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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1858.

Some forty years ago, Lord BYRON wrote, in his simplicity—

"This is the patent age of new inventions
For killing bodies."

We smile (to use a graceful and favorite phrase of an amiable contemporary) at the benighted condition of a gentleman, who thought himself justified in paying so exalted a compliment, even in verse, to a pastoral age of the world, when "billies," and bowie-knives and slung-shot where myths as yet, and revolvers and six-shooters were not. Still more do we marvel at the innocence of the poor poet, when, in another place, he writes some of his cleverest verses, to detail an incident, which now-a-days, would probably have ended in an honorable discharge by one of Mr. SWANN's Police Justices, or a recognizance of straw bail, under the auspices of Judge SCRIP and Mr. WHITNEY. Let us hearken to the old-time story:

"I heard a shot—'twas eight o'clock scarce past—
And running out, as fast as I was able,
I found the military commandant
Stretched on the street and able scarce to pant.

Poor fellow! For some reason, surely bad,
They had slain him with five slugs, and left him there
To perish on the pavement."

This is common-place and simple enough, surely, but the thing becomes absolutely puerile, beneath the dignity of anything like respectable assassination, when we reach its lame and impotent conclusion.

"The man was gone; in some Italian quarrel,
Killed by five bullets from an old gun-barrel."

A "patent age," indeed, when the science of murder had as yet made such contemptible progress, and homicide was not ashamed to deal with such primitive and disreputable weapons! A world of Arcadie, it must have been, when laurelled bards took inspiration from what would hardly be, with us, a "local item!" Well, indeed, may we be proud, when we look back upon such vestiges of ancient civilization, that the "sacred birthright" which our worthy MAYOR so eloquently claims for us, has carried us so far above the level of those "foreign paupers," the beggarly Italians!

But it was not our purpose here, to dwell so particularly upon the "new inventions" for killing people, as upon the new ideas which are in vogue touching the responsibility of those who kill them. In former times, every man who was present, aiding and abetting, when a murder was committed, was held to be as much the murderer as the individual who drew the trigger or plunged in the knife. Now, it seems to be the impression, not only of a great many of the community, but of some of the public officials, that the criminal law requires the absolute identification of the man who handled the weapon, and that he only is the assassin, the rest being, what is technically called, "his crowd," with whom outraged justice has no right to meddle.—Now in the name of the law and of common sense and public security, we protest against so dangerous and abominable a doctrine, and warn the public against it, as a pernicious heresy, which sets the gates of justice, already unguarded enough—wide open to the very worst of evil doers. If juries will tamper with their oaths, in drawing such distinctions, let it be fully understood, in advance, that the community will regard such perjury in the light of what it is. The law upon the point is susceptible of no misconstruction, that is not wickedly wilful. It involves a principle about which there is no contrariety of opinion or conflict of decisions. No public officer—Prosecutor, Judge or Juryman—can make any honest mistake about it. The killing once proven, every man who was present, aiding, abetting, encouraging, exciting, or furthering the unlawful assault or riot, in any way, is as much the murderer as if he struck the blow—whether he intended murder or not—whether he knew of the murder or not—whether he saw it perpetrated or not. Engaged in the commission of a criminal act, jointly with others, he shares, to the full, the whole responsibility of every criminal result, whether contemplated or not contemplated. A pistol shot, discharged from a crowd of rioters, is the act of every man in the crowd, and the blood that is shed by it is on every such man's head. We trust that in the search for those of the murderers of FISCHER, who are yet unarrested, this principle will not be ignored, and that the reward offered by Mr. SWANN for their arrest and conviction will not withdraw the attention of the public and the authorities, from the equal responsibility and merited punishment of those arrested already, if they should turn out to have taken part in the riotous and outrageous trespass, of which the murder was but the consummation.

