DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 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	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

O SUMMER SEA!

BY WILLIAM B. GLAZIER.

O Summer Sea! thy murmuring waves are singing,
A song of sweetness in my listening ear.
Youth, love and hope, that lulling strain is bringing
Back to my heart in forms distinct and clear;
Again I see the glorious vision of life's morning
Rise on my sight and make the darkness flee,
Again upon the shore at daylight's dawning,
I walked with one beloved, O Summer Sea!

The soft waves kiss her face and love to linger
Upon the beach where her light steps have strayed,
Now in thy tide she dips her snowy finger
And as I read it on my forehead laid.
"I sign thee with a sign," she fondly murmurs,
And turns her blushing face away from me;
"Thou shalt be happy, love, through many summers
And I will love thee—hear me, Summer Sea!"

Thou heard'st the vow, O gentle sea of summer!
Thou heard'st it, laughing in the morning ray;
Thou knowest well that Love, the earliest comer,
Is very prone to make the shortest stay.
The sign dried up beneath the rays of morning,
The vow found wings as fast and far to flee;
Now I prefer my sleep at daylight's dawning,
To wandering on thy shores, O Summer Sea!

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1865.

"Set Your Houses in Order!"—Reform Sure to Come—A Reforming President—A Reforming Congress—No Escape from Inquiry into "Jobs."

I am happy to learn that my suggestions in regard to Reform, put forth in a recent letter, have been received by the public with favor. That they should not be quite so acceptable to those persons interested in the maintenance of abuses is natural and was expected. But it would be advisable for the latter class to begin to set their houses in order.

The President, I remarked, is the very person to inaugurate a wholesome system of reform.

Owing nothing to partisans,—unembarrassed by any engagements or promises to party,—he is in a position to restore the ancient purity of the Government through *all* the branches of the public service. To effect this great object, will also, be most congenial with his own disposition, and high sense of public morality.

The next Congress, too, will most assuredly be a most inquisitive and exciting assemblage. There will be plenty of ambitious, new members ready to make a cheap reputation at home for superfine integrity, independence and so forth, by the performance of Paul Pry, and poking their noses wherever they fancy they smell a corruption or an abuse. There will, also, remain other more reputable persons willing to assert the character and maintain the duties of the House of Representatives each as the grand inquest of the nation. The most thorough investigations by the next Congress may, therefore, be certainly looked for.

NO EXCUSE FOR RESISTING THE INQUIRY.

Let it be remembered, too, that the restoration of peace will have taken away almost all those pretexts for resisting inquiry into abuses, and proposals for reform, by the help of which, rather than of serious disputes on the *principle*, such important discussions were waived during the last four years. Reformers should no longer be stopped with the plea of its being no fit time to quarrel about little peculiarities, when we are struggling with ferocious and vigilant enemies for the *existence* of the nation. It will not do, then, to assert that it is both dangerous and disgraceful to show ourselves disunited in a season of imminent peril—or that all great and patriotic minds should be entirely engrossed with the care of our national safety, and can have neither leisure nor energy to bestow upon concerns less urgent and vital. Now that we have no war—no invasions nor expeditions—no battles nor campaigns—nor even any *loans* (it is hoped) to fill the minds of statesmen, and the ears of idle politicians, it may be counted as a sure thing that questions of Reform will rise into paramount importance, and the redress of abuses become the most interesting of all public pursuits.

LOOKING INTO "JOBS."

It will not do then to tell the friend of reform that he must not look too scrutinizingly into certain *nice little arrangements*, lest matters should turn up which might commit some *great* individual whom it was thought necessary to protect from animadversion or suspicion. The public will once more be entitled to know—for instance, to know what there is about the circumstances of particular appointments to distinguish them from the veriest "jobs." If they have *seen* favorites or parasites in any Department *preferred* to the gentleman of humbler pretension, but greater worth and experience who have done the work there—if charlatans have been indulged with long leaves of absence to go here, there and anywhere—perhaps even to Europe on sick leave, real or pretended, regularly drawing full pay all the while,—then presuming position upon their return, and ranking the abler and better men who had more efficiently performed the proper duties of these pampered absentees—it again fussy *dilettanti*, after a short *quasi* service, are found snugly perched in the first more lucrative posts that are vacant, a foreign mission or so perhaps, where there is little to do—and good places appropriated for any of their relatives which might be dependent upon them,—if, I say, such things have occurred, the friend of reform may be permitted to ask "why?" "what?" "in what manner?" and "what follows?" without positively incurring the reproach of disaffection to the general cause of the Constitution and the Union—he may be permitted to argue from such occurrences in favor of reform and retrenchment without being suspected of abetting the proceedings of Democrats or Copperheads!

