DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

1 Square 1 Time	$	50
" 2 Times		75
" 3 "		1 00
" 1 Week		1 75
" 1 Month		6 00
" 3 Months		16 00
" 6 "		30 00
" 1 Year		50 00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

THE KING OAK.

The forest sward was his palace floor,
The sky was his vaulted roof;
And around his throne his giant court
Stood solemnly aloof.

Young in the past and lawless days
When force was right divine,
And steel-clad flags, gripped the blades
That made a monarch sign.

He had known all the still, long summer heats,
The wood-dove sweet to hear,
The insect hum, the fern that reached
The antlers of the deer.

He had known grim winter's frozen blasts
The rattling branches sound,
The cold beams of the far off sun,
The wood in fetters bound.

He had loved the soft returning spring,
Under whose gentle spell
The grass sprung up, the leaf came forth,
White blossom and blue bell.

With a kingly joy in winter drear,
With the storm he wrestled high:
But he ever welcomed the herald ray
That shone when spring drew nigh.

It touched the gloss of velvet moss
Upon the old oak's breast;
It urged into the squirrel's haunt,
And found the thrush's nest.

It woke the sprites of fern and flower
Whose sleep had lasted long;
Dispersed the cloud, let loose the brook,
And filled the woods with song.

Old oak! long centuries of time
Hast thou beheld depart;
Be they repeated, ere decay
Shall reach thy mighty heart.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1865.

The Necessity of Reform—The President the Man to Inaugurate and Carry it Out—The Country Sick of Party—Specimens and Corruptionists Ignored—No Official Organ of the President—Andrew Johnson's Determination to Restore the Purity of the Government.

"Recent events have inscribed on the list of "Executive duties, in characters too impressive to be overlooked, the necessity of reform." This was the substance of a memorable declaration of Andrew Jackson thirty-six years ago. If the promised amelioration was not consummated, as the hero of the Hermitage desired, the failure was owing chiefly to the designing, insidious politicians of that day, who warmed themselves into situations of influence. History has already disposed of these ambitious and unprincipled managers, while that declaration of Jackson has grown more and more endeared to the countrymen, as the utterance of a really honest, earnest and patriotic man.

He did not mean to cast any general imputation on the integrity of the preceding administration; least of all on the purity of John Quincy Adams himself,—but he referred, with emphasis and significance well understood at the time, to some notable instances of malfeasance in office by understrappers; who, at the same time had been making the loudest professions of independence and patriotism.

How aptly the same words might come from Andrew Johnson just now, every man possessing the least opportunity for observation well knows. Nor was there ever a better time than now for a real, and thorough, and searching Reform.

The President himself, in the first place, is a model of the virtues, private and public, which are most valuable in a public officer;—and seen an example, to all who are associated with him in the Executive Administration, of vigorous self denial,—of steady, constant and persevering industry,—of single-hearted devotion to the duty before him.

In the second place, he is entirely independent of party, that bane of American politics. Of all public men who ever lived in any age, or any country—and especially of all men who ever attained the highest office in a Republic, or even a constitutional monarchy—Andrew Johnson is the least indebted to mere partizans.

Who can say he has any prescriptive personal or political claim upon the President?

The country is sick of party. Every man and every woman throughout the length and breadth of the land knows this to be true—*every leading* party man knows how base are the tools he works with—but every one of these tools, through whose instrumentality the mercenary work is done, feels also *in his aroused intelligence and conscience*, how much more criminal is the *employer* than the *employee*.

The President, fortunately, is in a position to act without the slightest regard to these specimens and corruptionists;—whether master, agent, or servile tool. *He* has never had anything whatever to do with them, and all protestations calms on the part of would be orators through the press, or orators on the stump, to pass themselves off as the *interpreters* of his views, should only bring contempt on the pretenders;—for he has now less to do with them, and less to say to them, if possible, than ever.

Some recent ambitious publications make it a base act of justice to the memory of President Lincoln to state that he had no special organ; and also render it necessary to the correction of impudent assumption, to add that President Johnson has not authorized any journalist to speak of his relations to the Executive in such a manner as to produce the impression among the people that the Government would chronicle any really important matter in one paper of Washington before it could be given to another; or to any leading journal represented here by a man of sense and discretion. The assumption is most impudent and ridiculous on its very face. In a word, President Johnson has no newspaper *organ* either here or elsewhere; and would be, perhaps, the very last man in the whole country willingly to authorize what is often ostentatiously paraded in *double leaded columns*.