In the UNITED STATES we are blessed with a great variety of crops. We have the Wheat crop, the Corn crop, the Tobacco crop, the Sugar crop, the Cotton crop, the Hemp crop, the Gold crop and the Hog crop. Of late years we have added to these a New England product, which, for want of a better term, may be called the Lecture crop, and we are reminded by sundry notices in the Boston papers, that the harvesting season for this peculiar sort of crop is just now about to commence. Whether the incoming professional Lecture crop, may be classed as superior to that of previous years, or whether it will be found to be below the usual average, both as respects quantity and quality, remains yet to be determined. We presume, however, that the supply will be equal to the demand; that the itinerant Lecturers, like the itinerant players of SHAKSPEARE's time, each with his pack at his back, will, in due time, announce their appearance at the customary places set apart for such entertainments, and that the quality of their wares will take the common range "from fair to middling." In Boston, the "Fraternity Lectures" are advertised to commence on the 5th of October. THEODORE PARKER leads the van by delivering a course of four lectures on "Historic Americans," and EMERSON and G. W. CURTIS are to follow the irreverently reverend THEODORE.—We have cited these names for the purpose of showing that the most popular lecturers throughout New England are those that are most distinguished for the crankiness of their opinions. THEODORE PARKER is a Boston preacher, who is attached to no sect, and believes in no creed. He is a hard, knotty, unwedgeable sort of man, who, in the old Puritan times, would have been an Iconoclast, and a zealous declaimer against the unloveliness of love locks, and the scandal of graven images. He would have gone forth to do battle against the malignants, as HUGH PETERS did, with the Bible in his belt and his long sword swinging by his side; but being born in these latter days, he has had to content himself with heading ANTHONY BURNS' mobs, with taking up collections for the purchase of SHARPE's rifles, and with sapping the very foundation of that religion whose doctrines he professes to expound. His disposition is combative.—He has power to shatter and to deface, and he delights most in exercising it; but he lacks the skill or the inclination to build up and to beautify. Such is THEODORE PARKER, as we conceive him to be, and, in our opinion, he is scarcely the man from whom accurate portraitures of "Historic Americans" are to be expected.—Next in order we come to RALPH WALDO EMERSON—that strange compound of PLATO and JACOB BEHMEN—of the free-thinker and the transcendentalist—but infinitely more of the mystic than of the philosopher. He has been styled by his admirers "the Sage of Concord," and if the writing of quaint but cloudy essays, and the delivery of discourses embodying old truths in new forms, mixed up with vague adumbrations of things that are accepted as profound because they are for the most part perfectly unintelligible, constitute the essence of wisdom, we admit that he is entitled to the honor which has been claimed for him of regaling his readers and auditors "with thoughts "beyond the reaches of their souls." The last of this lecturing trio is GEORGE W. CURTIS, first known as the author of a dreamy book of Syrian travel, but more latterly notorious as a rabid free-soiler, filled with venomous hatred to the South; and as identified with most of the social heresies that find supporters in the Northern States.—Now, from men so warped and biassed as these, what can be expected but discourses either covertly or openly designed to subvert the established order of things? THEODORE PARKER sneers even from the pulpit at the popular faith in the truth of the Christian Doctrines. EMERSON, with his head in the clouds and his feet in the mire, seeks to be regarded as a teacher of a philosophy which is based upon no system, is subjected to no rules and acknowledges no divine effluence. CURTIS is "of the earth earthy." He is leavened with the leaven of Brook Farm, and has descended from his prose-poetic pedestal to affiliate himself with the pestilent "isms" with which the soil of New England teems. There are, indeed, many other Lecturers by profession of whom we have not spoken, and of whose real merits we entertain a higher opinion, but on the whole we are disposed to regard the Lecture crop—where its properties are not acrid or deleterious, as in the instances to which we have referred—as affording a solemn sort of amusement, rather than any positive instruction. Rhetorical flourishes, shallow sophisms, and airy nothings—these form, in the main, the sum and substance of the discourses delivered by traveling lecturers. The mental pabulum they contain, is of the weakest and the wateriest kind, and bears a striking resemblance to what our French cousins call *soup maigre*—a preparation which, however delicate it may be to the palate, is altogether too washy and unsatisfying to constitute a proper food for strong and hearty men.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

