DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1865.

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,
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	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	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. GURLOCK, 608 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GINSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE CONDEMNATION OF HORATIO SEYMOUR BY THE PEOPLE.

The quiet retirement, perforce, of Governor Seymour the other day from the political arena, was an event scarcely less significant of good than would be the deposition of Governor Brown of Georgia, by the same process. At the head of the most powerful and influential of the loyal States, and with opportunities afforded him for good, very seldom afforded to any man in these revolutionary times, his mean and mischievous ambition—characteristic of the act associated with him,—carried him as near to the vortex of another bloody revolution as he dare go: his demagogical arts having aided in causing the most deplorable and terrible popular outbreaks, yet his cowardice preventing him from attempting to secure the fruits of his dark designs. No one can doubt now—looking to the striking coincidence of the greatest rebel invasion of the war, with the bloody New York riots,—the complicity of the Democratic leaders therewith. For weeks and months, previously, they had by their presses and public speeches done all that was possible to play upon every bad passion incident to the ignorance and depravity of the worst classes of their supporters, systematically creating dissatisfaction with the Government, and counselling in every way resistance to measures the most needful for the defence of everything valuable against the murderous purposes of an armed rebellion. Only the fact, that up to the period of the New York riots, the Government had shown more leniency and forbearance with these plainly demonstrated traitors quartered in the loyal States, than was ever known before in the case of any government placed in a like peril, saved them from the punishment richly merited, whilst all just men are compelled to feel now, that when the New York riots were finally suppressed by armed force, the punishment did not fall upon the most guilty—upon men like this same false high functionary, Gov. Seymour, and the Woodses and others, who had acted with him.

Well, we are permitted to see now how much the State of New York and the nation has escaped; all may congratulate themselves that the rule of this marked and dangerous demagogue is at an end.—Had his nerve, his daring, been equal to his wishes, to his designs, there is no knowing now what he might have done in wielding and directing the resources of a great State like New York to the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Capable of almost anything, so far as the wish to elevate himself on the ruins of his country was concerned in his wild designs on the Presidency, he would doubtless have had no hesitation whatever, in emulating in the North the career of Jeff. Davis in the South. Without the boldness, the audacity of his fellow in some respects, he had all his unscrupulousness, as was plainly demonstrated in the very height of the horrible scenes in New York, the fruits of his infamous policy, but failing at the critical moment, and his backers compelled to draw back from the terrible gulf which yawned to swallow up banks, capital, all that made commercial prosperity, his opportunity—fortunately for the country—went by forever, and he finally gives up public life, with a hypocritical groan that his pure patriotism was not better appreciated, whilst the country at large feels relieved as his ominous presence is felt no longer as a menace to the public peace.

We repeat it, the country has escaped far better with such men at the head of great and influential States, than could have been anticipated, or even hoped. It was a threatening circumstance in the first instance, when a man of the undoubted patriotism of Gov. Morgan was succeeded by Seymour, and it only needed another public functionary of the same grade and stamp in the other great State, Pennsylvania, in the person of Judge Woodward, to have seconded Seymour and the copperhead Governor of New Jersey, in their opposition to great needful public measures, to have placed one third or thereabouts of the power in the North, relied upon to suppress the rebellion, in direct alliance with it, unless the mischief could have been overcome by something equivalent to another revolution still, another frightful division of States, such as would have insured final success to the Southern leaders.

These great perils, we say, have passed away: and the demagogues who had rockoned too deeply on the want of patriotism and ignorance of the American people, as auxiliaries to their purposes, have signally and disgracefully failed, and are now buried under a load of approbrium from which they may never hope to be exhumed. Their plainly demonstrated want of patriotism, their purpose to elevate themselves upon the ruins of the country has at last passed into history, and wrecked unmistakeably, they are destined to drift down the tide of time, a warning to all of like proclivities who may come after them. Verily they have their reward.

