DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

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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	6 00
"	3 Months	15 00
"	6 "	25 00
"	1 Year	30 00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

☞ These persons who wish to have the Clipper served to them on the Federal Hill route,—a new carrier having taken it—will please leave their names at the Drug Store of Mr. Robbins, corner of Light and Hughes streets.

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 others 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, 475 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 673 Pennsylvania avenue.

A MARYLAND SENATOR ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD MONOPOLY—MARYLAND AS A FREE STATE WANTS FREE COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

Whilst the Government of the United States is taking measures to prevent alienation and disintegration amongst certain States, South, doing all that is possible by an unexampled expenditure of treasure to bring these communities back to a closer alliance, there is a case North which eminently calls for direct interference in the same direction, and that is, with that gigantic and deleterious *monopoly*—when is considered the vast interests involved—*the Camden and Amboy Railroad.*

Perhaps we should not have taken occasion at present to notice what has long been a public grievance of the most offensive kind, had not one of the Maryland Senators, with his usual perversity, stepped into the arena as its especial champion, upon occasion recently of a debate on the subject in Congress; but since it is the case, we propose also to say a word or two on this matter, to ventilate, to some extent, a subject in which the people of Baltimore and every one who regards properly the best interests of the State are deeply concerned.

We would premise, however, that peculiarly situated as New Jersey is—commanding the most direct route betwixt the North and the South—she has granted privileges, which but little regarded at first, have by the immense growth of trade and travel and commerce, been developed into one of the most gigantic monopolies on this continent. Hitherto conceded the power to shut out all competitors, the Camden and Amboy railroad Company has dictated terms such as no line of the many west and elsewhere could venture to impose.

For thirty years this great monopoly has laid its heavy tax on every traveller compelled to cross New Jersey, until the State has grown rich on the monopoly, having in these war times nearly a million of dollars surplus in its treasury, and the public debt; whilst the great corporation, sharpened in its perceptions and grasping in its earnest greed for gain, has manipulated politicians and people, until at last it controls the councils and destiny of the State itself. Using this advantage to consolidate and perpetuate its privileges, it has become at last, in a manner, reckless in exhibiting its power, until finally, it has become proverbial in New Jersey, that no legislation can be carried against anything on which this great monopoly brings its resources to bear, in other words—it *controls the State.*

Let it be noted that when the present bill in Congress to break up this monopoly was introduced, the Democrats at once raised the cry of "States rights invaded;" not that Congress was making any laws on implied rights, for the Constitution was plain and outspoken in this regard; but the secret was, that the monopoly was thoroughly Copperhead, and ran the road for the benefit of the party. This, without doubt, was the secret of the State of New Jersey remaining Copperhead or Democratic—whilst every other Northern State was loyal. This was the cause of McClellan's majority in New Jersey, or though in the strong Republican districts a sweeping aid was granted, it was simply a concession to deceive the National Government, and prevent the breaking up of what has become a nuisance, not only to individuals and States, but to the Government itself in the power possessed by the Company to fill its coffers by the necessities of the Government, which Its crowded it with transportation on account of the war.

In this condition of things, the carriage of freight has at last become a mere matter of favor, whilst the passage of travellers has at times been rendered so uncomfortable, that on no other line of public pretensions, would it be tolerated. The framers of the Constitution certainly never contemplated the establishment of restrictive monopolies of this kind. The evident intention was to "regulate commerce among the several States," to the best advantage of all; and now, if Congress in the plenitude of its power to deal aright with this gigantic monopoly neglects a plain duty, the people should take the matter in hand, and hold them to a strict account for a palpable forgetfulness of their obligations.

