

DAILY CLIPPER.

W. W. WALTERS..... Publisher.

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Twelve-and-a-half-cents per Week, payable to the Carrier.
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3.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
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1 Month.....	4 00
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ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENT.

Our advertising agent for the city is Captain William Gibson, who will, as he finds opportunity, call upon the old partners in the Clipper, and to whom any matters in the advertising line can be handed. Our patrons will find him entirely reliable.

177 PERSONS in Washington, D. C., wishing to subscribe for the Clipper can leave their names with our Agent, J. G. GURLOCK, 604 Seventh street, Navy Yard, or with GIBSON, BROS., Printers, 271 Pennsylvania avenue.

SLAVERY GETTING ITS FINISHING BLOW AT THE HANDS OF THE REBEL CHIEFS.

The accounts which reach us from the South in regard to the project of arming the slaves, demonstrate plainly enough that the whole thing is in advance a failure; and more, that few there have any real faith in it, as of any avail in postponing the fate of the sinking Confederacy. The mere fact that they have concluded to resort to a measure, in itself so plain a confession of weakness, shows that they themselves consider the cause as in extremis; since hitherto and until driven to it, they have affected to believe that the negro had nothing in his character qualifying him for the profession of arms, although he might answer a good purpose as a laborer upon fortifications, or do as teamster or other non combatant about their camps.

And then for the practical carrying out of the project, after its sanction by the rebel Congress, the accounts from the Southern papers are still less encouraging for the hard pushed rebels. The nucleus of the force appears to have been "two companies of negro employees" from the "hospital camps" Winder and Jackson; and for their appearance, we are enlightened by the Sentinel, which smugly tells us that the "turnout was rather primitive," and goes on to say that:

"The negroes were clothed in heterogeneous garb instead of the uniform which invests the position of a soldier with its chief attraction. Still the people want to see a specimen of the Clipper's troops, and they were gratified."

The Sentinel informs us, besides, that the whole affair was regarded "as a sort of a fiasco," that the "boys cheered and yelled very furiously, and altogether the scene presented was *more primitive and absurd*."

Scanning these sentences, and considering for a moment the spirit which dictated this view of soldiering on the part of the slaves, and who supposes that the most thoughtful and discerning at Richmond have any real faith in them as the successful defenders of the rebel cause who does not see that they consider the whole undertaking as indeed a mere "fiasco" entered upon to distract their attention from the stern and unwelcome discovery that the rebellion is exhausted of its real defenders, and must finally fail?

The telegraphic news of Mississippi is very dubious as to the chances of getting the "black-headed negroes" into the ranks, and progress that all "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years" to be "moved by their masters" from frontier localities, lest if only a part are taken "the remainder through fear would endear 'ever to escape." He doubts, too, the policy of "capturing the negroes" for the army by means of "cavalry," because that might lead them across the lines and into the ranks of the Union forces. Altogether, the rebels generally are not so sure that the aid of the negro is to be had, as the Jeff Davis and Lee to be.

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But when this policy is last decided upon by the very chiefs of the conspiracy, and when from what we have quoted, and from the records of the rebel Congress, no man can now doubt the purposes of the rebels in this regard, who in all the land is left to believe that slavery is not condemned, and that the finishing stroke to its existence is about to be given by its especial friends and champions? When the Federal Government has already some two hundred thousand of these colored men in its ranks, and when the Richmond dynasty propose to draw upon the same source for cohorts to match them, it is not the fact that slavery is like "a candle burning at both ends," and that are long it must certainly be utterly extinguished!

And then so far as the hope may be entertained by the rebel chiefs that this war will save them, it is all folly. The movement comes altogether too late.

Whilst it would make no sense to make them available for fighting purposes—concealing their willingness to fight to continue their bondage—there is not time for this. Sherman and Grant are too hard upon them—are too certain to close in upon them before they can avail themselves of this new and doubtful resource.

Finally there is one thing, in this connection, upon which loyal men should congratulate themselves, and that is, that when the rebellion is put down, the projects of the rebels in inaugurating a war to extend slavery will be confronted by the record of their plans for its destruction. They, as in other cases, are blowing up their own magazines, putting the torch to that which they had declared indestructible. Let the war terminate, sooner or later, the record in this case is at last completed—they themselves have proved the most effective and deadly enemies of slavery. Had they gone alone, content with the advantages they enjoyed formerly in the Union, they might have seen

their "peculiar institution" safe from secessionists for years; but challenging the combat just closing, they have lost not only slavery, but whatever importance it had as a section of large pretensions they enjoyed along with it.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)
WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1865.

