DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 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	$0 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.

YOUR 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 vacancies 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, 602 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE WEEKLY CLIPPER.

This journal for the current week will be issued promptly this morning at the usual hour. It will contain a full and thrilling account of the recent brilliant achievements of our army and navy in the capture of Fort Fisher, a powerful rebel work guarding the entrance to Wilming harbor, and probably the main hope of the rebels; interesting news from all quarters of the world; carefully corrected market reports; editorials: local matters; a general variety of miscellaneous jottings; and, in short, a little of everything that will entertain and instruct the general reader. It can be had at the counter with or without wrappers, at the usual price.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION INVITED BY THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.

The Union sentiment so strongly developed at Savannah is made matter of reproach at Richmond; and one of the largest places in the South, that,—as the history of events proves—went into the rebellion reluctantly, is now attempted to be stigmatized as a "Yankee city," because it has at last preferred safety to ruin, has given up the paltry despotism of a broken down and ferocious "aristocracy," for that paternal government which they now know they ought never to have left. In this, the Richmond gang have a characteristic and cheap revenge. It has always been their way of doing things.—Every place that falls and submits, is forthwith an illustration of their sudden powers of discernment in this regard, until we expect to hear shortly that Charleston, the original pest-house of the conspiracy, the cockatrice's egg out of which all the woe to the nation has been hatched, is nothing more than a "Yankee city" too.

It has ever been the case, that the "chivalry," "the poverty stricken Don Quixotes of the Southern plantations,"—as a German paper, the Cologne Gazette, felicitiously termed them,—have assumed to be above the considerations which influence the rest of the world; they would, if possible, make men believe that this war was entered upon as an attempt to vindicate high principle—that it is a war against "oppression." But the truth is—that with all their lofty assumptions, their attempts to make men believe now that money, commercial advantages and so on, had nothing to do with it, yet, at last, a more sordid speculation in the direct line of an attempt to better themselves pecuniarily, never was presented to the consideration of mankind. From the time they could command an organization sufficient to agitate the country, they were unceasing grumblers; they made endless complaints, because—as they averred—they did not get their share of the almighty dollar. For this very reason, and on account of the "tariff," they were long ago just as ready to break up the Union as they are now; and "cheap negroes" and plenty of them, and the reopening of the slave trade for their accommodation in that line, was the great desideratum with the leading politicians of South Carolina in the inception of that agitation which finally brought on the war. And when we add to all this the confession of the "South Carolinian," a paper published at the capital of that State, that, after all, "commercial rivalry "had more to do with bringing on the war "than was generally supposed," admitting—as it did—that Charleston was ambitious of getting that trade which distinguished the other Atlantic cities further north, the whole sordid animus of the war is acknowledged: and it is made evident that in the interest of trade, of *money*, they were willing to inaugurate a terrible conflict. Add to this, again, the mad desire evinced to elevate "King Cotton;" in other words,—to make a great cotton interest dominate the world, and then who shall say that with all their assumptions of superiority, of aristocracy, of a sublime indifference to the appeals of the "almighty dollar," their purposes were not sordid, low, pitiable, when we compare the motives for this war with any war against veritable wrong whose records have come down to us.

The truth is that in the same sense in which Savannah is becoming, or has become a "Yankee city," every city of the South is destined to follow it. Leading off in a war, the result of which it was proudly assumed by the puffed up Keitts and Wigfalls and Trombes, would be to invade "Faneuil Hall," the tables are turned; the aggressors are followed to their homes; and as the fortresses they treacherously wrenched from the Government are in turn "repossessed," let them not suppose but that those who have worn them back at such heavy cost, will stay there to watch and to defend them. Much as the result must gall their pride, much as the presence of the Northern troops may humble their hopes and disappoint their great expectations, they invited just such a result, for if they had not been as short sighted and foolish as they were arrogant, they would never have entered upon the struggle. Beaten, they will be held harmless for the future; they will find the revolution extending far beyond what in their lack of discernment they had ever calculated.

