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BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

The *Idées Napoléoniennes* are beginning to expand themselves. There have been three speeches recently made in France by members of the French government, all of which may be justly regarded as authoritative expositions of the future policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and as expressly designed to prepare the way for certain modifications of the Imperial rule. The first of these speeches was made in the provinces some six or eight weeks ago by Prince NAPOLEON. On that occasion the latter told those whom he thus publicly addressed, that it was their duty to take a more active interest in public affairs; that they should learn to rely more upon themselves and that, instead of depending solely upon the inspiration of the government, they should endeavor to obviate the necessity of a strong central power by proving themselves capable of relieving the government of a portion of the heavy responsibility imposed upon it, and thus giving to that government the moral strength it derives from public opinion. In an address more recently made by Count DE MORNY to the council of the Puy-de-Dome, he told his auditors that great interests were often delayed or sacrificed by a too implicit dependence upon the central power, and expressed his belief that this state of things would shortly be reformed. "Whenever," said he, "a District is enabled to administer "its own affairs, business will be expedited, and a "good deal of discontent toward the central "power will be mollified; but the country must "be educated in this new system." That both of these remarkable speeches have been made with the full sanction of the Emperor, there cannot be a shadow of doubt, and assuming this to be the fact, they indicate that he, at length, feels himself seated with sufficient firmness upon his throne to relax the stringency of his rule, and to prepare the minds of the French people for the gradual reception and appreciation of more liberal institutions. This amelioration of his policy is, moreover, in entire accordance with the opinions expressed by Louis Napoleon, in 1839, in his *Idées Napoléoniennes*. In that book he asserts that no government can be established on invariable forms, and quotes, in support of his argument, the proposition enunciated by ARMAND CARREL, that, "every question of political form "has its data in the state of society, and nowhere "else." LOUIS NAPOLEON, therefore, contended that the best government is that, which, adapting itself to the wants of the time, and modeling itself on the existing state of society, employs the means necessary to clear and smooth the road for advancing civilization. In a disorganized state of society centralization was, in his view, the only means of re-establishing a sound government, and of sustaining liberty eventually. Centralization, however, he considered, should not be regarded as a finality, but only as a means to an end. Towards the close of the work, he expresses his belief that if NAPOLEON I. had been permitted, by a lasting peace with the European Powers, to have developed his policy, he would have consolidated liberty in France, because he had already established what should precede liberty, and that to complete the confidence between the ruler and his people, "he would have given the Chambers the "widest liberty of discussion, and would have, "finally, relieved the press of its shackles." It has been the custom heretofore to ascribe to LOUIS NAPOLEON the possession of one leading idea—a desire to rule absolutely, without conceding to the people any political privileges whatever that might tend to limit the functions, or weaken the strength of the central government. In this, at least, we apprehend that some injustice has been done to the present Emperor of the French. He, himself, declares, in the work to which we have already referred, that "the more moral force authority "possesses, the less need it has of employing "physical," and it is evidently for the purpose of evoking this moral force in support of his government that he has permitted Prince NAPOLEON and Count DE MORNY, to announce to France the concessions he is prepared to make. Up to the present time, he has shown more confidence in the bayonets of his soldiery, and in the influence wielded by the clergy, especially those of the rural districts, than in the masses of the French people But now, that the zeal of the legitimists appears to have died out, and Red Republicanism is losing its popularity, even with the lower orders; now, that the Revolutionary spirit has been repressed, and the success of an organized conspiracy has become almost a matter of impossibility, he evidently feels that the time has come, when he may consult more freely the expression of public opinion, by surrendering to the people a portion of that power he has hitherto retained in his own hands. If, however, the speeches of Prince NAPOLEON and Count DE MORNY are particularly noteworthy, as foreshadowing the domestic policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, that of Count DE PERSIGNY, on the Anglo-French alliance, is scarcely less remarkable. Whatever may be thought of his arguments in favor of Imperialism, it must be admitted that his review of the foreign policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON is both eloquent and truthful; while the frank and manly earnestness with which he defends the alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and France, may be safely accepted as a proof, not only of the high value which he sets upon the preservation of the *entente cordiale*, but of the little confidence he has in the friendship of the Continental Powers. Had these opinions been expressed through the columns of the *Moniteur*, they would not, in all probability, have commanded much attention; but coming, as they do, from the most devoted friend of the Emperor, they acquire a double significance. Taking then, the three speeches together, and regarding them as indicative of the future policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, there appears to be good grounds for hoping that the old system of centralization is about to undergo important modifications; that a freer voice, and a larger share in the management of public affairs, will be permitted henceforth to the French people, and that gradually, if the experiment wins for the Emperor the popular regard, the rule of physical force will be subordinated to that of moral power; but even if the attempt should be made to work out these great results, the process must necessarily be slow, and the conditions favorable; and, above all, there must be absolute freedom from internal disaffection, and peaceful relations with foreign powers.