But what a glorious consciousness now pervades every patriotic heart, when the matter is made evident that these men, these infamous demagogues, have been put down—not merely by the strong hand of an outraged Government alone, but better than that, more effectively, by the voice of the people; the calm verdict of an intelligent and just public sentiment. Revolutions never go back, and the people who have sent these miserable creatures into forced retirement, will never re-consider the verdict. They have been tried, and they now have the mortification, the consciousness of being stamped as the traitors and demagogues they indeed are.

But should not the fate of these men, dismal, unenviable as it is, prove a terrible warning to all who have yet the chance left to them of making a more honorable record? Can it be a desirable thing to be embalmed in the pages of history, as untrue to one's country in the hour of its deadliest peril? can it even be desirable to walk the streets with one's fellows, for years after this rebellion is put down, to be pointed at by the vast majority as one having achieved a like record? We repeat it,—public opinion in this direction is acquiring new and stronger force every day, and communities do not forget.. Let all hasten then to set themselves right, let none covet the name of having failed, from any cause, to champion that nationality which is yet destined to triumph over all its enemies.

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

We regret to learn, by a partial exhibit given to the public, that the City Passenger railway is not answering the just wishes of the stockholders, that in fact it is at present a losing concern, in consequence of the greatly enhanced cost of almost everything requisite to work it, over the prices which were current when it went into operation. Horse feed—one large item—has trebled in expense, and whilst the city has received from the proceeds of its working, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, the stockholders have had divided amongst them only about thirty thousand, on a capital of seven hundred thousand or thereabouts. We give these items in round numbers.

Now, with the road needing renewal after awhile, and the cars to be replaced in six years—they have already been run about four—it must be acknowledged that the Company is laboring under discouragements too great to continue without some favorable change in its affairs. The advance in fare certainly bears no proportion to the advance recognized as needful and permitted in almost everything else; and as the road is undeniably a public benefit, the people at large are greatly interested in seeing it a remunerative concern, however prone too many are to complain and cavil at all public enterprises of this kind.

No one—we take it for granted—desires to come back to the old omnibus system, even if compelled—as at present—to submit to the inconvenience of standing in over-crowded cars occasionally. A due regard for the comfort and convenience of the female portion of the community forbids such a step backward. And if it is demonstrated, as we believe it can be, that the company is worked with the best economy and diligence possible, we bespeak for it that consideration which is a matter of grave interest to all.

So far let it be noted—the cars and the stock have been far superior to what is seen either in New York or Philadelphia—appealing to the observation of all who have visited those cities for the truth of this observation. And we put it to our citizens—whether it would not be a *reflection upon our city*, if it should let this company fail—if, in mere self defence, by the law of self-preservation, it should be compelled to stop operations! To understand or appreciate its convenience—to feel how indispensable it is to the comfort and accommodation of our families, it would only have to stop for a few days, or weeks, and we doubt not all would insist at once upon having it set to working again, at whatever reasonable remuneration the enhanced cost of every thing might demand.

We put it to the people of Baltimore again—whether it will do to have it go forth to our neighbors, that we cannot support this system of railroad passenger cars, and looking at it, in this light, we bespeak once more some consideration for those who have the matter in hand. Be it remembered, too, that the stockholders are our own citizens, that the road is not to pay dividends, even if moderately successful—to Philadelphia or New York. It is a home concern, and should be supported and forborne with as such. We have said this much, in sheer justice to those, who to our surprise, are not doing as well as has generally been supposed.

BRITISH OFFICIOUSNESS REBUKED.

It will be remembered that some time since a communication was received from certain merchants of Bahia, Brazil, condemning the seizure of the pirate Florida in that port, and requesting the Chamber to suspend any act that might tend to reward the captors, in order to prevent any "detriment that might occur to the commerce of New York." This communication was referred to a Committee of the Chamber, who yesterday reported that of the thirty-three persons who had signed the paper, eighteen are British, nine Germans, one French, and four Portuguese. One of the British signers is known as the Confederate agent for the supply of rebel pirates with coal and provisions, and another is supposed to be financial agent of the Confederacy. The Committee further remark in their report, that for two years these merchants of Bahia, who deplore the "sad occurrence" as detrimental to American commerce with Brazil, had watched with silent complacency the ravages this Anglo-rebel pirate had wrought upon American shipping—till the number of our vessels visiting the ports of Brazil, in consequence of this devastation, had diminished to one-tenth what it was prior to the breaking out of the rebellion; and till our large trade with that empire, amounting to twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, had passed almost entirely into English and German hands. Yet they uttered not a word of regret; nor did they remonstrate with the authorities at Brazil against the use of Brazilian ports by the piratical craft that waylaid our ships in their passage along the coast.

