

DAILY CLIPPER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

Twelve-and-a-half cents per week, day, able to the Carpet. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city \$6.00 FOR ONE YEAR. \$2.00 FOR ONE MONTH. \$1.00 FOR TWO MONTHS. \$0.50 FOR ONE MONTH. Invariably in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square 1 Time	6
1 Square 3 Times	10
1 Square 1 Week	12
1 Square 2 Months	16
1 Square 1 Year	20

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENT.—Our advertising agent for the city is Captain William Gibson, who will, as he has opportunity, call upon the old patrons of the Clipper, and to whom any favors in the advertising line can be had. Our patrons will find him entirely reliable.

PATRONS in Washington, D. C., wishing to subscribe for the CLIPPER can leave their names with our Agent, J. G. GUTHRIE, 67th Street, Navy Yard, or with Gibson Bros., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania Avenue.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

In order to give the hands in this office a chance to enjoy with the rest of the community the Christmas festivities, no morning edition will be issued by us to-morrow.

We take occasion to wish our patrons and readers all happiness and health, and may a return of that genial season which brings gladness to so many hearts.

Let us express the hope and trust—further—that when the next Christmas morning dawns upon our loved although afflicted country, it will bring along with it peace and all the blessings that follow in its train.

REASONS WHY THE NEW DRAFT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY MET.

The new draft to fill deficiencies occurring under the old one, may well be considered the last that will occur on any great scale, needful to put down the rebellion; and it should be submitted to, not merely with cheerfulness, but every endeavor should be made by all in the land to furnish the Government with the required number of men with the utmost promptness. That the North can furnish the recruits for this last call upon it, with comparative ease, the statistics show; and that there should be any holding back on the part of the patriotic when the great work is so nearly accomplished, is not to be thought of for a single moment.

With the principal arms of the rebels so nearly annihilated, it is very plain that after a brief period now, very little field fighting on a grand scale will be needed; so that those who enter the service in the field cause at this late hour, will be privileged to share in the honor of closing that mighty struggle, which will be the marvel of not merely the present generation, when calmly reviewed in the light of peace, but will be the study and wonder of the historian for ages to come.

And that these are no unfounded calculations, look at the occurrences of the past few weeks; may look at the confessions of the rebels themselves. One of the most fiery spirits of the rebel Congress—Mr. Foster, after expressing the bitter despair that has seized upon him as he reviews the rebel situation, gives the most cogent argument for his belief that the rebels are doomed, shows his faith by his works when he declines his purpose to quit their councils in disgust and despair, seeing no glimpse of hope in the murky darkness which is fast setting down upon them. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, had already preceded Mr. Foster in secession, and this, even before the rebel advance on Tennessee and Kentucky, on which they had based such high hopes. And let their reverses continue—a result now seen to be inevitable with the greatest expedition of all the time set in motion against them—and who does not see that the example of the rebel leaders mentioned will be followed some dark morning by wholesale, leaving Mr. Jefferson Davis and his select council of evil spirits, called the rebel "Cabinet," not only without armies, but without a "Congress," to deliberate upon or provide means of stimulating further fighting and bloodshed.

Look where we may, then, matters for the Union side with the most encouraging appearance possible. The wildest anxiety will never hereafter calculate upon iron roads upon the loyal states, or even upon such as Kentucky and Tennessee, made up of populations divided hitherto in regard to the great struggle. The conflict has been long and desperate, to be sure; but that it must end, some day, and soon, is now a certainty, looking to the analogies of other conflicts of a kindred character, the civil wars of England and France being the examples, for instance. And when the struggle is once over, and our nationality finds itself proudly launched on a new and brighter career of prosperity and greatness, is there one amongst us who will not covet the reputation, the glory, of having done something to vindicate the integrity of the Union, to preserve as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, that Government hitherto the beacon light of freedom for the whole earth?