And when we consider the turn affairs are taking at Richmond, the case is still more fruitful of chagrin for them. Even the leading traitors there have become "Yankeeized" to the extent of having entered the field in competition with the men of the North as abolitionists. And wherever we look, the cause is all the same way, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and even Arkansas and Louisiana, are all following in the same track, as if, actually, the whole land had conspired on both sides of the border to put down slavery.

And if we are told—as oftentimes we are—that the action of the States just named is dependent upon the accessions of new comers to these communities, it only makes the folly of the rebel leaders more remarkable in *putting the way for such a condition of things*. If wanting population badly, in the first instance—wanting it more than territory—they blindly inaugurated measures to destroy what they already had, what wonder is it that, by a natural law of demand and supply, their States and cities should now be thronged with those who forced thither to fight for the Union, find it convenient and profitable to remain? Had the rebel chiefs exerted all their ingenuity in this direction—had they debated for years on the best methods of bringing about those mighty changes, which illustrate revolution more wonderfully than anything which has happened in history, in the sudden obliteration of the distinguishing institutions and characteristics of a people, what they themselves have been swift to do, would stamp this a remarkable epoch. They cannot now undo this. Warned over and over again by some of their wisest statesmen of the dangers attendant on their crusade in favor of slavery, they would persist in this madness, they scoffed at the terrible consequences sure to follow. "Yankeeized," then, little have they to do now but to submit. The South, as it was, is rapidly passing away. They would have it so, and therefore let them fall in with events they can no longer control. The whole South is to be free. They led off by deliberately imperilling and finally destroying slavery in the Border States, the latter will never sympathize with them, now that they are to be subjected to the same ordeal. Let them submit, we say, to the policy inaugurated by themselves.

HOOD'S NEW LINE OF DEFENCE.

The Montgomery Appeal, of the 27th ult., admits that Hood has been defeated, and is making his way out of Tennessee, and says:

Although this may be a source of regret, it cannot be the cause of surprise. Under present circumstances it would be extremely hazardous, if not suicidal, for Hood to attempt to hold his present position through the winter. When he entered the State he had no hopes of remaining, and so expressed himself to his army, except upon the condition of Sherman's defeat or Thomas' discomfiture. Neither of these contingencies has happened.—Sherman has accomplished his purpose and saved his army, while Thomas effected his retreat upon Nashville with less of damage to his forces than was sustained by those of his adversary.

Under this state of facts, we see no alternative left Gen. Hood but to place himself on this side of the Tennessee river with as little delay as possible. The enemy is rapidly gathering in his immediate front, while his rear is seriously threatened by a large force from Memphis. He thus stands in great danger of being entirely cut off from the base of supplies at Corinth. Such a thing would be disastrous in the extreme, and we feel persuaded that Gen. Hood is but acting the part of a wise and discreet General in withdrawing his forces to this side of the Tennessee river.

While this circumstance, doubtless, will afford a fruitful theme for the croakers to harp upon, it should by no means discourage the faithful and those who are constant in hope. With his army at Corinth, General Hood will occupy the line of defense selected by General A. S. Johnston in 1862, and the enemy will find much of his work for the last two or three years to do over a second time. To the courageous and hopeful these facts are full of cheerful import, and it is only those who are "weary in doing" that will give way to gloomy foreboding. The Confederacy is still far more vigorous and powerful for defense than is the North for aggression. Hood is in a much better position for defense at Corinth than he would be at Palmetto or Lovejoy's station in Georgia, while Sherman is less powerful for mischief at Savannah than he would be at Atlanta. The heart of the Confederacy is at least free from the presence of the enemy, and the tread of hostile armies, and by proper vigilance on the part of our authorities and the people it may be kept so.

Horrible Case of Suffocation and Death at Williamsburg.

