DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1864.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

Twelve-and-a-half Cents per Week, payable to the Carriers.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at
$6.00 FOR ONE YEAR.
3.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
1.50 FOR THREE MONTHS.
1.00 FOR TWO MONTHS.
50.50 FOR ONE MONTH.*
Invariably in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1 00
"	1 Week	1 75
"	1 Month	4 00
"	3 Months	12 00
"	6 "	18 00
"	1 Year	30 00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENT.

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

☞ Persons in Washington, D. C., wishing to subscribe for the CLIPPER can leave their names with our Agent, J. GUNLOCK, 466 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE WEEK JUST CLOSING—THE ERA OF SMALL THINGS AND SMALL MEN GONE BY FOREVER.

We are approaching the end of one of the most remarkable years that has ever occurred in the history of the human race, whether we consider the greatness of the political or military events that in its course have had a bearing upon the destinies of the world. And so many and so stupendous are these marked eras in the influence they have exerted and are destined to exert hereafter, that on attempting even partially to recall and review them, the mind is all but overwhelmed at the mighty array.

And when such a man as the "Vice President" of the infamous conspiracy to destroy this Government, a Union founded by the bitter trials and struggles of a seven years conflict with one of the greatest nations on the globe,—when he asks, glancing at the sad evidences of the present contest—"What is all this for?" thank Heaven that in the advanced intelligence of the people and the age, there is hardly a child in the country that does not comprehend the nature of the contest to that degree, as to enable it to give a better answer than the great rebel functionary alluded to volunteered on that occasion. Whilst the arch supporter of treason would refer it to the mad ambition and resentments of the loyal States and the rulers whose destiny it is to lead in this struggle, no truth is more obvious than the fact—that the success of free government on this continent and everywhere is at stake, free government assailed by those conspirators in the interests of the vilest oligarchical system that ever challenged the disgust and opposition of mankind.

And what makes this mighty conflict a thousand fold more remarkable in its character otherwise, is, that unlike the conflicts of any previous age, the means are at hand to inform the world as to its causes, and to illustrate its progress. It is the first national struggle probably that ever occurred of aught approaching its magnitude, in which owing to the advance in the art of printing, of telegraphs, photographs and wood engraving, every event of importance is at once made secure, placed on record, discussed intelligibly, and forthwith made clear to every home in the land as well as to the principal lookers on of other nations. So it is we say that those engaged in the struggle are posted all the way through; and whilst every exploit is duly chronicled and applauded, every blunder, or neglect, or error, or betrayal of duty, is as quickly marked, the popular idol of to-day being unhesitatingly discarded, whenever the fact is demonstrated that he will not, or cannot contribute anything to achieve the mighty and coveted results. Tried by this severe test, what chance has there been, throughout, for undue "hero worship;" and who now, has the slightest touch of that old fear which has been prevalent in all like military struggles,—that the sword devoted to save the country, will, at the close of the conflict, and on the strength of popularity gained in it, be turned against its liberties?

And in this regard, how remarkable is the fact—that so far, no man has yet been able to gain that commanding influence, which could he have wished it—might have been turned to serious account in compromising the fruits of the mighty contest! Public favorites there have been, to be sure; but attachments to them, admiration for them have been steadily made subordinate to the national good, so that after four years of mustering of armies, of splendid victories, of national acclaims, the popular favor distinguishes the many noble and tried champions of the Union cause measurably alike, the mighty and vital issues of the struggle at last dominating all.

And yet, what splendid victories have even in the past year, given numbers of the nation's champions the highest claim to the people's gratitude! victories, the magnitude of which in other ages, would have sufficed to have led absolutely captive, and to their harm, the affections of the people! In this case, however, such is the nature of a well balanced public opinion—so clear and discerning is it in appreciating and pronouncing upon the true mission of the heroes of the hour, that let any one of them so far forget himself, or his office, as to be found grambling selfishly for rank or position, and at once he is marked and straightway consigned to the walks of private life—to deserved obscurity. How often has this been exemplified within the past four years!

