of action; but the President, although the source of Executive power, cannot exercise it all himself. It is comparatively but an infinitesimal part of all that is to

power, cannot exercise it all filmself. It is comparatively but an infinitesimal part of all that is to be done or executed that he can perform. He must act by the sgency of others. Accordingly, we find ample provision made for this purpose.

The executive power vested in the President by the Constitution has, in many respects, an unlimited range, extending over a time of war as well as a time of peace. He is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and of the State miftia while in actual service of the United States. All our foreign relations are conducted by officers of his nomination; so, too, all our military and naval officers; and, finally, our civil officers everywhere, whether judicial or strictly executive, are, with the exception of some inferior officers, to be nominated by him. No other branch or department of the Government shares with the President this power to nominate. It is true that the President does not create the offices. That, in general, is part of the legislative power; but the more legislative creation of an office, and the provision by law for the duties to be performed by the officer, do not put the officer in place or the law in execution.

No matter what may be the necessity, the power

THE ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN.

Coroner's Inquest—Later Details—Additional Deaths—The Injured—Letters from President Johnson and General Geary.

Johnstown, September 19.—The Coroner's jury, sworn to inquire into the causes of the tertimony is concluded and a decision arrived at. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is represented in the conduct of the investigation by Cyrus L. Pershins, Esq., and the criticens of Johnstown by A. Kopelin, Esq. A number of witnesses have testiled that they considered the bridge dangerous, and the railroad station a dasgerous place for passengers to get on or off the trains stopping at Johnstown.

Artorney-General-Language of the conduct of the investigation by Cyrus L. Pershins, Esq., and the criticens of Johnstown by A. Kopelin, Esq. A number of witnesses have testiled that they considered the bridge dangerous, and the railroad station a dasgerous place for passengers to get on or off the trains stopping at Johnstown.

Artorney-General-Language of the conduct of the investigation by Cyrus L. Pershins, Esq., and the criticens of the verbal construction which trains stopping at Johnstown.

Artorney-General-Language of the conduct of the investigation by Cyrus L. Pershins, Esq., and the criticens of the verbal construction of the trains stopping at Johnstown.

Artorney-General-Language of the president of the verbal construction which in the recess prove the flag of him alone—or vertical three provisions, and the critical station and the critical st

interests may sufter? In other words, to go according to this verbal reading, there may be times when
the Executive power is dormant and must remain
dormant, times when the President cannot act himself and cannot appoint any officer to ast, and during
which the execution of the laws is so far suspended.
Take as an example the case of a foreign minister at
a distant court, enarged with the most important
onnes, pressing for attention at a crifical conjuncture, whose office becomes vacant by his death
during the session of the Senate, but the vacancy is
not known by the President until after the adjournnot known by the President until after the adjourn-

liere is an instance of a vacancy which first occurs

Here is an instance of a vacancy which first occurs during the session, and which upon this construction cannot be filled in the recess. Take another example—the death of a head of a department just on the eve of the adjournment of the Senate, without time for a new nomination or the rejection of the nominee, followed by an adjournment. Is the President to be left during the recess to carry on the Government without the very aid contemplated by the Constitution? I might multiply cases to show the consequences to which the verbal construction leads, out I prefer to rest the question upon higher grownds. The true theory of the Constitution in this particular seems to me to be this:—That as to the executive power, it is always to be in action, or in capacity for action, and that to meet this necessity there is a pretection against a vacancy in the citief executive office and against avacancy in all the subordinate offices, and at all times there is a power to fil such vacancies. It is the President whose duty it is to see that the vacancy is filled. whose duty it is to see that the vacancy is filled.

If the Senate is in session they must assent to his immunition. If the Senate is not in session the President fills the vacancy alone. All that is to be looked to is that there is a vacancy, no matter where it first occurred, and there must be a power to ill it. If it should have been filled white the Senate was in session, but was not then filled that Senate was in session, but was not then filled, that om ssion was no excuse for longer de ay, for the public exigency which requires the officer may be as cogen; and more cogent, during the recess than during the session. I repeat it, wherever there is a yacancy there is a power to fill it. This power is in the President, with the assent of the Senate, while that body is in session, and in the President alone when the Senate is not in session. There is no reason upon which the power to fil a vacaney can be limited by the state of things when it first occurred. On the contrary, the only inquiry is as to the state of things when it is filled. For instance, take the case of a vacancy which does first occur.

take the case of a vacancy which does first occur during a recess, but is not filled when the session begins.

