DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 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 GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

SOME OF THE SIGNS WHICH POINT TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

The rebel despotism at Richmond is crumbling space, as is becoming abundantly evident from the shrieks and howls, the bitter appeals to pride, and the savage threats alternately indulged in by the rebel press. Conscious that matters are going to destruction, that all their crimes and bloody sacrifices are at last availing them nothing, they are being made to understand that the same fierce spirit of insubordination which led them to revolt against the best government ever known, is now operating to their own overthrow. That they should ever have expected aught else, considering their own antecedents, is the marvel of the times. They did not reflect—that in bringing on the conflict, they were taking advantage of a restless and fierce spirit for adventure, on the part of their people, a desire for unlimited license and change, which under the chastisements of battle and the hardships of camp life could not last. Driving men into trenches with picks and spades, who had been privileged all their lives to depend upon the negro for their lightest wants, who had considered it in many cases a hardship to saddle their own horses, what dependence could be placed upon them after the first novelty had worn off, and was it surprising to find, at last, that only a relentless conscription supplied their armies, and once in the camps, that only an iron rule sufficed to keep them there?

So long, too, as they could appeal to States measurably exempted from invasion by the national forces, the people of such States might be expected to take the advance lines in Virginia, or Kentucky, or Tennessee, with the hope of deciding the contest remote from their own homes.—But how can it be expected that the soldiers sent forward by Georgia or Alabama or the Carolinas, should long be content to remain away from their homes, to listen patiently to accounts of ravages calculated to stir up every feeling of dissatisfaction and insubordination against those who would keep them away? Accordingly, from all over the South comes up the claim of a right to separate State action, a claim which is the signal for the complete overthrow—ultimately—of the central despotism, but lately so convenient for filling their ranks. Ignoring or defying that, in their most desperate needs, what is it but an acknowledgement that the rebel "Confederacy," the power they have labored so hard to build up, is absolutely at an end, for if the States may separately negotiate with the Federal Government, Jeff Davis and his Cabinet have not in such event the standing of the City Council of Richmond, have no established support beyond the whims of the States?

In the old world, on the contrary, the ruler—no matter how much of a tyrant he may be,—has the traditions, in most cases, of centuries in his favor. His army does not depend for reinforcements on the what may be conceded by various popular bodies—Legislatures,—who will from habit, concede little or nothing at a desperate pinch, except they have in some sense the support of the people. And although in the South since this conflict began, the States have in most cases succumbed to the demands of the central tyranny at Richmond, it was with the hope that conceding so much to Jeff. Davis, their homes would be protected in a manner more effectual than it attempted by State efforts alone. How this matter has worked in the case of one State, and that—the so-called "Empire State of the South," Georgia—we have seen after the fall of Atlanta. To defend that city, the "gateway to the State," Gov. Brown hurried up the militia, placed them at the disposal of the Confederate commander, and having had the mortification to see them defeated, forthwith withdrew them, in accordance with his ideas of "States Rights," and the fitness of things. And what remedy had Jeff Davis and his subordinate,—Hood, for this delinquency at a critical period in their affairs? Who was powerful enough to arraign or "coerce" Gov. Brown for his act? and if Jeff. Davis could not and did not call him to account for it, was it not a precedent in accordance with what had gone before, to show that "State Rights" were mere potent in an emergency than central or Confederate rule?

And are not these the facts and the causes that are operating day by day, to break up a despotism which was sought to be founded upon the ruins of popular rights and popular government as established by our fathers? Let it be remembered—that but a brief period since, matters were plainly the other way down there. Two or three years ago, dolorous complaints emanated from the politicians of North Carolina, particularly, that they could not get justice from Richmond; that the despotic acts originating there, were felt as a wrong and an oppression not to be borne. The reported debates in the Legislature of that State demonstrated this, at being charged that the citizens of North Carolina were arrested and imprisoned at the instance of the Richmond set, no remedy being possible for the wrong at that time?

Well, all that has gone by, and probably never to return. On all sides now, the old cry of "State Rights" comes up to stun the ear of the rebel chief, when the minor traitors begin to discover that they are likely to want "peace." And should it become apparent to North Carolina, for instance, that it is better to treat for peace with Sherman at the beginning of his raid across the State, rather than wait upon the obstinacy or sense of personal security felt by those as yet not particularly pressed, the ground would be taken from under the latter—they would be left absolutely without recourse.

