DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES..... Publisher.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 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 "	15 00
"	1 Year	20 00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

☞ Those 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 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, 605 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

KENTUCKY CANNOT GET HER OWN CONSENT TO BURY SLAVERY.

Whilist Maryland has by one vigorous and determined effort rid herself forever of that institution which in the course of events, had become a dead weight upon her progress, whilst she has cut the "Gordian Knot" which has for so long a period puzzled and confounded the most ingenious statesman of the age, and so has laurelled on a new and promising career, Kentucky, very nearly in the same position, still halts betwixt two opinions, and like the man of old torn by evil spirits, suffers manifold torments, from which at present there seems little prospect of deliverance. In the early part of the war, the possession of her soil was disputed by vast armies, fired there for a time; and after the latter were disposed of by the removal of the seat of conflict still further South, the rebel leaders still organized savage raids upon her territory, as if by such rough wooing she might yet be made—as a State—to take her place on their side. And as these larger columns of the guerilla, or John Morgan stamp, have in turn been defeated by the national troops, the means of annoyance has dwindled down to the smaller sized Indian bands of the Sue Munday and Captain Jesse grade, to the institution of mere robbing and murdering parties on the part of the rebels, thus finally leaving the State a prey to troubles from which from their comparative insignificance—in these times—there appears little prospect of immediate escape.

And when we remember that all this pertinacity in holding the State in thrall to the rebel cause, to its ideas and opinions, springs from the presence of slavery—so much of it as the war has not yet disposed of—that could all hope of retaining any remnant of that be finally and conclusively dissipated, the State, like our own, would settle down to the contemplation of a new and better destiny,—we are constrained to wish it a speedy deliverance from slavery,—dead—the bane and plague of a once gallant and prosperous commonwealth; we are fain to believe that not much longer will her statesmen and people fail to apply the true and only remedy for the troubles upon her.

That she is surely, although slowly, coming to see what is for her peace and for her best interests, certain circumstances are beginning to show. Shamefully betrayed in the first instance by the Janus faced Governor, Magoffin, until, as the consequence of it, her soil was the theatre of great army movements in which the rebel chiefs insisted on retaining her "territory," her professed Union men—the leaders like Garret Davis, and Bramlette, and Jacobs, we mean,—have tried with her needs, have not been up to the demands of the occasion, until—we repeat it—her troubles appear all but chronic.

But let us have Governor Bramlette's conclusions as to slavery, as given not long ago; let us see how near he comes to a specific for the woes of his State, without actually discovering it. Admitting that slavery is dead, how like a miserly usly affectionately people we have read of, he retains and cherishes the dead body, forever trying to bury it out of sight of himself, however it may have become an eyesore to all others. When he tells us in plain words that "the rebellion has not yet disposed of the question," might he not just as well have suggested some specific method of disposing of all attempts to give slavery any consequence further, instead of vexing the people of Kentucky with his propositions and issues to retain it at possible strife amongst them? We quote:

"Although the people of Kentucky, in this great national struggle against rebellion, have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle, in this trial to preserve our national life, yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, now so irrational as not to accept the fact as an existing fact, that our rebellion has destroyed the property in slaves. It exists *in name*, to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the auspices of rebellion, the roof tree which sheltered it has been shivered to the ground. What remains of it to us is, and must continue to be, *not only effectually, but forever*. It left to our people the choice of evils. I have no doubt they will select the wisest and best means of removing themselves of it. Under our control, emancipation can only be voluntary, or with compensation, recognizing the rights of creditors, and providing for the removal of the emancipated slaves. *Voluntary action, with compensation from the United States is practicable.* The destruction of the value of that property alone, creates the present necessity for increased taxation on other property. An amendment of the constitution cannot be affected before 1870."