Yesterday noon four workmen in the employ of Messrs. Dolan & Farm, boiler makers, Hunter's Point, were engaged in repairing a still at the tar factory near by, and, being ignorant of its condition, they entered it through an aperture known as the "man-hole," a place just large enough to admit the body of an ordinary sized man. The still it appears, was filled with gas and the valve closed. The fourth man who entered had great difficulty in forcing his body through, being a large man, and when he did succeed in entering those who had preceded him were unable to make their way out—partly on account of the stupefaction caused by the gas and partly by the place of egress being closed by their companion's body. Other workmen on the premises, suspecting there was danger in thus entering the still, went to see how the men were doing, when it was discovered that the density of the gas was so great that it was unsafe to enter. The valve was finally opened and the gas allowed to escape, when it was found that the four unfortunate men were speechless, and apparently dead, being quite black in the face. On being brought into the open air, however, it was found that only one had died, and efforts were immediately made to resuscitate his still breathing companions. By great exertions they are still kept alive, but remain in a precarious condition. The name of the deceased man is Michael Carrigan, whose parents reside in Brooklyn, where his body has been sent.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

Six years ago, one of the leading men in the United States Senate was James Green, of Missouri. Every observer of passing events in the political history of the country will remember his signal triumph in a bad cause, during the debate on the Lecompton question. He was the only man who, by common consent, got the upper hand of Douglas in that memorable discussion, and but for him the Southerners would have made a poor showing just then. There seemed to be a bright future opening for him, but like too many others similarly situated, he thought no man could rise in the world of politics, without pressing a good deal of time in the bar-rooms of Washington.—To-day, as I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, I passed a wretched-looking man, stupidly drunk, his face horribly disfigured, as if he had just emerged from a street fight, both his eyes blackened and swollen, his clothing covered with mud and dirt the exposure of all eyes, and the laughing-stock of the shoe-blacks. I asked who it was, and I was told it was "Jim Green, of Missouri."—Alas, how the mighty have fallen!

☞ An exchange says that the phrase "all czing bad lab" originated with Mr. Harris, a hatter, who was canvassing for parliament, and proceeded in this wise: "I will open you, sir, to request the favor of your vote and interest in the enzeing election. To bribery and corruption I will not have recourse; but, sir, if—why, bless me, what a shocking bad hat you've got! Really, you must allow me to send you a new one. But, sir, as I was about to say, if you can conscientiously," etc.

☞ A man drove a wagon loaded with dry goods on the ice at St. Joe the other day and broke in. The horses were drowned, and the wagon, containing about $1000 worth of goods was lost.

☞ The Toronto (Canada) Globe, of the 16th, states that it has been credibly informed that the most eminent legal gentlemen of England favor the extradition of robbers now before the Canadian Courts.

THE COLLIE.

I certainly witnessed some "instances of canine shepherding" that were staggering. For example: in one of those flocks of thousands, where the shepherd called the sheep by their own names and knew their individual faces, and where he walked before his flock, in a way that most forcibly realized the Scripture scenes of shepherd life, he would say to his dog "go into the flock and fetch me but so and so," mentioning many names. Whereupon the dog would dart into the flock, and single out here one and there another until he had got together a certain number of sheep. Of course, I had to believe they were all very sheep designated by the shepherd; but at any rate, it was curious that the dog should fetch them from various parts of the flock. What the shepherd wished me to believe was that his dogs knew the names and faces of the sheep as well as he himself did; but he told me that only two of his dogs would do this. Whether or no he was humbugging me—I forget what is the equivalent word in Tartar-land—I must leave the reader to decide.

On another day the same shepherd found that about two hundred of his sheep were missing. He searched for them with his dog till nightfall without success. I was with him when he came back. He explained to the dog, with similar words and manner that he would have used in addressing a human being, that the sheep must be found, and that he, the collie, must manage the business as best he could. With that he dismissed him. The collie answered with an intelligent look and wag of the tail, and bounded away into the darkness. The next day the shepherd renewed his search, but neither sheep nor collie were to be seen. In the afternoon the shepherd had reached a distant moor, and heard every now and then the faint barking of a dog. Guided by the sound he advanced up a glen that narrowed at its furthest extremity into a small plot of ground guarded on every side but one by lofty rock walls. There, at the outlet, was the faithful collie, giving signal barks, but not daring to stir from his post; and there, before him, hemmed in by their rocky fold, were all the sheep. Not one was missing. This glen was between four and five miles from the spot from whence the flock had wandered.