We have referred to the fact that in the debate before Congress, the other day, our Senator, Mr. Johnson, sought to come to the rescue of the great corporation; and he did this in a manner peculiar to himself, it was a plea in which he sought to make still more imperious and grinding, the exclusive privileges claimed by a few men, to make the great outside world pay tribute. We quote:

"New Jersey was under no obligation "to make a road or a canal. I suppose "that will be admitted. There is nothing "in the Constitution of the United States "which compels New Jersey to spend a "dollar for the benefit of other States, to "spend a dollar for the construction of "roads or canals in her own State. What "she does for the benefit of her own citi"zens she is authorized to do and may be "compelled to do, not by the United "States, but by the influence of her own "population. They elect her Legislature; "and if they, the people of New Jersey, "are willing to have roads constructed, "the people will instruct the members of "their Legislature to construct any par"ticular road or canal that they want, but "the United States have no right to inter"fere. If New Jersey was not under any "obligation to the United States, or any "citizen whatever living in any other "State, to construct a road in 1830, when "these two improvements were author"ized, and she determined upon construct"ing a road and canal, had she not a right "to say upon what terms she would "authorize them to be constructed? She "had the power to make either of these "improvements, and nobody had a right "to enforce, as against her, the execution "of that power. It was a power confided "to her own sole discretion, and being in "the full and unlimited possession of the "power, she had a right to exercise it just "in the manner she thought proper; and "if she, in her judgment, believed that "she could make this road by means of "this charter, and by force of all the pro"visions contained in the charter, inclu"ding that provision which secures the "company as against competition, who "has a right to complain of it? Can the "corporators complain after they have got "the charter? I suppose that question "answers itself. And if they cannot com"plain, who else can complain?"

Mr. Johnson here asks with seeming triumph at the close of his parade of hard logic—"who can complain?" of the action of this great monopoly in remorsely coming down upon all with its extra demand for tribute,—in other words—why should not that doctrine of "States Rights" which is now costing the nation so much on every side, come in *here*, permitting New Jersey in her own selfish interests to shut out all healthful competition, compelling the whole outside world to yield to whatever *she* may think it expedient to demand? There is, however, an old law maxim listing much further back than the speech or the logic of Mr. Johnson—"no man shall take advantage of his own wrong;" yet here is a company which claims the right under *State* authority to *monopolize the route betwixt the North and the South*, to shut out all who might confer on the whole nation real benefits, nay, would prevent the National Government itself from exercising its paramount right to "establish post roads," as many as are needful for the growing wants of both Government and people. And because New Jersey—according to Mr. Johnson—was under no obligation to "construct the road," yet choosing to do this, she may levy on the whole nation any tribute she may fancy it will submit to, no matter how unjust.

We imagine Congress will hardly, in looking into the merits of the Bill now before it, view matters in that light, since this reasoning, pursued to its legitimate results, would justify any wrong doing in the shape of undue monopolies which could be conceived. According to this view of the case, had New Jersey seen fit by any perversity of views to have built no roads at all across her territory, the General Government might have been compelled, notwithstanding the vast improvements in modern travel, to convey its mails across the State in mail wagons, as in the olden time. No State has a right—the slightest whatever—to restrict trade or commerce by the attempted exercise of the now demonstrated mischievous doctrine of "States Rights;" and if Mr. Johnson in his new affiliations, finds himself enamored of views detrimental to the public welfare, to the good of the whole people, it is a satisfaction to know that these views are being fast exploded.

One more view of this case. Maryland is deeply interested in seeing the great monopoly in question broken up, since it would be for the advantage of her own roads and her own trade to have more highways for commerce constructed in this direction.

What would benefit the great public, would eminently benefit her, *because as a free State we want the freest intercourse with the North.* As the matter now stands, she has but the narrow channel in question through which to receive trade and travel; and since ultimately this thing will not be submitted to, it may be the case that when the monopoly is at last broken up, channels may be sought where we will not be consulted, despite apparent obstacles as seen at present to be surmounted. The Federal Constitution is certainly designed to meet the broadest demands in relation to the commerce betwixt the States; and none need flatter themselves but that, sooner or later, in a period so progressive, undue monopolies or claims, based on unauthorized assumptions of States Rights, will have to succumb.—The case in hand is pre-eminently one that demands the attention of Congress. Swallowing up everything in its greedy purpose to perpetuate its assumed vast privileges, if it has been difficult to deal with in the past, the time has come when with other great and needful changes these should be unhesitatingly taken in hand. As Congress has by the Constitution the most undoubted right to "establish post roads," and to do whatever else may *facilitate intercourse betwixt the States*, binding them together in friendly and close intercommunication, let it, at once, interfere with a great monopoly, which in the exercise of its proudly assumed exclusive privileges, is a restriction—a calamitous check upon travel and trade and commerce, and in our case, upon immigration to the State.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

From the Salem (Ill.) Advocate, Jan. 17.

