

Mr. Blair as
action of the authorities here,
whenever they (the South)
longer to treat on the
United country, with the
conceded too, they would be
Although Mr. Davis admitted
were in reality whipped, he dared
ity of commencing negotia-
but independence, unless an
was refused, and Mr. Blair
sond with the expectation of
missioners should be sent by
at he found he could safely
reunion and abolition of slavery
of the Blair's mission. Let the
or failure. When the announce-
correspondence of Blair's re-
peace commissioners were on
pital, it was upon no idle con-

USE FOR THE CRISIS.
turn of Mr. Francis P. Blair, Fr.
d time. Now as to the events
their significance. Hardly had
upon the rebel capital before
re himself to meet the crisis
making General Lee Command-
d for several days. It was
ke terms with General Lee be-
and gave his sanction to that
was held, and an alliance was
nander-in-Chief. The bill was
borne in mind that up to this
intelligence has been received
f Lee having been sent into the

al Lee cannot be relied upon as
to the rebel armies, either at
n, which will arouse all the
may result in General Lee's
different course. What was
e done quickly. Delay was
ur, might renew the wrangling.
return here, stated that in con-
bound that officer anxious for
to ultimate reunion. On this
o doubt, came together. No
delay, while on the other hand
would be ruinous to Davis. It
preservation for him—success-
ally necessary, or he was gone.
n into an alliance, it became
ffy himself in other quarters.
ity with Stephens were over-
nce more met as friends—a
ger will draw men together and
enemies.

MISSIONERS AGREED UPON AT
RICHMOND.
missioners was agreed upon,
ce instructed as to their course.
They made their appearance
front of our armies. On ac-
General Grant at Wil-
ayed until his arrival, on
received, and a special messen-
h the nature of their communi-
id here on Wednesday, when
tely despatched to meet them-
n on Thursday morning, and
ions were of so important a
us that he did not desire to

IONS TO THE FRONT.
Dr. and left the city at eleven
re leaving he remarked that the
them was of more significance
were coming here.
the propositions brought by
has not fully transpired. But
ind that the President, through
e or meet commissioners except
ed abolition of slavery. Taking
f beyond controversy, Mr. Lin-
Interpreted in any other way
fortified himself at Richmond
he responsibility of commencing
basis of reunion. This can be
here were no other facts to cor-
rectly there are, but at the mo-
impolitic to publish them. Evi-
expelled here to show that Davis
save himself, and he is deter-
mined delay, that he intends
present circumstances to end

give up this point. But they are daily growing weaker
here, although they are busy writing to the Secretary of
War, and urging him to break up the negotiations.
Their strength is nearly exhausted, and if Mr. Lincoln or
Seward obtains any fair terms on the basis of reunion
from the South the radicals will be forced into retire-
ment. Their persistence in refusing to yield will only
end in their own destruction; for there is no denying
the fact that the real public sentiment is in favor of re-
viving the South back into the Union, now that slavery
is abolished—with open arms, and killing the fattest calf
in honor of their return.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

The Washington Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1865.

The Star has the following particulars of the return of
President Lincoln and Secretary Seward:
President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived in
Washington at a quarter past nine o'clock this morning,
by special train from Annapolis, on their return from For-
tress Monroe.

The President, who left here on Thursday, at fifteen
minutes past eleven o'clock A. M., accompanied by Mr.
George S. Kountz, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
Company, arrived at Annapolis at fifteen minutes past
one P. M., and, in company with Mr. Kountz, proceeded to
the Naval Academy, where the steamer Colyer had
steamed up, and, going on board, left immediately, and
arrived at Fortress Monroe at an early hour yesterday
morning.

The two boats—the Mary Martin, bearing the rebel de-
putation to Fortress Monroe, and the River Queen, on
which Mr. Seward went down—were lashed side by side,
during which time the President and Secretary of State
and the rebel deputation had a protracted interview.

The boats separated about dusk, and the River Queen
started immediately for Annapolis, where she arrived
early this morning.

The special train, which was in waiting for the party,
left that place at half past seven this morning, and ar-
rived here as stated above at twenty-five minutes past
nine.