This same collie showed his nationality by evincing a peculiar weakness for milk, and among many other performances he had been taught to help himself to his dainty beverage in the following way: first he took, with his teeth a saucer, or plate, from the table and set it on the floor. Then he reared himself with his fore paws on the table and by the aid of his teeth took the milk-jug by its handle and carried it down to the saucer; and then with the milk-jug still held by his teeth he poured out the milk into the saucer. This was the most difficult part of his performance, as it obliged him to hold his head on one side with extraordinary care, and with an agonized expression that would have gone to Landseer's heart; for if poor Collie spilt one drop of milk in the process he was forbidden his dainty. But he had brought his performance to that degree of perfection that a failure and disappointment of this kind was very rare.—*From Glenreagan, by Cuthbert Bede.*

LONGEVITY OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD OF THE SEE OF QUEBEC.—A correspondent of the French Press, Canada, writing respecting the celebration at Three Rivers, on the 18th ult. of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to priesthood of the Right Rev. Mgr. Cook, gives the following:

"The Roman Catholic bishops of Lower Province, we may say in this connection, have, on the whole, been singularly long-lived. Mgr. de Laval, the first bishop of Quebec, was ordained in Paris on the 21st September, 1645, and died on the 5th of May, 1708, in the sixty-third year and seventh month of his priesthood. Mgr. de St. Vallier, the second bishop of Quebec, had also passed the fiftieth year of his priesthood, as he died at the advanced age of seventy four years. Mgr. Duplessis Morsay, third bishop of Quebec, his successor, expired at the age of seventy-eight years, and Mgr. Dosquet, the fourth bishop of Quebec, eighty-five, having filled the See during the long space of fifty-two years. The seventh bishop of the same diocese, Mgr. Briand, lived to the age of seventy-nine years and five months. The eighth, Mgr. Marianchean d'Eagly, witnessed the fifty-third anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and Mgr. Panet, the twelfth bishop, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the same proceeding. Mgr. Turgeon, the present archbishop of Quebec, is also in the fifty-fifth year of his priesthood. It would thus appear that of the fourteen bishops, who have successively filled the See of Quebec, eight lived to witness the fiftieth anniversary of their ordination."

A VETERAN DOG.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Jack, the faithful dog which accompanied the 102d Pa., Vet., Regiment to the wars, has been lost, for whose recovery $50 have been offered. Jack has shared the dangers of the battle field with this regiment ever since the first out-break of the rebellion, he having been engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Defence of Washington, July 11, 1864; Winchester, Flint Hill, Fisher's Hill, and Middletown. He was wounded at the battle of Salem Heights and remained six months on Belle Island with men of his regiment, was again captured at Middletown and held a prisoner of war by the enemy for six hours when he made good his escape.—*Frederick Examiner.*

SALE OF SHEEP.—The Licking County (Pa.) Record notices the sales of sheep that have taken place the past season in that county. Twenty-eight yearling ewes brought $650 each; thirty-five brought $700 each; ten, $500 each; eight breeds $400; five, $300; eighteen, $220; four, $400, and four, $450 each. Twenty six swe lambs brought in gross, $3,000, and thirty-seven breeding ewes, from six to thirteen years old, brought in gross $5,000, and nine old ewes were sold for $1,900. One two-year old buck was sold for $2,500; one, $1,500. One half interest in a yearling brought $1,500; one buck, five years old, sold for $5,000; one buck lamb $1,000, and another $700, another yearling brought $2,000, another $1,000. Sheep are growing decidedly respectable.

☞ A man by the name of Baldwin, Treasurer of the Ohio Female College, absconded a few days since with about five thousand dollars of the funds of the institution.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—The Streets of New York.

FRENCH ST. THEATRE—Mazeppa—The French Spy.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.—Dramatic Readings by Miss Bailey.

MARRIED.

CHANDLEY—WILSON.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. John W. Kirkley, John H. Chandley to Susannah Wilson, both of this city.

HORSEY—JONES.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. John W. Hedges, John Jones, of Portland, Maine, to Mrs Mary A. Jones, of Baltimore.

KEPPLER—BUNCH.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. John W. Hedges, Geo. W. Keppler and Miss Ellen C. Bunch, both of Baltimore.