One of the most horrible accidents which has come to our notice for some time happened at the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad depot, in Salem, on Wednesday morning, about one o'clock. While the night freight train, bound West, was at the depot taking wood on the engine a terrible explosion of the engine occurred, killing instantly the engineer and fireman, severely wounding one brakeman and literally blowing the engine into pieces. The engineer, Henry Rollinger, was terribly mangled and thrown about twenty feet from where the engine was standing, and the fireman, James Peyton, was carried by the explosion over the wood pile, against the telegraph wire, fully fifty feet distant, completely tearing him in pieces. The brakeman, who at the time was throwing wood on the engine, was knocked down where he was standing and fearfully gashed and bruised about the head. He will probably recover.

The incidents connected with the explosion were in all singular. Large fragments of iron were thrown at a fearful velocity over and into the houses that were near the railroad.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER EFFRAIM.—The chartered steamer Express, Captain Bright, which left Glasgow on Saturday with a load of relief City Priest, encountered heavy ice on the Potomac, which cut her through, and the Captain being unable to run her aground, struck in deep water, near Indian Head, and now lies entire submerged, with the exception of her hurricane deck.—The crew of the Express and the larger portion of the mules were saved by the steamer Jefferson, and brought up to Glasgow. It is thought that the sunken steamer can be raised out if the ice begins to float, it will doubtless carry away her state rooms.—*Star.*

☞ The appropriators for the distribution of plants and seeds this year amount to eighty thousand dollars.

THE LAST DITCH.

From the New York Times.

When the leaders of the Rebellion plunged the country into war, the military problem was one of extraordinary difficulty for our Government. The area of rebellion was so vast, that the occupation of the whole South, even if almost unopposed, would have required armies of enormous strength. A mere accidental collection of States, as yet lacking all moral and political unity, there was no one point in the South which could in any way be considered the key of the position, the possession of which would in any very material point lessen its prestige. It was then more important to attack the armies of the South wherever found than to capture any one city or port.

The progress of the war for nearly four years has very much changed this state of affairs. That which commenced as a mere agglomeration of slave States, banded together for purposes of defense, has ended by becoming a centralized despotism, in which the question of destroying even the form of constitutionalism is now mooted; and with any man of less powerful character and prestige than Jefferson Davis at its head, the military dictatorship of Lee would have been consummated long before this. Charleston, as the birthplace of rebellion, and one of its greatest strongholds, as well as from the failure for years of the combined operations of our land and sea forces against it, has attached to it a prestige which would make its capture a very heavy blow to the South; but except in name it would, militarily, affect the aspect of affairs but little. Wilmington as the chief port for blockade running; New Orleans as giving possession of the mouths of the Mississippi; Vicksburg as controlling its navigation; Atlanta as a great centre of railroad communication—all these were important strategical positions, and their loss has done much to destroy the material resources and injure the moral power of the rebellion.

But they have been but stepping-stones towards the point at which now centres all that is left of military, moral or political existence in the Southern Confederacy. Richmond, the objective of so many unsuccessful campaigns—from which McClellan retreated; towards which Burnside, Hooker and Meade sought to advance in vain, and at the gates of which Grant himself has been temporarily held at bay—has, by the course of events, assumed an importance which no city in the South possessed at the commencement of this war. Had it fallen before McClellan, the rebel government might have retired to Raleigh, or Columbia, or Augusta, without losing much beyond the actual territory abandoned; if it falls now, the South ceases to have any further centralized political existence.

To defer the completion of these combinations, Lee will, of course, concentrate all the available forces under Bragg and Hardee, and perhaps place them under the command of Johnston, next to himself, the ablest General which the Confederacy, not at all fertile in high military talent, has in its service; but the force which can be so collected is limited, as are also the resources of the defence. To prevent Lee weakening his own army in order to fall upon Sherman, or endeavor to arrest his march, we may expect to hear of Grant making vigorous demonstrations upon the defences of Petersburg and Richmond.