Here is a beautiful condition of things according to the Governor of Kentucky! Here we see how careful the citizens of Kentucky were to so hang this millstone about their necks, that they should by no means get rid of it for years. Slavery was too active in guarding itself, too "cunning of fence," in dealing with its possible adversaries; and so according to Gov. Bramlette, the only alternative apparent at present is, emancipation of the slaves "with the right to retain them upon fair wages, say for ten years." &c. Or, in other words, a kind of "apprenticeship system," such as at one time was contemplated here.

He goes on to talk, after the old fashion, here, against the "sudden breaking up and disruption of this entire labor system," as if Kentucky was not indeed worse off now in its unsettled condition, than it could be with slavery gone as in Maryland. Such a condition of things cannot long continue. They, too, will have to cut the Gordian Knot by some short, sharp method, and if not and suffering a little longer, we look for it. Meanwhile, comparing our condition with theirs, let every citizen of Maryland, anew congratulate himself that she has buried slavery out of sight, instead of wrapping it in cerements to make of it a "mummy." As dead now as the mummies of Thebes, let slavery in *all* the Border States find the speediest possible entombment.

PAY DAY DESIRED.—A "wounded soldier" in hospital here, writes an earnest appeal to the Government for the pay now due, insisting on the necessity of enabling the soldiers to supply their families at home with what is needful at an inclement season of the year. We know not ourselves where the difficulty in the case lies; but it is certainly one that demands a remedy, and we are glad to hear is likely to receive it before long. It is certainly hard to wait thus, but we have faith that the Government is doing its best, considering the magnitude of our armies, and the immense sums requisite to pay them, and we believe that three or four weeks only will elapse before the hearts of our brave fellows will be made glad by the presence of the paymaster. Meanwhile, we note all this with the hope that a hint in the right quarter will be of some avail, especially for the wounded men in hospital, who need all that is possible to enable them to bear up under their sufferings.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—In our last issue we promised the readers of this paper a full report of the Lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Institute. Our promise was given on the strength of promises made to us, and these failing—so far—our readers and ourselves are in the same category. The report, we understand, was made,—why it was not written out in time for the press we have as yet been unable to learn. Perhaps we may be able to throw some light upon the matter in our next issue. Not in the habit of making promises lightly ourselves, we feel correspondingly vexed at the result.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.—We understand that the President has nominated Joseph J. Stewart, Esq., Collector of the 2nd District to be Assessor of the 3d District, vice W. E. Beale, removed—and—also—that Jas. L. Ridgely, Esq., has been nominated to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Stewart's transfer.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.—By a General Order just issued, Brigadier General Morris assumes command of the Middle Department during the temporary absence of Major General Wallace.

FROM RICHMOND.

[From the Raleigh Confederate.]

We had the pleasure of a conversation, a few days since, with a very intelligent gentleman just arrived from Richmond, where he had opportunities for ascertaining, with reliable accuracy, the condition of affairs. First—we are pleased to learn that Vice-President Stephens is open and unqualified in his denunciation of reconstruction. He expresses the most unbounded confidence in our success, and is determined very soon to visit Georgia and address the people to urge them still further to resist the invader. Vice-President Stephens, by his present carnestness in the cause, is attracting the confidence of his associates, and his room is thronged with the eminent men of the nation. It is not too late for Mr. Stephens to do much good. He can at least do a great deal to remedy the mischief which his unfortunate views have contributed to work.

Our informant also had an interview with the President. He had not been prepared to be very partial to President Davis, but he was most agreeably disappointed. We would be glad to use the glowing eulogy passed by our informant upon the distinguished head of the nation. It was most eloquent. Among other things he said with deep feeling, "I left his presence after a most kind, courteous, and agreeable reception, deeply impressed with the conviction that he is a wholesouled, earnest, devoted, unselfish patriot, whose life, and heart, and mind are yielded up to the cause."

This gentleman, after an association among the very leaders in Richmond, is satisfied "that important events are about to transpire of the most encouraging character; that Lincoln's Government and people know that our subjugation is impossible." "But," says he, "they are laboring, might and main, to throw their whole strength upon us in the next few weeks. Against this end preparations are being made."