In short, with the restoration of peace and under the example of President Johnson, we may expect that men and things will again receive their true names, or a fair consideration of their merits; and our notions of political desert will be no longer confounded by indiscriminate praise of all who happened to be in favor, and intolerant abuse of all who chanced to be out of favor, and neglect of the far larger class who were too intent on their business to incur the hazards of either the friendship or the enmity of partisan leaders. This is one of the great blessings of peace.—The chariot of reform will go on, and will surely run over all who have the viciousness or temerity to oppose it.

A LOCKED ON.

DON'T LIKE TO BELIEVE IT.—The English journals are trying to throw doubt over the fact that the Suez Canal has been opened.—According to them it is a little fresh water ditch in which a tub fully freighted could scarcely float. It has not been and never can be deepened to float ships. What a silly fellow M. Lesseps must be be throwing away time and money, and reputation, in trying to accomplish something which every Englishman knows to be impossible. Lesseps has one good quality, he is not afraid to try, and his trial has done what English engineers said could not be done, for he has got a vessel loaded with coal, from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea. It is barely possible that a scientific engineer of reputation, himself a spectator of operations, knows what can be done and what not, and M. Lesseps sees sufficient success in his undertaking to warrant the full accomplishment of the work.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.—Jas. B. Morgan has been appointed Postmaster at Hebster Mills, Harford county, vice George Elliott, resigned.

BOLDER GATHERING.

There was a meeting in London on the 4th instant which must have been full of solemn mirth. On that day the holders of the seven per cent. cotton loan of the Confederate States of America were to assemble and "take such steps as," &c. The London Star, by way of preparing the minds of these poor dupes for the utter absence of assets which the late firm of Mason, Slidell & Co. will offer, says that these bond holders were mostly "misled by the blundering commentaries of certain of our cotemporaries upon the war, and promising was crumbling into ruin." It then administers the following consolation:

The loan was a huge mistake as a matter of profit, it was most disloyal both to the sovereign and to the wide interests and policy of the country, it was calculated to bring upon us the unspeakable calamity of war, and its practical operation sustained a fratricidal conflict for the worst of all causes.

The Church was a mere political combination which has been dissolved by the sword of the rightful Government of the territory. All the property of that political combination belongs to the United States Government by right of war, but there is not in international law one shred of authority to support the idea that the rightful Government is bound to assume the debts which were contracted to aid in its own destruction.

For any State, or any combination of States, to attempt to pay the debts of the old Confederacy, would be to commit treason against the Government of the United States. It would legally be the same as the acknowledgment of some law of the Confederate Congress, or refusing obedience to a law of the United States which the Confederacy may have repealed. The bondholders would do well at the meeting, in place of appointing committees and solicitors, and secretaries and clerks for the purpose of embarking on a hopeless agitation, or equally hopeless lawsuit, to burn their bonds, and return home sadder but wiser men.

EXPLOSION AT AN OIL REFINERY—THREE MEN KILLED.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of Tuesday says:

"On Friday morning last, about seven o'clock, the inhabitants of the town of Tidioute were aroused by a heavy report caused by an explosion in the steam oil refinery of White & Stillwell, situated on the banks of the Allegheny, near the centre of the town. The cause of the explosion no one knows. All that is known that is that two of the employees, Joseph Howard and James Lacey, commenced work, as usual, at about four o'clock that morning, that Lacey had gone to breakfast, and had just returned when the explosion took place. W. S. Deforce, another workman, had also just commenced his day's work.

