DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 8, 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 "	17.00
"	1 Year	30.00

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, 6½ Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE PROMISE THAT WHEN PEACE IS ACHIEVED, IT WILL BE PERMANENT.

Whilst there seems to be a disposition at present on the part of some to consider the South as an aggrieved or assailed party, simply because that section is getting the worst of it, it is due to all to remember that so long as the rebel leaders had a prospect of success, nothing could exceed their fierce determination to ride rough shod over everything in this direction. Whilst soft words are—with many—all the fashion now, rebel commissioners coming into our lines to deprecate further the visitation of war, let it not be forgotten that four years ago every proposition for an accommodation of matters on any basis whatever, was haughtily scouted, and everybody abused who dared to suppose that they would not compel to their side every State, however reluctant to acknowledge their policy and sway it might be, on which, in the interests of a villainous and daring usurpation, they had fixed their ambitious and greedy eyes.

It is well to recall all this now. It is well to consider that to-day, or to morrow, could these treacherous and merciless foes get the advantage, they would pursue it, as they always have done, any temporary success, with the most remorseless and cruel purpose to domineer and oppress all within reach. When have they shown a purpose otherwise—let us ask? We have taken occasion of late, to remind our readers of these things; because in the new and foolish sympathy gotten up, they are in danger of being forgotten to our hurt. The rebels began the war, and they have continued it with an express determination, seconded by their acts, to push it to the most savage extremes. Especially, have Maryland and the other border States reason to remember the course taken by the original precipitators of revolution, to plunge them into that sea of misfortune and bloodshed, which now tosses States and people on its red waves. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina—indeed nearly every State that could get up a showing of opposition, held back, and when *coercive* were asked then by way of healing those differences, alleged to be sufficient to provoke war, they were haughtily refused. The Charleston Mercury of that date could not find words of scorn bitter enough by which to express its hatred of even discussing terms of peace; that Mercury which at present howls and whines by turns, cursing and imploring alternately as deserved retribution closes in upon the pestilent city which has been the very plague spot of the nation. Do our readers remember what was said about "conferences" with Maryland and other border States *then*? The Richmond Whig, of December 20th, 1860, dwelling upon the insults and taunts put forth by South Carolina to drive the Old Dominion into rebellion, reminded the politicians of that State, of its unenviable revolutionary record. The Richmond paper then asked:

"And what, pray, is there in the antecedents of South Carolina, that can justify such assumption on her part? Whilst she can boast of some great and glorious revolutionary names, her revolutionary renown is *terribly* dashed with the memory of deeds of cruelty and lawlessness, which are a foul blot on her escutcheon. The tories overrae the State, and were far more rapacious and cruel to their countrymen than even to the British settlers. They burned and pillaged, and wantonly destroyed the property of the whigs, who dared to oppose the infuriated emissaries of their native State. Can South Carolina cite such a parallel in the contemporaneous history of Virginia, or even of Massachusetts? . . . . . does it therefore comport well with the past for South Carolina to reproach us with want of spirit, courage and patriotism? Virginia is her peer, aye, her superior in greatness and renown. It will become her, therefore, to 'hoot' at us, or to declare that the time has gone by when the voice of a Virginia politician could be heard in the land of a sparkling people!"

And what was the language which had provoked this indignant outpouring from the Richmond Whig? We quote from the article of the Charleston Mercury, briefly:

"Our popular instincts, which hoot at the idea of Union savers coming amongst us, are right. How can Virginia, or Maryland, or any other State, now have the face to invite South Carolina or Mississippi to a conference? *They would be insulted should any decent society.*"

Well, poor old Virginia, after having been dragged for four years through the blood and mire of revolution at the dictation of South Carolina, permits one of her magnates—R. M. Hunter—to come to a "conference," and with the men of all others most hated and despised by them—Messrs. Lincoln and Seward—the rebel chiefs would even be glad to have "peace" at their hands. This is a revolution, to some purpose, a case, it is to be presumed, where in this instance Virginia did not much consult South Carolina in what she proposed to do. They would all have "peace" now—we repeat—no mistake about that; and nobody can doubt moreover that but for fear of their own duped people, or the punishment they have earned for themselves, the rebel chiefs would be willing to creep back into the Union "upon all fours."