Generals Williams and Ingalls, who came up on the
Colyer last night, were on board the same train, as were
also Mr. R. S. Chew, of the State Department, who went
down with Mr. Seward, and Major Eckart, Superintendent
of the United States Military Telegraph, and Charles
Forbes, attaché of the White House, who accompanied
the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Evening.

Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the
early return of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward,
and it was not long before many conflicting reports were
circulated regarding the result of their mission.

The antagonistic positions of the two governments
were known on the return of Mr. Blair from Richmond—
the one desiring peace on the basis of unconditional sub-
mission to the Union, and the other on the basis of sepa-
rate independence and recognition.

It was clear that the rebels themselves did not antici-
pate a ready compliance with their demands, while there
was an earnest desire on the part of the President to do
all that was compatible with honor and public expediency
in the premises, and who evinced not a little anxiety to
induce an accommodation.

It was briefly announced by telegraph this morning
that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had return-
ed to Washington after a conference with the rebel com-
missioners, which resulted in no change of the attitude
of the government or of the rebels.

Private telegrams have since been received making in-
quiry as to the truth of this statement, because the
whole truth had not been stated with regard to the
prospective and immediate results from Richmond.

Now, that brief telegram sent over the wires this
morning is reliable, and it was obtained from the best
authority.

No details have yet been made known, nor is it pro-
bable that they will transpire, the President and Secre-
tary Seward being the only parties present on our side,
and the conference being entirely informal—more in the
character of a general conversation, to elicit the views of
all who composed it, than a grave diplomatic discussion.

Beyond this whatever may be said must be mere specu-
lation.

The conversation did not result in any agreement. The
main feature involving the questions of separation of
and submission to the Union having been left undecided.

As far as can be ascertained nothing was said as to

the wraton, and a
men rose from the knees of th
to the scratch for

Round 1. Both wore looks
vanced towards each other.
Ward stood with his left foot
springy pressure upon the s
and was nearly as straight
held close under the chin,
breast. Farrell held his right
low on the breast, some fo
his left was put out at
from the elbow, and h
with it. They did not lose mu
feints, got within reach, and
Ward's left eye, and Ward co
breaking away. They again
within reach slight exchange
damage, and, closing, Farrell
injury. Farrell showed a lit
new hole in his eye.

checked by their fists.
Round 2. Ward advanced wi
ponent, and both measured hi
taking stock, and watching, an
Farrell at length started out
and also lashed his right on hi
one on the ribs. They broke
together. Farrell again planted h
shoulder on Ward's already di
administered a smart draver o
nent nose, and, closing, throw
jury. I had eyes in favor of F
also expending some wind for

Round 3. Ward showed the
work, the left eye hanging in
not so of nearly closing, I will
except a slight traking of his
took the initial one, and put in
eye and on the mouth. I drew
eye and swelling on the right
freely. Ward fought for the
quite evenly. They had
with exchanges in favor of F
and right straight on the f
every blow, they fought for s
Round 4. Farrell landed his
and administered a telling, blot
zero as was Ward was sin
Ward's eye was fast. I believe
was completely unharmed
feature of his face, which the
little red on the prominent br
rugged, much in Farrell's fav
with no damage.

From this time the fight was
administered telling punishme
hurts to his own men—Ward
although, on one or two occasi
show for his bed.

About the forty fourth roun
distress, his lips and chin quiv
displaying signs of weakness,
although bleeding from every
man most bravely and fought
not, forcing him down time
shirked, and scarcely tried to
clined to depend upon a chan
and knock his opponent out of

As round after round succee
dent both the brave Ward's
nothing but a shivering weak
Ward had been cautioned with
rushed the fighting each time
his own corner at each succee
opponent. The forty fifth rou
Farrell in his corner, who spe
of foul was made to the refer
the corner of Ward, said he h
and he must decide that Farrel
having administered the blow
ground. Ward would not hea
whip his man if his right eye w
minutes. The referee's flat wa
soon filled. In about a minute
an alarm was given that the m
every one was on the scamp
soon heard, and the whistling
siles were soon distinctly audil

Numbers made their escap
and fifty were kept within the
of the United States regular
idea of shooting a few of th
ordered to fall into line, and th
to the clayment station. The
portunity of escaping, and by
at Wilmington there were not
of those afterwards escaped.