It he verbal construction is sound, such a vacancy may be filled by the President without the consent of the Senate while the Senate is in session, but no one maintains that position. All admit to at whenever there is a vacaboy existing during the session, whether it first occurred in the recess or after the session began, the power to fill requires the concurrent action of the President and Sonate. It seems a necessary corollary to this that where the vacancy exists in the recess whether it first occurred in the recess or in the proceeding session, the power to fill is in the President alone. If during the recess the power is not in the President it is no-where, and there is a time when for a season the at is required to see that the laws are excuted and yet denied the very means provided for their execution. It is arrued by those who deny this power to the President, that to allow it would disappoint the clear intent to give the Senate a par

ticipation in appointments to office.

It is said that if the President can by his own act fill a vacancy which occurred during the session, he may, if so disposed, wholly omit to nominate an officer during the session, and leave all such vacan-cies open and then fill them in the recess. Un-acubtedly the President may do all that and may intentionally acuse his power. The answer to this objection is obvious. In the first place, it may be said that arguments against the existence of a power founded on its possible abuse are not satisfactory. It they were, then an objection against any control by the Senate over the President's appointments would be equally cogent, for we may imagine that the Senate might refuse to consent to every appoint-ment made by the President, or to any appropriation to pay the salaries of officers, and thus leave the Executues without power to execute the laws. In the second place, if this argument, founded on the possi second place, if this argument, founded on the possible abuse of a power, is sound, then it may equally well be urged against the power of the President to make removals, for it may be imagined that after the adjournment of the Senate the President, in the recess, may remove every officer, civil and military, whose tenure of office is not during good behavior, and thus create vacancies in the recess, sill to be fitted by his own appointment. As these appointments are to continue until the end of the next session of the benate, the President might omit to make any nominations to the Senate, and then in the ensuing recess reappoint the same or other offithe ensuing recess reappoint the sam or other offi-cers, and thus throughout his term of office defeat entirely any participation on the part of the Senate. I take it for granted that this untimited | ower of removal belongs to the Fresident, though I am quite well aware that some are still found to deny it, and to resterate arguments used without avail for nearly eighty years, and to keep ones acceptance. quite well aware that some are still found to deny it, and to reiterate arguments used without avail for nearly eighty years, and to keep open a question settled by usage from the commencement of the Government. This very power of removal comes with signal force in aid of the power of appointment. If the President can make a vacancy at all times he must have the correlative power to fill the vacancy at all times. To avoid the miscusef of a bad officer he had at all times the power to create a vacancy; but it may be as great, perhaps a greater mischief, to have a vacant office or no office at all, than to have a bad or inefficient officer. Why, then, allow him at all times the power to correct the mischief of a tad officer by a removal, and deny him the power at all times to correct the mischief of a vacancy of an appointment? The argument against tae power of the President to fill a vacancy in the recess which tegan in the secsion, founded on a supposed intent to guard from usurpation by the President the proper authority of the Senate, amounts to nothing when we consider how thoroughly this may be done under the power of removal; for what is the difference between a vacancy which began in the session, or was caused in the recess by the act of the President?

And if, by the power of removal, all the appointments may be assured by the President and the President and the President and the President?

And if, by the power of removal, all the appoint-And if, by the power of removal, all the appointments may be usurped by the President, why look for guards in only one particular, and such a guard as creates perhaps a greater mischief than it prevents? For it seems a greater evil to be without officers altogether than to have officers who hold only by the temporary appointment of the President. I say by the temporary appointment of the President, for in strict language the President cannot invest any officer with a full title to the office without the concurrence of the Senate. Whether without the concurrence of the Senate. Whether the President appoints in the ression or in the recess, he cannot and does not fill the office without the concurrence of the Senate. He may fill the vacancy in the recess, but only by an appointment which lasts until the end of the next session. For instance, in filling the office of Judge, whose tenure is in effect for life, his appointment and the control of the second of the second

in filling the effice of judge, whose tenure is in effect for life, his appointee can only hold for a traction of time. So, too, in the case of a marshal, whose regular term is four years, the officer appointed to fill the vacancy can scarcely hold for an entire year.