Let it be remembered that the time is short for those who desire to take an honorable part in this memorable struggle against the perpetuity of slavery, against the disintegration and ruin of the Union. Peace must soon be won, we repeat, and then for many a long year, what will be the enviable character borne by those who have honorably participated in the fight? Who, a few years hence, will have these heroes honored wherever they are known, who will like to confess that in the great life and death struggle to maintain that noble heritage bequeathed by our forefathers, the safety of liberty itself, he was an indifferent spectator—that he stood by cowards or cowards, whilst nobler and braver spirits labored and fought to save their country?

And if this is indeed so—if no one can be wholly indifferent to the opinions of the community as to the part he has in life, should not a new move be made with alacrity to respond to this last call of the Government for aid? The country is full of studious young men, who have yet to gain reputation to win which is to honor, as we have said—the profound obligation that can be conferred. And considering all this, reflecting upon it, is there a

young man in the land having the mere spark of patriotism in his bosom, or the least ambition for honorable distinction, who would not at this moment be prone to have crossed with the rebells Sherman, the terrible terribles of the rebellion? We have the rebels, and when we have them, we have the victory. The rebels are to be beaten, and when beaten, nothing, as in the days of Napoleon, is left to have belonged to that immortal band—the famous "you thought."

We urge upon all then, in conclusion to respond with alacrity to the task. The rebellion wants but a few finishing blows, and it is more than probable, in view of what is daily occurring, that before they adduced to the new call can get to the front, the whole infamous tribe of rebels will have been brought to ruin. But even then, men will be needed to watch the last buts of the expiring rebels, to hunt down the last of the fugitives, to garnison for years the points which may be held by the Government to insure peace. And to save us, shall the Government lack support—more shall it not need with the imminent promptness? Shall we not be to its despotism above all that proof that we are ready to face the conflict triumphantly to the end?

HINTS TO PREDICATORS.—The following useful hints to preachers we find in an English medical work recently issued in London. The directions are evidently practical, and, if followed, may save much trouble and inconveniences on a journey:

1. Clothes should be loosely fitting, especially to the head, nose, and fingers, so that more or less tightly wrapped, and the limbs. Woolen materials are the best for outer dress; flannel for the vest, for outer garments; flannel for the coat, waistcoat, &c., &c.

2. The coat of the outer dress, if needed, should be light, white, or some shade of gray—especially moist this should be followed where the sun has much heat.

3. The head should be sheltered by a cap, or if that—soft, flexible, and performed with holes, so that air has ready access to the surface of the head. A peak and a hood will both be of some advantage.

4. The personal equipment with light weight articles, such as a small umbrella, which are not too tight for the feet, and which are so made by having in the sole edge of the front part of each boot parallel to the instep, so that the toes will not be forced to go through a toe or wedge-shaped front. The form of the boot ought to correspond exactly with the natural form of the foot—so that all the tendons be not forced beyond the rest of the limb.

5. A more abominable phrase than the term "military heels" was never introduced. The height is increased to the detriment of the soldier in every other particular. Blisters and sore feet may be avoided by passing a single sheet of paper from side to side through each blister, and leaving it for a day undisturbed. Bare feet are much relieved by a thin cloth, which is laid upon the floor by light iron rods upon the bare framework of the pelvis, and not by straps which pass across the chest.

A clean shirt, soap, a pair of clean, and a clear water-proof overcoat will form the necessary outfit for the热带气候. The coat should be of light weight, and the lining of the water a small quantity of rice, salt, or alum. If it might be carried, the hand should be so placed between the shoulders that it rests there without mortifying the frame, and the hands should be tucked up behind the back, so that the pelvis, and not the chest, bears the weight.

6. If a man has been to the dentist, and has had his teeth pulled out, he should be allowed to sit upright, so that the head will be of some advantage.

7. The clothes occupied in walking should be, if possible, so divided that some may be used for the body, and not for the feet, and which are not too tight for the feet, and which are so made by having in the sole edge of the front part of each boot parallel to the instep, so that the toes will not be forced to go through a toe or wedge-shaped front. The form of the boot ought to correspond exactly with the natural form of the foot—so that all the tendons be not forced beyond the rest of the limb.

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