From the granite crags and massive fortifications of Cherbourg, two thousand pieces of artillery thundered, a month ago, a welcome and a warning to England's Queen and people. In the harbor and the offing of the old Norman sea-port, were congregated a thousand vessels of all descriptions, from whose forest of masts and spars fluttered innumerable gala flags, and in the port itself, the royalty, and beauty, and chivalry of France, were assembled to inaugurate, with all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," a new Sevastopol on the southern shore of the English channel. At the same moment of time, two ships of war, unheralded by the booming of cannon, or by trumpet-blast or drum, were silently entering the harbors of Trinity Bay and Valencia, two thousand miles distant from each other, after having triumphantly succeeded in uniting the Old World with the New, and while the fishermen of La Manche, the peasantry of Brittany, and even the sturdy legitimists of Vendee, forgetful alike of their ancient allegiance and of the heroic exploits of GEORGES CADOUDAL, of CATHELINEAU, and LA ROCHEJACQUELIN, were doing homage to NAPOLEON III., for having completed the naval docks and batteries of Cherbourg, there was silently traversing the depths of the ocean between Ireland and Newfoundland, the grand old Christian greeting of blended reverence and love—"Glory to "God in the highest, and on earth peace—good "will toward men." Over the fifty thousand miles of wire, that stretch across the Continent of the UNITED STATES and the British Provinces, the nuptial song went pulsating, until the enthusiasm, thus awakened, culminated at New York, in a banquet given to the chief actors in this great enterprise, preceded by ceremonial observances worthy of the men and of the occasion.

On the first day of the present month, a similar demonstration took place in the city of Dublin, though in a quieter way and on a more limited scale. There was no procession of trades, no military display, no booming of cannons, no banners, or transparencies, or fireworks, but simply a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of that city, to Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, the Engineer-in-Chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and his fellow electricians. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis, civil and military. Many noblemen were present, and, amongst the celebrities, was Cardinal WISEMAN, "in full Cardinalite costume." Toasts were given, and speeches delivered, as is usual on such festive occasions; the chief orators of the evening being Mr. BRIGHT and Cardinal WISEMAN. The speech of the former is said to have been a piece of easy, unaffected eloquence; nor did he forget, in relating the anxieties and perils which attended the prosecution of the great achievement, to acknowledge in the warmest terms, the services of the managing Director, Mr. FIELD. Cardinal WISEMAN descanted in glowing terms on the new triumph of science, and highly complimented "the leading guest of the evening," for his unassuming and truthful narrative. But the demonstration, though it is reported to have been worthy of the characteristic hospitality of the Irish people, and of the great occasion upon which that hospitality was exercised, has left behind it, feelings of bitterness, which, it is feared, will revive those "sectarian animosities that, even in Ireland, were beginning "to die out." Lord ELGINTOUN, the Viceroy of Ireland, and his subordinate officials, were invited to the banquet, and the invitation was as frankly accepted; but neither Lord ELGINTOUN, nor any of the other members of the government were present to do honor to Mr. BRIGHT and his scientific associates. The cause assigned, on the part of the Lord Lieutenant, for subsequently declining the invitation, was—Cardinal WISEMAN. His Lordship did not desire to meet His Eminence—to sit at the same table with His Eminence—to listen to the speeches of His Eminence—and, above all, he wished to avoid drinking the health of His Eminence. Lord ELGINTOUN did not, indeed, avow the motives by which he was actuated; he simply "declined to meet Cardinal WISEMAN," and the "Castle officials" were of course constrained to absent themselves likewise.

