

DAILY CLIPPER.

W. W. WALKER, Publisher.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

Two-and-a-half cents per week, day
able to the Office,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at
\$5.00 FOR ONE YEAR,
\$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS,
\$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS,
\$1.50 FOR TWO MONTHS,
\$1.00 FOR ONE MONTH,
\$0.50 FOR ONE WEEK.

RECEIVED IN ADVANCE.

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

1 Year	\$5.00
1 Term	75
1 Month	1.50
1 Week	0.50
1 Day	0.25
1 Year	30.00
ONE QUARTER CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.	

OUR ADVERTISING AGENT.

Our advertising agent for the city is
Captain William Gibson, who will, as he
is opportunity, call upon the old pa-
trons of the Clipper, and to whom any
favors in the advertising line can be
handed. Our patrons will find him en-
tirely reliable.

THE CLIPPER IN FREDERICK, Md.—

Citizens of Frederick, and vicinity, wishing
the "Daily Clipper," will be promptly
served by leaving their names at the
news-depot and variety store of David P.
Smith, our only agent in Frederick.

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR BEGIN- NING TO BE APPRECIATED AT THIS NOUTH.

Whatever may be the condition of the
South in point of losses and destruction as
the first consequences of an attempt to
overturn the Government, in order to es-
tablish a system at war with the spirit of
the age on a broader and firmer basis, it is
evident that the great lessons taught by
the result of the struggle have made a
lodgment in many hearts. They have
learned, effectually, although reluctantly,
that the age of iron is the age of power,
as well as its true symbol; that an agri-
cultural people, simple, could in the
nature of things be no match for the
makers of ships, and cannon and swords.

The theories taught in De Bow are at
last completely exploded; and the only
wonder now is,—that men whose business
it was to study the sources of power, who
assumed to themselves, of all others, leis-
ure for statesmanship, should have been
so easily misled.

We are glad to see, in regard to this
matter, reflection taking the place of in-
pulse—a sober second thought! man-
ifesting itself, which appears destined to
work yet greater changes in public senti-
ment where it is most needed. What has
happened really appears now to have been
inevitable; and man, it seems to us, might
almost as well quarrel with fate itself,
as with tendencies which could bring
them in the progress of events to scarcely
any other conclusion.

Among those who are disposed to ac-
cept aright the lessons of the conflict re-
ferred to, is the conductor of a journal
located at one of the most reputable seats
of learning in Virginia—the Editor of the
Charlottesville Chronicle—whose views of
a late date we commend to all thoughtful
readers. Hesay:

"The great idea involved in the late
war was the opening of the South to a
more active social life. Under the para-
lyzing influences of slavery, it had come
to be a generally viewed dogma at the
South, that social stagnation was a good,
and progress an evil. Our people were
gravely taught that we must not increase
our population, because it would in-
crease crime; and we must not encourage
the mechanic arts, because manufac-
turing industry induced pauperism. There
was a deliberate effort (one of the most
monstrous aberrations of mind in his
story) to obstruct the wheels of God's
chariot—an affected apprehension lest
that taming car should push on too
furiously. We undertook to crystallize
our society, and fix it forever in the ag-
ricultural (or—as it was sometimes
called—the patriarchal) form. We did
not want small farms, even if it did not
prove our agriculture, because it would
destroy the resources, and purity of our
moral character. We were so anxious
to keep virtuous, that we resolved that
we would not grow rich. We would
not have schools for the people, because
the Yankees had them. Could this
state of things exist? Was not the revo-
lution *to let* a tortured nature
ultimately burst the fetters for the catastrophe,
"to sweep off the earth for the catastrophe,
"as the argument and their myriad
activities, their patent energies? 'Oh!
but there is so much vice in cities!' said
our Southern philosopher, and therefore
"I will have no cities." God gave us
a 'plane to live on and we will not im-
prove it because people will com-
plain." Density of population begets
immorality—and by parity of rea-
soning men ought not to beget child
ren, because the more children, the
more vice." That is the argument and
it was put forth with the profoundest
gravity by the South. Poor South! as
generous and as noble a race as Greek
or Norman—but abominably misman-
aged!"

Now who that scans the above, does
not see that the argument is fairly stated,
the conclusions rightly drawn? It is
even luminous in the power with which
it sets forth the terrible mistake that
has been made, and for which the South
has paid so dearly with its wasted blood
and treasure, whilst at the same time com-
pelling the loyal States to vindicate the
immutable principles of right. In the
light of declarations such as we have
given, the dazed masses of the North can
now see the fearful character of those
monstrous dogmas taught in De Bow's

Review and elsewhere in preparation for
the contest, and which unabashedly
rested upon cultivating the growth of
an aristocracy, select, absolute; independent
of the masses. Whatever occurred
to depress and to crush the great body
of the people under a weight of darkness
and of ignorance, the "gentlemen" of the
section must be satisfied in their position;
the rights and interests of the many
were unhesitatingly sacrificed to the de-
mands of the few. Well may it now be
said—that this unnatural condition of
things has subsisted so long under such
a government as ours, as it could have
been expected to be tolerated, a condition
at war with those great principles
of free government on which the Repub-
lic was based.

And finally, no one can scan such con-
clusions as those we have quoted from
the Virginia writer,—views published
right under the eyes of the ablest scholars
at her principal University,—and not be
sure that the revolution is working out
its legitimate purposes and results. Al-
though destined yet to undergo much to
face the new condition of things can be-
come tolerable, certain to be subject to
other severe lessons before entire convic-
tion and calmness is generally reached,
yet we are sure from what is thus en-
acted that ultimately the ideas set
forth in what we have quoted will reach
all classes down there, reconciling them to
what has occurred, and stimulating them
to fight resolutely to recover lost ground.
And whilst we need not expect so
great a revolution as this to be accomplish-
ed immediately, yet we are compelled
to feel that the principles set forth
must ultimately triumph; that free gov-
ernment and the blessing that follows its
thorough establishment will yet dominate
this continent.

AN ENGLISH PAPER describes a very
large sunfish caught by some fishermen at
De Bow. The fish gave the fishermen an ex-
citing chase, but after ultimately recovered
it was found to be about 12 feet long.
The weight of the fish was about 1200 lbs., and it
was 40 inches in diameter. In swimming it
had turned up so suddenly a wheel, with which
it struck us very difficult to catch.

ADMISSIONS TO-NIGHT.

HOLIDAY ST. THEATRE.—The Ice Witch, or
The Knight of the Frozen Hand.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—Huguenot's Mis-
trials.

CHARLES THE FIRST.—The Iron Witch, or
The Knight of the Frozen Hand.

POWELL SISTERS.

To give additional notice to the pieces,

Mr. MARNANZI FUSCO.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

THE IRISH WITCH.

THE ICE WITCH.

THE ICE WITCH.

THE IRISH W