Mr. Stillwell estimates the loss at about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

"The spring freshet damaged the refinery to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. Several citizens were more or less injured by falling timbers; among them are Messrs. James Parshall, T. B. Monks and C. O. Nichols; the latter-named gentleman quite seriously, but, it is believed, not dangerously.

"An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that the death of the deceased was caused by the combustion or explosion of gas, said combustion or explosion taking place from a cause and in a manner unknown." The jury also failed to find any reason for censuring any one."

THE LOYAL CLERGY OF MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

"A proposition, we understand, is under discussion to hold a convention of the loyal clergy of the State, to give expression to the views of such ministers of the gospel as are in favor of sustaining the laws of the State, and who do not regard loyalty as incompatible with religion. A movement of this kind would seem to be rendered almost necessary by the course pursued by the Conference of rebel chaplains recently held in Centennary Church in this city, and the rebellious manifestations of other clerical representatives, both to conserve the cause of true religion and sustain the honor of the church in Missouri.

"So far as our information goes the colored clergymen of the State, both in and out of St. Louis, have without exception taken the oath of loyalty required by the new Constitution. This they all appear to have done with the utmost cheerfulness, regarding it as much a privilege as a duty.

"Many of these men have been slaves the greater part of their lives; all of them are denied the highest privilege of citizenship in the enjoyment of suffrance, and very few of them possess worldly wealth to be protected by the laws, and *yet* they yield a most willing obedience to the law of the land, and appear grateful for the opportunity of giving a pledge of fidelity to the Government under which they live."

DEATH OF JOHN ROBINS—A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

Mr. John Robins, merchant, of this city, died on Tuesday evening, and his funeral took place this morning, from his late residence, No. 426 Pearl street, corner of Madison. Mr. Robins was eighty-five years old, and had been in the dry goods business sixty six years. He put up his sign in 1799, at No. 406 Pearl street, and at that time no situation in this city was more frequented by the wealthy classes. He did at first a small business, for cash, but he prospered, and soon became well known in commercial circles. He was a banker, as well as a merchant, and a soldier also. He was a member with Philip Hone and Peletiah Perritt of an artillery company, which in 1812 was stationed on the Battery; and for his services received a warrant for a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres of government land.

Mr. Robins was a singular man. It is said he was never in a railroad car or steamboat, and he would not drink Croton water until the last pump was taken from the street in which he lived. Of late he led a sedentary life, though formerly one of the most active men of the fourth ward, where he always lived. He made few public gifts, but his private benefactions were numerous. He never held a public office. It is understood he left the bulk of his fortune of three or four million dollars, to the children of his late brother, Nathan Robins.—*N. Y. Post.*

A JUDGE WHO NEEDS LOOKING AFTER.

The Louisville papers announce that at the opening of the Jefferson Circuit Court, in that city, on the 4th inst., Judge Johnston instructed the Grand Jury, in reply to a question from a juror concerning passes for slaves, that "there is a statute in Kentucky punishing by confinement in the penitentiary any person who shall aid or assist slaves to escape from their masters. The statute is still in force here, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire and see if that statute has been violated. Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of slaves have been manumitted by a joint resolution of Congress and the President's proclamation, *slavery still exists in Kentucky, and the right of the owner to his property cannot be interfered with*, according to the laws and Constitution of the State. It is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire and see if this statute has been violated, and if so, the parties are guilty under it."

This judge further informed the grand jury that upon their earnest action depended the suppression of crime and "the restoration of the country to the condition it was in some time since."

Judge Johnston's proposal to restore harmony by whipping negroes for going about without a master's pass, and punishing people who encourage vassal disobedience, shows how Kentucky "conservatism" feels and acts.