Years ago, Lord ELGINTOUN made his name famous throughout the United Kingdom, by reviving, with mediæval splendor, that chivalric pastime—the tournament—with all its paraphernalia of tents and banners; its lists for feats of arms; its warders and its heralds; its gaily caparisoned steeds, and its noble and richly appointed cavaliers. For several seasons, the tournaments at Eglintoun Castle attracted the beauty and the fashion of the land; but *tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*. His Lordship no longer breaks a lance in honor of the "Queen of Beauty." The fair SHERIDAN of those days has long since lost her maiden bloom. Of the gay Knights of the Tourney, some have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns; some are portly fathers of families, and all that remain, are grayer and graver than in the days of old. How many of them have been called to office, we have no means of knowing; but the Earl of ELGINTOUN is, at this time, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and instead of tilting at the ring, or breaking spears at the barriers, he has couched a lance against Cardinal WISEMAN, greatly to the indignation of the Catholics of Ireland, and to the damage of his own reputation. *Noli me tangere*, thundered the cannons of Cherbourg. "On earth peace—good will toward men," was the burthen of the song that was sung at the Nativity, and was flashed across the wires of the sub-marine Cable. Surely the lesson that each taught, and the event the Mayor of Dublin desired to fitly celebrate, ought to have admonished the Viceroy, of the propriety of ignoring religious differences, on an occasion devoted to the celebration of a scientific achievement, and at a time when the old hatred between Catholic and Protestant Ireland was yielding to nobler impulses and kindlier feelings.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

The presentation of THE TEMPEST, which has been looked forward to with unusual interest by our Play-goers, has already proved a signal success. Last night, as well as on the night previous, the theatre was literally filled, and every one was delighted with the brilliant spectacle, and the very clever impersonation of some of the characters. The scenery and all the appointments of the stage, have been admirably gotten up and reflect most creditably upon the enterprise and liberality of the Manager. We propose to speak of the Play, more at length, to-morrow.

FURTHER TELEGRAPH MAKING IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of the 28th ult., thus alludes to the shore ends of the Atlantic Telegraph, and to further submarine cable manufacture now going on:

On Sunday or Monday next, Mr. Clifford starts first for Valentia, and next for Newfoundland, with the shore ends of the Atlantic cable. These ropes are exceedingly massive, weighing upwards of six tons to the mile, and when these have been carefully spliced and added on, the Atlantic telegraph will be complete, and we trust remain so for years to come. About five or six miles of the shore end at Valentia were laid last year, and this length has been buoyed, so that Mr. Clifford will only have to grapple for it and to make the splice with the rest. Submerging the portion at Newfoundland will require more care and a judicious choice of position, but such cables in such shallow waters can neither be lost or broken, and in the care of such an engineer as Mr. Clifford, they run little risk of either. In a short time also Mr. Canning, we believe, will have to start with the great cable which is now being made at Glass & Elliott's, and which is to be laid down for the Electric and International Telegraph Company between this country and the Hague.—This is the largest and heavist cable that has ever been yet manufactured, and it is not too much to say that no other makers, besides Glass & Elliott, in the world could produce a wire so massive, and yet so finely and perfectly finished. Up to the present time, the electrical communications between this country and the Hague have been maintained nominally by four light ropes, each containing one copper conductor, and each covered with solid iron wire. We say nominally by four ropes, though, really, it has rarely been by more than two, as, from the shallowness of the water between Lowestoft and Holland, some one or more were always being injured by vessels' anchors, so that it was constantly necessary to keep a steamer employed to pick them up, mend them, and lay them down again. To put an end once and for all to these perpetual sources of outlay, the company have determined on the present monster rope, combining the four wires in one, and otherwise of such strength and weight, that if a vessel is so unfortunate as to catch her anchor in it, she will infallibly lose it, as, beyond a doubt, she can neither raise nor break this cable. It is composed of an inner rope of four separately insulated No. 13 copper wires, each cased in its own gutta percha, and the four twisted, with hemp between the interstices, into a rope. This is bound round by six large strands of greased hemp, and the whole enclosed with ten iron wires, which have no number in the trade, for each, in fact, is a small iron rod, being no less than 1¼ inch in circumference. The weight of the whole cable is nearly 10 tons per mile, and its breaking strain is upwards of 100 tons. The length made is 140 miles; the distance between the points of landing—Dunwich, near Lowestoft, and Zandvoort, about 30 miles from the Hague—is about 98 or 100 miles. Nearly 50 per cent., therefore, is allowed for slack, a large margin, considering the immense strength of the cable, and that the vessel may put any strain on it she pleases. The paying-out machines to be used on this occasion, are simply double drums, of great weight and strength, with friction clutches, of equal power to the size and weight of the drums. This machine was used with the first Mediterranean cable, and for the cable laid by Mr. Canning, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