Four years of war have given to the South a unity which they could not have attained in ten times as many years of peace; but it has done so only to make more fatal, more certain, and more decisive, the blow now impending. Whether Sherman takes Charleston or not; whether, in his onward march, he captures, as the Richmond papers themselves anticipate, all the cities of the seaboard, and cut off all railroad communication between Virginia and Georgia, or not, this is not the ultimate object of his present campaign. These will be but stepping-stones towards his final objective, Richmond.—Towards this great point Grant is now directing, with masterly hand, all the forces at his disposal, with what ultimate result his past unvarying success best indicates.

The attack upon Wilmington, besides withdrawing attention from Sherman's march across Carolina, and furnishing him with a *point d'appui* for his northward march, had doubtless this object in view, and in continuation of the same idea.—Grant has doubtless other plans.

Thus the great forces of the nation are gathering round the last ditch of the rebels at Richmond; and unless Lee quickly commences that movement which is to "astonish the world," the world will find something else to be astonished at.

THE HOUSE FOR GENERAL GRANT. THE CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE SUBJECT.

The following is the correspondence which passed between the committee of citizens and General Grant, relative to the house presented to the latter:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1865.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army—Dear General:—Having learned that Mrs. Grant was looking for and unable to obtain a house in this city, which you have concluded to make your place of residence, it affords us great pleasure to present to yourself and family a house furnished and ready in our City of Homes.

As citizens of the United States, we beg your acceptance of this slight testimonial of the gratitude we feel, in common with all loyal citizens, for the eminent services you have rendered to the nation during its present struggle for the suppression of the rebellion, and of our appreciation of your distinguished military ability and patriotism and moral worth.

As citizens of Philadelphia, feeling that it would be a high honor to have you a fellow-townsman, we present it as a token of the welcome which our entire city extends to your family, whilst you are still fighting the battles of the nation, and which we will most heartily extend to yourself when the war shall be over. In requesting your acceptance of the title deed, let us express the hope that, through the instrumentality of yourself and other tried and trusted heroes, the time may soon come when the blessings of Union and peace, founded on the principles of justice and freedom, shall crown the efforts now so nobly made.

That our country may come forth from the terrible ordeal stronger, better, purer and freer, is our earnest wish, and to this end we pray that God may long spare your valuable life, and continue your invaluable services for our national prosperity and peace.

On behalf of the subscribers, very truly yours,

GEO. H. STUART, E. C. KNIGHT,
A. C. BORIE, DAVIS PEARSON,
WM. C. KENT, GEO. WHITNEY,
JAMES GRAHAM, Committee.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Jan. 1, 1865.—Messrs. Geo. H. Stuart, A. L. Borie, W. C. Kent, E. C. Knight, Davis Pearson, George Whitney and James Graham, Committee:—Gentlemen:—Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to present me with a house, lot and furniture in your beautiful city. The letter notifying me of this, is just received.

It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens—gratitude, because it is evidence of a deep set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war at all go on until the Union is restored—pride, that my humble efforts in so great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me.

I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored. But that day will come as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible rebellion.

Until this happy day of peace does come, my family will occupy and enjoy your magnificent present. But until that, I do not expect nor desire to see much of the enjoyments of a home myself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Army.

The house selected is the new one, No. 3001 Chesnut street, which is now being furnished by Moore & Campion.

☞ General Hancock, on Saturday, was presented with the magnificent saddle accoutrements voted him by the citizens of Philadelphia, at the sanitary Fair held there last summer. The presentation took place at the La Pierre House, and was quite an interesting affair.

Fernandy Wood.

The following from a Washington letter, is good on Fernandy, of New York:

During the constitutional amendment discussion in the House the other day, Fernando Wood made a short speech, closing with an appeal to Divine Providence for peace. The slimy member from New York clasped his hands, lifted them in the direction he used to hear, when a boy, heaven lay (for, since he attained his growth, he has not had occasion to refer to that locality) closed his eyes, and said, in the most solemn tone imaginable, "God of our fathers, grant us peace." Men who never laughed before, laughed then. The scene would have made the most pious recluse guffaw right out. It was Pecksniff to a dot. The devil quoting scripture isn't a circumstance to Fernando rolling his eyes and making a prayer. There was a sanctimonious whine to what he said, too, that gave additional zest to it. The peace that he wants is verily of that kind which "passeth all understanding."