Here, then, is the saie and only guard which protects the just rights of the Senate—the express provision that an appointment made in the recess shall only extend until the end of the next session of the Senate. This protection applies equally to all appointments in the recess, whether to fill vacancies then first occurring or that first occurred during the session. It is ample provision to secure the senate from everything except an abuse by the President of his own constitutional powers of removal and of filling vacancies, by so exercising them as intentionally to frustrate the intervention of the Senate. We must not forget that this power of appointment to office is essentially to the Executive department, rather than to the legislative or judicial.

If no provision on the subject had been made by the Constitution it would have been held appurtenant to the President, as the bead of the Executive Department specially charged with the executive

l'on of the laws. Hence his power at all times to vacale off ces and to fill vacancies. He can, by his own act, do everything but give tull title to his appointees, and invest with full right to held during the official term. That he cannot do without the consent of the Senate, but such is his power over officers that after the Senate has consented to his nomination, or, in common parlance, has confirmed it, the nominee is not yet fully appointed, or even entitled to the office; for it still remains with the President to give him a commission or to refuse it, as he may deem best, and without the commission there is no 1 ppointment. This was held by the Supreme Court in Marbury vs. Madison, and when to that decision we add the doctrine recognized by the same Court in exparte pennen, we see how fully the appointment and removal of officers is held to be a necessary incident of the Executive power.

Final y, when I consider that the construction which denies the President the power to fill a vacancy in the recess which first occurs in the session extends to all such vacancies without exception, as well to those not known until the recess as to those known before, to those occasioned altogether by the neglect or failure of the Sena'e to assent to a nomination, or to act upon a nomination; to those where the mult is with the President, I cannot escape the conviction that such a construction is unsound. If an accordingly of opinion that the President has

conviction that such a construction is unsound. I am accordingly of opinion that the President has luit and independent power to fit vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time when they first occurred.

I have the honor to be very respectful y, HENRY STANBERY, Attorney General.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Great Dissatisfaction with the Nominations of the Johnson Party-Register of Voters Completed-Death of a Veteran, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, September 20 .- The Conservative Johnson party met last night, and nominated delegates to represent Baltimore in the State Senate and House of Delegates. Many of the nominees are old, backneyed, played-out politicians, whom decent people will not support. So much dissatisfaction exists that Democrats talk of making a straight-out Democratic nomi-

The Registers have closed their books, and the whole number registered in the city this year is about fifteen thousand.

Captain Samuel Child, a prominent old defer der at the battle of North Point, died yes-

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge have agreed to hold the next annual session in New York.

## The Foreign Corn Quotation-A Mistake Corrected.

New York, September 20 .- By an error of the copyist, the price of American mixed western Corn at Liverpool on the 18th inst, is published n the Cable telegram this morning, 27s. 6d. The true price is 27s. 9d.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, September 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were well maintained. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 10-40s sold at 99, no change; 1114 was bid for old 5-20s; 111) for 6s of 1881; and 105g@106 for June and August 7:30s; State and City loans were dull; old City 6s sold at 95g, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 2000 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 291@301, closing at the former rate a decline of 4: Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56%, no change; Norristown at 604, no change Reading at 57å, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 66, no change, 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 576 for Minehill; 394 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira commen; 42 or preferred do.; 33 for Philadelphia and Erle; 46 for Northern Central

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 64 for Tenth and Sleventh; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia: 171 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 271 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 323 for Mecha-nics'; 100 for Southwark; 90 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 584 for Girard; 324 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 68 for Corn Exchange; 643

In Canal shares there was very little move 564 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56 for Delaware

Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 465 p cent. Prime mercantile paper is in demand and ranges at from 5@6 \$\text{P} cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\text{i}\) A. M., 145\(\text{i}\); 11 A. M. 144]; 12 M., 1444; 1 P. M., 144].