☞ The English nobility, as a rule, live to 60, 90, 100 years. An Englishman of the rank of "gentleman" lives on an average to 70 years; the artisan does not stand an even chance to live to 50.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Ice Witch.—This great spectacular drama will enter this evening upon the 10th week of its unprecedented success at the Holliday Street Theatre. Its attractions are so well known and its perfection so well established, as to need no further comment, on the part of the press. The host of its continuance, being made known will be sufficient to fill the spacious auditorium of the Holliday. The grand effects produced by the rendition of this great drama seems to meet with the commendation of all, and all alike rush to its embrace. Miss Kate Pomeroy, the acknowledged fairy dancer—is again to charm the numerous admirers of perfection in the art of dancing every evening during the coming week. This is positively the last week of the rendition of the "Ice Witch," therefore fail not to see it.

Front Street Theatre.—Our readers will no doubt hail with delight the announcement that Heller is to remain at the "Front" the present week. The train performed by this great wonder-working man it is beyond all human conception, until we are brought into a knowledge of how they are performed, which Mr. Heller kindly explains, but still leaves the mind of the astonished audience in wonder as to how such things can be performed by mortal man. The machinery connected with the tricts performed by this magical hero is now in perfect order, therefore on asking Heller still more, if possible, to enchant the crowded audience nightly astonishing loudly in his favor. He opens every evening during the present week. To see him is but to appreciate his wonderful magical power.

G. F. Bailey & Co.'s Circus Combination.—This grand combination, composed of the most magnificent attractions ever on exhibition in this city, will arrive from Washington this morning, at eleven o'clock, and forming a grand procession, will pass through several of our principal streets, as stated in our advertising columns. One of the very choice features of the procession will be the car containing the monster hippopotamus, drawn by a team of several elephants. Our readers will no doubt hail with joy the arrival of a combination containing, as this does, so much to please the eye as well as to excite curiosity. No one can gaze upon the huge form of the gigantic hippopotamus, of which so much has been written both in ancient and modern history, without being struck with wonder and surprise. This being the only animal of the kind (with one exception) ever exhibited in this country, will no doubt cause the most intense anxiety to witness its huge proportions. Besides this the great wonder of both hemispheres, the best selection of animals ever on exhibition are found within this monster show; and united as it is with the most efficient troupe of equestrian actors and actresses, together with the wonderful performing elephants, will present the most magnificent attractions ever combined under the space of any pavilion erected in this city. Fail not to witness this the great sensational combination of the world.

A Novel and Grand Combination.—At the Maryland Institute, on the Monday evening, will appear the Nicolo Proteus Combination and the Carter Zouave Troupe and the Female Brass Band, together with several artists of renown, counting in all thirty-four members. To describe all those worthy of mention, and to allude to their performances, would be to enumerate all and employ columns, in language to be studied. Among them we will say, however, is the famous young artiste, Robert Nicolo, well known as the young America of the Rivel Troupe, whose feats upon the three flying cloud swings are bewildering, and do immense credit to his tutor, Leon Y. Young. Nicolo is just from Barnum's Winter Garden, New York. There are also attached to this great company, Mr. T. D. Carey, a celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, who has just arrived in this country from the Alhambra Palace, London, and who is said to be the best representative of Irish character who has ever crossed the Atlantic. The Kelleen Brothers, French gymnasts and acrobats from the Bonte Theatre, Paris, Tacon Theatre, Havana, and Bateman's, New York. A group of twenty ladies, who drill *a la Zouave*, a grand ballet, young and handsome vocalists, the celebrated black comic, Emerson, and many many other features worthy of mention.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond—The following business occupied the attention of this Court on Saturday:

George Rider, assaulting Sergeant Shanks, of the Southern Police District, forfeited his recognizance for $500. entered by O. P. Humphrey. Joseph P. Pratt, negro, fined 10 cents, with costs. John H. Hickey, for assaulting Conrad Shutz, fined $5 and sent to jail for three weeks. Frederick Slusher, assaulting his brother Henry, forfeited his recognizance for $300, entered by his father. Barbara Dorsey, assaulting Sarah E. Hill, not guilty—the prosecuting witness to pay costs. Daniel McPoland, assaulting Mary Fitzpatrick—case dismissed. Ann Blackburn, for assaulting Philip McCusker and pulling the hair out of the head of Mary McCusker—case sent to the Grand Jury. Samuel Johnson, horsewhipping Jacob Johnson, negro, fined $5 with costs. Ann Berry, assaulting Conrad Miller—not guilty. John Lyon, assaulting Ellen Carraghar—fined $5 with costs. W. H. May, assaulting Captain F. C. Hillman, and Henj. F. May, throwing a tumbler at the same person, each fined $1 with costs. Samuel Burke, assaulting Geo. W. Strauss, forfeited his recognizance for $300, entered by Neal or Cornelius Greer. Russel McDonald, assaulting his wife Anna, pleaded guilty—not sentenced. Charles Howard, negro, beating his mother Charlotte, living at No. 40 Tyson street, fined $1 with costs, and sent to jail for three days.