During the past week, the beautiful Dramatic Spectacle of the *Tempest* has been presented every night at this Theatre, and has continued to attract large and intelligent audiences. We have already spoken of the exceedingly creditable manner in which the Play has been produced, and of the cleverness with which some of the principal characters have been sustained, and we are pleased to know that the Manager is being well repaid for his enterprise. Owing to the unusual expense involved in the proper presentation of the *Tempest*, it is seldom seen on the American stage, and it is probable that it may not be brought out again in Baltimore for many years. It will be repeated every evening this week, and will afford most agreeable entertainment for our own people, as well as for the numerous strangers now sojourning in the city.

FROM HAVANA.

The Hanover correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

On the 9th instant the Spanish steamer of war Blasco de Garay returned from a cruise, bringing as a prize the Spanish ship Iberia, which she had hauled off Salt Key, near the Colorados. The Iberia, under the command of the notorious slaver Captain Vinas, had some weeks previously landed a cargo of bozales, variously stated at from six to nine hundred in number, on board daylight, at or near Cardenas, and she was then run ashore at Salt Key and deserted. It is worthy of observation that the Spanish authorities assert that all the bozales who were landed from the Iberia have died of smallpox. I need perhaps scarcely add that this assertion is not believed. The Iberia is apparently almost a new ship, and will make an excellent transport for the Spaniards.

The following statistics are not altogether uninteresting:

From the 4th to the 10th of the present month 30 vessels, of all classes and of every flag, of 9,101 tons burthen, entered this harbor; of which 18 were American, of 5,003 tons burthen; 4 were Spanish, of 1,229 tons; 2 were English, of 919 tons, 3 were Belgian, of 988 tons; 1 Holland, of 192 tons; 1 Prussian, of 595 tons; and 1 Bremen, of 175 tons.

During the month of August last the total exportation of sugar from this port amounted to 76,600 boxes and 938 hhds.; of which 35,227 boxes and all the hhds. went to the United States; 11,228 boxes to Spain; 22,760 boxes to England; 1,516 boxes to Spain, 2,258 boxes to Holland, and the remainder to various other countries.

A printed paper has been slyly circulated among the free negros of this city, calling upon them to revolutionise. They are addressed by the endearing appellation of "brothers." This circumstance has caused great excitement wherever it has become known.

We have had excessive heavy rains recently, which have cooled the atmosphere, and the public health has consequently improved.

The appointment of Consul-General Helm has been received with great satisfaction here, and we hope soon to see him at his post.

We have a report of an attempt at revolt among the troops stationed at Trinidad, which has been quieted if it was real.

Captain J. J. Wright, leaves by this steamer for New York, having accomplished, to the satisfaction of those interested, all he desired for the new line of steamers he proposes, having been much favored in his enterprise by the action and privileges bestowed by the Captain-General of Cuba.

The brig C. Perkins has not yet been condemned "for infraction of the revenue laws of Cuba," under consular denunciation.

The brig Nancy, with case determined in her favor, waits its engrossment and publication, delayed by changes in the Royal Audiencia, &c.

THE HARVEST.