If the conflict has stimulated ambition, a desire for distinction honorably acquired in the endeavor to serve one's country, it has also fostered a sublime patriotism, which counts no danger too great where the purpose is to save the nation. Men of the highest social position, and with all the means of enjoyment in the private walks of life at their command, have been seen unhesitatingly yielding every present advantage to shoulder the musket in the ranks, to dare privations of all kinds, wounds and death itself, even, if thereby they might contribute something to the vindication of the nation's integrity so fiercely threatened by unholy ambition. And as we are drawing toward the close of this eventful year, how plainly is all this illustrated! Where, in the outset of the conflict, the masses—patriotic themselves—were too often compelled with shame and regret to witness constant squabbles and jealousies amongst our generals, this one being unwilling to serve under that, that one under the other, until hardly one of our splendid armies but was demoralized by constant squabbles and heartburnings, the Army of the Potomac especially having had its usefulness entirely compromised at one time by this lamentable and disgraceful condition of things, we are privileged at length to see a stern and cheerful patriotism dominating, all, directing all, until it is triumphant at last on every field.

And in this direction, who now is found speculating as to possible jealousies betwixt those great soldiers and sterling patriots, Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan! And for our naval men in like manner, who would think of stirring up petty jealousy or envy, betwixt Farragut, Porter and Dahlgren! Is it not true that the ora of little men, of intriguing carpet knights, men who make the campaign of Washington to secure rank and promotion, has gone by never to return? Are the hotels of the North, as was their wont, yet haunted by political generals, source! and disgusted because their intrigues amongst the politicians of the national metropolis, have not been successful, and do we hear, as in the olden time, of rumored rows and displacements in the Cabinet, to the infinite disgust of the people?

The truth is, we say, the era of small men has died out, and great principles and great men are at last in the ascendant. Sherman is not now pronounced "crazy" because he was beyond the comprehension of pretentious mediocrity, nor does Grant win great battles as of old by "drunkenness," stupidity and good luck. And when the old "salamander" Farragut, in a glorious ignorance of anything proving insurmountable, plunges in with his wooden ships, where iron-clads were proved by naval theorists of the "cast anchor" order to stand no chance whatever, when in his noble simplicity of character he sees and follows only the line of his duty to the most splendid results, the events of the past year have stamped their own marvellous and glorious record, whilst they foreshadow with certainty what is to happen the next, under the lead of such men.

Let us rejoice, then, at the blaze of success which accompanies the closing hours of the present year in a national point of view, and the auspicious signs which herald the coming in of the new. We have at last outlived our troubles, *the era of small things*. We congratulate the truly patriotic and discerning that this is so.—No reasonable mind that does not see in the year approaching, the final ending of those follies and crimes which insisted on trying the power of the republic to vindicate itself, and with the question of relative strength decided, what is before us but a future so prosperous and magnificent as to defy future attempts to overthrow the hopes of the friends of free government?

COMMERCIAL CALENDAR.—Messrs. Kelly & Piet, Booksellers, printers, etc., of 171 Baltimore street, have sent us a copy of their "Commercial Calendar" for the coming year. It comprises a very useful list of the principal public offices of the city, and no business man should be with out it.

RECEPTION OF AMERICANS BY THE RUSSIAN CZAR.

HOTEL DE RUSSE, ST. PETERSBURG, November 23, 1864.—I promised in my second letter to write you of the presentation of Messrs. Sibley and Collins (American telegraphic agents) to the Emperor of Russia. It took place last evening, or, I ought to say last night, for the whole affair did not end until near morning. It was really splendid in every particular. A magnificent entertainment followed the presentation, given by the Emperor at his favorite palace, Tsarokoeiskii, twenty miles from town. The grand master of ceremonies introduced the gentlemen.

The order of precedence was, first the Ambassadors of France and Turkey, next foreign ministers, and next came the distinguished Americans, only preceded by these two dignitaries, and having precedence of all the first officers of the empire. The entertainment was the most splendid that could be given: the company the most select in point of rank and honor, embracing all the first men in the empire.

The position of precedence assigned the two American gentlemen, was no doubt intended as a compliment to our country in return for the kind reception given the Russian fleet recently in New York. The Emperor told Mr. Sibley, in the course of his conversation with him, that he had just returned from Nice, where he had seen the ships of the returned fleet, and had learned from the officers the great kindness of our people to them everywhere.

The precedence given to Messrs Sibley and Collins at the reception, and the marked attentions of the Emperor, have produced the greatest wonder here. People say no such honor has been shown to private citizens from any country before during the reign of this Emperor.

Many things occurred during the evening of the presentation tending to show the great respect the Russians entertain for Americans.

A rather amusing incident occurred at the depot, where the guests who had come out from the city were to take carriages for the palace. The royal carriages were in waiting, and the two for the ambassadors and ministers had precedence, and the one for the two Americans came next. These were all state carriages, and no state carriage takes more than two persons.