So, then, the time is close at hand when some of the most interesting theories upon which the Southern people were deluded with a costly and terrible conflict are to be tested,—tested by themselves, and their worthlessness demonstrated. The true theory of Government, that which gave to all security and prosperity through so long a period, is that which appertains to the Government of the United States. Balanced properly as it is in every feature, working harmoniously for half a century, despite the irritating subject of slavery which would more or less interfere with it at times it is now showing itself to be the result of wonderful wisdom on the part of those who fashioned and shaped it, and it will yet vindicate itself as the noblest system ever devised by the ingenuity of man.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Towsontown has witnessed quite a change in the newspaper line of late; its two journals, "The Baltimore County Advocate" and the "American" having gone out of existence, and out of the two another paper is to be issued, styled "The Baltimore County Union," the latter under the management of Messrs. Haverstick, Clay and Longnecker, who have formed a co-partnership for that purpose.

Then we have the "Maryland Journal," just started by Wm. H. Ruby, Esq., at the same place, so that out of all these changes, the citizens have two good papers as before. We wish all concerned every success.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW AND BLACKWOOD.—We have these two excellent publications from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, the Review for November, and Blackwood for December, both filled with interesting matter. "Old Ebony" we thought cured of rebel literature, but it has in this number a long and characteristic article—"A Visit to the Cities and Camps of the Confederate States"—which, after all, will be read with interest. Both magazines can be procured of Messrs. Henry Taylor & Co., Sun Iron Building.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. J. B. Lippencott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, for Nos. 83 and 84 of Chambers' Encyclopedia, one of the most valuable works of the kind known. It can be had of Mr. James Sheehy, 15 St. Paul street, this city.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

The following is a graphic picture of New Year's day as kept in Paris, and will be read with interest. *Every* nation has its own customs with which to celebrate the first day of the year, and the French are worth studying:

Of all days in the year the Parisians think the most of New Year's day—possibly because it is new. *L'en est mort. Vive l'an!*

The first day is essentially a day of costume—a day for brilliant bonnets, glossy hats, varnished boots, perfume and cosmetique. Dressed, brushed, oiled, waxed and gloved, monsieur first pays his service to the Emperor. The approach to the Tuileries is a great sight, and philosophical must be that civilian who does not feel himself utterly crushed and humiliated by the number of gorgeous uniforms around him. The white stone buildings of the Rue de Rivoli forms the background for a military tailor's paradise.

And how happy are the militaires inside the uniforms! How they feel that they are the show, that the world is looking at them, that the occasion is their own!—How complacently they sport their medals, and what a quantity they carry of those certificates of valor! The corpulent old gentleman in a cocked hat, waddling across the road, carries an enormous weight of metal. First, there is his gorget—that queer bit of brass that reminds one of the labels round the necks of bottles, still found in some old country houses, on which the word port or sherry is engraved. Then there is his sword, which is pendant from a wonderful complication of straps and buckles; and, as for medals, the man must have fought valorously in every battle since Pharsalia. Yet he is modest, though he wears large scarlet trousers, and sucks a bad cigar with the *bonhomie* of a bourgeois.

A French soldier is happier in scarlet trousers than in those of any other color. In black, blue, green, or grey, he may exist; in scarlet he lives.

More costumes tramp and glitter by; soldiers, soldiers, and soldiers; then, for variety, some officers of the marine; soldiers again. Russians, haughty, elegant and furred; magnificent Circassians, men whose bearing indicates their habit of looking down upon the world from the mountain tops; and more cocked hats, swords, and scarlet trousers. Look on, Parisians, and admire, for your country deserve it at your eyes. It is for this they stormed Alma, fought Inkerman, flooded Solferino, and pocketed Pekin. *Vive la France! Vive la Tricolore! Vive la Gloire!*

On ordinary days, only so many beggars are allowed to solicit alms, and they hold a permission from the police. On New Year's Day there is free trade in mendicancy, and at every tenth step you hear a beggar; but they are never obstinately importuno as English beggars are. Many of them bring out an old organ that can sound only six notes, and turn the handle as they chant a dismal song, and the sight is touching to a stranger—the resident, who, knows that these useful properties are safely stored, to be brought out once a year, is not moved by the sight. They are a singular race, these beggars of Paris, and would make an interesting study. One girl, of about twelve years of age, asked alms of me in French, English, German and Italian. I discovered that in the last three languages she could only ask alms, that she had a quick eye for a foreign face, and seldom begged of her compatriots.