THE IRON CLADS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from the fleet off Fort Fisher, says:

We have had leisure this morning to glance at the iron clads. This division has lain under the guns of Fort Fisher day and night throughout the present attack. The Canonicus lay closest to it; she was struck thirty-eight times; her smokestack was shot to pieces; her small boats, suspended from davits, were shivered to atoms; her armor was repeatedly struck, but never penetrated. The Monadnock eight times; and the Saugus and Mahopac were struck a few times—none as near as often as the Canonicus. Whenever the shot struck the armor it left a peculiar indentation, strongly resembling a centre turned into the end of iron shafting by skilful machinists. The Ironsides was struck twenty times. The rebels might as well hurl their shots against the Allegheny mountains as against the invulnerable New Ironsides.

MISSOURI.—Missouri is geographically and topographically the centre of the American Union. Though surpassed in territorial extent by Texas, California and some other of the wild new States of the West, she has probably more arable soil than any other State, Texas alone excepted. First colonized in 1735 as an outpost of French Louisiana, she had but 20,845 inhabitants when her first census was taken in 1810; and this was probably thrice her population at the date of coming under our flag.

THE DANGER OF RESISTING.—It seems from the following, which we find in the Troy Whig, that there is at least one girl in that city who is more shy of a kiss than of an alnhole:—A few days since a gentleman and lady were skating on the river, when he attempted to kiss her. In her haste to avoid and prevent the proceeding she skated backwards into an air hole, and was rescued with no little difficulty by the bystanders.

FOR MONTGOMERY.—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes on the 9th: "An expedition of cavalry, infantry and artillery was to have left Decatur for the South last Saturday; but I have not yet learned if it left. I presume its destination is Montgomery. It is sufficiently strong to accomplish any duty assigned to it. I suppose it will aid in the speedy opening of the Alabama river."

☞ The congregation of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke (Brooklyn) within the past year paid off an indebtedness of $13,000, and presented the pastor with a purse of $2,450, besides adding the sum of $500 per annum to his salary.

☞ Gen. McClellan has taken passage to Europe in the steamer China. His pay as a Major General last year, was $6,175, and he paid a war tax in New Jersey of $195 75.

☞ Milton Green, a notorious Missouri guerilla and murderer, was recently arrested in Victoria county, Ohio, and taken back to Missouri to answer for his crimes, in irons.

☞ A boy in Augusta had his arm torn from the socket by getting it caught in a water wheel of a sash and blind factory. His name was Coleman Austin.

☞ Fifty deaths from small pox occurred in New York last week, and 500 cases are in existence at this time.

☞ Major General Rousseau is lying very ill at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville.

☞ Gottschalk is going to Mexico to perform before Maximilian.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—The Stranger—Shocking Events.

FRONT ST. THEATRE—Mazeppa—Putnam.

MARRIED.

BATES—GOURLEY.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. George F. Hays, Charles W. Bates to Sarah Gourley, daughter of John Gourley, Esq., all of Baltimore.

GESSFORD—KERR.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Father Myers, James W. Gessford to Miss Susannah Kerr, both of Washington, D.C.

HARDESTY—HARRIS.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, Richard C. Hardesty and Mrs. Mary C. Harris, all of this city.

RANDALL—WATSON.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hobart, Addison T. Randall, of East Baltimore, Baltimore county, to Monterey, daughter of the late Col. Wm. H. Watson, of this city.

DIED.

MCDERMOTT.—On the 24th inst., Thomas McDermott, the only son of Thomas and Elizabeth McDermott, aged 11 months.

RATTY.—On the 20th instant, Christopher Ratty, aged 11 months and 10 days, youngest son of Patrick and Mary Ratty.

SAUNDERS.—On the 24th inst., William Saunders, in the 67th year of his age.

SCHNEIDER.—On the 24th instant, Eliza Ann, beloved wife of Julius Schneider, in the 41th year of her age.

VAUGHAN.—On the 22d instant, James H. Vaughan, only son of the late Joseph Vaughan, in the 27th year of his age.

SLESBURY.—On the 20th inst., Charles Franklin, in the 15th year of his age, son of Ann F. and the late D. R. Slesbury.

SAMPSON.—On the 24th instant, Lilley Sampson, in the 6th year of her age.

HENRY.—On the 21st inst., Mary Eliza, infant daughter of Sarah Jane and the late John J. Henry, aged 4 months and 9 days.