On the contrary, he is solicitous to bring the practice of this Government, in all its branches, back to that which prevailed in the early days of the Republic;—those times which knew nothing of sectional divisions—when neither North, South, East or West was *preferred*; when to talk of *Disunion* would have stamped the utterer as a traitor; the time long before the Southern Democracy had any rule in Washington; or rather before the Southern *aristocracy*, under the guise of Democracy, carried everything as they wished; the times when "engineering" for office was unknown and unheard of.

President Johnson is hailed here in Washington, where he is better known than elsewhere by his long course of service in the House of Representatives and the Senate, as the very man above all others to *re-inaugurate* the pristine purity of the practical Administration of the Federal Government.

A LOOKER ON.

PECULIARLY IMPORTANT.—The Currency Bureau have recently made an important decision in regard to banking institutions, an imperfect statement of which has been already published. Its purport is, that although a bank might be permitted to organize without circulation, by waiving their claim to it, yet the law requires *all* banks to deposit at least one third the amount of their capital in United States bonds, and this requirement can in no case be dispensed with. Although the privileges of circulation may be waived, the deposit as above stated, must be made.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

THE ACTION OF THE JUDGE AND OFFICERS DISAPPROVED.

E. W. Torrence, having been appointed by Baron Monck, the Governor General of British North America, Commissioner to ascertain the causes of failure of justice in the matter of the St. Albans offenders, has just published his report, which occupies fourteen columns of the Montreal Gazette. He quotes the laws of the Provinces relating to the matter, an drecites the history of the raid and legal proceedings.

In the case of Mr. Lamothe, the Chief of the Police of Montreal, he regards him and Mr. Flynn, the sub-chief, as having committed an indictable offence when they refused, on the 13th of December last, to execute a warrant of arrest issued by Justice Smith against the fourteen prisoners guilty of participating in the raid, who had been discharged that day by Justice Coursol. He also disapproves of the conduct of Lamothe in surrendering the $90,500 belonging to the St. Albans banks; for which the Province is liable.

MR. COURSOL CONDEMNED.

In relation to the conduct of Justice Coursol, who discharged the 14 prisoners, Mr. Torrance considers his declaration that he had no jurisdiction of the case to be an abdication of his functions; and that his haste in discharging them lays him open to the charge of partiality, and concludes:

"The Government had interest in the prosecution, but it was a different interest from that of the United States which demanded the extradition—it was the right and duty of the Government of Canada to superintend the proceedings in order to see that treaty obligations entered into by the nation were honorably carried out, and though the Government should not interfere with the impartial administration of justice, and therefore should not control judicial opinions, yet the custody of the persons of the prisoners was another matter in respect of which every consideration of propriety required that all needful precautions should be taken, and therefore Mr. Coursol should have communicated with the Government in relation to this custody.

"I am bound to arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Coursol; assuming that he had no jurisdiction over the case—in his omission before he discharged the prisoners to inform the Government that he had no such jurisdiction—has laid himself open to the imputation of a grave dereliction of duty in a matter of national importance.

"*Secondly*: On the assumption that Mr. Coursol had jurisdiction over the case, the conclusion that I have arrived at imports more than a mere dereliction of duty.

"Assuming that Mr. Coursol had jurisdiction and that his functions were ministerial, the question arises whether he is not indictable for a malfeasance in his functions as a justice of the peace in having discharged the prisoners on the 13th of December. This question, after much consideration, I am bound to answer in the affirmative."

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING—KETCHUM IN RICHMOND.

We had supposed that the happy denizens of Wall street and kindred localities had monopolized everything in the way of genius for defrauding. We are reminded that opinions should be formed cautiously. From a number of communications in the hands of Colonel Warren, Provost Marshal, it appears that a Mr. J. L. Hardwicke, who lately "vamosed" from Richmond, prepared to "take care of himself" (Ketchum) by obtaining a number of thousands of dollars from various parties on decidedly false pretences.