The Committee close their report with a recommendation that that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to Capt. Collins, and that they will cheerfully acquiesce in any course the Government may pursue. The report was unanimously adopted.—*Newark Advertiser.*

DUELLING IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Since the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg, he has decided on the sentences to be passed on several officers of the equestrian guard, who were concerned in a duel which cost the life of a brother officer. The Emperor's anger was justly aroused, for, in opposition to his known wish to prevent duels, the officers of the regiment fomented the quarrel between the opponents, instead of endeavoring to appease their mutual anger. The original sentence passed on the offenders by the court-martial was very severe. The principals and the two seconds were condemned to the loss of their rank, their orders and medals, and their civil rights.

The principal, a colonel, was also sentenced to twelve years' forced labor in the mines; and the seconds, a captain and a lieutenant, to be confined in a fortress for ten years. The council of supervision approved these sentences, but in consideration that the officers had acted under the inspiration of deep-rooted prejudices respecting "military honor," the grace of his majesty was solicited, and it was recommended that the colonel should loose his rank and orders, and should serve as a private soldier, while the seconds should be confined in a fortress for three months. The Emperor was pleased to approve these milder sentences.

NARROW ESCAPE.

There was an incident connected with the retreat of our army from Columbia toward Nashville, which I have not seen in print, and which may serve to show on what slender threads often hang the lives of brave men. The army lay at Columbia, which is about a mile and a half below Duck river, and was momentarily expecting to receive orders from General Thomas, at Nashville, to cross the river and fall back toward Franklin. All day long they waited patiently, with tents struck and baggage collected, waiting for the order to arrive; but none came.—Night came, and darkness slowly settled around them and still no order. Presently it was learned that the rebels had crossed the river sixteen miles above them, and were marching rapidly toward their rear. With the little army which we then had, if they should get between us and Franklin, our fate was sealed. At last the anxiously expected order arrived, and with alacrity our men marched out from Columbia, across the river and toward Franklin.

Late in the night, a portion of the 23d division of the 23d corps, while marching quietly along the road, observed about four yards from the roadside a large number of camp fires, indicating the presence of an army; a colonel rode up quite near to the fires and asked what troops were there; to his intense surprise he learned they were rebels. Riding carelessly away, he communicated the intelligence secretly to his men, and passed the order along the column commanding absolute silence, and forbidding any to reply if they were fired upon. They moved silently and steadily along; though they were fired upon three times, no man moved his gun.

The rebels were satisfied they were friends, and no halt was made till they were well out of harm's way. As an officer who was relating the affair, expressed it, "if the rebels had only known the advantage they held, they might have formed a pen and marched our army into a corral, like so many horses."

But why did not, that all-important order come sooner? Why was our army suffered to hang for twenty-four hours over the very edge of annihilation? A drunken telegraph operator had permitted the order to lie all day in his office between Nashville and Columbia. When the truth became known, and Gen. Schofield ordered the man to be arrested and shot, he had fled and was safe.

A Wonderful Escape

A correspondent of the Commercial furnishes it with the following account of a wonderful escape:

"As the day express train east on the Lake Shore passed Irving yesterday afternoon, a singular circumstance occurred. Two young men who have been in the employ of the rolling mills company at Cleveland, and who live near Thorold, Canada, being short of means, had started homeward on foot. Near Irving, the railroad crosses the Cattaraugus Creek through a covered bridge, upon each side of which for several hundred feet is trestle work.—The train was running at a speed not less than forty miles an hour, and the engineer discovered when too late to check his speed that the men were not trackmen, as he at first supposed, but strangers upon the extreme of the trestle work.