The reply of the rebel Senate to the question of Jefferson Davis, reads a terrible lesson to wicked and unscrupulous ambition. The "mild charlatan" is compelled to receive a rebuke to his insolence and boldness even from those who, until lately, were ready to register without question his editorials, and he, who, true to his sudden sentiments, endeavored to fasten upon the legislature the responsibility against the integrity of the Union and the stability of our Government, has met a flat contradiction on that point; and to face the charge that he is capable of blinding even his editors, vacillating preceding, and general want of statesmanship and military ability, for the imminent collapse of their enterprises!

The 14th of this month a revolutionary homage is stirred by his own confederates in the states in which he had been arrayed; and now stands forth in his naked incompetency and weakness—an object of contempt and derision, as much so in his state and government, as it is impossible that either a patriotic or patriotic Southerner can ever think, with shame and humiliation, of their seeing having taken this step, and countering for a true one. Without genuine magnanimity, inspiration or cause, he illustrates already the result of a career that consisted only upon the success of systematic deception, and the blind following of the victims of his impetuosity and treachery. The mask has been terribly torn off by the hands of his "state," and the bold charlatan is exposed, a la belle époque, as a scoundrel and criminally, to the pillars of society of those who, originally secured to their rule, and to whom he is still unwilling to concede, even a chance to escape through the magnanimity of the President of the United States.

There is every reason to believe that the Senate will appropriate the immense resources of the people of the insurgent State; and that their plain spoken reproachfully foretells the condemnation which the arch conspirator may expect to receive from those whom he soiled and ungrateful ambition pelted him to beggary from the path of prudence and peace, and to expose in this deliberately spread by treachery.

How opposite to all this are the circumstances which surround the President of the United States—whom, at his election and inauguration, Davis and his band of conspirators treated with the courtesy natural to a vulgar chicaner, belied by those who are nearest to him, and who have known him to be astute and respected by all who have intelligently and fairly observed and examined his public conduct—and destined to be exonerated in "a measure as the preserver of his country against its foes," as Washington was the founder of our independence—indeed, receiving from Europe the expression of the exact and heartfelt opposition of all the powers of freedom to his pretensions of all-power—extending his claims in which he was restricted by the Chief Magistrate of the Union. He is in a position now to save the people of the treacherous community from further suffering under the accumulated calamities brought upon them by miseries, scarcity, want, self-seeking and pretences, guides, the Darvilles, the Cobbs, and other like-minded scoundrels, whom nobody will ever hereafter recall.

As to these culprits themselves, they are scarcely worth—in their dryings of blood and gore, robbing, cheating, graft and unfeeling robbery. Let them get followed by universal execration and contempt. But let us let them return to afford to future criminals the spectacle of the like impunity!

A LOOKER ON THE CAPITAL.

Sudden Death.—A young man, head of a family, aged 35, died in the Capital, and the physician from Canada, few weeks since, to operate in ill territory, died on Sunday the 27th ult., under the following circumstances.—He was passing the evening with his customary associates in a saloon, and was asked to sing a solo. He said that by the time he was forty years of age he should be worth a princely fortune, and should then retire. One of his companions suggested that he ought to go to the Capital, and the Canadian replied that "they were not ready for him down there," pointing downward. Some one asked him for one of his favorite songs, and he complied, beginning with "I'll come home again to die." Barely had he completed the sentence, when his head fell upon his breast, and he became motionless and rigid. His companions rushed to his side, and found him dead. The medical man who related the facts said, "He died of heart disease." Barely had he finished his discourse, with a touching and appropriate application—*Death to the rebels!*

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HOLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK
OF THE distinguished artiste,

MRS. E. P. BOWERS.

Who will appear this evening.

For the edification of

In her celebrated character of

JULIA.

Supported by the favorite young actor,

M. J. MCCOLLUM.

And the entire

TALENTED STAGE COMPANY.

ON THIS (MORNING) EVENING, March 27,

Will be performed, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful and admired play, entitled

THE HUNCHBACK.

Mr. D. P. Powers

Mr. T. S. Clifford

Mr. J. C. McCollum

Mr. W. S. A. Fletcher

Mr. C. H. Bishop

Miss Alice Wheeler

The performance will conclude with the eccentric Farce called

LOVE IN A KITCHEN.

THE POLICE AND THE SOLDIER.

PITCHER..... Mr. D. P. Powers

MISS ANGELA WHEELER

ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 28,

Will be performed, Sheridan Knowles' beau-

tiful and admired play, entitled

THE PEER O'DAY.

With new scenes and novel effects, and the following powerful cast:

KATHLEEN..... Mrs. D. P. Powers

HERMIONE..... Miss Alice Wheeler

FRONT STREET THEATRE.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAYS AND EVERY NIGHT.

MISS LAURENCE

and her

COMPANY.

THE GREAT SPOTLIGHT.

WORKMEN

WORKWOMEN

OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT.

MISS LAURENCE

and her

COMPANY.

THE DOUBLE COMPANY.

WILL APPEAR.

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AND THE FOOL.

BEAUTIFUL SCENEY.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.