A communication from West, Beardsley & Co. shows that he procured from them, at different times, $2,000, on the plea that he could invest it to their advantage in old metals. He was smart enough to make substantial returns for some $900 of the first thousand, and procured the second thousand on the strength of that display of good faith. He had not time to make a similar settlement for the rest.

Mr. D. H. Tuxworth's statement sets forth that about the same time, and on the same "old iron" plea, he obtained one thousand dollars from him, and so far excited his "confidence" that he afterwards endorsed his note for $700—the two amounts embracing all of Mr. Tuxworth's worldly possessions. We could not learn that even a partial settlement was made in this case.

A number of other parties received Mr. Hardwicke's farewell attentions. Mr. Nicholls, who kept one of Mr. Hardwi ke's stores, (on Seventeenth and Marshall streets,) suffered to the extent of $300, which Mr. Hardwicke took off when he stripped the money drawer.

Mr. Hardwicke has left for parts unknown, having had too much tenderness for his friends to subject them to the pain of a formal and perhaps final parting. A bayonet guards his door in his absence. We saw one at the store on Main street, above the Spotswood.—*Richmond Times.*

KETCHUM'S FRAUDS.—It seems that Ketchum's scoundrelism was for some time known to two junior partners of the firm to which he belonged. According to the letters read at the meeting of the creditors of Ketchum, Son & Co., referred to, it appears so long since as the 1st of June last, Mr. Swain, one of the junior partners, was aware of the abstraction of securities belonging to the firm by Edward B. Ketchum, for purposes of private speculation on his part. Mr. Thomas Belknap, Jr., another of the partners, in a letter dated Aug. 22, said, "In looking over the loans and securities about the 1st of June, Mr Swain found that there were missing some $420,000 United States seven and three-tenths per cent notes, $350,000 legal tender five per cent notes, and $195,000 five twenty United States bonds. * * Upon being taxed by Mr. Swain with the abstraction, Edward admitted it, and said he was speculating on his own account; but asserted that the securities were within his control if a little time was afforded him." He then goes on to say "Mr. Swain informed me of the case at once;" and further that "Mr. Swain and myself were both of the opinion that by bolding over him the threat of exposure he would be induced to retire from his speculations and make good his abstractions;" and so, he continues, "We permitted the matter to run along;" but apparently without informing the senior member of the firm of the condition of affairs.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FATHER.—Fifty-three years ago the following obituary notice of President Johnson's father (January 10, 1812) appeared in the Raleigh (North Carolina) Star:

"Died in this city, on Saturday last, Jacob Johnson, who had for many years occupied an humble but useful station in society. He was city constable, sexton and porter to the State Bank. In his last illness he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the city, by whom he was esteemed for his honesty, sobriety, industry, and humane, friendly disposition.—Among all to whom he was known and esteemed, none lament him more (except, perhaps, his relatives,) than the publisher of this paper, for he owes his life, on a particular occasion, to the boldness and humanity of Johnson."

The North Carolina Standard thus explains the concluding lines in the above obituary notice:

"Thomas Henderson was upset in a canoe, and was so near being drowned that life was nearly extinct when he was recovered. Jacob Johnson was on the bank, safe and secure, but he saw *his friend* drowning before his face. Thoughtless of self, he plunged in at the hazard of his own life. He finally succeded in saving his friend, but both were nearly exhausted when they reached the shore."

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONVENTION.—The National Tobacco Convention will be held in Louisville on Wednesday, the 13th instant.—It will be under the auspices of the Kentucky State Board of Agriculture, and its object is stated to be as follows:

The prime object of the Convention is to get together, from all sections of the Union, the practical minds of the trade, with a view to such modifications of the present excise law, so far as tobacco is concerned, as will eventuate in the passage, by the next Congress, of a thorough and well digested plan of taxation that will yield the largest possible amount of revenue to the Government with the least embarrassment to the culture and manufacture of the article.