Among the huts that dot the Boulevards, there is the usual crowd bustling each other with undisturbable good humor.—There are toys to more than realize the maddest fancies of imaginative childhood. *Chevres a la queique, serpents a la queique*, and some wonderful little figures, three inches high, that "dance themselves," if placed on a piano, play the instrument or thrum upon a table; and they derive a motive power from the mere vibration.—There is a toy in which the figures are boxing, and the more you shake them the harder they box. There are rabbits affected by every feeling and motion of which humanity is capable. Rabbits making love, rabbits jealous, rabbits billing and cooing in honeymoon bliss, rabbits quarreling, rabbits fighting duels, and rabbits borne away killed and wounded after a mortal encounter. Not only are rabbits suffering all the inconveniences of artificial civilization, but frogs are also shown loving, fighting, drinking, dying and the rest.

Human nature is mimicked everywhere with a strangely wierd and terrible fidelity. The dolls are wonderful. Dolls dressed a la Pompadour, with blue satin hoods and spectacles, and an expression of face that says plainly, "I am a doll grandmother," Dolls seated on thrones, a "gorgeous canopy" above their heads, and a mein of perfect majesty upon their waxen brows. Then there are dolls in utmost circumstances—dolls that, to use the term by which the French politely imply poverty, "are not happy." There is a brilliantly complexioned young fellow in a blouse—a he doll of the people asking a young woman of the people, in a headdress, like an exaggerated extinguisher or ornamental foolscap, to dance with him. From the limpid look of her eyes we konw that she will answer, "Oui," and smile and curtesy graciously. Closely by is a Breton doll, a sturdy fellow, with a rough outside, but with a warm heart within, his musette in his hand. The group was so perfect that I turned away, or I should have doubtless heard the Breton strike up the sing sing of the musette and seen the young couple foot it to the music, as only French folks, intoxicated with sugared water and gooseberry syrup, can foot it.

A BLOODHOUND CHASE.

The rebel practice of chasing Union prisoners of war with bloodhounds, is thus illustrated in a letter from Sherman's army to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Our escaped prisoners are hunted by bloodhounds. These are kept at all the pens for that purpose. To kill one of them is certain death if discovered. On one occasion two were killed at Andersonville, and the authorities not being able to find those who committed the act, placed the carcasses of the dogs outside the dead line in the brook which supplied the camp with water, and allowed them to rot there.

"Hundreds of our officers and men have been chased by these dogs. They are kept at all guard-stations and picket-posts throughout the South, and especially at the ferries and fords of the rivers, and are used to hunt both our men and deserters from the rebel army.

"We have space only for one case of a bloodhound chase. The parties who had escaped were privates Crummel and Harris, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, Martin Cloes, 3d Illinois, and Patterson, of the 2d New York. Two of these soldiers were eighteen years old, one twenty, and one only seventeen. They were chased by fifteen dogs, in charge of some twenty men.

"One man, finding the dogs close upon him, and no chance of escape presenting itself, climbed on the porch of a house and waited till the party came up. Enraged, that their thirst for Yankee blood had not been gratified, they made Crummel come down to them, then knocked him on the head with a musket, formed a ring, put the dogs in it, and threw him to them.—He was terribly torn, and soon after died. Harris and Cloes were treated in the same way and were badly torn.

"Patterson, who was a mere boy, kneeled down and prayed these human fiends not to let the dogs tear him; but to no purpose. He was forced down, and on undertaking to regain the porch was kicked in the face, all his front teeth broken out, and he rendered insensible, and in that state thrown into the ring. The dogs had satiated themselves with blood, and refused to touch him. This is only a single case of many which could be related."

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PAYING THEIR DEBTS NORTH.