DIED

CASEY.—On the 18th instant, after a short and painful illness, William Casey, in the 60th year of his age.

☞ Annapolis and Washington papers please copy.

HARROLD.—On the 19th instant, Henry, youngest son of the late James Harrold.

BLAND.—On the 18th instant, Martha E. Bland.

DONGEE.—On the 17th instant, James H. Dongee, son of John and Lucy A. Dongee, aged 21 years and 6 months.

ALER.—On the 9th instant, John M. Aler, in the 21st year of his age, son of John and Elizabeth Aler.

MEEKINS.—On the 16th instant, Charles E. Meekins, in the 29th year of his age.

RINGGOLD.—On the 16th instant John Ringgold, in the 31st year of his age.

VAUGHAN.—On the 18th instant, Jane Vaughan, aged 57 years.

DOWNEY.—On the 17th instant, Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James E. Downey, in the 9th year of her age.

PYATT.—On the 17th instant, Elizabeth A., in the 46th year of her age, beloved wife of the late Samuel S. Pyatt, and eldest daughter of the late Samuel and Rebecca Elkins.

WILLIAMS.—Of diphtheria, on the 18th instant, Philip, aged 4 years and 3 months; on the 17th, Rose Washbridge, aged 3 years and 1 month, only children of Dr. Philip C. and Mary Williams.

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. 10 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

LAST TIME BUT ONE
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With the Great Cast:

Malcolm Scattler	as	Alida Bloodgood	
Bishop	as	Bowery	
Jo Boss	as	Capt. Fairweather	
Wheelock	as	Mark Livingstone	
Hall	as	Old Dog	
Andrews	as	Young Dogs	
Emerson	as	Paul Fairweather	
etc.,		etc.	

Beautiful Scenery. Fine Effects.

NEW YORK EVERY DAY LIFE.

Misery and Happiness, Sport and Villainy.

Scenes in Tenement House.
SCENE AT UNION SQUARE, FIFTH AVENUE

It Cannot be Produced After This Week.

ON MONDAY NEXT
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS AVONIA JONES,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
MISS AVONIA JONES.

The gratifying success which attended the production of Enoch Arden, prompts Mr. Ford to announce an

ENOCH ARDEN FESTIVAL,
FOR
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

When every lady visiting the Theatre will receive a copy of TICKNOR & FIELD'S NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S BEAUTIFUL POEM OF ENOCH ARDEN. 1t

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 it need, ready to be removed to the kiln or 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 200,000,000 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 McHinas & Co., No. 19 South street, over the Gas Company's office.

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.,
jl0-tu fr 3m Baltimore, Md.

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 and Barclay street, New York.

CURE YOUR COUGHS.—*Forrest Juniper Tar* is warranted to cure any case of cough, throat or lung disease, arising from colds, in an incredibly short time, *as 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 bottles and get your money back. Sold by COLEMAN & ROGERS, 173 Baltimore street, and other Druggists. 25 cents per bottle. r24-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. 46 West Baltimore street. We speak what we know when we say her present stock of clothing cannot be exceeded. 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 every body.

☞ 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 GARRETT, D. CLARK'S Store, corner of Calvert and Water sts. Jal5-tf

☞ 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.

HOMŒOPATHY—*Nervous Debility.* Persons suffering from Nervous Debility and weakness, loss of energy and power, find prompt relief and an entire cure from Humphrey's Homœopathic 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 Homœopathic Specifics. wsm

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

Mr. FREER having some property in New Jersey turned his attention to the cultivation of the Sea Buck imported from Portugal. It bears a great yield of superior quality, juiciness and richness in saccharine matter is unequalled by that of the Catawba. After numerous experiments in fermentation, Mr. Freer has produced a wine, which will immortalize his name and prove a new honor to America.—*Boston Traveller.*

The wine can be found at druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TOBACCO PIPE COMPANY, Baltimore, January 14th, 1865.—The President and Directors of the Tobacco Pipe Company of Baltimore, at a meeting held this day, have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, for the quarter ending January 1st, payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed until February 1st.

ja20-10t WM. B. LARMOUR, Secy.