One of the Emperor's ministers proposed to occupy the third carriage, when he was obliged to leave the place with his carriage and another was brought up with a splendid pair of dapple grey horses, richly caparisoned, drivers and footmen in royal liveries, and the announcement given, "Carriage for the Americans."

You would have been amused to have seen two hundred men, all in the most splendid military uniforms, aguilets, swords, spurs, etc., waiting and wondering who it could be having precedence of them. When they reached the palace they were shown into two rooms to dress.

Before they could get their coats off, in came an aid-de-camp and announced that the rooms for the Americans were on the next floor, and much finer, and they were request d to go to them. Here were three rooms, opening *en suite*, fitted up in the most sumptuous style. A royal magnificence of decoration, and a regal display of elegance and taste pervaded all the appointments of costly pictures, rare works of art, and luxurious furniture.

The Emperor's private theatre in the palace has been opened, and, besides other plays, a beautiful ballet was performed by a select troupe of the best dancers in Russia, or perhaps in the world. To the exclusion of others the *Pas de quatre de Jenny* were introduced the best scenes, and it was in the banqueting hall, where a most sumptuous repast was prepared.

The party assembled at the palace consisted of about three hundred persons, including many beautiful women and the finest looking men one sees in any country. It is said here, by those who ought to know, that the unreserved conversation of the Emperor with Mr. Sibley, and the recital of the kind reception of his fleet in America, was quite extraordinary, and created not much surprise.—*Boston Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ By order issued to Secretary Seward, under date February 15, 1861, it was always understood that the gold bar the sword could be exchanged for freedom and slavery in the United States. The time has come for bloody but unavoidable arbitration. I pray to God to give his blessing to your endeavor, that the curse and stain of slavery be forever removed from your country, and the democratic principle shall not be found wanting in the trial to which we find it exposed."

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—*Sudden Fall of Water in Lake Michigan.*—The fact has been noticed and commented upon by papers published east of Chicago, that there has been since the close of navigation, a very sudden and great fall of water in all the lakes situated near the seaboard. The same fact was observed in Chicago yesterday. During the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday, the water in Lake Michigan fell over two feet, and there was a corresponding fall on all branches of the river, and how where is now lower in the river and lake on this side than it has ever been known to be before. In the river the water is now between three and four feet lower than the average water line during the summer season.—*Chicago Times of Saturday.*

TO THE LAST.—It is astonishing how comfortable the Richmond papers take every character to the rebel cause. The opening of the Mississippi was of "no consequence." The capture of New Orleans was of "no consequence." The loss of Vicksburg was of "no consequence." The failure of Hood to break the North was of "no consequence." Sherman's "aggressive march" through Georgia is of "no consequence." The fall of Savannah is of "no consequence." In a word, all reverses to the arms of the Confederacy, and the capitulation of cities, all destruction of its supplies, are of "no consequence."

☞ A Washington correspondent says—Chittenden has a golden secret here in all loyal hearts, hinted by the news of the capture of Savannah. The regret at the escape of the rebel garrison is solaced by the assurance of those who best know Hardtack that he will pursue Hardee faster than he runs. The President, often inquired of as to the details of the capture and its results, said this evening, with plaintive impatience, "I don't know anything about them; I only know that we have got $18,000,000 worth of cotton."

☞ The rebel General Page, who was taken at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, lately applied to a former friend and classmate, who is now a distinguished officer in our navy, and in command of the most formidable iron clad in the world, for assistance in getting released by exchange. He received the following brief reply to his letter: "I can do nothing for you. You neither deserved your fort like a man, nor surrendered it like an officer."

☞ A new American singer, a Miss Brand, styling herself "the Nightingale of New Orleans," has made her appearance in England. She professes to have spent three years in caring for the rebel prisoners in New Orleans, and to have been finally expelled by General Order. On this basis she expects to get up a reputation as a martyr.

☞ When General Thomas was a cadet at West Point, he was called "Old Tom," on account of his sedateness. He was a methodical boy, and as a man is so strong-minded that in the army he is known as "Obstinate Tom."

☞ A slight fire occurred in the War Department Friday afternoon, caused by a defective flue. It was extinguished before serious damage was done.

☞ The Commissioner of Pensions decides that assistant paymasters are not in the military service in the meaning of the law, and, therefore, are not entitled to pensions.

MARRIED.

DUFUR—MADDEN.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, Henry J. Dufur to Miss Hannah M. Madden, all of this city.

HORELAND—THURLOW.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. E. F. Grace, Charles Horland to Mary E., daughter of John Thurlow, Esq., all of this city.