At Glass & Elliott's works two other cables are also in progress, one for the Submarine Company, about 300 miles long, between Cromer, in Norfolk, and Emden, in Hanover, and another for the same company to Denmark, near Cuxhaven, a distance of 380 miles. Both these cables will be heavy, as becomes the places they have to work across.

The *Richmond Despatch* says, in an old number of the "*Virginia Historical Register*" is a reference to a small pamphlet entitled "A New Description of Virginia," written in 1648, and published in London in 1649, of which there is a reprint in the library of the Virginia Historical Society. In this pamphlet occur the following remarkable words:

"But it is well known that our English plantations have had little countenance, nay, that our statesmen had store of Gondemar's gold (Gondemar was the Spanish minister at the court of James the First,) to destroy and discountenance the plantation of Virginia, and he effected it in a great part by dissolving the Company, wherein most of the nobility, gentry, corporate cities, and most merchants of England were interested and engaged; after the expense of some hundreds of thousands of pounds; for Gondemar did affirm to his friends that he had commission from his master, (the King of Spain,) to destroy that plantation. For, said he, should they thrive and go on increasing, as they have done, under that popular Lord of Southampton, *my master's West Indies and his Mexico would shortly be visited by sea and by land from those planters in Virginia.*"

The Dahlonega (Ala.) *Signal*, of the 14th, says: —The weather for sometime past has been cool, remarkable cool, for "dog days," and its effect, we are apprehensive, upon this proverbially healthy mountain region may prove unfavorable. The general good health of the country, however, continues unimpaired.

The corn crop in this immediate vicinity is unprecedentedly good; but we learn that some of the bottom lands in remote parts of the county suffered materially in consequence of excessive rains.

[*From the St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 14.*]

We received a letter on Sunday from James McFetridge, Collector of Customs at Pembina, from which we make the following extract:

"It is with regret that I have to announce the murder of three of our people by the Sioux of the Plains. They were on their way from St. Paul, and were within one day's march of Pembina, when the party was attacked, being only four in number, by a band of nine Sioux. Three of our men were instantly killed and scalped; the remaining one of the party luckily made his escape.

"The Sioux of the Plains have hung around Pembina and St. Joseph all summer, and as the most of our people were either at St. Paul or on the Plains, laying in provisions for the winter, the few that were left at home to make hay and take care of the cattle, were afraid to go out.

"The Sioux killed and scalped a man within 20 feet of his own door, at St. Joseph, in the month of July.

"These are facts, and should be attended to, and as there are a great many of our people leaving here and moving down the river to the Selkirk settlement, owing to the lawlessness of the Indians, and the failure of the Government to protect the settlers."

We also learn from Mr. McFetridge that the St. Paul and Faribault parties had arrived at Pembina, on their way to Frazer river. They were to leave Pembina for the Pacific on Monday, the 22d ult.

The work of Fort Abercrombie is being prosecuted with energy. Temporary quarters for the troops will be erected this fall, but next summer, permanent buildings will be constructed. We hear conflicting accounts as to the eligibility of the site of the Fort. One party asserts that it is now on the point of being overflowed, while others contend it is high and dry above high water mark.

Maj. G. W. Patton, recently commandant at Fort Ripley, has been selected as the commanding officer at Fort Abercrombie.

On the 25th of August, we are informed, the first frost of the season occurred 180 miles north of St. Paul.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Sumter *Watchman* says: It is generally conceded by our planters—with many of whom we have conversed—that only about one-half of an average crop of cotton will be realised the present year. Several causes have produced this result, prominent among which may be mentioned the protracted drought of August, accompanied by an unusual burning and scorching of the sun. It is now opening rapidly, and full picking may be done in many places.