HOW TO PLANT TREES.—The Agriculturist has the following suggestions:

"Now is the proper season for planting all kinds of early decidous trees and shrubs, except stone fruits. The old axioms have to be repeated. Plant trees; don't buy of peddlers, but of reliable nurserymen, and prepare the soil well. If the site for an orchard is damp, it must be drained. Manure, plow and sub soil—Some one has remarked that he would 'insetting out an orchard, however large, make but one hole, as it that would be over the whole orchard'—meaning thereby that the whole soil should be well prepared.—Nurserymen should give equal care in setting them.

The hole should be abundantly large to receive the roots; prune all mangled roots with a smooth cut from below outward and shorten it in the top from one-third to one half. Set carefully, putting the best soil around the roots and work it well in among them, letting the tree be on a very slight mound so as to allow for settling in the general level. Carefully label everything, and besides make a record or map so that the name may be ascertained should the label be lost. It is sometimes necessary to remove good sized trees, in which cases great care must be taken to get up all the roots possible, and it is well to set the tree in the same position with reference to the points of the compass, as it stood before.

The Decay of Conversation.

The ancient art of talking is fast falling into decay. It is an ascertained fact that, in proportion to an increased amount of population, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People nowadays have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they reak; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the sea side, they read; we have met misguided individuals out in the open fields with books in hand; young folks have been stretched under heath trees and upon the banks of rivers, poring over pages, on the tops of mountains in the desert, or within forests—everywhere men pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest, highest occupations of life they read.—The fact is incontestably true that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety, according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE LOFTIEST AND WILDEST REGION OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

The following is an interesting narrative of recent operations of the State Geological Survey, furnished by Professor Brewer:

The party left Visalia early in June, and worked east to the crest of the Sierra, along the divide between the King's and Kaweah rivers. After passing the lower foot-hills and attaining an altitude of 1,000 feet, the region becomes heavily timbered with pines and firs. There are occasional meadows, and much feed is scattered through the forests, and cattle have been driven to this feed as far as 70 miles from Visalia, and up to the altitude of nearly 9,000 feet. Good feed exists beyond this, fine pasturage extending nearly to the crest, but the country is more difficult of access and is as yet entirely uninhabited. Along the western slope, at an altitude of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, the "Big Tree," or giant *sequoia* are abundant, not merely occurring in isolated groves, as is the case further north, but are also scattered through the forest in abundance, along with other timber, for a distance of at least 25 miles, along the tributaries of King's, Kaweah and Kern rivers.

Larger trees were met with than occur in the Calaveras and Mariposa groves, and they imparted a grandeur to the forests that can only be appreciated by being seen. The largest tree seen by the party is near Thomas's saw-mill, and is about 40 feet in its greatest diameter; but the Indians tell of a much larger tree north of King's river. The crest of the Sierra rises very high for a distance of more than 100 miles—in fact, the more prominent peaks for 200 miles rise to above 13,000 feet. Between the headwaters of the King's and Kern rivers the greatest mass occurs. The highest peak is probably 15,000 feet high. They found it impossible to reach the top and measure it. Mr. King reached the height of 14,730 feet, but was unable to get higher.—Several peaks of this group are over 14,000 feet. This fact was unsuspected before, and makes these mountains the highest in the United States.

The party was accompanied with an escort of cavalry from Camp Babbitt, for the region north of this. They passed up the South Fork river and crossed to Owen's Valley, after finding it impossible to get north without the detour.—King's river has two main forks, both running in very deep canon, that of the North Fork being impassable. These canons are deeper than that of Yosemite, and almost rival it in the grandeur of their scenery. That of the North Fork was not visited. That of the South much resembled Yosemite, but lacked the grand water falls that make the latter valley so famous. With comparatively little labor a trail could be made by way of this fork which would be much the shorter route from Visalia to San Carlos and Bend City. The pass is very high, some 11,000 feet, and the summit steep, still not impracticable.