Finally, one good result bearing upon the interests of a permanent peace, will have been gained by the experiences of the past four years, and that is that the States which united first in a partnership for evil, will be forever compelled to distrust the leadership of that class in them, which has guided them to suffering and the verge of ruin. With the fact demonstrated that if any thing is gained toward peace it must be by the rebel States themselves; that no matter how imposing may be the pretensions of individuals, yet that they, in the condition they are in, cannot trust one another, and the bonds which have so long held Southern politicians together will be forever loosened, as they are compelled to blame each other for movements forever fatal to their power. Reviewing their losses, their terrible bereavements, South Carolina will more than ever treat with savage severity the pretensions of Jeff. Davis; whilst Virginia, compelled to regard herself as but the cat's paw in the first instance, and the convenient barrier next to keep off war from the Gulf States, will groan in spirit over the awful mistakes she has made, making her repentance as earnest as it will be lasting. And so we may well expect a restored Union and one that will be permanent.

PUBLICATION OF THE LIST OF INCOMES.

The following reply from Commissioner Lewis to a letter of inquiry seems conclusive as to the rightfulness of publishing the list of incomes. Mr. Lewis pays little heed to the question, of taste and feeling which are involved in the matter, but regards it solely in connection with the public interest and the intent of the law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.

SIR: The twenty-seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that one correct copy of each list shall remain with the assessor, and "shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same." This, it will be observed, applies to a time after the lists shall have been completed, and after a copy has gone into the hands of the collector. The object of the law seems to have been to afford every tax-payer an opportunity of ascertaining what returns his neighbors have made. He is interested in these returns, because the burden of the national dues is a common one, and every person should be required to pay his due proportion of it.

The lists being thus open to general inspection, how can an assessor prevent a person entitled to examine it from making a copy? It would, I apprehend, be an abridgement of his right to say you may use your eyes in the examination of a list, but you may not use your fingers in transferring what you see to paper. Certainly a man who has read it cannot be prohibited from making a note of all he can remember of it, in writing, afterward. It is better, I think, to allow him to make a copy with the list before him, when he can do it accurately, than to have it reported from memory, liable to great inaccuracies. I would, therefore, say, let any one take a copy that will; provided, that no interference with the business of the office be occasioned. What use he may make of it is neither your business nor mine. Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH LEWIS,
Commissioner.

To ———, Assessor.

ORIGIN OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

So late as the time of the Restoration, every man kept a strong-box in his own house; and when an acceptance was presented to him, told down the crowns and Caroluses on his own counter. Gentlemen locked up their gold in their country houses, or travelled, with it in their coaches. Those were the halcyon days of thieves, when a burglar would be able, after a single night's work, to retire with a fortune, and highway robbery was a lucrative profession, whose adepts were styled "Gentlemen of the road."

By the end of the reign of Charles II., it was discovered that it was safer and more convenient to have agents to keep the cash of commercial houses. This new branch of business fell naturally into the hands of goldsmiths, who were accustomed to traffic largely in the precious metals, and who had vaults where masses of bullion could be secure from fire or robbers. It was at the shops of the goldsmiths of Lombard street that all the payments in coin were made. Other traders gave and received nothing but paper.

Of course the goldsmiths, from being the measurers, soon became masters of the city. Goldsmiths were the money-lenders; goldsmiths furnished the funds for all new enterprises; goldsmiths' notes passed current on 'Change for cash. The nobility had to court the favor of the goldsmiths; and royalty itself, when a government loan was needed, privately summoned some of the wealthy goldsmiths to its audience chamber.

The same reasons which led the community to gather their cash into fifty vaults, instead of leaving it scattered among a thousand, seem led them to see that it would be still better to keep it in one instead of fifty. In the time of William III., the matter was fully discussed, and in 1694 it took the definite shape of a plan for a National Bank. It met with bitter opposition from both Whigs and Tories; but, notwithstanding, the bank got itself established, and lived and prospered, and for a hundred years the wealth of England has lived and grown and prospered with it.