One man escaped, but unfortunately for the other, he was about ten feet short of the trestle work, when the engine struck him, lifting him over the front end of the engine, breaking off the flag stand, and hurling him headlong through the fence, taking off the top board and landing him about a hundred feet from the track down the embankment. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, and upon reaching the man he was found to be bruised and slightly stunned, but not seriously injured, and attempting to rise up. The two were taken upon the train, where the kindness and sympathy of the passengers was manifested in several ways, the most substantial of which was a handsome contribution. Upon the arrival of the train at Buffalo, the young men walked away unaided, rejoicing, no doubt, that their journey by rail had terminated so happily."

Ten Sons in The United States Army.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Upright, wife of ex-Sheriff Upright, of the town of Winnebago, in this county, has furnished ten sons for the United States army. At the opening of the war she had thirteen sons and a number of daughters—heirs of her former husband, Mr. Allow Merchant, late of this county, deceased. Early in the war eight of the Merchant brothers volunteered in the military service of their country, and subsequently two more of the brothers becoming old enough entered the service also. One of the young Merchants was killed at Island No. 10, another at the battle before Atlanta, and a third was brought from the army sick and died here at home. Others have been wounded.

A number of mothers in Winnebago county have furnished from three to five sons in the cause of the Union; but we have neither known or heard of any one here or elsewhere, except Mrs. Upright, who has sent ten brave boys to the battle field. Should the war continue, the younger sons—not now old enough for the military service—will probably join their brothers in the army. Mrs. U., the mother, is one of the intelligent and patriotic women of our country. She is still in vigorous and active life, and we hope may long live to enjoy the blessings of the glorious Government for the preservation of which she has sacrificed so much.—Such a mother deserves a handsome pension.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

TOOTHACHE.—The great causes of toothache are cold and decay. The first is more easily guarded against than the second. All important as is the subject on account of the ever recurring and constant pain it occasions, it has not received so much attention as it should, because it is not thought dangerous. It is, however, a greater evil than many dangerous maladies. From what we have read and heard, we attribute the decay of the teeth principally to acidity. This is counteracted by cleaning the teeth every night with magnesia. This is a prevention. A cure for a fit of toothache is not so easily given: a few drops of cau-de-cologne in the mouth and on the side affected often gives relief. Another remedy is of a more homely nature, but no less effectual. Take a piece of coarse brown paper, about the size of the cheek; steep it in Jamaica rum; then grate a thick layer of ginger over the saturated brown paper; apply it to the side of the face affected, and be down for half an hour. This application will bring out a great deal of redness, but leaves no mark whatever.

ANCIENT RELICS.—We were yesterday shown some curious relics at the office of R. S. Taylor, Esq., said to be portions of one of the vessels used by some of the early navigators of the Mississippi. They were exhumed from the banks of the Mississippi some distance below Vicksburg. The precise place of their discovery has until quite recently been nearly three quarters of a mile back from the river, but of late the banks have so washed away that the wreck from which these portions were taken has become fully exposed. The wreck was found embedded in the solid earth overtwenty feet beneath the surface, and immediately beneath several trees, some of which were over four feet in diameter, and must necessarily have lain there for at least two centuries. The articles referred to, consist of a portion of the planking of the side of a ship—the planks being overlapped and riveted together after the manner of vessels of the olden time, the material being live oak, such as is only to be found in the forests of Spain—and a stave of a water barrel of the same material. The articles are worthy of the attention of the curious.—*Cairo Democrat.*

NOT THE MEN.—There appears to be some doubt that the men arrested at Concord, N. H., recently are a portion of the St. Albans raiders. A Vermont detective has visited their place of confinement, and failed to identify them as such. They are still, however, held in custody to await fuller investigation.

☞ The French Imperial Prince, only eight and a quarter years old, went shooting, recently, with his father, and killed three pheasants and four rabbits. At least they say he did, and no Frenchman would contradict it.