TWELFTH WARD.

The TWELFTH WARD FRATERNITY ASSOCIATION will assemble at Concordia Hall, Preston street, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan'y 20th, at 8 o'clock.

A. H. BARNITZ,
President.

TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

MISS HANNAH E. BAILEY,
The Celebrated Female
DRAMATIC READER AND DELINEATOR,
Will give
HER LAST READING
at the above Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING, January 20th, 1865.

PROGRAMME.

Sheridan's Ride; Scenes from Macbeth; No One; Shylock; Magdalena on Board the Cumberland; School for Scandal; Lions and the Glove; Barbara Frietchie; A Candle Lecture.

Admission.....50 cents
Tickets to be had at McGreevy's Music Store, and at the Hall on the evening of performance. 1t

PETROLEUM.

THE
CALIFORNIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY

CAPITAL - - - - $10,000,000

TO CONSIST OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE

PAR VALUE OF $100.

AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, President.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer, pro tem.

EDGAR F. HOLLEY, Secretary.

PROF. JAMES T. HODGE, General Agent.

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AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, 44 Murray St.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Cumins, Alexander & Green.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
MARCUS A. FINCH, 126 Maiden Lane.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 94 Maiden Lane.
WILLIAM W. STONE, Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., Editor of New York Observer.
ASHBEL GREEN, Cummins, Alexander & Green.
THOMAS SMULL, Thomas Smull & Sons.
JOSEPH WALES, Wales, Wetmore & Co.
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, 119 Broadway.
HENRY B. HYDE, 99 Broadway.

The Directors of the California Petroleum Company submit to the public the following evidence with regard to the value of their property which covers an area of 18,000 acres, located on the Ranch of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara County, California, and on which are at present at least twenty NATURAL OIL WELLS of the largest size. The Report of Professor Silliman shows that this is the MOST VALUABLE OIL PROPERTY EVER PUT ON THIS MARKET IF NOT IN THE WORLD.

In the summer of 1864, Professor Silliman examined the locality, and in a letter, dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara County, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations upon the Ojai ranch, the purchase of which he strongly recommended to his friends in New York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil-wells, some of them of the largest size. The oil is struggling to the surface of every available point, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant, of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring in a right line, in all near thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate, BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

The following extract from the report of Prof. Silliman, herewith appended, fully confirms his first impressions, and presents more complete details of the wonderful resources of this property. According to his advice, and that of other competent judges in California, arrangements were made to purchase the estate by parties in New York, in October, 1864. But before effecting this, it was deemed expedient to obtain from Professor Silliman a decided statement that the Oil was, in his opinion, fully equal to that of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania; and from able counsel in San Francisco a professional opinion as to the validity of the title. Instructions were accordingly sent to close the purchase, provided the Oil was pronounced by Prof. Silliman equal to that of Pennsylvania Oil, and the title perfect. Prof. Silliman telegraphed confirming his letter above quoted, and the title being pronounced by counsel undoubted, the property was purchased and paid for.

To indicate the magnitude of the Petroleum interests of this country, it may be stated that the product of Oil Wells has amounted in value the last year to more than $25,000,000, while that of the California mines for the year 1863, according to the San Francisco Mercantile Gazette, amounted to about $14,000,000.

[Extract from a subsequent report of Prof. B. Silliman, Professor of General and Applied Chemistry in Yale College.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE PETROLEUM WELLS—OR NATURAL OUTCROPS OF ROCK OIL ON THE OJAI RANCH.

No. 1 is a well 30 feet in diameter, full of tarry oil, boiling with the escape of marsh gas. It is situated in the midst of a gentle slope, forming part of a terrace or plain, elevated at least 1,000 feet above the sea. This plain, which is about one and a quarter miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide, appears to have been formed by the long accumulation of asphaltum, from the evaporation of the overflow of this great oil-spring. The depth of this great mass of asphaltum is, of course, a matter of conjecture, as no explorations have been made upon it; but it is probably safe to estimate its contents on a mile square at one yard in depth, which would give over three million cubic yards of fuel, from which a good coke is readily prepared, or which is even capable, by distillation, of yielding a large return of oil.—Overall is area there are several minor points of tarry outflow, but we consider the whole as one great oil-spring. The present contents of the spring are fed with the decomposition of numerous cattle mired and drowned in the petroleum—an accident of frequent occurrence in dry seasons, when the half-famished and thirsty animals wander to browse, or drink the sulphurous water, along the margins of these dangerous places, and, when once involved, they never escape.