Late corn was severely injured by the above cause, and the yield will be meagre. That which was planted early, however, is generally very fine, and will probably make up the deficiency necessary to an average crop.

The prospect for potatoes and peas is unusually good. Large crops of these will doubtless be made.

The Walterboro' (S. C.) *Sun* says: The rains have injured the cotton to a considerable extent in various parts of this District (Colleton), and also of Beaufort District.

The San Francisco *Prices Current* has the following on

WOOL GROWING.—Owing to the peculiarity of climate or soil, or more probably to both combined, live stock of every description flourish better here than in any other known portion of the world.—This is quite noticeable in the raising of sheep, which thrive remarkably well, whether for the production of wool or feed purposes. In quantity as well as quality the improvement obtains, and the amount of fleece procurable from a given number of sheep, of whatever imported breed, has annually, thus far, increased. The wool becomes more soft, heavier, longer fibered, and turns out more plentifully at each successive shearing.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—There is, says the St. Johns (N. B.) *News*, a perfect hurricane raging in different parts of Canada, and the Governor-General is treated, not as Her Majesty's Representative, but as a red-hot partisan, in consequence of the recent break up of the Brown-Dorion administration, by means of one of the greatest tricks ever perpetrated under the auspices of his Excellency. Indignation meetings are being called in all parts, at several of which resolutions were passed condemnatory of Sir Edmund Head, and addresses prepared to be sent to the Queen, praying for his Excellency's recall.

A Sunday school was organized at Pythagorean Hall, Canal street, New York, on Sunday morning, by a meeting of Germans. The object of the school is to give moral training and education to youth.—Religious instruction is, however, not a part of the plan. About four hundred were present, half the number being children under fourteen years of age. The exercises were opened by singing, after which Professor Fuster delivered an address from these words of Jean Paul—"Childhood is the Spring of Life, and whenever the sun shines upon it, it grows and blossoms."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th, publishes a statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31st, 1858. The total crop is put down at 3,117,496 bales; the increase over last year's crop at 172,691, and the decrease from the year before 406,746 bales. Taken for home use this year 474,124 bales. Quantity consumed by and in the hands of manufacturers north of Virginia 474,124 bales. The crop of Georgia is stated at 282,974—of which 7,551 Sea Islands.

The crop of Sea Island Cotton for the past year (included in the general statement,) stated as follows:—Florida, 18,154; Georgia, 7,551; and South Carolina, 14,861—total, 40,566 bales; against 45,314 in 1856-7; 44,512 in 1855-6; 40,841 in 1854-5, and 39,686 bales in 1853-4.

A Dublin journal says: "Wheat is one of the best crops ever seen in Ireland. The yield is heavy, the quality good, and it has been garnered in excellent condition. All doubts about the potato are at an end, and never was the crop more productive. The green crops, too, which now form so important a feature in our improved agriculture, will yield a heavy return this year; turnips, Mangolds, &c., are of such superior bulk and quality that even the farmers themselves are satisfied, and have nothing to grumble at but the fact that abundant crops bring low prices. Still, however, the prices of agricultural produce are highly remunerative; and besides, where there is plenty there is employment, industry, contentment, comfort, diminished pauperism, diminished crime, diminished taxation, lighter burdens, and more enjoyment for all classes."

The sale of the Pennsylvania State Canals has been fully consummated, Mr. Moorehead, the President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company having just paid over to the Commonwealth, as provided in the third section of the law authorizing the sale, 75 per cent. of the excess of the price, three and a half millions, at which the canals were sold to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.—This excess amounted to two hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

The official returns of the Missouri election show a Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of 70. The whole number of votes in the State, allowing for those who did not vote in the Third District, may be set down at 135,000.

MARRIED,

On the 19th instant, by Rev. John Jordon, JOHN SIMS to Miss MARTHA ANN WILLIS, all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by Rev. A. B. Ridgaway, ANTHONY OVER to Miss MARGARET SHANEY, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 20 instant, by Rev. E. R. Hera, FERDINAND ELLHOLLAND, of Washington, to Miss IMOGENE WEBB, of Baltimore, daughter of John and Ann Webb.