KAN.—On the 23d instant, Rebecca, only sort of Richard Kan, in the 24th year of her age.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT—BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CHAMBERS' PATENT STEAM BRICK COMPANY are now open at the office of McMillan & Co., 19 South street, second story.

Bricks made by these machines are admitted to be every way superior to hand made Bricks, and are made at a cost of [illegible] less than by the present process.

One of these machines will clear $45,000 in 200 days, or $35,000 per annum.

Capital of company is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into One Thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Price of stock to be paid for [illegible] per share.

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.

☞ 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. Jan-tf

☞ If you desire handsome and stylish fitting Clothing, Ready Made or Made to order, you can get greater bargains at Tratt'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.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. O. Phelps Brown has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bron. hitis, Asthma and General Debility, of octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of Pits and Dyspepsia. This work will be sent free to all on receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 13 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

HOMOPATHY *versus* Debility.—Persons suffering from Nervous Debility and weakness, loss of energy and power, and prompt relief and an entire cure from Humphrey's Homeopathic 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. R. Read, 167 Baltimore street, Baltimore, as are all Homeopathic Specifics. wm

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, 167 Baltimore street, 1 door East of Calvert, is agent for Maryland. One dollar per box.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE
HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE
HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE
HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE

The Great Tragic Actress,

MISS AVONIA JONES.
MISS AVONIA JONES.
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As Mrs. Haller, in the Stranger.
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And the Laughable Farce of

SHOCKING EVENTS.
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On FRIDAY, LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
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FOR MISS AVONIA JONES' BENEFIT.

On Saturday Afternoon East Lynne.
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On Saturday night CAMILLE for the last time.
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On Saturday night CAMILLE for the last time.
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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. Jan25-lawly

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 at Barclay street, New York.

GRAPES IN NEW JERSEY.—We have been shown specimens of sacramental or pure juice Wine, prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer of Passaic, N. J., out of the Portuguese Samburo, a valuable grape which he cultivates in this country. Its taste is assimilates to port, without its heating qualities, being absolutely free from spirits further than its own fermentation affords. Preference is given it over all other wines in New York and other hospitals, as a tonic, gentle stimulant, diuretic and sudorific. Mr. Speer has been nine years experimenting in the production of this Wine, and the newest wine he sells is four years old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A LARGE NUMBER of Ladies lately in the employ of WINSENFELD & CO., to testify their extreme sympathy for Mr. Alex Winsenfeld in his present difficulties, have determined to treat TENTH STREET, THIRD street, Room No. 3, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of addressing a new certificate petition to his Excellency President Lincoln, praying Mr. Winsenfeld's release from imprisonment. Jan26-2* By order of COMMITTEE.

☞ OLD 13TH AT WORK.—TO THE CITIZENS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD:—At a meeting held on Monday evening, January 23d, 1865, the following gentlemen were appointed the

COLLECTING COMMITTEE:

First Precinct—Charles R. Burgess, Frederick A. Hartsoe.

Second Precinct—George J. Kurtz, Otis Keilholtz, Wm. H. James, Casper Kick.

Third Precinct—John Feast, Wm. H. Gessler, Luther O. Mercer, Jas. S. Albert.

Fourth Precinct—Wm. Dolacour, D. A. Bodenuck, Herman Born, Isaiah Pry.

By a resolution of the Association $50 is the sum assessed for those liable to draft to contribute. The Association will receive any one to the amount of $50, but will thankfully receive contributions above that sum.

☞ The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Hall N. W. corner of Green and Lexington streets, on MONDAY, the 30th of January, at 7 o'clock P. M. All attend, if you want the quota of the ward filled.

L. A. HANZSCHE, President,
JOHN FEAST, Vice Pres't.
A. H. TITTARD Sec'y. 1t*

☞ 18TH WARD. 18TH

ATTENTION EIGHTEENTH DRAFT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the Association THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Basement of Union Square M. E. Church. All liable to the draft are requested to attend.

Per order SAMUEL DWELL, President.
JAMES F. ROSS, Secretary. 1t*

☞ SIXTH WARD. SIXTH WARD.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

Of the Citizens of the Sixth Ward will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Schwin's Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

Gallo. ons have been appointed for the purpose of filling up the ranks, and to Uncapit the Ward from the [illegible] draft.