The party passed up the Owen's Valley about 60 miles, and then recrossed the summit by an obscure Indian trail to the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin. The pass is very high, about 12,000 feet, probably the highest pass in North America. On the South Fork of the San Joaquin, near to the summit a large mass of slates occur, which may at some future time raise an excitement and prove metalliferous. Near the junction of the three larger forks of the river there is a large region which abounds in excellent pasturage. Several thousand cattle might be pastured here for six months of the year, and a trail could easily be made from Fort Miller, on the south side of the San Joaquin. It would be impracticable to go on the north side, as the canon of the North Fork is very deep, at least 3,000 feet, and very difficult to cross. At the head of the North Fork of the San Joaquin is the lowest pass probably that occurs between the Sonora Pass and Walker's Pass, a distance of over 200 miles. This, in the future, may be a matter of more importance, but at present it offers no advantage over the Mono Pass to travelers going to Esmeralda; but could this route be opened it would greatly shorten the distance from Stockton or Mariposa to Owen's river, Coso, State Range and the regions beyond."—*Sacramento Bee.*

ENGLISH BUSY-BODIES SNUBBED.

Speaking of the address of the 250,000 persons in England to the United States on the subject of the present civil war, and the pacific duties incumbent on the government of this country, and rejoicing that Sir Henry de Houghton and his coadjutor and missionary, Joseph Parker, should have been so emphatically snubbed by President Lincoln, who refused to give the latter, the bearer of the olive branch of peace, an interview, the Leeds (England) Mercury, of Dec 13th, says:

We trust meddling, conceited, officious, busy-body Englishmen, as well as their wives and children, will learn a lesson from this gentle rebuff. It will probably be vain to urge them in general terms not for the future to make themselves ridiculous. But perhaps there are certain kinds of absurdity which they may have the sense, even as busy-bodies, to avoid.

When they see a highwayman laying his hand on the throat of a harmless traveler, do not then call out to the traveler to submit with a good grace, but rather let them call out to the highwayman to hold his hands off and leave the traveler alone. In like manner do not let them suppose that a lawful government, attacked by rebels who have only revolted from it because it will not give them unlimited license to pursue their ruinous and nefarious schemes, will be inclined to submit tamely to the sundering of the nation and the destruction of the law, because a hundred thousand gentlemen some couple of thousand miles away, who care nothing for the country, and are notoriously hostile to the government, sign themselves, and get their wives and eldest daughters to sign a document which tells it that it ought to keep at peace.

When men fight for three and a half years, and show every disposition to fight on, they may infer that there is at least something to fight for; and if some millions of same men have an object, whether good or bad, which they think worth fighting for, English busy-bodies may depend upon it that no amount of cooing of English doves, and no amount of waving of olive branches will divert them from their purpose. In any case, their interference with either side would have been both useless and ridiculous. But if, as busy-bodies, they must make a noise to attract the attention of one party or other, let them, at all events, have the common sense to ask the aggressor, and not the victim, to desist from the strife.

IONA ISLAND.—Just above Peekskill, where the Hudson river enters the Highlands, is a beautiful little island of perhaps one hundred and fifty or two hundred acres in extent, called Iona. A few years since it was a wilderness waste, occupied by one or two fishermen's huts. Some twelve years since it fell into the hands of Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburg, who christened it Iona. Dr. Grant was an intimate friend of the lamented Downing, and latterly was with him had strongly imbibed his mind with horticultural taste, although he was a dentist by profession. He immediately commenced to improve this island, and in a few short years has made it a perfect horticultural paradise, and his annual receipts from its fruit product reach thousands of dollars. It contains one of the finest Catawba vineyards in the country; also, a peach orchard of thousands of trees. Dr. G. has a beautiful orchard of nectarines, peaches, and apricots, and grows all the finer fruits indigenous to this climate. Surrounded by wild and romantic scenery, bold and lofty mountains—its shores washed by a deep and rapid river, this beautiful island is an object of interest to all who pass up and down the Hudson. The horticultural achievements of Dr. G. have been highly meritorious in a peculiar point of view, and serve to demonstrate what a little well directed energy and enterprise can do in this direction.