[*From the London Economist, Sept. 4th.*]

The harvest in the South of England have proved full ten days earlier than usual, we fairly look back on the rural events of August, as those of the harvest, the crowning month of the year. In spite of occasional showers, the weather has permitted the grain crops to be well housed, and there is very little corn that will not come out of the straw in good condition. Thrashing has proceeded rapidly.—Everywhere the ring of the steam-engine is heard, for farmers have found the economy of getting out at once so much as they mean to send to market early, so as to leave all hands free for the work of autumn wheat-sowing and autumn tillage. Thrashing has very much settled the differences of opinion we noticed as having existed in regard to the yield of the wheat crop, by proving that crop fully equals the average. Not that it is equal either in quantity or quality to last year's crop, nor is that a fair one for comparison; but it seems now generally admitted that more straw and more wheat of better quality has been grown this year than in either 1855 or 1856. The quantity of straw this year is even greater than that of last year's crop:—indeed it is only from the extra quantity of straw that the yield turns out so well as it does, for confessedly the ears are neither so large or so well filled as usual. The trade authorities, on this view of the wheat crop, and considering that the continental crops are moderately good, have come to the conclusion that there will be very little variation from present price during the remainder of the year. Barley has turned out a better crop than was anticipated, but still neither in quantity or quality is it a good one. Oats, beans, and peas are certainly deficient. Want of moisture has been the characteristic of the season. Pasture is generally deficient, and in many districts the turnips exhibit signs of mildew. This is particularly the case where an early plant was secured. As is usual in dry summers, the wheat turns out better than expected, but the root crops are less promising in summers with more moisture.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.

[*Correspondence of the Evening Post.*]

BUREAU COUNTY, Illinois, Sept. 20.—The summer has been very hot and wet. The wet weather began in May and continued until the first of July.—The season has been one of disaster to Illinois, and the West generally, in the loss of crops. The wheat crop is nearly an entire failure in all the north half of Illinois. The corn crop, although not as poor as the wheat, is also much smaller than usual, in consequence of bad seed, and cold and wet weather at the season of planting. Millions of acres in Illinois, I have no doubt, which could have been covered with maize had the seed been good and the planting season favorable, are given up to weeds. Still there are many fields which will yield large crops, as the summer and fall thus far have been more than usually favorable for maturing the plant.—Fruit is almost an entire failure. Apples are poor and few in number. Peaches none, and pears quite scattering.

The *Cheraw* (S. C.) *Gazette* says:—

During the past week we had the pleasure of making a short excursion in the upper part of the District. As to the crops, we must say we were agreeably disappointed. All the early planted corn matured before the drought, and we think it is equal to any crop for many years. The late corn, of which we saw but little, is generally a failure.—The pea vines generally look fine, and in places are bearing an abundant crop, though there is complaint in some neighborhoods of a short pea crop.—The cotton looks better than we expected, and many fields will make an average crop, though there is considerable complaint in places of this crop also.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, writing from Goochland, makes the following statement concerning the crops:

The effects of the severe drought of the present season are distinctly visible in all the counties th at I have visited. The corn crop has been materially diminished by it; perhaps fifty per cent. *average*, embracing both high land and low ground. This, however, is a mere conjecture of mine, or what the farmers familiarly call a "rough guess." The tobacco crop is also considerably reduced by the same cause, but the reports of a "total failure," or of "a near approximation to a failure," must not be taken for granted. I have seen some *good* crops of tobacco, many passable, many indifferent, and some "dead failures" upon the whole, I think the crop will not fall more than twenty-five per cent. below the average. This opinion is founded upon my observation of the crops in some four or five counties in the tobacco growing region.