We hear with great pleasure that a number of the leading merchants of Savannah have already forwarded to this city funds for the part or whole payment of debts they owed in this city when the war broke out, and which they were then prevented from paying. Some who have made but partial payments at this time, have, we understand, given notice that they intend to clear off their obligations as quickly as possible.

The funds to make these payments were in part entrusted to an army officer, who arrived here a few days ago; they consisted, we are informed, of United States notes—"greenbacks."

The merchants who have acted thus honorably will find that they have been wise as well as honest. Their credit at the North will be firmly established by this course, and they and their city will be greatly benefitted, in the reopening of trade, by this exhibition of such mercantile honor.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE MEN WITH THE BLACK BAGS.—We are happy to be able to say that Major General Dix, assisted by Major-General Peck, and aided by a supplementary force of the celebrated New York detective police, have arrested every one of the infamous incendiaries who, some four or five weeks ago, endeavored to set this city on fire in a dozen places. We are informed, also, that the confessions of all these persons have been taken, and that the most astonishing revelations may, in due time be expected. For reasons, however, connected with the public welfare, and likewise intimately connected with the welfare of the local detective force, none of these revelations will be published till after the conclusion of the war. And even then, the names of the parties will be reserved, in order that the interests of the community may not be prejudiced by a premature disclosure. Sufficient has been communicated to us, however, to satisfy us of the complete success of Gen. Dix, and the New York detective police can henceforth regard with complete indifference the renewal of the diabolical attempt by these or by any other incendiaries.—Should the infernal experiment be tried again, there is not the least doubt that General Dix and the detectives would be just as successful in bringing the criminals to justice in the new case as in this.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—Enoch Arden—Shocking Events.

FRONT STREET THEATRE—Oberon and Fair Star.

MARRIED.

BOESCHE—OETTER.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. Schieb, William Henry Boesche to Miss Margaret Sophia Oetter, both of this city.

McCARTHY—CLEMMANCS.—On December 25th, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. S. Hawley, Charles McCarthy to Miss Annie E. Clemmancs, both of Baltimore city. (Cambridge papers please copy.)

DIED.

CORNTHWAIT.—In Baltimore county, on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, of scarlet fever, James M. Cornthwait, only son of John and Mary Ann Cornthwait in the 15th year of his age. (San Jose (Cal.) and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.)

DITTUS.—On January 9, Gottlieb Frederick Dittus, aged 29 years and 6 months.

PRUNTY.—On the 9th instant Mary E., in the 22d year of her age, beloved wife of John Prunty, and eldest daughter of the late Isaac B. and Mary E. Wilson.

SPEDDEN.—On the 9th instant, Maggie Eliza, aged 1 year and 11 months, beloved and only daughter of William H. and Margaret O. Spedden.

STOCKDALE.—On the 9th instant, Benjamin C. Stockdale, aged 54 years.

BOONI.—On the 9th instant, Edward Augustus, aged 7 years and 8 months, youngest son of Samuel and the late Harriet Ann Boonl.

GRUBBS.—On Saturday morning, 7th instant, Mary Elizabeth, in the 11th year of her age, youngest daughter of Thomas H. and Susannah Grubbs.

JORY.—On the morning of the 8th inst., John Jory, Sr., in the 85th year of his age.

REIL.—On the 8th inst., Caroline youngest daughter of John and August Reil, aged three weeks.

ENOCH ARDEN

Exhibits the sacrifice a husband made for her he loved.

Now when the dead man came to life beheld
His wife, his wife no more, and saw the babe
Here, yet not his upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
And his own children, tall and beautiful,
And him, that other, reigning in his place,
Lord of his rights and of his children's love—
Then he, though Miriam Lane had told him all,
Because thirsts sore are mightier than things
heard,
Staggered and shook, holding the branch, and
feared
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment, like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.

At the Holliday St. Theatre, T. Night.

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.

HOMOPATHY—*Nervous Debility.* Persons suffering from Nervous Debility and weakness, loss of energy and power, find prompt relief and an entire cure from Humphrey's Homopathic Specific No. 28. It is entirely pleasant and harmless and has cured thousands. Price $1 per box, six boxes for $5. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and sold by Wm. H. Read, 147 Baltimore street, Baltimore, as are all Homopathic Specifics. wha

PERFUMES.—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 GABRIEL D. CLARK'S Store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. See his advertisement in this day's paper.