The party were marched i
drove of sheep, and placed u
building of the meet fifty dex
detention the party was march
they were kept standing for
light of the gaping chinks. A
over to the Mayor, who, on Fri
lot, with the exception of the
who was bound over to answer

Arrival of a Pri

The prize steamer Blenheim,
Smith commanding, from Cape
31, arrived at this port yesterd
helm is a side wheel iron vess
buried, and said to be very fast
arms, ammunition, &c.; the c
on board. She is in command
ing Ensigns W. H. Otis, H. W.
Ensign H. W. Muller, Third
Watson, L. D. Arville, and Mast
She has on board fifty discharge
Foster's fleet. She is at the Nav

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,387.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PEACE MISSION.

Return of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to Washington.

The Rebel Commissioners Leave for Richmond.

with coal, and order them to this point. The Annie Quirely was overhauled yesterday at the Delaware Breakwater, bound for Key West, with one thousand tons on board, and is now unloading, which will supply the demand for a few days.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatches.

STRAKEM THOMAS COLVER, }
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3, 1865.

Secretary Seward and Secretary Stanton left Washington on January 31 to attend the lecture of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Baltimore that evening. Mr. Seward swung around to Annapolis the next day, and, stepping on board the despatch boat River Queen, proceeded to City Point, where he met R. M. T. Hunter,

far as he is concerned. It lies in submission. He was willing to throw to the winds all minor questions to stop bloodshed. His oath required him to preserve the integrity of the Union. That point settled, he would not stickle at collateral issues.

The agents of Jeff. Davis have gone to Richmond to report, and will be heard from again soon. The interview was of the most cordial and helpful nature, and the country has reason to be proud of the occurrence. Good will result from it, and a few days will tell if it be peace or a continuance of the war. Let us hope that the former proposition will prevail in the councils of Jeff. Davis.

The Washington Telegrams.

the other. That these negotiations are progressing favorably there is no doubt. It will be remembered that I have throughout held in every communication that the grand crash of the rebellion is at hand and may come at any moment. The passage of the constitutional amendment has opened the way, and henceforward there will be no obstacle to peace on that score. This accomplished, the government can afford to be generous; and it is needless repetition for me to say that such is the view of President Lincoln at this time. The President and those Cabinet Ministers who have been consulted in reference to these negotiations consider it by far the wisest policy, if the South will accept the constitutional amendment, to hold out such inducements upon all other points as will secure the friendship of the Southern leaders and their reunion under the old flag to their forming an alliance with Napoleon and Maximilian, and be forever intrinsically

the rebellion. The commissioners have come for that purpose within our lines. The President and Secretary of State, seeing them coming from afar, have gone to meet them—as the father went out to meet the prodigal son—with open arms. Could there be a more noble deed? Can it be possible that such events can be looked upon as meaning nothing? Many here are making a great fuss about the lack of dignity in the President going to meet them. But there is a significant fact that all of those who are in a position to know anything in regard to the mission of the rebel commissioners declare it one of the most noble acts that could be performed by the President. In addition to all this it is understood here that Jeff. Davis will either meet with them at this consultation, or that another will soon follow in which he will participate. These events all show that the great crash, the final end of the rebellion, is at hand, and that there are good reasons to look for peace at no distant

future meetings, and the issue seems to be left precisely where it was before the conference.

There is no verification of the report circulating today that they had agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

The Philadelphia Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1865.

The special Washington correspondent of the Ledger says:—

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon for Washington, and the Confederate commissioners returned to Richmond. For the present, at least, the conference is ended.

The Baltimore Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1865.

A special despatch to the Baltimore American, from

THE

WHOLE NO. 10,387.

THE PEACE MISSION.

Return of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to Washington.

The Rebel Commissioners Leave for Richmond.

The Conference Ended for the Present.

'THE PEACE TALK.

The Real Extent of Blair's Success Revealed.

Jeff. Davis Forms an Alliance with General Lee and Vice President Stephens and Takes the Responsibility of Proposing Terms.

Immediate Reunion the Only Salvation of Davis.

The Probable Terms Brought by Stephens and Associates.