The wheat crop was unquestionably a short one in all parts of Virginia, a sad realization of as bright a promise as the farmers of the State ever had in the month of May. But I must present no more of the dark side of the picture, or I shall be classed among the *croakers*. We have an abundant consolation in the assurance that the actual productions of our State are more than ample for all *necessary* purposes.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says: In passing through the upper part of Greensville and the lower part of Brunswick, several crops of various kinds came under my observation, consisting of Tobacco, Corn and Cotton. The Tobacco crop, owing to the drought in the latter part of August and the first of September, has commenced to dry up at the bottom, which will cause the farmers to cut it before it can ripen as it should do.—There will, I think, be an average crop of very good Tobacco made. The Corn crop, now that the fodder has been pulled, can be judged with tolerable correctness. The late Corn, on river and creek low grounds, is very well curred indeed; but the poor highlands present a sorry prospect, and I should say that the drought cut them off a third, if not more. I do not think there will be any great quantity of corn sold in this section, as every farmer will make nearly enough to supply himself, except those who tend three times too much poor worn out old fields, instead of improving one small field and tending it good. I have seen farmers who are not quite up to their keen calculating brethren who buy fertilizers for their crops, and when they come to gather their crops the fields present a perfect eye sore, after laboring hard all the year. The Cotton crop, as far as I have seen, is slightly injured with the rust, which, of course, will cut it off sooner than it would have been. The farmers have commenced picking out, so that they can have it off hand before cold weather sets in. It is a crop that is getting to be much neglected about here, as the seasons for the last year or two have been very unfavorable.

THE GRAPE CROP.—Within a radius of twenty-five miles from Cincinnati it is computed there are twenty-five hundred acres of land devoted to the culture of the grape. In favorable seasons the average crop of wine per acre may be set down at two hundred gallons. This would be equal to half a million of gallons as the whole crop for the section described. And as the wine is worth, fresh from the press, at least one dollar per gallon, the value of the crop, when good, would amount to $500,000. The failure, therefore, of the grape crop, affects very seriously the pecuniary condition of our immediate rural neighborhood.

The crop this season may be designated as almost an entire failure. Some few vineyards will have something of a crop, but, in the aggregate, all the wine produced will not pay the expenses of tending the crop.—[*Ohio Valley Farmer, Sept., 1858.*

[*Correspondence*] *of the Journal of Commerce.*]

EATON, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1858.

The corn crop is good, and out of the way of frost. Potatoes unsurpassed in quality, fair in yield, and no complaint of rot. Oats, buckwheat, &c., good. In fact, we are having a bountiful harvest.

The minors no longer depend on a permit to ascend Fraser river, but are now going "on the trail" by the way of Bellingham Bay and up to Thompson's river, thus turning a corner around custom house vessels of war, licensing agents, and other obstructions.

Gen. Henry S. Foote has returned to Mississippi, and on the 5th made a speech at Prentiss, Bolivar county, Miss., in which he advocated an "independent popular nomination" for the next President, and oppose the caucus system.

FINE ARTS.—Casts of the following pieces of statuary have been added to the collection of the Boston Atheneum: The Barberini Faun, the Mercury of the Vatican, the Meunder of the Vatican, the Dying Gladiator, the Colossus of the Quirinal, the statue to which the name of Demosthenes has been given, of which the bust is so often engraved, Silenus and Bacchus, and Marcus Aurelius. The *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Cabot has also purchased for the Atheneum some valuable additions to its stores of engravings. There is a charming portfolio of line engravings of Raffaele's frescoes in the Farnesina Palace, the charming series which illustrates the wedding of Psyche; a magnificent portfolio of prints from Michael Angelo, and six folio volumes of good impressions of Canina's engravings of the buildings of Ancient Rome."

The statue of Henry Clay, designed to be placed on Canal street, in New Orleans, was finished in plaster several weeks ago by the sculptor appointed by the Clay Monumental Association, Joel T. Hart, a young Kentuckian residing in Florence. The model now goes to Munich, to be cast in bronze by M. Muller. The statue of James Otis, designed by the Trustees of Mount Auburn to symbolize the second period in the history of this country has arrived at Boston in the ship Malabar. "The figure is in a standing posture, and will be placed in the northwest niche of Mount Auburn Chapel in the course of next week. This statue is from the chisel of Crawford.

THE TELEGRAPH.—An official address to the Governor of Ceylon to the Legislative Council contains the annexed paragraph as to the workings of the Cable, &c., in and near India.