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 hand, ready to be removed to the kiln for burning, *without the use of yards or run*, 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 300,000,000 by these Machines. One of them will clear $27,000 in 300 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 McHitton & Co., No. 19 South street, over the Gas Company's office.

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—remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Batchelor at Barclay street, New York.

CURE YOUR COUGHS.—*Forest' 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 not convinced of the above declaration, return the empty bottle and get your money back. Sold by CRITCHMAN & ROGERS, 172 Baltimore street, and other Druggists. 25 cents per bottle. 404-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. 40 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. 19 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 Teal'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.

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. ja5-dawly

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

We have recently made a careful analysis of the SAMBUCI WINE prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer, and do not hesitate in pronouncing it the purest and most genuine of the Sambuco 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 safely recommend it to their patients, in place of the many doubtful mixtures too often sold as pure wines.

JAS. R. CHILTON, A.M.,
Analytical Chemist.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MUDSILLS OF MARYLAND ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—When Northern men, with Southern principles, are arrested and imprisoned, they by setting aside the rights of the common people, whom they contemptuously called mudsills, they raised a storm which they could not calm.

If the aristocracy of the State of Maryland undertake, by the management of her politicians, to place *nine million dollars* as a school fund in the hands of *one denomination*, they will raise a storm which will send Joe Smith, book, barrel and beans to Salt Lake—a place which politicians understand.

It should be known that the present Governor—the Governor elect—the Lieutenant-Governor, and the proposed Superintendent are all of *one denomination*.

It ought not to be forgotten that the *mudsills* of the other denominations are largely *over nine-tenths* of the population, pay *nine-tenths* of the taxes, have more than *nine-tenths* of the children to be educated; that they are not exactly agreed that less than *one-tenth* should compel them to pay taxes and send their children to be taught that *they are mudsills*.

It seems as if the time had come when this aristocracy of Maryland should yield a little to the mudsills. From the early history of the State of Maryland, they have had the common people go and come, and when they have served their purpose, shut the door, letting them do as they could.

It would be a matter of interest to get a list of the Governors, Senators, Legislators, Judges, Congressmen and United States Senators, just to see how the mudsills of Maryland have waited as servants at the doors of this aristocracy, which once aimed at being the establishment.

We do not protest against *a high school system* being established in the State of Maryland, which takes all our children and puts millions of our property in the control of *one denomination*. You must take his book out of the barrel of beans.

A MARYLAND MUDSILL.

ATTENTION.—A meeting of "PEN BUTLER" LEAGUE, U. L. A., will be held on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for coming term. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of the

PRESIDENT.
WM. H. BOYLE, Sec. pro. tem. 1t*

ATTENTION NINETEENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Draft Association on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at Weber's China Hall, W. Baltimore street, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all liable to the draft will attend the meeting and help to clear the Ward of the draft. Let us begin in time. By order of

SAMUEL A. EWALT, Pres't.
R. O. SPECHELES, Sec'y. jl-2t

FIRST WARD

ATTENTION!

All persons who are not liable to the Draft by reason of unsuitableness of age, non-residence, alienage, 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, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, EACH NIGHT, 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

COMMITTEE.
ja10-4t*

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given on MONDAY EVENING, January 16th, in the Saloon of the RED MEN'S HALL, North Pace street, for the benefit of the Library. The "National Union Musical Association" and others have kindly volunteered their services. Tickets Fifty Cents. ja9-M&Wt*

THE EXHIBITION OF THE WHATLEY'S SCHOOL will be repeated in the Whatley 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. ja10-2*

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

The Committee on the Chemical Department announce to the Members of the Institute and the citizens generally that a COURSE OF LECTURES on the chemistry of the five elements—Fire, Air, Earth and Water, as applicable to the Arts, will be delivered during the present winter, by Prof. W. E. A. AIKEN, Swann Lecturer on Applied Chemistry. The Lectures will be given in the Chemical Room of the Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, beginning on FRIDAY NEXT, January 13th, and will commence punctually at eight o'clock P. M.

TERMS.

Members, with two ladies, free; non-members, $1 each for the course. Single lecture, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at the Actuary's Office and at the door of the Lecture Room.