On the 24th ultimo, by Rev. E. S. Reese, JOHN F. RHODES to Miss MARGARET JORY, all of this city.

DIED,

On the 20th instant, THOMAS JONES, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 20th instant, JOHN O. GRADY, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 20th instant, DANIEL LYNCH, in the 43d year of his age.

On the 20th instant, FINDLEY, in the 20th year of his age, third son of Ephraim and Ann Larrabee.

THE MAYORALTY.

We have procured the following copy of the Platform of a large number of the Independent voters of Baltimore City, and ask for it, that calm and considerate perusal which the importance of the subject demands.

WHEREAS, the political parties of Baltimore city have, for many years passed, upheld the strictest party organization and have, alternately, extended their influence and infused their spirit into every department of the city government, irrespective of the known wishes of all conservative men, and in violation of the best interests of society; and whereas, experience has abundantly shown that in a purely municipal government, partisan distinction and partisan bias, should not be tolerated and acted upon in matters distinct and separate from federal or State government; and whereas, for a long series of years, our municipal affairs have been administered on an exclusive party basis, pursuing a strict party policy, and bestowing the appointments to offices of trust and confidence on partizans whose only recommendation, in many instances, was the certified exhibition of an ultra misguided zeal in the effort to obtain success by committing wrong and oppression upon the defenceless; and whereas, under this condition of things, great and serious injury has been inflicted upon the good name and well being of our city, and the portentous evil is now doing its work of destruction against the *moral efficacy* of the public law; loosening the bonds of society, and, in fact, it has fearfully endangered that plighted assurance of protection to person and property, guaranteed as the civil right of all, and held as the first and most revered principle of all well organized governments; therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Independent Voters of Baltimore city, That we will discard party obligations in the selection of offices under the city government, and in the exercise of that choice we will be governed *alone* by the personal fitness and qualification of the candidate, irrespective of party affiliation.

Resolved, That, in as much as the functions of our municipal government are mainly distinct and separate from federal and State affairs; having no necessary connection with either, and having no political policy as such, to accomplish, it is unwise and impolitic to blend them; because it effectually destroys the efficiency and impartiality of the former, without, in any wise, conferring a corresponding benefit upon the latter; because the uniform partisan character of the chief and subordinate officials, gives to the whole municipal authority, a strong controlling party complexion, defeats the ends of good government, and insures a partial, and in many cases, and oppressive execution of the laws.

Resolved, That the Mayor of Baltimore City, thus independently chosen, should not, in the exercise of the appointing power, take into consideration the political views and prejudices of the applicant for office, but he should, in all cases, direct his inquiry to the all important question of *personal fitness and qualification*; for in the good faith and exemplary deportment of public officers, the whole community is deeply interested; each individual, forming a constituent part of the whole, is entitled to the protecting shield and chastening arm of the government, for the support of which he contributes his due proportion in obedience to the sovereign power of the State.

Resolved, That without stopping to canvass the comparative merits of existing parties, we firmly entertain the belief that *party zeal and discipline*, in this city, at least, have been carried to an alarming extent, and is fast tending to the overthrow of all parties, because of the *arbitrary power* which they have, and further seek to exercise over the actions of men. So far, indeed, has this *bane* of partisan zeal been carried, that in certain localities our fondly cherished idea of National Faith in the capacity of man for self government, has been shaken and grievously impaired; still believing, however, in the sound, conservative feelings of the great body of the people, and in their firm adherence to the virtues of Republican Institutions, we lay aside all other considerations, unite in the determined resolution to rescue our community from the thraldom of party tyranny and invite the honest, hearty cooperation of all who are friends of peace, order and good government. s17-eo3t

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A LITTLE BIT CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Fancy, Plain and Common DINNER, TEA, and CHAMBER Sets; INDIA CHINA DINNER Sets; Cut and Moulded Glass in Sets; COAL OIL LAMPS and every thing else CHEAP at JOHN A. DOBSON & CO.'S, 2 and 4 N. Charles street. s20-3m

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ARTHUR HAS JUST INTRODUCED HIS MODEL FALL STYLE HATS for Gentlemen, a superior article for $3; best quality $4 Drop in and see them, No. 1 W. Baltimore street, adjoining the Bridge. se14-1m

COX Is now selling his Fall Style of HATS for Gentlemen. They are of the handsomest patterns, and made of the best material. 190 Baltimore st., North side, one door above St. Paul st.