The electric telegraph is open as far as Kandy, and will reach Manear by the end of October. The cable, which is to connect Ceylon with India, and to make Galle the port of call for vessels engaged in the Indian trade, is already deposited at the Pamuben Straits, and ready to be carried across them as soon as the weather will permit. The survey of Galle harbor is rapidly advancing, and I hope to be able to communicate to you the results in the course of the session. The pearl fishery, under the able superintendence of Mr. Vane, has again afforded a most seasonable addition to the ordinary resources of the colony, the receipts being £24,120 after 18 days fishing, which produced 16,485,254 oysters.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know, that in the course of November next a general meeting will be held in Paris for the purposes of establishing a company for finally carrying out the project of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The capital has, we understand, been nearly all subscribed in the following proportions:

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt,	£1,200,000
Turkey, Egypt, and Syria,	840,000
France,	1,600,000
Austria and Lombard-Venetian,	800,000
Russia,	480,000
North of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Hanseatic Towns, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium,	600,000
Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece,	400,000
United States of America,	400,000
Leaving the portion reserved for England,	1,600,000
Total,	£8,000,000

The whole capital to be represented by 400,000 shares of £20 each.

We believe that it is not intended to make a formal call for money in this country, but, to avoid it being said that there exists on the part of the promoters any desire to exclude England from any share in it, and in order to comply with the expressed wishes of the Viceroy of Egypt, we understand that applications for shares can now be made at the office of Messrs. Lange, Brothers & Co., 43 Mark Lane, London, the authorized agents and representatives here.

The land conceded to the company by the Viceroy of Egypt in perpetuity, is a very important feature, and we understood that it amounts to not less than 320,000 acres. The promoters are confident that from the tollage of ships alone, without taking other sources into consideration, they will, independently of the interest of 5 per cent., obtain very large returns, and expect, in two years, to establish a communication sufficient to allow nine-tenths of the present sized vessels to pass, and that, consequently, with two-thirds of the capital they will obtain important revenues previous to the completion of the projected works.—*European Times.*

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Sandusky *Register* publishes the following as a complete list of the nominations for Congress:

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Republicans.*
1.	Geo. H. Pendleton.	Timothy C. Day.
2.	Wm. F. Groesbeck.	John A. Gurley.
3.	C. L. Vallandigham.	Lewis D. Campbell.
4.	Wm. Allen.	H. M. Nichols.
5.	William Mungen.	J. M. Ashley.
6.	William Howard.	B. W. Clark.
7.	C. W. Blair.	T. Corwin.
8.	William Hubbard.	Benjamin Stanton.
9.	L. W. Hall.	John Carey.
10.	Joseph Miller.	C. M. Trimball.
11.	C. D. Martin.	N. H. Van Vorhes.
12.	Samuel S. Cox.	Lucius Case.
13.	S. J. Patrick.	John Sherman.
14.	J. E. Jeffreys.	C. Spink.
15.	Joseph Burns.	William Helmick.
16.	G. W. Manypenny.	C. B. Tompkins.
17.	T. C. Theaker.	B. F. Spriggs.
18.	J. L. Raney.	S. Edgerton.
19.	J. W. Gray.	Edward Wade.
20.	D. Todd.	John Hutchins.
21.	Thomas Means,	John A. Bingham.

According to the latest news from New Granada the financial policy of Ospina's administration has placed that republic in a position of credit that has not been attained for some time past. All employees of government have been paid their back pay in full, and hope is indulged that in a few years the credit of the republic will be as good abroad as it it is now at home. Such a state of things is in part to be attributed to abolishing the standing army and to the economy of the administration.—Ospina's Secretary of the Treasury is Senor Ygnacio Entierez.

Senor Lino de Pombo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in New Granada during Mallarino's administration, has recently published a remarkable treatise on mathematics. The newspapers speak highly of it.

The 20th of July is the Fourth of July of Granada. They celebrate it with great rejoicing, bull fighting, fire-works and other demonstrations.