Be liberal and the work may yet be accomplished, and those liable to Draft are requested to come up to the work in earnest.

Come out! Come out!

By order JOHN LYANS, President.
EZRAH H. TAYLOR, Secretary. 1t*

☞ NOTICE.—In compliance with the Charter of the MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 52 South Street, will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives. JOS. K. MINNOR, Secretary.

☞ REV. HENRY W. BELCHER WILL LECTURE AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 31, for the benefit of the BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Association Rooms, 1 Mt. Vernon Place, and at the Institute, Saratoga street, on and after THURSDAY NEXT. Jan26-2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE TOBACCO PIPE COMPANY, BALTIMORE, January 25, 1865. [illegible] Jan26-lawlm WM. T. LARNER, Secretary.

☞ MARYLAND INSTITUTE. [illegible] Jan26-2t

☞ DR. JOHN G. CLARK [illegible] TRUE AND FALSE MORALITY, OR—POOR WAR AND OTHER GRANTS, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25TH, AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 27TH, [illegible] Tickets for the Course [illegible] $1 00. Reserved seats [illegible] 50 cents. Single admission [illegible] 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Institute and at Mr. Cadney's music store. Jan24-2t

☞ STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

The new and complete steamer HARRIET DEFORD, Capt. A. H. Fergason, built in Baltimore, with great freight or passenger accommodations, will leave the foot of South street wharf on and after TUESDAY, January 3d, 1865, daily at 3 o'clock P. M., (Sunday excepted) for Annapolis, and returning leaves Annapolis at 10 o'clock P. M., for Baltimore. Merchandise of all kinds received by the agent on the wharf, or at Pardoe & White's, No. 105 South street. No goods received unless permitted. 431-1m

☞ PRINTING.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
JAMES YOUNG,
114 W. Baltimore street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE, IN EQUITY.—Martha A. Bell vs Edward Bell.—The object of this suit is to procure a divorce, A Vinculo Matrimonii, for the complainant from her husband the defendant. The bill of complaint states that in July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the parties were married at Baltimore city, where they both resided, and that they lived together as man and wife until some time in June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, since which time the said defendant has not contributed anything to her support, and she has lived with and been supported by her parents. That the defendant has not resided in the city of Baltimore or State of Maryland for more than three years last past, and is not now a resident thereof; that in the month of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the said defendant abandoned the complainant, and that such abandonment was continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and is deliberate and final and beyond reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

It is thereupon this 6th day of January, 1865, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Baltimore, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of February, 1865, give notice to the said absent Defendant of the substance and object of this suit, and warn him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 20th day of May, 1865 to answer the premises and to show cause, if any, he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

R. N. MARTIN,
True Copy—Test:
ALFORD MACK, Clerk.

J. MONROE HARRIS Solicitor for Complainant. ja7-lawlw

☞ NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of CHAS. E. PICKETT, and of the firm of Dickey & Fassett, who were such on the 24th of December, 1864, the date of the deed of trust from said Chas. E. Pickett and others to the undersigned trustees, to file their claims with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, before the 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865, for a Dividend out of said trust estate.

HENRY WEBSTER, } Trustees.
COLEMAN YELLOT, }
ja26-lawlw*

☞ STATE OF MARYLAND.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ANNAPOLIS, JAN. 23, 1865.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Governor for a pardon in the case of the State vs THOMAS SKINNER (negro) convicted in the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, at March Term, 1857, on record from Baltimore city, of enticing slaves to run away and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years and 6 months. The Governor will take up the case for final decision on or after TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
WM. H. HILL,
jan26-lawlw Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his OFFICE to No. 48 LEXINGTON STREET, second door East of Charles. He occupies Rooms 10, 11 and 12, up stairs.

BALTIMORE, January 20th, 1865. 125 lawlw* WM. H. FOWLEY.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made to the Mayor and City Council for permission to erect a small Engine and Boiler at 289 MARION STREET.

jan24-2aw2w DUFUR & CO.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR DRESS PLEATING, STAMPING AND PINKING, in New York and Paris Patterns, in every variety, by M. E. LUTZ, 77 North Howard street. jan18-6t*

TYLER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC,
Well known as the