JACKSON—DURAND.—On Monday, 26th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Prance James W. Jackson, of Michigan, to Miss Ella R., third daughter of John H. Durand, Esq., of this city.

MORRISON—TIPPET.—On the 24th of December, 1864, by the Rev. Joel Swartz, William Ebenezer Morrison and Mrs. Margaret Tippet, all of this city.

SNYDER—ENGLE.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. John McCron, D. D., John C. Snyder, of this city, to Miss Mary M. Engle, of Baltimore county.

DIED.

YOUNG.—On the 27th instant, Edward Halbert, the youngest son of Peter F. and Mary A. Young, aged 15 years and 9 months.

A mourning house, a vacant seat,
Tells us that one we loved is met
We join our happy parting no more,
Till all these changing scenes are o'er.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral on (this) Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 97 North Howard street.

BROWN.—On the 25th inst., John Cumming Brown, in the 41th year of his age.

HAMMITT.—On the 27th instant, EBENEZER, aged 4 years and 5 days, the youngest child of John R. and A. Brittania Hammett.

HARRIS.—On the 26th instant, WILLIE J., only son of William and Maggie Harris, aged 11 months and 11 days.

HARTY.—On the 27th instant, HANNAH HOGAN, the beloved wife of John Harty, in the 34th year of her age, a native of the Parish of Templedermy, Ireland.

McHUGH.—On the 25th inst., MICHAEL McHUGH, the fourth son of Thomas and Margaret McHugh, aged 11 months.

McPHILLIPS.—On Monday, the 26th of December, JAMES McPHILLIPS, aged 45 years.

RYAN.—On the 27th inst., JOHN, second son of James and Hilda Ryan.

STONE.—On the morning of the 27th inst. HARRIET AMANDA, infant daughter of James H. and Harriet N. Stone, aged 15 months and 18 days.

FOXWELL.—On the 27th instant, LOVE ADELAIDE, third daughter of Captain Solomon and Lucinda Foxwell, aged 3 years and 1 months.

HEATH.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY HEATH, aged 75 years.

BEVEEN.—On the 23d instant, BERNARD LEONARD, aged 10 months and 17 days, only child of John and Susanna Beveen.

HINEKER.—On the 24th instant, SARAH JANE, in the 20th year of her age, the beloved wife of Francis Hineker, and the only daughter of the late Joseph James.

KEARGOTT.—At Harrisburg, Pa., on the 24th of December, ROBERT W. KEARGOTT, aged 22 years, late of Baltimore.

NAVY.—On the afternoon of Friday, 23d instant, LILLIAN COBB, infant daughter of D. Fitz Edward George W. Navy, aged five months and fifteen days.

SIMPSON.—On the 26th instant, ANNETTA E., infant daughter of Thomas and Maria Simpson, aged 11 months.

BLAINE.—On the 26th instant, WASHINGTON IRVING, aged 2 months and 17 days, infant son of George H. and Sarah Blaine.

CONNOLLY.—On the 27th instant, JAS. CONNOLLY, aged 24 years.

A BARG.—The rush for One Dollar Jewelry at the store of J. C. Moran, 204 Baltimore st., continues unabated. Nor do we wonder. His stock is magnificent, his prices are the wonderment of every body, and the urbanity of his salesmen a matter of gossip. A striking peculiarity in the business habits of the proprietor is his efforts to please, and most happily and he succeeds. Call and see him.

DO YOU WANT NICE WEBBS AND LAPTONS for the Christmas festivities? If so, go to J. M. Colliday's, S. E. corner of Fayette and Schroder streets, and select from his fine stock—the best to be had in the market—and unsurpassable in body and flavor. All kinds of Groceries for Christmas and other times always on hand in profusion.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held in the basement of the Methodist Protestant Church, cor. of Green and Lombard sts, to commence Thursday Evening, 22d inst., and continue open each afternoon and evening from 4 o'clock until 11 o'clock On Monday it will be open all day. Supper every evening. Single admission 10 cents; season tickets 25 cents—children half price. Supper 50 cents.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The largest and best assortment of *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, in the city, at
WM. KNABE & CO.'S,
PIANO WAREROOMS,
No. 350 W. Baltimore st.,
near Eutaw.