THEIR CHOICE.—A Richmond paper says: "Better the jaw of the tiger, the fangs of the adder, the teeth of the shark, the sting of the scorpion, than the mercy and the justice of the Yankee, for where there is neither truth nor humanity, there can be no mercy and justice." If this be the choice of the rebels, or any portion of them, we will permit them to gratify it. It is an extraordinary frenzy which can persuade men to rave in this irrational manner. It would restore them to their reason again to give them permission to enforce and enjoy the alternatives which they propose. There would be something subdoing in the crunch of the tiger's jaw, the snap of the shark's tooth, or the sting of the snake's fang. If a few of these rebels were to make an experiment, the Yankee would not appear half so odious to the rest, in comparison, as he does now.

BRITISH GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.—A Toronto correspondent of the Albany Journal writes that he has it from the best authority that a fleet of gunboats have been lying in Quebec for some time, ready to be dropped down upon the lakes, the moment navigation opens. They have been shipped from England during the past year, and have simply been put together to be ready for immediate use.

☞ A man came to the Duke of Wellington with a patented article. "What have you to offer?" "A ball proof jacket, your grace." "Put it on." The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang a bell. And a dec amp presented himself. "Tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load with ball cartridge."—The inventor disappeared, and was never seen again near the Horse Guards. No money wanted in trying that invention.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE—East Lynne.

FRONT ST. THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE—Lecture by Artemus Ward.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BOSWILL.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, William A. Clark to Fanny Boswell, all of this city.

EDWARDS—BAKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. D. Shoaf, Charles H. Edwards, of New Jersey, to Miss Amanda Baker, of Baltimore county.

GALLAGHER—COLTON.—On the 5th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Corcoran, Hugh Gallagher to Miss Susan Colton, both of Baltimore.

MAULIN—PINDELL.—On the 10th of January, by the Rev. W. Kent Royle, at the residence of the bride, J. J. Maulin to M. Alice Pindell, both of Howard county.

BETTBURG—POTEE.—On the 5th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Reid, Lewis Bettburg, of Westown, to Mary Porter, of this city.

TYSON—ROBERTS.—On Thursday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Clemson, John S. Tyson, of Howard county, to Mary, daughter of Leonard F. Roberts, Esq., of Chester county, Pa.

WILLIAMS—EVANS.—On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Richard Norris, at the residence of the bride's father, H. R. Williams to Miss Ida Evans, second daughter of John Evans, Esq.

DIED.

DAVIDSON.—On the 6th instant, after a protracted illness, Hester Almedia Davidson, daughter of James and Margaret Drane, aged 2 years and 7 months.

DRANE.—On the 6th instant, after a short illness of chronic croup, Ann Jane youngest daughter of James and Margaret Drane, aged 2 years and 7 months.

KING.—On the 8th instant, after a short illness, Marie Cristine, wife of Samuel H. King.

MCPHERSON.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, David McPherson, in the 49th year of his age.

PYLES.—On Sunday morning, February 5th, 1865, A. Sam Pyles, aged 23 years.

SHIPLEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 5th, Elizabeth, younger child of Andrew W. and Fannie E. Shipley, aged 1 year and 26 days.

COURTNEY.—On the 5th instant, after a short illness, Catharine, wife of John Courtney, in the 30th year of her age.

FRAZIER.—On the 6th instant, George Marion, son of William H. and Mary E. Frazier, aged 10 years 1 month and 6 days.

MILLER.—At the residence of his father, Peter Miller, in Anne Arundel county, Md., on the 2d of January, Dr. John C. Miller, in the 31st year of his age.

MOONEY.—On the 6th instant, Richard Mooney, in the 38th year of his age.

PIERSON.—On the 12th of January, of congestion of the brain, Virginia League, the daughter of Isaac and Margaret Pierson, aged 2 years 6 months and 22 days.

ROBIER.—On the 3d instant, after a lingering illness of eight years, Benjamin F. Robier, in the 38th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

ROELKEY.—On the 29th of January, 1865, at Jarvis Hospital, D. C., Henry Roelkey, aged 23 years 2 months and 13 days. His remains were taken to Frederick city, Md., and there interred.

WARD.—On the 4th instant, Joseph Elmer, infant son of John J. and Julia A. Ward.

WRIGHT.—In San Francisco, California, Dec. 25th, 1864, James A. Wright, formerly of Baltimore.

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Miss AVONIA JONES.
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EAST LYNNE.
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