The following named parties prayed jury trials: John Sherry, assaulting Francis Hobson; Frank R. Hagan, assaulting John Sherry and obtaining the property; M. O. Vinyard, abusing Virginia Vermilyer, removed on the sum of $500; John Hobbs, threatening and abusing his wife.

The following cases were compromised on payment of costs:—John E. Abbott, assaulting, choking and pushing Geo. Aaron in the basin; Geo. Aaron, assaulting John E. Abbott; John Nilk, assaulting Daniel Kurtz, on Harrison street, assaulting Adolphus Rahter, and Frederick Heaney, assaulting Elizabeth Schriver.

James Grace, assaulting Mrs. Johnson, tried previously, was fined $1 and costs, and John Michael, assaulting Caroline Michael, $5 with costs.

Argument was had in several negro apprentice habeas corpus cases, but no decision was given by the court, which holds them under carts.

Jacob Marchland, alias McClain, indicted for robbing Allen Stevens, a discharged soldier, of $160, or $1,060, renewed his bail for $1,500, entered by James Nash; James W. Taylor, jointly indicted for same offence, gave bail in same amount with Robert Taylor; John McGahan, indicted for assaulting with intent to kill, Dr. Herman H. Hirschfeld, gave bail in the sum of $1,000 with James H. Wilson and Andrew McGahan. The Court adjourned until to-morrow (Monday) morning.

A LARGE FAMILY.—A paper published in Monroe county, Missouri, says: "Mr. John B. Smith, of this county, is we believe the father of more children than any other man in the county. He has been married twice—had five children by his first and fifteen by his present wife—making a total of twenty children, nine of whom are dead; three married daughters and the eldest son are in California; one married daughter resides near Paris, and seven remain at the old home. Mr. Smith is by no means an old man yet, and his 'better half' is as hale and hearty as most women at the age of thirty."

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

September.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.			
			September.	D.	M.	
11-Monday	5 43	6 15	Full	5	8	51m
12-Tuesday	5 47	6 13	Last qr	11	11	37 e
13-Wednesday	5 48	6 12	New	19	5	43 e
14-Thursday	5 49	6 11	First qr	27	9	46 e
15-Friday	5 50	6 10				
16-Saturday	5 52	6 8				
17-Sunday	5 53	6 7				

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, September, 9 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Russell, from Norfolk, Va—to M N Falls.
Steamer Dictator, Deering, from Norfolk—to A W Shaw.
Steamer Matilda, Kirwan, Fredericksburg, Va.—to J. J. Taylor. Passed off Cove Point a ship at anchor, supposed bound up.
Steamer Juniata, Phillips, from Havre de Grace—to J J Taylor.
Steamer Artisan, Young, from New York—mdse to J A Shriver.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, fm Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.
Schr DeSoto, Johnson, New York—to S G Hand; sugar to ——.

CLEARED.