NEW YEAR'S GOODS.—We would recommend our friends to visit the finely stocked establishment of William H. Read before purchasing their New Year's Presents. All such articles as *Opera Glasses, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Fine Cakes and Vaises, Combs and Brushes, Cigar Cases, Field Belts, Odor Boxes, Jewelry Caskets, Scotch Wood, Genuine French Perfumes and Cosmetiques*—in a large variety. Mr. Read's place is at 147 Baltimore street, one door below Calvert.

CURE YOUR COUGHS.—*Forest Juniper Tar* is warranted to cure any case of cough, three or long disease, arising from colds, in an incredibly short time—*no matter of what nature or of how long standing*, with *absolute certainty*. We say *and emphatically* and make the price of the medicine it all cases on our assertion. In fresh cases of cough or croup *instantaneous* relief is produced. Try it, and if not convinced of the above declaration, return the empty bottle and get your money back. Sold by COLTMAN & BOURNE, 173 Baltimore street, and other Druggists. 25 cents per bottle. 2-1-tf

THE OBSESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
65 3rd D&W Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

NEW YEAR'S WINE.—This new article of American Wine is meeting with uncommon favor in European circles, and highly esteemed by the best physicians in this country. The following is a testimonial we saw from the New York Hospital: We publish it for the information of our readers:

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

I am using "Speer's Sambuci Wine," and find it to be an excellent tonic and diuretic, and as such I believe it preferable to the commercial port, and all other wines, as it possesses their tonic properties without the deleterious effects caused by their impurities. It is also very palatable, and this is a recommendation to many, especially females.

S. S. HAYES, M. D., N. Y. Hospital.

This is an excellent article for family use, and for invalids. Our Druggists have it for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "RALLY ROUND THE FLAG."

This stirring Song will be sung TO-NIGHT by the Tabernacle Association, after their representation of the following, for the benefit of Maryland's Disabled Soldiers:

Moore's Beauties.	Charles Edward.
Lodoiska.	Faith, Hope, Charity.
Gipsey Encampment.	Henry VIII.
Jean D'Arc.	Jacob's Dream.
Queen Stand.	Maryland.
Cortlandt Stand.	Rally Round the Flag.

BANK OF COMMERCE.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1864.
This Bank will not be open for business on MONDAY NEXT. It is expected that Bills and Notes falling due on that day will be paid on SATURDAY, the 31st instant. By order
GEO. C. RUSSELL,
dec28-2t Cashier.

☞ SIXTH WARD—A COMMITTEE has been appointed to revise the enrollment, and they will be at EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK at Schwirtz's Hall to attend to this important work. All citizens on the Ward are requested to come up and assist in the work. The Draft is rapidly coming, so attend to your interests while you can. By order

JOHN EVANS, Pres't.
ISAIAH H. TAYLOR, Secretary. dec26-2t*

☞ CITIZENS' BANK,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26, 1864.
The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. clear of National and State Taxes, payable on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, on which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
By order,
J. W. GUEST,
dec26-2t Cashier.

☞ THE CONSTABLES OF BALTIMORE CITY are requested to meet at JUSTICE HAYWARD'S OFFICE, corner of Fayette and St. Paul streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock. By ord r,
L. B. WOOLLEN, Secretary.
dec26-1t

☞ MADAME LOUISE DECHORTIE, the celebrated Spiritualist and Patriotic Reader, from Boston, will give THREE SOCIAL SÉANCES in this city, at the Baptist Church, corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. The first of the series to be given THIS EVENING, January 31, 1865. To commence at eight o'clock. Admission twenty-five cents.
dec26-2t*

☞ WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, No. 17 NORTH-ST.—PATTERSON, December 27, 1864. All persons having claims against the WATER DEPARTMENT will present them on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., and call on Saturday for settlement.
GEO. MERRYMAN,
dec27-2t Water Registrar.

☞ ATTENTION BATTALION B. G. G.—There will be a final meeting of the BALTIMORE CITY GUARD, at the armory, Calvert street and Baltimore street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 P. M., to hear the report of the committee appointed to appraise the property. Members will attend. By order,
C. N. TRUMP, Secretary.
dec26-2t

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Baltimore, December 21st, 1864.
An ELECTION for seven Directors to manage the affairs of this Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, January 10th from 10 o'clock A. M., until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN W. RANDOLPH,
dec23-2w2w3d Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
HOUSE OF REFUGE,
To the Director of Public Buildings:
Pursuant to the Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings, there advertised for Plans and Specifications for the Public Schools, I have had the advertisement published in the following certain papers, viz: The Sun, Gazette, Clipper, Commercial, Chronicle, Wochenblatt, Deutsche Zeitung, Correspondent,