

DAILY CLIPPER.

W. WALTERS, Publisher.

SATURDAY, Sept. 23, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE DAILY CLIPPER.

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

Published by Subscribers out of the city at

\$200 FOR ONE YEAR;

\$100 FOR SIX MONTHS;

\$150 FOR THREE MONTHS;

\$200 FOR ONE MONTH,

invariably in advance.

THE ADVERTISING AGENT.

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

1 Square..... \$10

1/2 Square..... 5

1/4 Square..... 3

1 Month..... 45

3 Months..... 135

1 Year..... 300

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

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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 many 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, who, like the "Daily Clipper," will be promptly served by leaving their names at the office and vaults of David F. Smith, our only agent in Frederick.

THE HIGHT PEELING EXTENDING IN THE SOUTH.

In our last issue, we called attention to the position now being assumed by the people of South Carolina in their Constitutional Convention, bringing them nearer in spirit to the genius of republican institutions, and proclaiming their purpose to place themselves in line with those great free commonwealths it was the intention of the founders of the Republic to create and foster as examples of popular government for all time to come.

We are glad to see this feeling extending; and it should be hailed with rejoicing by all who desire a permanent settlement of those troubles which have heretofore alienated our people, and came near severing the noblest structure of government ever vouchsafed as a blessing to man. And the way to increase and perpetuate the good feeling, the spirit of patriotic now growing up, is to take note of it; to respond to it; not let it fall dead. We want brother regard, in place of the hostile sentiment lately fanned into fury and bloodshed by demagogues; and when those lately in arms against the Government extend a kindly greeting, let us be prepared to grasp the proffered hand, and to bury old prejudices and animosities forever out of sight.

And if all would do this, how soon, how very soon, should we be a happy and united people! Aware that without public excitement of some kind, some slight cause or chance for noisy harangue, the vocation of the demagogue is gone, we may look for opposition to a reign of quiet. But the people, the sensible masses can frown over the kind of existence, if they will; and it need not be very long before a feeling of regard and friendship will grow up, such as will insure us forever against anything calculated to endanger the Union, doubly dear to every patriot now from the fearful sacrifices made to preserve it.

The resolutions we propose to republish were adopted "unanimously" at a meeting recently held in Elizabeth City, Virginia, and we hope all here still cherish any of the old feelings of bitterness engendered by the war, will real them strenuously.

1. Resolved, That, with all our hearts we long for the return of our State to her ancient place in the Federal Union.

2. Resolved, That, that each of us who, during the war, civil strife, gathered under the old flag, do, to-day, pledge ourselves to our Union brethren throughout the land, that while we live we will cling to the National Union as the surest guarantee of peace, protection, and safety; and that when we die we will bequeath to our children and our children's children the national unity as the most precious legacy we can hand down to them.

3. Resolved, That, those of us now here who concurred to our Constitutional rights, and co-operate with the Confederates, at Government, having submitted, after an unsuccessful appeal to arms, to the terms of capitulation offered by the chief of the Federal army, we hereby proclaim that the "old flag" is a sacred emblem of personal honor, each one for himself, to accept the situation in good faith, and to make no further resist to the Government and Laws of the United States. If we have done what we have done, the memory of the operation will avail us not.

4. Resolved, That the all of us regard the institution of slavery, so long as it exists, as the greatest curse upon the United States, and by that much the more, as it is the cause of all the civil strife, and so far as we can ascertain, the cause of all the misery still present, notwithstanding our return to the Union. We have to wish, as we have no power, to revise it.

5. Resolved, That, so far from looking with disfavour upon Northern brethren, who have done us a wrong, we hail their advent, and look to Northern immigration and Northern capital and enterprise for material aid and comfort in repairing our broken fortunes. We bid them God speed. May they come in peace, and of course, and sharing the toils of our country, as well as its small farms & large, and at reasonable rates.

Now we do not know how these resolutions may strike others, but to our apprehension there is nothing that amounts to deep pathos in the spirit manifested in what we have given. They see their errors, manfully acknowledge them, and deplore those fatal mistakes which have caused so much woe to all, and seeing in the Union alone protection for the future, against a recurrence of like evils, they now a devotion to it which would shame thousands in the communities which in the late struggle escaped the scourge of war visited upon them. With this feeling extending amongst the people of the South, let demagogues prate and bluster if they will; but the prod is strong as holy writ, that the lessons of the past will not have to be repeated; but that we shall have a Union in all times to come strong in the hearts of the people, and to which the past, with its dissolving agitations, was indeed only as a rope of sand."

15th Mr. James S. Caldwell, the courteous messenger of the Reid Express, yes, today placed upon our table late files of the Richmond papers.

Two years Virginians, who were re-

cently discharged from the Union army, re-

turned to their home in Green county, where they informed that they would certainly be annihilated, if they remained, by ex-rebel

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BALTIMORE WITH LIVERPOOL.—It affords us much pleasure to announce that at last there has been established a line of steamers between Baltimore and Liverpool, and the first vessel, the "Somerset," will take her departure on the 30th inst. Why the enterprising merchants of Baltimore have not sooner brought about the establishment of this means of communication is a wonder to us and to every one. They have heretofore been dependent upon New York, and in consequence have been unable to compete with the large steamers between Liverpool, with this line of steamers their usual stocks of goods cheaper, quicker and in better condition, and the natural result will be the establishment of a vast Southern trade, which has to a great extent been lost to us.

Baltimore and Philadelphia, Hal-

lifax, and New York, will be the

center of this new trade.

Trade will no longer go North of her, because she can furnish goods as cheap as either of her thrifty neighbors, and purchasers will save vast amounts of freight, time, and money.

Trade will be greatly increased, and

will contribute to the good

and prosperity of the entire State.—Columbian (Md.) Courier.

NOTES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.—The following exhibit of our regular rates will be found of service:

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