A "Pilgrim's Monument" is to be built at Plymouth, Mass. The location is directly west of the anchorage of the May Flower, and commands a fine view of the harbor and the village of Plymouth.—The monument will be seen far away at sea. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser signing himself "Englishman," suggests to the Committee of Management to send one of their number to England, to obtain contributions, that both nations may share in the work.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.

We learn that the Board of Inquiry, which met at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the complaints made by the contractors against Capt. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., in relation to his inspection and appraisement of the mules, have presented a report signed by Col. Roberts and Major Gaines, condemning the conduct of Van Vliet, and justifying the complaints of the contractors. The report, we understand, affirms that mules were improperly rejected, and that the general appraisement should not have been less than $185 a head. Major Sherman does not, it seems, concur in this, and the presumption is that he will present a minority report under his own signature. The number of mules received by Van Vliet was 3,718. The increased appraisement of the Board of Inquiry will add $50,000 to the profits. The acceptance of the rejected mules will swell the figures still more.

A car load of ninety-seven Virginia and South Carolina Africans passed through this city on the evening of the 14th inst., en route for the cotton and sugar regions. The railroad arrivals show a tremendous drain of Africans from the old States to these farther South. How shall their place be filled? Answer, import from Africa—and the drain will stop, and not before.—*Chateanooga* (Tenn.) *Representative*, 17th.

The New Jersey State Normal School opened a few days since with over one hundred pupils, and this number promises to be considerable increased during the present month. The class of pupils is superior to any former class. More than two-thirds are young women. In the Model School over three hundred pupils have entered their names and are in regular attendance.

Among the attractions at the Ohio State Fair, was a steam plowing machine. Its weight is only seven tons, and its engineer declares that eight bushels of coal only is required to do a day's work, which will prove an economy of 100 per cent. over the horse power.

A Newburyport correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Hon. Caleb Cushing is to be the democratic candidate for Congress in that (the 6th) district, and that Rufus Choate will take the stump in his behalf. The district convention will be held at Salem on the 5th of October.

The Parliament of Canada, at their late session, abolished the Usury Laws as applicable to future contracts in the Province.

MARRIED,

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. E. R. Hera, CHARLES C. HARKER to Mrs. RACHEL A. BROOKS, both of Baltimore.

At Peoria, Illinois, on Tuesday, 21st instant, by Rev. Mr. Rowley, F. TAYLOR DARLING, of Chester county, Pa., and Miss HANNAH B. MOLONEAUX, of Peoria, Illinois.

DIED,

On the 24th instant, ANN GRIEVES, in the 53d year of her age.

On the 23d instant, LYDIA E. DITMAN, wife of William H. Ditman, aged 36 years, 3 months and 12 days.

On the 23d instant, MARY JANE DENNIS, in the 24th year of her age.

On the 22d instant, MARY CATHARINE, second daughter of A. C. and Mary Williams, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 23d inst., HERNDON BROOKE, aged 5 months, second son of Edward and Annie Roberts.

On the 23d instant, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, aged 1 year, 4 months and 11 days, only child of John A., Jr., and Frances Thompson.

On the 16th instant, CHARLES WILLIAM, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days, youngest child of Benjamin and Louisiana Bowen.

G. K. QUAIL,

Will introduce his FALL STYLE OF GENTS' HATS THIS DAY.

IN SHAPE IT IS ENTIRELY NEW,

And will be sure to please all those who want A FASHIONABLE HAT.

In style and finish it cannot be excelled.

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CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK. CORNER OF FREDERICK,

s20-1y

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

DULANY & HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No 46 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

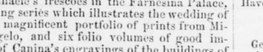
Have a well selected stock of *French, English and American* CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

Gentlemen of fastidious taste are invited to call and examine our goods, as we think we can please them. s18-1Jan1

WHEELER & WILSON'S *SEWING MACHINES.*

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. Send for a Circular.