AN EDITOR DROWNED.—*Burlington Hawk-eye of a Young Lady.*—On the evening of December 28th, Sheldon C. Carey, editor of the Winona (Minn.) Republican, was taking a sleigh ride on the Mississippi, in company with Miss Mary Harrington, when he accidentally drove into an air-hole and was drowned, together with the horse. The young lady, buoyed up by her clothing, floated about sixty rods at the edge of the ice, by Mr W. W. Williams, who was unable to pull her out, but held her by the cap till another young lady, who was riding with Williams, went to the village for assistance. Miss Harrington was over half an hour in the water, and was insensible when taken out, but soon after revived. Carey was only twenty-one years of age, but has made his mark as a young man of talent and worth. His death is deeply lamented.

☞ Girl's toys cost more than those for boys; $300,000 worth of dolls were made in France, last year, and only $100,000 worth of guns, trumpets and swords.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—Gamon, the Hebrew Mother.

FRONT ST. THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Nature vs. Philosophy.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—GRAY.—On December 29th, 1864, by the Rev. George C. Stokes, James Johnston to Miss Sallie M. Gray, all of this city.

LAUGHLIN—BROWN.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. R. Nichols, at his residence, Brian O. Laughlin to Miss Emma Brown, both of this city.

DIED.

OREM.—On the 1st instant, Hugh S. Orem, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Light street, on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FORMAN.—On the 1st instant, Alexander D., son of Alexander D. and Elizabeth Forman, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, 475 W. Fayette street.

CURREN.—On the 31st ult., the youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Curren, aged 2 years 8 months and 17 days.

HOFFMAN.—On the 31st ult., George L., son of Levi and Naomi Hoffman, of Baltimore county, in the 3d year of his age.

BUCKINGHAM.—On the 31st ult., Amelia Buckingham, consort of the late Nicholas Buckingham, in the 71st year of her age.

HALL.—At Harrisonburg, on the 24th ult., Ibbie, wife of John W. Hall, and daughter of the late Alfred Crawford, of this city.

Rumors of Peace

For days and months have lived,
Despite the probabilities of war,
The land's great heart is all attuned to hear
The last dread echo of War's direful trump,
And all men pray for Victory and Peace!

Rumors of Health

Are borne on every breeze that comes
From Drake's great Laboratory in New York,
Where he prepares PLANTATION BITTERS still,
To heal the nations, and the sick restore.
As all men hope that Peace may come,
So all men wish that Health may stay,
To that end, poor Dyspeptics, Hypochondriacs dail,
Victims of Vertigo, Headache, Fever, Care,
All take PLANTATION BITTERS, and are sure
To find relief from their besetting ills.
Let the whole world PLANTATION BITTERS use,
And all the nations shall have Health and Peace.

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 et Barclay street, New York.

☞ SPLENDID INVESTMENT—BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CHAMBERS' PATENT STEAM BRICK COMPANY are now open at the office of McHitoe & 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 *two-thirds less* than by the present process.

One of these machines will clear $25,000 in 300 days, or $35,000 per annum.

Capital of Company is One hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into One Thousand shares of a hundred dollars each.

Price of stock to subscribers fifty dollars per share.

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 prepay postage. Address, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 13 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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 Homœpathic 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. K. READ, 147 Baltimore street, Baltimore, as are all Homœpathic Specifics. was

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated *Toilet Soap*, is 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.

☞ 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.

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 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 everybody.

☞ 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. 5 W. Baltimore street, N. E. corner of Frederick.