N. H. THAYER, Chairman
ja7-s,w,w 3t Chemical Committee.

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. jl-16th

FARMERS AND PLANTERS' BANK, BALTIMORE, Dec. 23, 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.

d30 to 6t T. B. HUTTER, Cashier.

BALLS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY SOIREE.
Tendered by the
STARLIGHT AND OAKLEY ASSEMBLIES,
TO PROFESSOR J. O. BUNTING,
To take place at the
NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (Main Saloon,)
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, '65.
Committee of Arrangements—P. Chaney, Chairman; T. S. Griffith, J. W. Nicol, N. Moore, S. Cromwell, N. Butler.
Ballet Master—J. B. Tolley.
Floor Managers—W. King, G. Stoney, J. Diehl.
Tickets 75 cents; admitting a Gentleman and Ladies. ja11-2t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One of "BATES" HOISTING WHEELS, 4 feet in diameter, with Rigging, Rope, &c., all new and in complete order, will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 120 NORTH CALVERT ST. ja11-4t*T

COPARTNERSHIPS, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP, under the firm of NOBLE & HERFORD, for the purpose of conducting the OYSTER PACKING BUSINESS, at No. 210 S. Broadway.

J. NOBLE,
J. S. HERFORD.
Baltimore, Dec. 5, 1864. j11-3*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WHITNEY, CUSHING & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1864, by the death of Joseph Cushing. 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. 6 North Howard street.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY,
JACOB H. MEDAIRY,
FRANCIS C. CUSHING.
Baltimore, January 2d, 1865. ja3-2wt

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

E. L. PARKER & CO.
BALTIMORE, 3d January, 1865. ja-3*

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 9, 1865.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers of this city in MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, SUPPLIES, BEDDING, &c., are invited to submit to this office, No. 8 North Charles street, on or before 12 o'clock M. on the 20th instant, price lists of, or proposals for furnishing supplies for this Depot, for three months, ending March 31st, 1865.

CONDITIONS OF PROPOSALS.

1st. Parties bidding are requested to send to the Purveyor's Office samples of each article offered for sale.

2d. The price and private trade mark will be labelled upon each sample *but not the name of the vendor.*

3d. The name of the party or firm proposing, with the trade mark corresponding to that on the samples, will be placed in a sealed envelope, to be opened only after the selection has been made from the whole assortment offered.

4th. Satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the bidder is a manufacturer or a regular dealer in the article proposed for, and *that he is the party required for by law.*

5th. All bids must be accompanied with certificates from undoubted Union men that the parties proposing are loyal, and in no wise sympathize with the rebellion.

6th. The standard Supply Table, enumerating all the articles usually issued by a Medical Purveyor, can be obtained by applying at this Office.

Z. E. BLISS,
Surgeon United States Volunteers,
ja11-2t20 Medical Purveyor.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 31st, 1864.

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:

2 TWO-STORY BUILDINGS, one 187 feet long by 47 feet wide; the other, 132 feet in length by 28 feet in width.

18 PAVILION WARDS, each, one story high, 127 feet long, and 24 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., of Wednesday, the 11th instant. All materials for the construction of buildings and fence to be furnished by the Government.

A guaranty that the work will be performed in accordance with 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 Judge.

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.
ja2-tjan1

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 12 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, Cross Ribs, Shoulders, Rumps, Sirloins, the end of the plate and briskets, or the round and vein pieces, thin 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, or the delivery of either to be omitted on any day of the week, subject also to any increase or diminution of the quantity as occasion 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-eot19J

PIANOS.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE & COTTAGE UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES,
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At wholesale and retail, 25 per cent. less than the same class Piano elsewhere.
Dealers will do well to examine our Instruments.
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and the best Artists and Amateurs of the country.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
A call is respectfully solicited.
WM. KNABE & CO.
no16-tf

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ja4-ly Above Baltimore street

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☞ Early orders respectfully solicited.

MURPHY & CO.,
Publishers of the Maryland Code, &c.,
182 Baltimore street,
ja7-eo3t Baltimore.

LOST.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, inscribed "To J. STARR, from S. N. & C., Dec. 20th, 1862." A suitable reward will be paid if the Ring is left at the CLIPPER OFFICE. j5

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414-tf. No. 140 BALTIMORE ST.

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