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & 1	ro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST I	
820000 U S 10-40s coup 99	100 sh Cata pt b80 808
26300 City 6s, old lts. 95	100 sh do 80
\$1000 donew 99	100 sh do b5 801
\$1000 War & Fra 7s 81	100 sh do 80
8500 Sch Nav 6s 82. 844	300 sh dolots. 293
87000 Susq Cn bdsb5 60"	100 sh do s80 291
81000 C & A 6s 75 911	100 sh do80 294
300 sh Susq Canlts 14	500 an dolots 293
51 sh Pa H tots 563	100 ah do 880 294
10 sh Norrist'n R 60	500 sh dolots. 291
100 sn Reading s30 57#	21 sh Leh Val. lots 66
60 sh Len Zincsown 48"	200 sh Keystone Zinc 1
-Messrs, De Haven &	Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, make the	following quotations of

the rates of exchange to-day at I P. M. :-

Compound		nd #s186
***	11	June, 1864 161
0	14	July, 1864, 16
- 66	11	August, 1864 15
- 44	41	October, 1884 14
44	46	Dec., 1864 13}
- 0		May, 1865 11
48	- 67	August, 1865 9
11	- 11	Sept., 1865 9
- 14	24	October, 1865 8

THURSDAY, September 20.-The Flour Market was quiet to-day, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, prices were firmly maintained. There was no inquiry for exportation, but a moderate demand for home consumption. Sa'es of 2900 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at \$11 50@ 12 50, meluding 2000 barrels choice Ohio on secret terms; small lots of superfine at \$7 50@9; old and new stocks, extras, at 89@11; 100 barrels choice new stocks, extras, at \$9@11; 100 barrels choice Ohio extra family at \$15; and fancy brands at \$14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$6@6 20. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of 1500 bushels fair and choice new Southern red at \$2.75@2.90; White ranges from \$2.90 to \$3. Rye is quiet, with small alos of Western at 90c.@51, and Fennsylvania at \$1.05@1.10. Corn is in good demand at an advance. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95c. and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 98c. Oats are in steady demand, with sales of 5000 bushels new Southern at 58@54c., an advance.

an advance.
Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$6.50@ 7.50 \$\tilde{g}\$ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.75@3.80, and Timothy at \$3.50@4.25.
Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.37, and Ohio at \$2.38@3.40,

# THIRD EDITION HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

The War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

## A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Allies Defeated.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

New York, September 20. - The steamer North America brings Rio Janeiro papers to August 25th. The advices from the river Plate report tighting of the most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 16th and 18th of July, causing a loss of 4200 killed and wounded in the allied armies, and an approximate amount in the Paraguayan army, the latter fighting chiefly within intrenchments, and consequently losing less. The affair arose from the determination of the allies to dislodge the Paraguayans from a position they were fortifying on a hill, which would have enabled them to endanger the allied left

The Paraguayans were surprised and driven out at daybreak of the 16th, by a brigade of Brazilians, after a short fight. The victors ther advanced to assault the Paraguayan works in the rear, but were received with such a fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt, and confine themselves to the defense of the work they had taken.

This was successfully done, notwithstanding two fierce attacks made by the Paraguayans, and the storm of missiles poured on the posi tion, but the victors suffered considerable loss, and the troops under fire were relieved several tic es during the day. The next day passed without fighting, but a reconnoissance made to uncover the Paraguayan movements and works was changed into a general assault of the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications, which was carried but recovered, and again retaken; but finally, after a very heavy fight, which involved almost all the forces on both sides, the allied commanders recognized that success in that direction would be too dearly bought, and their troops were recalled, retiring in good order, without being pursued.

The Paraguayans, however, made a dash, with cavalry, on the Argentine flank on the right, but were repulsed, and the fighting ceased on both sides, the works captured on the 18th remaining in the possession of the allies. This was strengthened and armed with heavy cannon and mortars, and is likely to be of great service The Paragnavans continued up to the 18th t

send down torpedoes, and on the 14th and 15th two explosions occurred so near the leading vessel of the allied fleet as to shake her severely. A boat was blown up and eight persous were killed. The second Brazilian army, 9000 strong, under

Porte Alegro, had been incorporated with the allied forces; 2000 or 3000 convalescents had also joined. Further reinforcements had also been lemanded, and are expected from the Brazilian and Argentine provinces.