☞ A writer in Wilkes' Spirit visited Flora Temple lately, at Philadelphia, and reports her somewhat gray, but in her eye bright as a three year old colt. The queen of the turf is now about twenty years old.

☞ A telegraphic message was sent a few days ago from City Point to Chattanooga with but a single repetition, and that at Pittsburg. The distance is about two thousand miles.

☞ The report that President Juarez had issued letters of marque against Franco-Mexican traders was fully believed in France, where it excited considerable alarm.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—Enoch Arden—Turn Him Out.

FRONT STREET THEATRE—Cherry and Fair Star.

MARRIED.

GORE—NEAL.—At Reisterstown, on the 5th instant, by Rev. J. P. Dean, A. Washington Gore to Miss Mattie Neal, of Baltimore county.

BROWN—GAMBRILL.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Thomas Sewall, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry Slicer, Rev. John W. Brown to Abby, daughter of H. N. Gambrill, Esq., both of Baltimore county.

LANSBURGH—HIMMELREICH.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Zeold, Gustave Lansburgh, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Louise, daughter of B. Himmelreich, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—On the 7th instant, James Bartlett, aged 68 years.

DAIL.—On the 8th instant, Daniel H. Dail, in the 78th year of his age.

GARDENER.—On the 7th inst., William J. Gardener, in the 23d year of his age.

SIMPSON.—On the 8th inst., Thomas Albert, in the 20th year of his age, second son of Thomas and Harris Simpson.

SPURRIER.—On the 7th instant, John Alfred, aged 17 years, son of Emily J. and the late John A. Spurrier.

STORES.—On the 4th inst., Margaret Louisa, daughter of Wm. H. Stores.

VANSANT.—On the 7th inst., Frank Leroy, aged 8 years, and 1 month, youngest and beloved son of George E. and the late Margaret H. Vansant.

JOHNSON.—On the 6th inst., James Washington, aged 3 months and 12 days, infant son of Thomas W. and Martha A. Johnson.

McNALLY.—On the 7th inst., Miss Sarah Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Peter and Amelia McNally.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for all the needs of life. Curatives that father, mother, nurse or traveler, could always have by them, and always rely upon—so simple that mistake can not be made in the selection—so harmless that all may use them with impunity—and so efficient that all may rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily for all the ills and ailments of every day life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands, with some single specifics have cured themselves of serious chronic diseases of years standing, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none question their purity or efficacy.

Sold by the single box or full case and book, by

WM. H. READ, 147 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

j10-tu fr 3m

HEADACHE cured in a few minutes by the use of the celebrated Hasheesh Candy. All you have to do is to eat from five to eight, remain quiet a few minutes, and ten chances to one if you have any more headache that day. For Asthma, Cough, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, it is said to be truly wonderful; relief is almost immediate.

Wm. H. Read, 147 Baltimore street, 1 door East of Calvert, is agent for Maryland. One dollar per box.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless—instantaneous and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—removes the ill effects of bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Batchelor 81 Barclay street, New York.

CURE YOUR COUGHS.—*Ferrett' Juniper Tar* is warranted to cure any case of cough, throat or lung disease, arising from colds, in an incredibly short time, *no matter of what nature or of how long standing, with absolute certainty.* We say this *emphatically*, and stake the price of the medicine in all cases on our assertion. In fresh cases of cough or croup *instantaneous* relief is produced. Try it, and if the correctness of the above declaration, return the empty bottles and get your money back. Sold by COLEMAN & KOEHLER, 175 Baltimore street, and other Druggists. 25 cents per bottle. a16-tf

COMPLETE CLOTHING HOUSE.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. Smith, Bros. & Co., No. 42 West Baltimore street. We speak what we know when we say their present stock of clothing cannot be excelled. We commend this firm to the favorable notice of all who may want goods in their line. They sell at small profits, and deal on the square with everybody.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and General Debility, of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of Fits and Dyspepsia. This work will be sent free to all on receipt of five cents, to pre-pay postage. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 13 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

☞ If you desire handsome and stylish fitting Clothing, Ready Made or Made to order, you can get greater bargains at Tenly's, on the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, than you would imagine. All of his Goods are made in the very best manner and cut in the latest style. Give him a call. No. 50 W. Baltimore street, N. E. corner of Frederick.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BRICKMAKING—CHAMBER'S PATENT STEAM BRICK MACHINE.