Steamer Falcon, Aldrich, New York.
Steamer Louisiana, Russell, Norfolk, Va.
Steamer Dictator, Deering, Norfolk.
Steamer State of Maryland, Travers, Richmond.
Steamer Columbia, Harper, fm Washington and Alexandria—to O Worthington.
Steamer F W Brune, Foster, New York.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, New York, 8th inst.
Schr D E Sawyer, Soper, New York, 8th instant.
Schr Buena Vista, McLane, New York, 8th inst.
Schr Naper, Bogert, New York, 8th inst.
Schr Georgia, Holt, Savannah, 31st inst.
Schr G T Hubbard, Soper, New York, 7th instant.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, New York, 8th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Sunshine, ——, from City Point for ——, and schr B O Brooks, (Br) Wadman, from Baltimore for Londonderry, N. S., went to sea 6th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

The transactions in gold at the Board of Brokers on Saturday were not very large, but numerous—all sales being reported at the same price, opening and closing at 144¾, which was the rate at the closing sales of Friday. U. S. 7-30's, third edition, sold for 98¼, a decline of ⅛; 10-40's sold from 94¼ to 94¼, closing at the former figure. City 6's sold for 101¼ for 1886, no change. City Prix brought 108. North Carolina railway stock opened at 45 and closed at an advance of ¾. Mining stock was active, Mineral Hill commanding $1.75 and Copper Hill $1 20, Maryland Copper 6c, and Santa Clara 17¾ to 18, closing at the latter figure.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

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

Sept. 9, 1865.

13 $25 American gold c	144¾
3,000 U. S. 10-40's	94¼
1,000 do do	94¼
4 000 U. S. 7-30's 2d series	98¼
400 Baltimore City 6's, '30	101¾
1,000 shares Druid Hill Park	100
20 shares N. Central R. R. b10	43
150 do do	44¾
300 shares Mineral Hill	1.75
1,000 shares Copper Hill b30	2.20
1,200 shares Maryland Copper Co	.10
200 do do b10	.08
200 shares Santa Clara b30	18
100 do do	17¾
20 do do b30	18

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. Y., Sept. 9.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
	To-day.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	107¾	107¾
" " 5-20's	107¾	107¾
" " " in currency	106¾	106¾
American Gold	144¾	144¾
Tennessee 6's	78	81
North Carolina 6's	74¾	74¾
Missouri 6's	71¾	71¾
Canton Company	39¾	39¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43¾	43¾
Quicksilver	68¾	68¾
New York Central Railroad	92¾	92¾
Erie Railway Company	68	67¾
" " Preferred	83	84
Hudson River Railroad	108¾	110
Harlem Railroad	..	..
Reading Railroad	106¾	106¾
Michigan Central R.R.	119	119¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	66	66¾
Illinois Central Railroad	133¾	134
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	70¾	71¾
Chicago and North-western R. R.	37¾	38¾
" " Preferred	61¾	62
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	105	106
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	109¾	110
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	67¾	68¾
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	87	87¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	..	37¾
" " " Preferred	..Irregular.	Weak

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 9, 1865.

COFFEE—Sales of Rio limited but market firm at 19¾@21 cents, gold, for common to strictly prime quality.

FLOUR—Business is confined to trade brands, the demand dull. Rates nominal as follows:

Howard Street Super	$8.50	@ 8.75
" " Shipping Ex.	9.25	@ 9.50
" " Retailing Ex.	9.50	@ 9.62
" " Family	10.75	@11.00
Ohio Super	8.00	@ 8.25
" Shipping Extra	8.75	@ 9.00
" Retailing Extra	9.25	@ 9.50
" Family	10.50	@ 9.00
City Mills Standard Super	8.25	@ 8.50
" " Shipping Extra	8.75	@ 9.00
" " Family	10.75	@11.00
Baltimore Family	11.50	@12.00
" " High-grades Extra	12.00	@12.50

Corn Meal—Sales of City Mills at $5.

Rye Flour—Best quality sold at $6@6.50.

GRAIN.—Market steadier and active—Bacon Shoulders at 19 cents; Sides at 19¾@19½ cts, and Sugar-cured Hams at 22@23 cts.; new prime Mess Pork sold at $27.50@28, and closed steady. Western Lard remains nominal, at 21¾@22 cts. and Baltimore refined at 22¾@23 cts.

SALT.—Sales of Ground Alum reported at $2.15@2.25, and Marshall's Fine at $2.30@2.25. Market quiet.