The Argentine Congress was expected to in crease the export and import duties.

A Brazilian transport steamer has been lost in the Plate, with all the people on board, as

well as 150,000 sovereigns.

A dreadful fire occurred in Reca de Quilando Rio Janeiro, August 23, owing to an explosion of powder kept on the premises. Three persons were killed, and several seriously wounded. Coffee at Rio was more active. Sales for the fortnight 85,000 bags, at an advance of 200 7300 reis per arroba of the finest grades. The sub-plies from the interior were limited, and the

The new crop is estimated at 2,500,000 bags The market closed quiet. Washed, 7600@9200 superior, 7200@7600; good grists, 6800@6900. Exchange on England higher and firm at 23d. Money was abundant at 7@8 P cent. The United States gunboat Wyanda, [from

stock reduced to 40,000 bags, a large portion

Baltimore for California, arrived at Ric August 7th. The steamer Montauk, from New York for California, arrived at Rio August 21st.

CINCINNATI, September 20.-The rain storm continues, and with the exception of the Little Miami and Marietta and Cincinnati, every railroad leading out of the city has been damaged to such an extent as to interrupt the running of trains. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati road have lost three bridges, but one most important one, over the Great Miami, has so far escaped.

The Hamilton and Dayton and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads are interrupted at Elk creek. The Dayton and Michigan Railroad has lost three bridges; the Indiana Central has lost three between Cambridge city and Indianapolis; the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad is damagd between Richmond and Chicago, but to The trains were withdrawn on both ends

this road yesterday. The Columbus, Piqua, and Indianapolis road lost its great bridge at Piqua, and a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge over the Great Miami is down. It the storm subsides it is thought most of the roads will be in operation again by to-morrow. Unprecedented freshets are reported on all sides.

The White river was two teet higher yesterday at Indianapolis than in 1847. The White Water river is reported 71 feet higher than in 1847. The great cornfields along the bottoms of the Big Miami have suffered considerably, the water being over the tops of the highest cornstalks.

Scores of miles of fences have been carried off. The Scioto at Columbus overflowed its banks, inundating the whole valley west of the river and north of the National road. Many families have been driven from their homes, or compelled to seek shelter in the upper parts of their dwallings. dwellings.

A despatch from Dayton says the Miami and its tributaries are several feet higher than

in 1848.

The lowest part of Dayton is submerged. The village of McPhersonville, across the river, is ten feet under water. Three men were drowned at Piqua and one was killed by the falling timbers of the bridge. The Ohio river has risen three feet in the last twenty-four hours.

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

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

[CONTINUED FROM WEDNESDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER IX.

A Business Occupation Necessary for Girls-Marrying for a Home Not a Happy Proceeding-The Duty of Parents to Give Their Daughters an Opportunity of Marrying-The Story of an Old Maid-The Selfishnoss of Parents-How to Increase a Circle of Acquaintances.

Alice was now eighteen, and Mary a year younger. I was derrous that both should be made economical and industrious, but not fussy, housekeepers. Alice was useful, quiet, and observant; but home duties did not suffice for Mary. In the conversations with my husband about our girls I was very anxlous to give them some employment by which in the fature they might, it needed, maintain themselves. Alice was an adept at her needle. It was she who helped the dressmaker, who we always had each spring and tall of the year. Miss Roberts was the daughter of respectable parents, and had learned her business thoroughly; so I made an agreement with her that for a stipulated sum she should show my daughters how to cut out and fit a dress. Mary had a mathematical turn of mind, and very soon reduced the desultory in-structions for cutting out into something like rule; for every turn and twist of the pattern she could give a reason, but she hated the needle. She was always sketching on every bit of paper or white wood, and even on her nail if no better material offered. There was no thought of making her an artist, but I certainly pondered very much over ner future. One day Mr. Henion, of established fame as a copper-plate engraver, paid us a visit on his way into Devonshire, and during his stay came across several of her sketches.

