DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at $6.00 FOR ONE YEAR, 3.00 FOR SIX MONTHS, 1.50 FOR THREE 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
"	1 Week	1.00
"	2 Weeks	1.75
"	1 Month	3.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	16.00
"	1 Year	30.00

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 of the Clipper, and to whom any favors in the advertising line can be handed. Our patrons will find him entirely 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 F. Smith, our only agent in Frederick.

THE TASK DEVOLVED UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The efforts now making by President Johnson to bring back the shaken and convulsed States into proper relationship with each other, is, according to the highest authority—ancient and modern—the noblest task that can command the talent and energies of the most gifted of the human race. And when we remember that never before in the history of the world was a government privileged to exert so beneficent and wide an influence on human destinies, as the great exemplar of free government now triumphantly vindicating its prerogatives over agencies bent on its destruction, the responsibilities thrown upon the Chief Magistrate are immeasurably increased; and even if he were to acquit himself less ably than he is doing, he would earn for himself a debt of gratitude from the country and the world at large, impossible to repay.

So far, in the task he has undertaken, he has certainly managed the case with signal ability; for surely never before in the history of commonwealths could more diverse and conflicting elements have been committed to any one's charge. With the nation divided into two great armed parties, and these again divided and subdivided into various minor factions, it has been his difficult duty to evolve out of materials so various a support for the Union and for the principles of free government; and where but a little time ago we seemed on the verge of anarchy, or of new and more dangerous complications growing out of the attempt to destroy all the heads of the Government, the dangers and troubles are surmounted, and a degree of harmony prevails wonderful to contemplate.

Now such marvellous results are not brought about by bunglers in statesmanship. To look at matters as they appeared when President Johnson had the reins of Government placed in his hands, the labors devolved upon him seemed perfectly appalling. And yet with the simple but emphatic declaration—"The duties are mine, with the help of God I will perform them!"—he assumed that position, that attitude, which constrained even the most faint hearted and prejudiced to feel assured that a Chief Magistrate was in place, altogether capable of guiding the Republic through such additional perils as threatened it. As was said by a late distinguished statesman of a compeer and friend still more eminent, and in language now applicable to President Johnson:

"The key to his whole political course is the belief that, when the Union is dissolved, the internal peace, the vigorous growth, and the prosperity of the States, and the welfare of their inhabitants are blighted forever, and that while the Union endures, all else of trial and calamity which can befall a nation may be remedied or borne. So believing, he has pursued a course, which has earned for him an honored name among those who have discharged the duty of good citizens with the most distinguished ability, zeal and benefit to the country. *In the relations of civilized life, there is no higher service which man can render to man, than this to preserve a wise constitution of government in healthful action.* Nor does the most eloquent of the statesmen of antiquity content himself with pronouncing this the highest human merit. In that admirable treatise on the Republic, of which some precious chapters have been restored to us after having been lost for ages, he does not hesitate to affirm, that *where is society in which Auxen virtue approaches the divine more than in establishing and preserving States.*"

The great work of restoring the Republic goes on almost silently, when we consider how, of late, the loud roar of faction has died away, the sounds of conflict ceased. It goes on swiftly, effectively, and yet hardly a whisper comes from the Capital where so much which is to tell on the character of the nation for centuries is being done. Conscious at last that they have in the Chief Magistrate a man sternly devoted to his duties and comprehending the full scope of them, few, even of the most factious, venture to complain of or to interfere with his labors, his earnest efforts to restore the Republic. The declarations of another eminent statesman, still, might well be his to day in the stand he has taken as the defender of the Union and the Constitution:

"I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, according to the best of my ability, in all I say, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do. *I mean to stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform. I shall know but one country.* The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and Truth's. I was born an American; I shall die an American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this, with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him, in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country in a crisis like this, and in the midst of great transactions which concern the country's fate! Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer or if he fall in defence of the liberties and constitution of his country."

Now who does not recognize in the President one whose devotion to his position and his country, are so aptly outlined in what we have given from the works of another great statesman long since passed away; and could any language more felicitously portray the self negation, the absolute fearlessness of consequences of the President, as shown from the very inception of the troubles in which he has played so prominent a part. With a lofty resolve which spurns all threats and all perils and obstacles, he has avowed his purpose to restore the nationality to its wonted order; to the respect which it enjoyed in the past; and none—let us add—can venture with impunity the attempt to thwart the great purpose, to interfere with a determination which is ultimately destined to bear down all factious opposition. Resolved, self-possessed, stern in his unbending integrity and zeal for the honor and welfare of the nation, the boldest disturbers of the nation's peace shrink abashed from the glance which rebukes them into silence; they retire from his presence, shorn of all desire, further, to tempt an adverse fate in lifting a hand against the life of the Republic.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. B. Merchant, the courteous messenger of the Reid Express company, for late files of Southern papers.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A BALTIMOREAN.—A most deplorable accident occurred on the morning of Thursday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock. It appears that Mr. Wm. Crepps, of Baltimore, plaisterer, at the time of the accident employed in the Naval School at this city, was in a state of lunacity, caused by a too free use of strong drink, and retiring to his room, in the third story of the house on Market Space, owned by Mr. Kilmon, and rented by Mr. Linthicum as a boarding house, and towards morning, as he says, believing some one injuring him, roused to the window and fell headlong to the pavement below. The man brought into the house, when it was discovered that both wrists were badly broken and his chest severely hurt and bruised, and also a gash cut above the right eye core to the bone