Bricks made by steam, at the rate of 60 per minute, or 30,000 per day, in all weather, and housed, ready to be removed to the kiln for burning, *without the use of yards or sun*, at less than one third the cost of hand-made Bricks, while they are stronger, handsomer, hold less water, and will stand double the pressure of hand-made bricks. They are preferred by all builders who have used them, there having been made over 200,000,000 by these Machines. One of them will clean 27,000 in 900 days, or over $25,000 per annum, if worked all winter, which is now being done at Johnstown, Pa., thus earning nearly three hundred per cent per annum on investment.—For further particulars and Patent Rights, call at the office of McIlhon & Co., No. 19 South street, over the Gas Company's office.

PRESENTS.—The attention of the readers of the Clipper is called to the extensive stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, for the Holidays, now for sale at GARRITT D. CLARK'S Store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. See his advertisement in this day's paper.

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 ex ceedingly beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

ja5-dawly

LABORATORY of JAS. R. CHILTON & CO., NEW YORK, March 11, 1861.

We have recently made a (as efficient analysis of the SAMBUCA WINE prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer, and do not hesitate in pronouncing it pure, it contains all properties of the Sambuca or Port grape and therefore, for medicinal uses, it is superior to other wines.

Its principal effects upon the system are mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic. It will prove beneficial in Affections of the Kidneys, and Chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution.

Physicians may rely upon and find it to their patients, in place of the many doubtful mixtures too often sold as pure wines.

JAS. R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical Chemists.

This wine can be had of our druggists. It is a most excellent article for weakly persons especially females.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE 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.,
Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

d5-1mD&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ATTENTION NINETEENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Association on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at Western China Hall, W. Baltimore street, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all liable to the draft will attend the meeting. It behoves every Ward of the ward to be present. Let us begin in time. By order of

SAMUEL A. AWALT, Pres't.
R. O. SHECKELLS, Sec'y. j10-2t

☞ MARYLAND INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered in the Hall of the Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10th, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., by Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island.

Subject—"[illegible]"

The time and subjects of the other Lectures will be announced from time to time.

Membership Tickets still the holder to free admission to the Lectures with a lady or two children.

Season Tickets to the Course of Twelve Lectures can be had at the office of the Actuary of the Institute.

Single admission to each Lecture 25 Cents.

SAMUEL E. RICE,
Chairman Committee on Lectures.

j9-2t

☞ FIRST WARD ATTENTION!

All persons who are not liable to the draft by reason of unsuitableness of age, non-residents, all cripples, physically disqualified, or those who have served in the army or naval service for more than two years, are earnestly requested to meet the Ward Committee, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock P. M., EACH SECRET, at Justice Whalen's office, S. E. corner of Broadway and Lancaster street. It is hoped that all those residing in the Ward and claiming exemption, will come forward and have their names struck from the Rolls.

The Rolls will be open at all times for inspection. By order of

ja10-2t* COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE, JANUARY 9th, 1865.—We hereby certify that at an election of the members and subscribers of the CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE, for Fifteen Directors, held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

WM. CHESNUT,
THOS. WHITRIDGE,
JOS. O. FOARD,
FRANCIS WHITE,
ROBERT TYSON,
GEORGE SMALL,
JAMES A. HOOPER,
B. F. PHILLIPS,
LUTHER J. COX, Jr.,
PAH. MAUGHLIN,
SAMUEL DUPEE,
JAS. S. CLARKE,
M. ROBERTS,
J. G. HEWES,
C. W. STAGLE,

DAVID W. GRAY,
F. F. POPE,
GEO. T. KENLY,
} Judges.