Seward Unwilling to Take the Responsibility of Replying, and Sends for Lincoln.

The President Meets the Returning Prodigals Half Way.

HE DECLARES HIS MISSION SIGNIFICANT.

General Belief that Peace is At Hand.

No Abandonment of the Preparations for War.

Only One Cabinet Official Entrusted With the Peace Secrets.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

OUR SPECIAL DESPACHES.

Mr. Seward's Despatch. Foreman Monitor, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

My despatch of last night announced the arrival of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, rebel peace commissioners, from Richmond, and also the presence of Gen. Wm. H. Seward, on the part of the United States government, to meet them. The rebel commissioners arrived about five o'clock P. M., on General Grant's flag-boat the M. Martin, which is a short distance from the River Queen, on which was Secretary Seward. Shortly after the arrival of the Martin a light-boat was sent from the River Queen by Secretary Seward, with his private secretary on board, inviting the rebel commissioners to dine with him on board his flag-boat. The invitation was accepted, and a few minutes before the light-boat returned, conveying the distinguished representatives of Rebeldom to the River Queen. What transpired at the first interview between the Vice President of the so-called Confederate States and Mr. Seward is of course not known. It is presumed, however, that these rebels, for the first time in many months, partook of a good dinner, and that Mr. Seward received in bumper of champagne the assurance of his most distinguished consideration, &c., and that to-day the question will be decided whether this Southern war is to continue till either the South is subdued, or whether we shall be once more united people, and join hands in token of brotherly love.

At a late hour of the evening another arrival was announced, which drew more weight and importance to the present occasion. I allude to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who arrived at old Point Comfort at ten o'clock P. M., and immediately went a tug to Secretary Seward, appointing him of his presence. He left Annapolis at two o'clock yesterday, on the Thomas Calyer, the fastest boat on the bay, and notwithstanding the low, reached here in eight hours. The only other passenger on board was a correspondent of the Herald, who will doubtless give you a full account of the trip.

To-day President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and the rebel commissioners have been in constant conference, and have doubtless made and received propositions for a settlement of the existing difficulties; but what those propositions are time must determine. Neither of the distinguished representatives have exposed themselves to the gaze of the vulgar crowd, but have confined themselves exclusively to their respective boats. The rebel commissioners are quartered on board of General Grant's beautiful flag-boat, the M. Martin, while Secretary Seward is no less elegantly entertained on the River Queen. President Lincoln still retains the Thomas Calyer, but spends most of his time with Secretary Seward on the River Queen. This is all that is known or can be learned of the impending peace conference.

The interviews are all held away from the shore, and as a rule are allowed even to catch a glimpse of the sailing vessel representing one of the North and the other. In consequence of the severity of the weather and the recent falling of ice in the river, a great quantity of the boats from below. Hows found now way possible to send out boats to be met by, or away from

with him, an orderly was water, bound board, and is demand for a

Mr. N

Secretary Be ton on January Ward Beecher swung around on board I needed to City Alexander H. grabbed ditto Jeff. Davis to United States difficulties bet distinguished and the River Fortness Minor on their way were mistake of President

Seward at three Southern He, therefore Annapolis at needed on his to be the date to Fortness M. Stephens was passed by ten Fortness. When he walked from half a mile, Quartermaster Samuel Colyer "I suppose,"

"To Fortness "That's right "are you r "Quite," as The boat at mile on which it came in an President are other while he rare if that he of an honoral message sent to the shore

What anniversary River O. There and two her and the anchor, at tin. Did she They all sit and Marcell situation with fifteen hours the result that result, the interview been and I had peace in a f more compl condensation, &c., &c., are arranged now tin. Let this

When I did was very stern peace had be my statement Stephens and power to lay made fully at He would not of sublimato skirts are no peace consist

The rebels, have returned M. Martin, at Mr. Seward's came up to a having still distinguished the fortress up to the rail Ingalls six o'clock Charlotte, N. arrived at Ann arrived in W

The Cabinet had before it all parties at his strong fig putting an our case to

What anniversary River O. There and two her and the anchor, at tin. Did she They all sit and Marcell situation with fifteen hours the result that result, the interview been and I had peace in a f more compl condensation, &c., &c., are arranged now tin. Let this