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SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, OF ANY SIZE,
Sawed and Split by Machinery.
Owing to the constantly increasing demand for this wood, I have greatly increased my facilities for preparing and delivering it. I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch for OAK or PINE WOOD, of any length or size, delivering it to any part of the city free of cartage, guaranteeing the same quantity that is contained in a cord before being sawed and split. JAS. H. JOHNSON,
Proprietor City Steam Fire-Wood Mill.
☞Office corner of Baltimore and North streets, over Patriot Office.

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MR. MARSTERS, 147 Lexington street, near Howard street, will furnish his patrons with pictures on glass, card-board, plates or canvas; life size or in miniature from nature, or copied in oil, French Pastell or water colors, in a style of superior excellence. He has on hand a full assortment of plain and fancy Cases; also, Gilt Frames, all of the best material. His long experience and attested success enables him to assure his patrons complete satfaction or no charge. s7-1y

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
CONSUMERS OF COAL will please take notice that Messrs. DOBBIN & WARFIELD, No. 36 Second street, are the only authorized agents in this city, for the sale of the Baltimore Coal Company's Coal, wholesale and retail.
The Company has not sold or shipped one pound of Coal to any dealer in Baltimore during this year.
THOMAS WILSON,
President Baltimore Coal Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1858. au12-tf

I. M. SINGER &. Co's,
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.
SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS,
105 BALTIMORE STREET.
☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half-price.
fe24-tf W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

WEEDS' NEW SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
The best in use for every description of CLOTH and LEATHER WORK, that requires a *seam*, making beautiful strong *stitch*, both sides alike.
GIBBS' IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $15 and $25, complete. L. D. CHASE, Agent,
s7-tf No. 99 Baltimore Street.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S
SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD
s7-tf No. 36 Second street.

COAL NOTICE.
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM Our Friends and consumers of Coal generally, that we are receiving and prepared to deliver the Locust Gap and Coal Mountain COALS, which in appearance, quality and durability, can not be surpassed by any brought to this market. We merely desire parties to give these Coals a trial, to convince them of this fact; if taken at once we are enabled to furnish them at a much lower price than later in the season; 2,240 lbs. invariably given to the ton. We also keep constantly on hand, Lyken's Valley, Short Mountain and Cumberland COALS.
WASHBURN & HOUSE,
Office, 89 Lombard street, 2nd door,
au7 West of South st.

THE BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S
SOLE AGENTS for this city, are
MESSRS. DOBBIN & WARFIELD,
s7 tf No. 36 Second street.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!!
Economy, Durability and Security.
Warren's Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING.
Unrivalled by anything yet discovered for Roofing Purposes.
PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF,
PERFECTLY WATER PROOF,
UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY,
UNRIVALLED FOR DURABILITY,
ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE,
For further information address or call on
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and
jy26-tf Baltimore streets, Baltimore.

CUT THIS OUT AND STICK IT IN YOUR HAT.—Wood's Hair Restorative will change gray hair to its original color, stop it from falling off, and cause it to grow on bald heads, and as a cosmetic it has no equal. Pimples and Wood's Hair Restorative cannot exist together.
CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woods's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canadas, and by
JOHN C. GIVEN, Chinaman's Tea Store,
s9-2w 37 *and* 39 *Baltimore street.*

MARYLAND INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Pupils and former pupils of the Schools, both male and female, are invited to furnish such specimens of their work as they may desire to exhibit at the Institute's approaching Exhibition—a room having been appropriated to their use. All must be in previous to the 20th instant C. W. BENTLEY,
s22-3t Chairman.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The Hall will be opened for the reception of articles for Competition and Premiums from MONDAY NEXT, 27th instant, to THURSDAY NIGHT, the 13th instant. After that time they will be received for exhibition only.
Persons engaged in all the various Artistic and Industrial pursuits are invited to contribute to this exhibition.
Circulars containing rules and regulations can be procured by application to JOHN S. SELBY, Actuary.
D. L. BARTLETT,
s22-4t Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—The Female School of Design of the Maryland Institute has been REMOVED to the Hall on the third floor of Weisenfeld & Co.'s store, corner of Baltimore and Marsh Market Space, where its sessions will be continued without interruption until the close of the Institute's Exhibition. Ladies of the school and all who wish to join will there find every advantage and comfort that could be furnished at their room in the Institute Building. Tickets will be obtained as heretofore from the Actuary of the Institute. C. W. BENTLEY,
s22-3t Chairman.