JOHN NORRIS,
B. B. LANCASTER,
} Clerks. It

☞ THE EXHIBITION OF THE WHITFORD S. SCHOOL will be repeated in the Whitford M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 11th, at half past seven o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the children or at the door.

ja10-2t*

☞ 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 11 o'clock A. M., until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. RANDOLPH,
d23-3awtwJ9,10 Cashier.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE ON FIRE RISKS.

No charge for United States Stamps or for Policies will hereafter be made by the MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

Office—*Northwest Corner of Baltimore and North Streets.*

☞ Cash Capital $200,000.

The attention of the community is respectfully invited to the course now introduced and adopted by this Company, and its patronage is solicited accordingly. Insurance can be effected on all kinds of property in the city or elsewhere.

THOS. E. HAMBLETON, President.
JOSEPH K. MILNOR, Secretary. j4-4th

☞ FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, Dec. 31, 1864.—The President and Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on and after 9th January. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th. United States and State taxes paid by the Bank.

d31-6t T. B. RUTTER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIPS, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WHITNEY, CUSHING & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1864, by the death of Henry Whitney. The surviving partners will settle the business of the late firm.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY,
JACOB H. MEDAIRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of WHITNEY, MEDAIRY & CUSHING, to continue the BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 4 North Howard street.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY,
JACOB H. MEDAIRY,
FRANCIS C. CUSHING.

Baltimore, January 2d, 1865. ja3-2wd

MR. JOHN E. H. BOSTON is a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

L. BARKER & CO.

BALTIMORE, 31 January, 1865. ja3*

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., January 9th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

HAY AND CORN IN THE EAR,

to be delivered at Waters' Wharf, in Baltimore, Md., free of wharfage to the purchaser, or at Fort Monroe, Va. Bidders will state the place of delivery, and the time when deliveries will be commenced, and when to be completed. The HAY to be GOOD BRIGHT HAY, in good bales, and the CORN IN THE EAR, to be in good stout sacks of about two and one-half bush els each.

Bids will be received for the delivery of FIFTY TONS OF HAY and ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN IN THE EAR, (35 lbs. to the bushel), and upwards.

All the articles offered will be subject to a rigid inspection on the part of the Government before being accepted.

Proposals must be on blank forms, which are furnished at this office.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government of all parties offering proposals will be required, if it has not already been filed at this office.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be endorsed, "*Proposals for Forage*," and addressed to the undersigned.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 12 M.

H. HICKMAN,
Capt. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD., January 9th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, January 12th, 1865, 12 M., for the construction of the following buildings for a Hospital, on the Alms House property, at the western terminus of Townsend street extended, viz:

3 TWO-STORY BUILDINGS, one 187 feet long by 47 feet wide; the other, 132 feet in length, by 38 feet in width.

1 PAVILION WARD, 132 feet long, each, one story high, 187 feet long, and 21 feet wide.

Proposals are also invited for the construction of a PICKET FENCE, to enclose the lot upon which the Hospital is to be erected.

Bids will be received for the whole or a part of the above work.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 11th instant. All materials for the construction of buildings and fence to be furnished by the Government.

A guarantee that the work will be performed in accordance with the terms of the proposals, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney.

An oath of allegiance, if not already on file in this office, must accompany each proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not deemed advantageous.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the construction of Hospital Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. M. NEWPORT,
Col. and Q. M.

TO THE BUTCHERS OF BALTIMORE:

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing the Maryland Penitentiary with fresh BEEF and MUTTON for twelve months, from February 1st, 1865, will be received until twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, January 19th, 1865—about three hundred pounds, more or less as follows:

Not more than five neck pieces 8 pounds each one or two quarters of Mutton each day, the balance in Beef of the following description, and of equal quantities of each: Chuck Ribs and Shoulders, thick end of the plate and brisket, or rump round and ven pieces, shins entirely excluded.

The whole delivery of Beef to be substituted by that of an equal quantity of Mutton, one day in each week throughout the summer season, if required, at the delivery of either to be omitted on any day of the week, subject also to any increase or diminution of the quantity of occupants may require, and as may at any time be directed, the Beef, &c., to be of the best quality according to its kind.