☞ Cox, the fish, flesh and fowl candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a son-in-law of Prof. Finney, President of Oberlin College.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH—Thursday, Sept. 7th, 1865. Present, Jas. Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

The First Branch met pursuant to adjournment of the previous day. Mr. Larrabee presented a petition from Peter Dentzer asking permission to erect a soap and candle factory on Fremont street, about 100 feet north of Hilton street; referred. Mr. Caulk presented a petition asking compensation for the loss of a horse by ill treatment on the fortifications of Baltimore in 1863; referred. The Chair presented a petition of Mrs. Price, late Mrs. Ephcarb, the widow of a drafted man, for an appropriation sufficient to purchase for herself a sewing machine; referred. The Chair also presented a communication of the City Register for the purpose of increasing his compensation; referred. Mr. Foreman submitted an ordinance from the Committee on Highways authorizing the Insulated Telegraph Company to establish their wires through certain streets and over poles, upon conditions previously reported; read the second time and adopted. Mr. F. also presented a resolution granting to Jeremiah Storm the privilege of constructing a switch on Central avenue to his premises; laid over.

Mr. Wyson offered a resolution to ask information in regard to a letter alleged to be written by L. Von Boskerk, Esq., Superintendent for Public Instruction, to Messrs. Berne A. Bee, bookseller in New York city, to the effect that no boks should be sold by them at contract prices without his (V. B.'s) endorsement; read the second time and adopted. Dr. Wyson also offered a resolution to direct the City Commissioners to advertise proposals for the erection of additions to the market houses of Belair market; read a second time and adopted. Mr. Price offered a resolution requesting the City Councils to give an opinion as to the working of the Registry Law, in application upon the next municipal election; read a second time and adopted. Adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met; present, Daniel Harvey, Esq., President, and all the members except Messrs. Mowry and Wishart.

Mr. Nalle presented a petition of A. Ormand and others, to have a sewer placed at the corner of Pleasant and Holliday streets; referred. Mr. McClymont presented a resolution to repair the bed of West Falls avenue; referred. Mr. Robinson called up the ordinance providing for the building of a new city hall, and after being amended so as to make the interest on the city bonds for the payment thereof, payable semi-annually instead of quarterly as in the ordinance—passed—all the members voting in the affirmative. Several petitions were received from the First Branch and disposed of as follows:—Petition to have gas mains placed on Poppleton street, in Ward—Mellery ward, Columbia street; also on Watson street, between Exeter and Central avenue; referred to City Comptroller. Petition to have a suitable railway constructed in the city yard at a cost of $6,000, or such sum as it might require; laid on the table—yeas 4, nays 2. Petition from Rev. B. Bibbins and others, for permission to erect a plank house or tank on the N. E. corner of Federal and Mosher streets, to be used for religious purposes; referred to City Commissioner. Petition for the plating of a single track on Gay street, from the bridge to Chesnut street, to be laid in the middle of the street; rules suspended—read a second time and passed. Petition for the placing of gas lamps, one each in Albemarle, Aisquith and Concord streets; referred until this evening at 5 o'clock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

September.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
			September.
4-Monday....	5 26	6 24	D. H. M.
5-Tuesday....	5 27	6 22	Full 5 9 51m
6-Wednesday	5 29	6 21	Last qr 11 11 57 e
7-Thursday..	5 30	6 20	New 19 2 45 e
8-Friday.....	5 31	6 18	First qr 27 9 46 e
9-Saturday..	5 43	6 17	
10-Sunday....	5 44	6 16	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September 7, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.

Steamer Dictator, Deering, from Norfolk—to A W Shaw.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, from Havre de Grace—to J J Taylor.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—mdse to J S Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, fm Washington and Alexandria—to Wm Bryan.

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Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace—to J J Taylor.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York—mdse to J S Shriver.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Washington and Alexandria—to Wm Bryan.

Steamer Bera, Hess, before reported sunk by collision with steamship Geo Appold. She was raised by the Messrs Baker, wreckers.

CLEARED.

Steamship George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk.

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Norfolk, Va.

Steamer Dictator, Deering, Norfolk.

Steamer Juniata, Phillips, Havre de Grace.

Steamer Potersburg, Travers, Richmond.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, Philadelphia.

AT QUARANTINE

Brig J D Lincoln, supposed from Nassau.

SAILED.

Bark Meridian, Cadiz.

Brig Edith, Falmouth, Eng—in tow of the steamtug Pilot.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Bark Hadley, Snow, Boston 6th inst.

