

DAILY CLIPPER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

Two-and-a-half Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at
\$1.00 FOR ONE YEAR,
2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS,
1.50 FOR THREE MONTHS,
1.25 FOR TWO MONTHS,
0.80 FOR ONE MONTH,
invariably in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 Square 1 Time..... | \$.25 |
| 1 Times..... | .10 |
| 1 Week..... | .15 |
| 1 Month..... | .18 |
| 1 Year..... | .25 |

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 patrons in the advertising line can be had. Our patrons will find him entirely reliable.

MORE REASONS WHY FOREIGN- ANCE SHOULD BE EXEMPHI- CATED.

In our issue of yesterday we spoke of measures of forbearance needed to put our city again on the high road to prosperity, to which it has been a stranger; and if in the past we have deemed it excusable, indeed, desirable, to devote our column to a plea in favor of taking of the disabilities—recompensed by a mistaken policy—from the trade in petroleum, why should we not take note of other measures, which, unless controlled, threaten its prosperity in other regards?

In the past years, Baltimore has been largely indebted for its advancement and prosperity to the high road to prosperity, to which it has been a stranger; and if in the past we have deemed it excusable, indeed, desirable, to devote our column to a plea in favor of taking of the disabilities—recompensed by a mistaken policy—from the trade in petroleum, why should we not take note of other measures, which, unless controlled, threaten its prosperity in other regards?

Now let it be noted, that if Baltimore has within the past four years measurably held its own, it has been largely because the Government has been an immense purchaser at this point of stores of all kinds needed for war operations. Apart from this, whence has come our trade? Made by the war a frontier town, the jumping off place, as it were, and with legitimate trade even to our own counties embarrassed, cut up, rendered troublesome and perplexing by the needed vigilance and restrictions of the Government in preventing blockade running, it is a wonder that we have been able to do as well as we have; it is a marvel that the war ended, finds us as well as we are.

Well, with the Government now restricting its large purchases on the strength of a needful disbandment of the great armies that have so long operated near by, with a good deal of our capital transferred to Richmond—the most enterprising of it, too,—where is our future prosperity to come from, if we take active measures to drive off all that offers? Our people can not grow, like the boys who played hats with one another, to make five dollars apiece; they must reach out, in other directions. They must do as New York and Philadelphia and Boston are doing at this moment, they must arouse themselves, and not only encourage trade from the rebellion States, but must reach out for business, establish lines of steamers wherever possible, and especially, Baltimore must not abuse the functions of the General Government,—certain to be the cornerstone of loyalty for the whole country.

Let it be noted, that this occasion has gone by, at least, for any herald display of patriotism. Henceforth, what have we to fear from any possible display of disloyal sentiment amongst us? And further, let us inquire—now that the whole country is settling back to its old status—is it not time that the law should figure somewhat in the regulation of matters?

The laws—the State laws—are stringent enough against treason and its practices, if enforced, properly to bring things to their right bearings; and with the Registration Law in operation, will disloyalty or its abettors hereafter stand any chance?

Closely alongside, too, of the whole administrative power of the Government in the person of President Johnson and his ministers, with no rebel armies from here even to the Gulf threatening our peace, why not at last, demand, in a civil point of view, to the condition of New York or Boston, why keep up a close military surveillance such as must continue the period of the barricades and invasions indefinitely?

Where are the "Loyal Leagues" that they cannot afford to treason, blunder, crushed, indeed actually defect, that peaceful visitors here from other places should walk the streets in terror of sumary arrest, of causes less important?

We have faith in both government and people in regard to all this, and therefore we deal plainly with these issues. And whilst it may be pleasant to sail with the current, to cast to a popular sympathy to rebels and rebel sympathizers, it is time to look a few facts bearing upon our future straight in the face, and to put an end, if possible, to the strife which has so long compromised our prosperity. And satisfied that we are right in this course, we shall look to the mass of thinking men in the community to sustain us. We have fought the real enemies of the nationality faithfully, whilst they showed fight; whilst they endangered the institutions of the country; and we can afford to be forbearing now, in the conviction that it is for peace and the best interests of all concerned, and that it is noble to exercise extreme caution.

The Nation, a new paper, is about to appear in New York, to be the Natural Freeman's & Union's organ, and is edited by Dr. Philip Garrison, and in the aid of Dr. Garrison, John G. Whittier, Mrs. Chapman, and eminent literary writers, it is a graduate of Harvard College, and is a young man of marked ability.

[RECOMMENDED.]

Mr. Gibson will soon stand up in your city, and you will see him. In these times, it is a privilege to be of the "Grand Army" school and like the notable Worth, and the rest.

A meeting of the committee from the different sections of the "Grand Army" was held on Thursday evening, May 12, at the Hotel Franklin, for the purpose of settling a question as to whether the "Home" for disabled soldiers should be established in the city, or whether the proceeds were entitled, a question was brought forward whether the proceeds of the festival, after the expenses of the festival, should be given to the "Home" for disabled soldiers, or turned over to the general fund. A vote was taken that the "Home" for disabled soldiers should be established in the city, and that the surplus proceeds be devoted to the "Home"; to assist those soldiers and others who might need such a refuge.

The rest of the characters of the TALENTED STOCK COMPANY.

CHARLES KEAN..... CHARLES KEAN
MISS CHAPMAN..... MISS CHAPMAN
MISS CATHERINE AND EVERETT.....
MISS CATHERINE AND EVERETT

On THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 13, Will be performed the popularly favorite play "The Merchant of Venice," or

"The Merchant of Venice