FOR THE
WEST AND SOUTH.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after September 20th, 1858, the trains will run as follows:
Leave Camden Station, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday) at 8.20 A. M.; Express daily at 5.05 P. M., for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST. Both trains go through direct.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the 8.20 A. M. train; between Piedmont and Wheeling, and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 5.05 P. M. train from Baltimore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.15 P. M., and from Frederick at 8.40 A. M.
THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 A. M., and 5.30 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.40 A. M., and 6.40 P. M.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.50 A. M., and 3.30 and 5.50 P. M. On Sundays at 4.30 A. M. only. Leaves Washington for Baltimore at 5.35 and 7.45 A. M., and 3.30 and 4.45 P. M. On Sundays at 3.30 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains from Baltimore and Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis Road.
For tickets of every kind, information, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, or at the Ticket Office, Camden station. W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. s22-tf

THE MOST SUPERB AND MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED WORK EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES.
A Gallery of Famous
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS,
By HENRY COPPEE, A. M.
Embellished with
One Hundred Fine Steel Engravings
from original designs by the most distinguished artists.
Just published and for sale by
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S. M. KRAUSER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN ANTHRACITE COAL,
From the very best mines in Pennsylvania.
YARD—North street, opposite N. C. R. R. Depot.
OFFICE—31½ South street.
☞2 240 lbs. to the ton, given in all cases. s22-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A Pew in St. Paul's Church; apply to JAMES HALL,
s22-2t 65 Second st.

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper in a wholesale or retail business, by a young German who has a full knowledge of the English, French, and Spanish languages. Address L. K., Daily Exchange.
s22 eo2t*

HAVING RELINQUISHED MY BUSINESS to my sons, JOHN P., and PH. B. RAU, and my nephew, JOHN UHRIG, I tender my thanks to my friends for their long continued favors, and solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.
JOHN C. RAU.
Baltimore, Sept. 20th, 1858.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We, the undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of JOHN C RAU & CO., and will continue the FLOUR, GROCERY and LIQUOR BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Howard and Franklin streets. JOHN C. RAU,
PHILIP B. RAU,
JOHN UHRIG.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1858. s22-w s&M

SAMUEL A. HOUSE,
(Late of Ehrman & House,)
FLOUR AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
CORN MEAL, GRAIN, MILL FEED, BALED HAY, &c
No. 286 W. PRATT STREET,
Two doors East of Howard,
(The store recently occupied by Willis & Co.,) Baltimore.
REFERENCES:
MESSRS. NEWCOMER & STONEBRAKER.
" C. D. HINKS & Co.
CHAUNCY BROOKS, Esq., Pres't Balt. & O. R. R Co.
CHAS. R. COLEMAN, Cash. Mech's Bank.
MESSRS. JAS. HOOPER & SONS.
PAT'K GIBSON, Esq., Bank of Baltimore.
JOHN E. WILLIS, Esq. s21-6m

LIGHT! LIGHT!
Wholesale Agency for JONES' PATENT LAMPS, superior to all others in the market. Also, dealer in COAL OIL LAMPS of every description. Constantly on hand, COAL OIL of the very best quality, which we will sell at the market price in quantities to suit purchasers.
AMMIDON & CO.,
s22-3m No. 1 South Liberty st.

HAVANA CIGARS.—Just received, a choice lot of HAVANA CIGARS, viz: Brevas, Londres, Regalias, Imperiales, Reg-Fidelin, Prensados, Vigueritos, Cilindrados. Also, Peyton Gravely's, Rough and Ready and Mountain Dew TOBACCO; Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.; for sale by THOS. N. WEBB,
s22-tf Corner Madison and Garden sts.

SALE OF VALU