Brig J W Woodruff, Eaton, Providence, 5th inst.

Schr John Forsyth, Applegarth, New York, 5th inst.

Schr G W Krebs, Carlisle, Philadelphia, 5th inst.

Schr Jas Hasler, Pauli, in port.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, New York, 6th instant.

Steamer Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk 5th inst.

Schr E Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, 5th instant.

Schr Chas Woolsey, Parker, New York, 5th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To Baltimore Exchange and News Room.]

Bark Ella Virginia, Johnson, 46 days from Buenos Ayres, arrived at New York last evening.

[Correspondence Exchange News Room.]

Ship Helene, (Brem) Raeten, from City Point for orders, was to sea 6th inst.

Brig Wm Welsh, Stedbridge, hence for Boston, went to sea 6th inst.

Schr Sfy, —, from Boston with a cargo of ice, arrived at Norfolk 11th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, (Prus) Franke, hence for Rotterdam, was off Dover, 25th ult.

Ship Arnold Hominger, (Prus) Steenken, hence for Antwerp, was at Rotterdam 24th ult.

Ship Scotia, Perry, sailed from Cardiff 21st ult for Baltimore.

Brig Chattanooga, (Din) Fry sailed from St Thom s 18th ult for Baltimore.

Brig Forester, Murray, sailed from Newburyport 2d inst for Baltimore

Schr Southerner, —, hence for Allyn's Point, at New London 4th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The transactions at the Board of Brokers yesterday showed some considerable activity, numerous sales being effected.

The transactions in gold were large and numerous—opening at 144¾, a decline of ¾ on the closing sale of the day previous, and closing at the Second Board at 144, a further decline of ¾. A number of sales were made at 144¾.

Government stocks show the same activity—Seven-Thirties selling at 99⅜; Five-Twenties, old, at 107¾, an advance of ⅜; and Ten-Forties at 94¾, no change.

City Sixes, 1890, commanded 101¾ at the close of the First Board, the same as the day previous. City Sixes, 1870, sold at 99.

Not much done in railroad stock. Northern Central Railroad sold at 44¾ per share, b 3. City Passenger closed at 20. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bonds sold for from 100 to 101¾. Western Maryland, 94¾. No other sales of railroad boads reported.

$3,000 Missouri Fives were disposed of at 71.

No insurance stock disposed of, except ten shares Merchants' & Mechanics' at 5¾.

Several sales were reported in mining stocks, though no particular change in the tone of the market—except in Bare Hill, which is held very firm by dealers and others, and commanding high rates. A dividend is expected to be declared by this company in the course of a few weeks, which answers for the great demand and its firmness, though it has been commanding high figures for some months past and is evidently a good investment.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Fearney, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

Sept. 7, 1865.

45,000	American Gold (large)	s10	144¾
20 000	do do	(large)	s5	144¾
900	do do	(large)		144¾
5,000	do do	(large)	b10	144¾
5,000	do do	(large)	b10	s15	144¾
13,000	U. S. 7-30's			99¾
2,000	U. S. 10-40's			94¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20's new			107¾
6,000	do do	old		107¾
700	Baltimore City 6's	'70		99
500	do do	'90		101¾
2,000	do do	'90		101¾
100	shares Nor. Cen. RR.	b3		44¾
100	shares City Passenger R.			20
100	do do	do		19¾
3,000	Missouri 6's			71
100	shares Santa Clara	b30		17¾
100	do do	do	b30	17¾
500	Baltimore and Ohio RR b'ds	'85	101¾
500	shares Maryland Copper	b30		65
1000	shares Bare Hill	c30		4¾
500	shares Copper Hill	b30		2 20
100	do do	do		2 15
1,000	Western Maryland R. R.	b'ds		94¾

SECOND BOARD.

5,100	American gold		144¾
3 000	do do	(large)	s10	144¾
500	do do	(large)		144
100	shares City Passenger R.			19
100	shares Quicksilver	s15	c30	43¾
200	do do	do	b30	43¾
100	do do	do	b30	43¾
200	do do	do	b30	43¾
200	do do	do	b30	43¾
2,700	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. b'ds	'72		100

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., Sept. 7.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tearney, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 21 South Street.