What a capital engraver you would make, Miss Mary!" he said. These words were like firing a train of gun-

powder. Immediately I asked:-'Do you think she would ever make a living

"Most certainly, at wood-engraving, it she needed it," he replied, looking up in some sur-

prise.
"Well." I said, returning his look calmly,
"Mr. Norton and I both think it better that girls should have something to interest them-some-thing to render them independent of marriage, it a suitable union cannot be attained.

"You are right," he exclaimed. "The number of marriages which take place without a spark of true affection in them is something fearful, just because a man offers a home, or because girls of middle class have no resource in them-selves against either penary or ennui. Every girl should be able to face ill-fortune; she is none the less fitted to adorn all the good that may befall her."

Without entering more fully into the details of this business, it was decided, with Mary's carnest desire, that she should become a woodengraver, if after a month's trial she liked the occupation. For this it was necessary to be in or near London; but how was it to be accomplished? Ultimately, we fixed that in the spring of the succeeding year I and Mary should go to London for six weeks, and try the experiment of finding some one with whom she could reside while learning the art that was to bring her a competence, if not fame. The latter word was suggestive of temptation, which I put behind me, for the memory of my beloved Dot had not

faded in the least. Through the winter we employed ourselves in household matters, kept up our readings, music, and drawing. We even discharged our cook and took a good general servant; this not being done so much from a motive of economy, but in order to make my girls good housekeepers. I fully knew the value of this acquirement, and was determined that my earnest efforts should be directed in this channel. I sought in vain in all the cookery books for some simple but certain rules for cooking. Recipes there were in plenty—capital mediums for waste, with doubt-iul results; but whether hot, boiling, or cold water was to be used for cooking particular things, we were generally left to our own sur-mises. It seemed as if the books were intended for those who knew the first principles of the art of cookery, and not for the ignorant. Wearied with fruitless expense, we began to make recipes of our own, which, if successful, were written down even to every minute particular, to the smallest trifle, for we generally found that these seeming trivialities were just the things which made the difference good and bad cooking. We called our book of recipes the "Epicure," because the word signified all that was excellent but not luxurious or extravagant. This employment continued throughout the winter, much to the amusement husband, who declared that he was most grateful for our consideration for him-so be termed our cooking mania,

"Every day in the week I have some fresh dish for breakfast; and for dinner what delicious puddings, to say nothing of the variety of soups and meat I get! But how about the expense?"

Mary hastened to reply:—
"Papa, you have all the good things you talk about at much less expense than when cook was here. I am sure there is not a scrap wasted. not even a bone, for when we have boiled all the goodness out we throw the bones on the root of the vine. Alice one day took up a printed paper that came wrapped about some cheese. It was about the culture of the vine, and it said if the roots were laid nearly bare, and thrown upon them, and then the earth lightly laid on, that the vine, if hitherto ever so unproductive, was sure to bear grapes. So we've tried it, and don't laugh, papa, at our experiment, don't think we've told mamma this."

"And how do you make such delicious soups and vary them each day?" he asked. "Oh, papa, that would be a long story to tell, but we don't have any more meat for them than what you see come to the table. And I know you thought that that potted beef which you had yesterday for luncheon came from Burt's, the pastry-cook, and it didn't, you know, for I made it out of that cold scrap of boiled beef that was left the other day. And it's true, papa, though you look as if you could not believe it."

"My child, I cannot disbelieve you; but if you

can transmute a bit of meat as dry as a chip into that delicious dish of potted beer, all I can say is that your talents as a wood engraver will be thrown away. You had better become a cook," he said, as he folded her in his arms and kissed

he said, as he loided her in his acts the said, her.

The tears rose up in her eyes, which she turned upon me, as I came to her rescue.

"Mary means first to become a wood engraver, in which art she hopes to excel, and then she will be a cook when she has a home of her own, and is the presiding genius. And then, Mary, darling, you will be loved more for the comfort your knowledge of cooking brings with it than you will for all the fame the world can give you—and that is not a little. And should you never have a house of your own, and never need never have a house of your own, and never need to employ your time in wood engraving, you will be a blessing to all around you, for you will be enabled to teach those to whom otherwise such knowledge could never come; and so you