We have been too long railed by villanous trash and impure wine. Our vintners will be pleased with the rich taste, agreeable flavor, and fragrant bouquet of Sperry New Jersey wine. It is especially recommended to weak and sickly ladies, by physicians, for its purity, non intoxicating qualities and tonic and restorative properties. A wine-glassful of this wine, with a fresh egg, taken on new milk, is a fine thing in the morning, is said to prove highly beneficial in cases of Pulmonary Consumption.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Pursuant to call, the Union voters of the Ward met at the Headquarters of the Swann Club on Tuesday Night, 31st instant, and organized by appointing Mr. J. Emerald Chairman and Jno. L. Reese, Jr., Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to elect officers for the ensuing year; that the Ward had no President, nor had it since the last Presidential election, had said he had acted illegal since that time. After the transaction of other business, the following officers were elected:

JAS. F. ROSS, President.
WM. E. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JNO. L. REESE, of A., Secretary.
J. CUSTAD, Treasurer.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. feb1tf

☞ NINETEENTH WARD—ATTENTION.

PROSPECT CHEERING.

THE DRAFT ASSOCIATION is putting in men every day, and has made good progress in relieving its members.

THE ENTIRE QUOTA will soon be filled, if you furnish the means.

ATTEND A MEETING of the Association on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7 o'clock, at the *Corner of Madison and Eutaw streets.*

BRING YOUR MONEY.

A respectful and cordial invitation is extended.

The Collectors are requested to be punctual with their reports.

SAMUEL A. EWALT, President.
RICHARD O. SHERRELLS, Secretary. 1t

☞ ELECTION—OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE, February 2, 1865. A General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing TWELVE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year. By order,

ROB'T S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

The Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 11th instant, until after the election. 12 ex E

☞ FIFTH WARD UNION COUNCIL.—All the members of the said Council will please assemble at their usual place of meeting, Marion Hall, corner of Gay and Exeter streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 8 o'clock. Business of importance requires your attention. By order of the

PRESIDENT.

WM. TELL FOSTER, Sec'y. feb2tf

☞ ATTENTION EIGHTEENTH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION!

There will be a meeting of the Association THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the basement of Calvin Square M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock. LET THERE BE A FULL ATTENDANCE.

By order, SAML. DUER, President.
JAMES F. ROSS, Sec'y. 1t

☞ FIFTH WARD—AVOID THE DRAFT.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to meet in Marion Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, to adopt measures to relieve it from the Draft. Punctuality is necessary.

JAMES YOUNG, President.

☞ WASHINGTON HOSE COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Company will be held at Engine House, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 2d instant, at 7 o'clock. Business of importance will be laid before the Company.

EDWARD L. HAYES, Sec'y.

☞ A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—You can purchase SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, SPOONS, CASTERS, KNIVES, and best quality GOLD WATCHES and JEWELRY, at GABRIEL D. CLARK'S, corner of Calvert and Water streets. New Goods just unpacked. feb1-2m

☞ ATTENTION BRICKLAYERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 2nd, at 7 o'clock. Election of officers and other business of the utmost importance demands the attendance of every member.

DAVID POLCARD, President.
JOHN STATAR, Secretary. feb1-2t*

BALLS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

THE INDEPENDENT GREYS respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they will hold their THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL at the Maryland Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22nd, 1865.

BUNTING'S SECTILLION BAND has been engaged. The entire hall will be devoted to dancing. The strictest order will be enforced.

The SUPPER arrangement will be in the hands of an experienced caterer.

Tickets, One Dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had of the managers, and at the door.

H. J. LUSTILL,
feb2 3t Ballet Master.

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There are men who make a business of treating specific diseases. They prepare instruments too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have lost strength, both physically and mentally, to undergo such *death dealing experiments.*

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a bungler who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners do not cure the sick, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are all wrecked, or fast hastening to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being operated on.

Thousands of testimonials, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office, or have it in his pocket, that the public can have any safety and guarantee for what is most dear to it—Life and Health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man as unqualified to take the life of a fellow man.

In this world inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were it universally done, thousands would leave the profession with the tuition they had taken for. If nature qualifies not these can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to detect the first cause of disease, it is requisite and indispensable necessary to inherit Divinity. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who should be successful in finding an attitude capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many *suppose* it to be a disease, it is an insulted law be seen soul and body, which the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with, it will be transferred to the extremities in a multiplied form and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.