Satisfactory security required, settlements to be made quarterly in cash. Address,

M. W. C. THOMPSON,
Warden.

ja6-eo19J

FOR SALE.

☞ NOTICE.—A rare chance to invest in a safe business is offered in the sale of the FIXTURES OF THE BALTIMORE VINEGAR COMPANY, all in fine working order. The WAREHOUSE will be leased to the purchaser. Also, APPLE CIDER VINEGAR for sale. Apply on the premises, BALTIMORE VINEGAR COMPANY, No. 9 President street, near Pratt. ja6-tf

BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED, in 1 vol., 8 vo., Paper 75 cents, Flexible Cloth 87½, Law Sheep $1.00. Law Sheep interleaved $1.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

Adopted by the Constitutional Convention, 1864. With Marginal Notes and References to Acts of Assembly, and Decisions of the Court of Appeals, and an elaborate Index to each Article and Section.

BY EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY, ESQ., OF THE BALTIMORE BAR.

Nearly ready, Uniform with the Code, in 1 vol. 8 vo., Paper $1 Law Sheep $1.

THE SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND CODE,

Containing all the General and Local Laws passed by the Legislature at the January Session, 1864;

Arranged under the proper titles, to correspond with the Code; accompanied with accurate tables, showing at a glance, the Articles and Sections which amended or repealed, or which is added, in an Appendix, the private acts and resolutions. The whole carefully indexed by LEWIS MAYER, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar.

Nearly ready, in 1 vol., of about 1000 pages, double columns, 500 pages $10.

THE DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A few copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND, passed at the January Session, 1864, are still on hand.

☞ Early orders respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO.,
Publishers of the Maryland Code, &c.,
182 Baltimore street,
ja7-eo2t Baltimore.

LOST.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, inscribed "To J. STARR, from S. N. & C., Dec. 24th, 1863." A suitable reward will be paid if the Ring is left at the CLIPPER OFFICE. j5

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

QUALITIES WHICH YOU CAN FIND in none but the

"FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE."

It makes four different kinds of Stitches.

It has a reversable feed, conveying the fabric either way.

It has a perfectly uniform tension—*Self adjusting.*

It has a different and better hemmer than any other.

It does more work, and more kinds of work than any other.

It is easier managed than any other.

It is the handsomest Machine made.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER, which guides the work itself, furnished with each one of our Machines, free of charge.

☞ Call and examine.

OFFICE,
No. 140 BALTIMORE ST.

d14-tf

Christmas Presents.

S. FITEMAN,
AT HIS
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE
No. 60 W. EUTAW ST.,

Has a large and extensive assortment of *USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS*, suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

Which he will dispose of on the low est terms. His assortment comprises a great variety of *TIN, IRON AND WOODEN TOYS*, of the best designs and patterns; and an unusually large stock of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS,

such as Silver and Britannia Ware, Tin Block, Tin and Japan Ware Family Hardware, Shovels, Waiters, Brushes, Cards, Mats, Bird Cages, and Mahogany Furniture for Children.

S. FITEMAN'S
House Furnishing and Stove House,
No. 60 North Eutaw street.

All kinds of repairing done in a workmanlike manner. d24-3m

HASHEESH CANDY.

HASHEESH CANDY,
FOR
ASTHMA,
ASTHMA.

MR. WM. H. READ:

Dear Sir—I wish to inform you by this writing that I have been suffering with Asthma in its worst form for 20 years, spending within that time hundreds of sleepless nights in the most suffering manner. Everything failed to give relief until I obtained a box of HASHEESH CANDY, which proved the most wonderful curative agency I ever used, relieving me immediately when ever attacked by the disease. Often I have been so severely attacked that I could with great difficulty breathe at all, and was incapable of lying down at night, having such terrible smothering sensations. Medical men of all schools failed to afford the least relief. Without much hope I resorted to this wonderful Candy in January, 1864, ever since which time I have slept without the least trouble by taking some whenever threatened by an attack, and am thankful that such a remedy is to be found. I