	12 M B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupons	107¾	107¾
" " 5-20's	107¾	108
" " in currency	93¾	93¾
American Gold	144¾	144¾
Tennessee 6's	76¾	77
North Carolina 6's	71¾	71¾
Missouri 6's	71¾	70
Canton Company	42½	43¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	42¾	43
Quicksilver	42	42
New York Central Railroad	92	92
Erie Railway Company	69¾	69
" Preferred	82	84
Hudson River Railroad	119¾	119¾
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	107¾	107
Michigan Central Railroad	119	119¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	67¾	68¾
Illinois Central Railroad	126¾	126¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	73¾	73¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	39	39¾
" Preferred	63¾	63¾
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	99¾	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	103¾	103¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96	96
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	37	37
Tone of the Market	Irregular.	Dull.

By Telegraph from New York, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Gold	
Erie	69¾
Southern	
Hudson River	119¾
Rock Island	110
Fort Wayne	96¾
Cumberland	43¾
Pittsburg	73¾
N. Y. Central	93
Hudson River Railroad	111
Reading	107¾

Tone of the market, Steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 7, 1865.

(X)OFFEE—Further sales of Rio have been made ex. bark "Agnes," at 51¾ cents gold. The range of the market may be quoted at 51@52 cents, gold.

SUGAR—Business is confined to trade brands, the demand for which continues only fair. Rates nominal as follows:

Howard Street Sugar		$8 50	@ 8 75
" "	Shipping Ex.	9 25	@ 9 50
" "	Retailing Ex.	9 50	@ 9 00
" "	Family	10 75	@11 00
Ohio Sugar		8 75	@ 9 00
"	Shipping Extra	9 00	@ 9 00
"	Retailing Extra	9 25	@ 9 50
"	Family	10 00	@10 00
City Mills Standard Sugar		11 00	@11 50
"	Family Brands Extra	11 50	@11 50
Baltimore Family		12 50	@00 00
"	High-grades Extra	13 00	@00 00

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $4 12½.

Rye Flour—First quality dull at $6@6 50.

GRAIN—Market firm. Sales prime Red Wheat at $2 00@2 10; do. white $2 80@2 70; Corn at 80@90 cts. for white; and yellow do. 85@90 cents. and Oats at 60@65 cts. weight.

PROVISIONS—Quotations nominal, viz: Cured Ohio 40@42 cents, Muscovado do., in hhds., 42@46 cents, English Island 43@49 cents, and Porto Rico 38@43 cents.

PROVISIONS.—Market is active—Bacon Shoulders at 13 cents; Sides at 19¾@19 cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 28@31 cts.; new Canvassed Hams at 32@34 cts. Lard in kegs and tins at 29@30¾. Whiskey closed firm at 97 25. Cotton is firm, sales of 1,000 bales at 41 cts. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds Muscovado at 13¾@14 cts. Havana 14¾ cts. Naval stores dull. Spirits turpentine 62 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Flour is dull—sales of 1,200 bbls. at $7 @$7 75. Wheat is in limited demand—new red $2 05@$2 10; old do., $2 25; Spring $1 75, white $2 30@$2 40. Yellow Corn 76 cents; white do. 80 cents. Oats declined 50 cents. Whiskey is dull at $2 29. Petroleum is excited and higher—Crude 31 cents: Refined in bond 54@55 cents; free 71@73 cents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Flour is firm and prices unchanged. Wheat is firm and 2@3¢ cents higher. Sales at $1 35@1 36 for No. 1, and $1 31@1 34 for No. 2. Corn is active and prices 2 cents higher; sales 62¾ cents for No. 1 and 58@59 cents for No. 2. Oats quiet at 30¾@31 cents. Provisions are firm.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 7.—Flour is quiet—Wheat advancing; sales of 50,000 bushels at $1 33@1 34.

MEDICAL.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

FOR PAIN IN THE BACK.

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL

CURES DEBILITATED SUFFERERS

DR. BRADSHAW'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL

For General Debility, Loss of Muscular Energy, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Weakness, Obstructions, Female Complaints, and all other diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, and irregularities of whatever nature in life, and irregularities of whatever nature in life, and irregularities of whatever nature