OFFICE—126 W. BALTIMORE STREET, AMERICAN BUILDING, s16-1y Baltimore, Md.

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. Balti more 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.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

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.

AMBRO-DAGUERREOTYPES, &C.

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 satisfaction 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

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

I. M. SINGER & CO'S,

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST EVER OFFERED FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING.

SOUTHERN SALES AND EXHIBITION ROOMS, 165 BALTIMORE STREET.

☞ To Clergymen of all denominations, and Sewing Societies attached to Churches, we offer our Family Machine at half-price. W. E. BRODERICK, Agent. fe24-tf

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 Southst.

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

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.

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, jy26-tf No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and 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 Wood'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 *57 and 59 Baltimore street.*

☞ BALTIMORE BOARD OF TRADE. OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE, Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1858.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The members of the Board of Trade will hold their Annual Meeting, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, consisting of a President, four Vice Presidents, Treasurer, twenty-four Directors and Secretary, at the office of the Board, No. 19 S. Gay street, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, M. s27-dtoct4 GEO. C. PORTER, Secretary.

☞ CIRCULARS OF THE PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE can be obtained at the store of HAMILTON EASTER & CO., Nos. 190, 200 and 203 Baltimore street. s14 1w&2aw3w*

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, *MANUFACTURERS,* 290 BALTIMORE STREET, (opposite Hanover.) Baltimore, Invite the attention of dealers to their large and superior stock, of all qualities of PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, CURTAIN PAPERS. &c. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. se27-1wr.

A. H. PENNINGTON, 65 HANOVER STREET, *CONVEYANCER.* Prepares DEEDS, LEASES, WILLS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE. Bills of Sale of Vessels, and all other kinds of writing, on moderate terms. COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &c., For the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Ohio and Louisiana. s27-3m

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT, COLLECTION, AND EXCHANGE. Having every facility for transacting the BANKING BUSINESS. Promptly and on the most favorable terms, we confidently offer our services to the Business Public. COLLECTIONS Receive our special attention. Having a very reliable and prompt reciprocal correspondence throughout the United States, we are enabled to MAKE COLLECTIONS With great promptness, and at very low rates. JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., s27 Bankers.

JOHNSTONS' BANK is Discounting and advancing on Stocks, Bonds, and other collaterals. s27

STOCK COMMISSION OFFICE. We purchase Stocks on Commission. Stocks bought for cash, and CARRIED at low rates, thus saving the risk of a time account. Orders executed at the Brokers' Boards of this City and the Northern markets. Loans and advances constantly made on collaterals. JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., s27 Bankers.

MAISON D'EDUCATION. A VEVEY (SUISSE). Monsieur le ministre Dor recoit dans son etablissement un nombre limite de 25 jeunes gens de 8 a 17 ans, destines soit aux carrieres dites liberales soit a l'industrie, au commerce, &c. L'enseignement est donne par Mr. Dor et par plusieurs professeurs ou internes soit externes. Il a pour objets: La Religion Evangelique; L'Histoire; La Geographie physique et politique; L'Arithmetique civile et commerciale; Les Mathematiques pures et appliquees; Les Sciences Naturelles { Chimie, Physique, Botanique et Zoologie. La langue francaise et sa litterature, avec de nombreux exercices de lecture, de conversation, d'orthographie, de composition et de traduction; Composition de Traductions de Textes Langues Allemande, Anglaise et Italienne, ecrites et parlees; Les Langues Latine et Grecque; Le Dessin et la Calligraphie, ainsi que la tenue des comptes; La Musique vocale et instrumentale; La Gymnastique, et L'Escrime, si on le desire; Les travaux sont regulierement surveilles et diriges de maniere a apprendre aux jeunes gens a les accomplir a la fois avec promptitude, exactitude et soin. La vie de famille et des rapports intimes et affectueux avec les eleves sont soigneusement recherches dans le but de former leur caractere, leur coeur et leurs manieres. Chaque eleve suit