SUGARS—Market firm for all grades. We quote:

Cuba and E. L. fair to good ren's	$12.00@13.00	
" " " good gr'y	13.00@14.00	
" " " prime gr'y	14.00@15.00	
Porto Rico fair to good grocery	13.50@15.00	
" " prime to choice gry	15.50@16.25	

WHISKY.—Market quiet. Sales of Western reported at $1.27¾.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 9, 1865.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Flour is less active and somewhat irregular. State brands are 5@10 cents ⅌ bbl better, but trade is without special change. The inquiry is mainly for the home and Eastern trade. The transactions reported are 9,000 bbls at $7.10@$7.50 for Superfine State; $7.90@$8 for Extra do; $8@$8.45 for fancy State; $8@$8.50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8@$9.15 for shipping Ohio; $9.20@$11 for Trade and $11.75@$16 for St. Louis and Family Extras. Canadian Flour is fair demand, and prices have advanced 5@10 cents; sales of 350 bbls at $8.00@$8.25 for the low grades of extra, and $8.40@$11.00 for trade and family extras. Southern Flour is moderately active and 5@10 cents more firm; sales of about 750 bbls at $8.65@$10.30 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10.00@$16 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 50 bbls at $5.50@$6. Corn Meal is dull; sales of 250 bbls at $4.75 for Jersey.

GRAIN—The wheat market is fairly active. The arrivals are moderate, and prices of spring wheat are 1@2 cents better. The sales are mainly for milling. Winter is firm but quiet. The sales are 57,000 bushels at $1.62@$1.64½ for Chicago spring; $1.63@$1.65 for Milwaukee club; $1.64@$1.67 for amber State; $2.30 for white Michigan. Barley is inactive and nominal. Barley malt is quiet and prices are unsettled. Oats are without much change. The demand is full, closing firm. The sales are 70,000 bush Western at 54½@57c; state at 57c. Rye is quiet but firm. Western at $1; state at $1@$1.02. Corn is in less active demand and prices are lower. The sound is firm, but unsound is plenty and lower. The sales are 75,000 bush unsound at 80@85c, eastern mixed at 85@90c, and 91c for Western mixed.

PROVISIONS—The pork market opened firm and has been moderately active, at previous rates, closing heavy. For future delivery we hear of no sales having been made. The sales, cash and regular, are 3,000 bbls at $30.50@$31 for City; $31.25@$31.50 for New Mess; $32.50@$33.87½ for Western Prime Mess. Beef is in fair demand at full former rates; sales of 665 bbls at $9@11 for Plain; $12@$14.50 for extra do, and $6@$9 for state Beef, the outside prices for prime. Lard is quiet. Beef Hams remain dull and nominal. Cut Meats are moderately active, and prices without change. Lard is very firm, and will bring a fraction higher, with difficulty. Sales of 800 bbls and tcas at 22¾@23c for fairly prime Steam; 23¾@23½ for choice do; 27½@28c for Kettle Rendered; 28¼ for choice do.

ASHES—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales at $7.81¼@7.75 for pots, and $7.75 for pearls.

COFFEE—We hear of no sales, but prices are firm.

COTTON—A good demand has prevailed from manufacturers, and prices are a little firmer. We quote at 45 cents for middlings.

SUGAR—Raw sugars are in good request and prices are firmer. We quote fair to good refining at 11¾@12 cents. Refined are fairly active and firm.

WHISKEY—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales of 250 bbls. at $1.25 for Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9—Noon.—Petroleum is still advancing. Crude 31@32 cents; Refined, in bond, 56@56½ cents; free, 71@73 cents. Paper Flour $7.50@$8 for Extra Family. New Red Wheat 205@210 cents; old 2?@?c cents. Yellow Corn 100 cents, and White 95 cents.—Whiskey $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Tobacco is heavy and prices unchanged. Cotton is firm at 42@43c. Flour is dull at 8@9c for double Extra; Choice do, $10. Wheat is active at $1.80 for prime, and $1.10@$1.15 for Choice. Corn is lower. Sales at 75@75c. Oats range at 35@36. Whisky has advanced to $1.20. Mess Pork $28½. Clear Sides 19¾@19½c. Shoulders $13c.

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