* * * * * * *

ESTIMATE OF THE OIL IN ONE SQUARE MILE OF ASPHALTUM ONE YARD THICK.

In the description of the great spring, marked No. 1 on the map, it is stated that the deposit of asphaltum proficual from the former overflow of this spring is probably one yard thick over one mile square, expressly stating, however, that the thickness (not the area) of the deposit is conjectural.

To show those not accustomed to contemplate the enormous products resulting from the combination of a few simple measurements, when applied to such large units as a square mile, let us observe that in the 640 acres contained in a square mile, there are in one yard of depth 3,100,000 cubic yards.

* * * * * * *

We may calculate that this deposit will yield 2,593,000 tons. If each ton yields 5 gallons of oil, the product of this large quantity of asphaltum, turned into oil, would be 141,300,000 gallons of oil, and an amount of coke which will correspond to at least one-third of the original weight of the asphaltum.

If an effort is made to estimate the money value of this product, calling the coke nothing, it will be found to reach a figure ALMOST FABULOUS.

ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OIL GIVEN OUT FROM A CERTAIN NUMBER OF ARTESIAN BORINGS.

The product of an artesian well, bored in an oil district, is of course always a matter of uncertainty; but it is well known that in Pennsylvania and Ohio there are many wells which produce from one hundred to five hundred (and even more) barrels of oil daily.

Let us assume that you are successful in obtaining ten wells, (the company have on their property at least 20 natural flowing wells of the largest size,) flowing 100 barrels of forty gallons each, daily, then we find 1,000 barrels of forty gallons, equal to 40,000 gallons crude oil. Crude oil at 40 cents (present New York price), $16,000 daily yield, or monthly, 30 days.....$480,000
And for 12 months.....5,462,000

It is easy to see from these figures what dividends may be expected when the property is developed to its fullest extent.

The death of the capital stock has been reserved for working capital, and nearly a half of this reservation has been already sold. The balance is now offered at Thirty-five dollars per share, the proceeds of which will be reserved exclusively for the development of the property.

Preparations for obtaining competent agents, machinery, etc., have been made and upon the balance of the reserved stock being taken, work upon the property will at once begin.

Persons desiring further information may communicate with the

President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or
Treasurer pro tem, JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
jl5-1w at Metropolitan Bank.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF OPENING STREETS, Baltimore, January 12th, 1865.—The Commissioners for Opening Streets, in the City of Baltimore, hereby give notice that they have deposited in the Register of the City, an examination, a statement of the Damages, Benefits and Assessments awarded and provided by them for the OPENING OF BARRIS STREET, from Fulton to Gilmor street; also two explanatory maps of said street; and that the commissioners will attend to and examine both sides of Barris street, from Fulton to Gilmor street. They hereby further give notice that they will meet at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to review the proceedings of the several numbers set forth in said statement, to which any persons claiming to be interested therein shall on that day make objections.

GEORGE W. GORDON,
WM. SPRIGG,
JOSEPH SIMMS,
Commissioners.
GALES S. SEVERS,
Clerk to Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE, BALTIMORE, January 16, 1865.

SEALED BIDS addressed to the COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE, will be received at the Register's Office until 10 o'clock on MONDAY, the 23d instant, for TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF CITY BONDS, redeemable in 1867, under Ordinance No. 63, approved May 9th, 1861, interest payable in March and September. A Sinking Fund has been provided for redemption.

The bids will be opened at the Mayor's Office at 12 o'clock.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids.

JNO. LEE CHAPMAN, } Commission's of
EVAN T. ELLIOTT, } Finance
F. LITTIG SHAEFFER.
ja17-td,f,2t

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