DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKE.....Publisher.

MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

1 Square	1 Time	$ 50
"	2 Times	75
"	3 "	1.00
"	1 Week	1.75
"	1 Month	4.00
"	3 Months	10.00
"	6 "	18.00
"	1 Year	30.00

ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

REBEL CRUELTY—A STUDY OF THE CHARACTER OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

Making allowance for the debasing and intoxicating effect of slavery on the slaveholder, in an age when it has found bold apologists in Christians, for the first time since the Christian era—allowing for the vengeful and implacable hatred into which baffled pride swiftly turns, even in angels—it yet remains, as a simple psychological fact, inexplicable, how men, apparently under the influence of our common religion and civilization, can have become such fiends as the rebels have shown themselves by the treatment of our soldiers when captured by them. The bloodhounds, the calculated starvation, the loathsome cruelty, systematically and tauntingly practised on our men, the abandonment of truth, as well as the last spark of honor, with the knowledge of the fair and loyal treatment which their prisoners receive when in our hands, are more revolting, and can be less readily accounted for, than the cruelties of the Inquisition in the days of ferocious bigotry. The moralist can only say, so it is: so quickly can man relapse. Let us take to heart this unspeakably painful example.

The most startling instance of this psychologic convulsion is given us in the life of Stonewall Jackson, a man of singular power of concentration of mind and faith, of perfect truthfulness to himself, and of great directness of thought and action, but also of that indomitable pride which mistakes its own suggestions for the commands of a hating God, and the fervency of his own dark devotion for a fire kindled by the Most High.

Professor R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Richmond, Va., has published the Life of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson. (Stonewall Jackson.) London: 1865.—The reverend author, a great admirer, and an intimate friend of Jackson, a justifier of slavery, of secession—indeed every thing that a rebellious citizen could wish for—informs us that, when the crisis appeared, the subject of his biography was one of those who tried to unite the Christian people, "North and South, in an effort to stop the war, and, having failed in this, maintained that "it was the true policy of the South to take no prisoners," as "*the war was an offence against humanity so monstrous that it outlawed those who shared its guilt beyond the pale of forbearance.*" The italicized words are the author's, but not the italicizing.

It is necessary to be minute in matters of such magnitude, and regarding words which are like keys in the hands of the inquirer who has long wished to open a locked door. Those ominous words, then present to us: An individual of fervent, and even grim devotion, undertaking to decide for himself whether a war (mark, it is the war he speaks of, and not any acts done by the enemy) so outrages all humanity that it outlaws those who share in it, as if civilization had not established the law of war for the very purpose of preventing people from acting on this idea, which, as a matter of course, has always been maintained by many in every war. We have a man who, once conceiving the idea, leaps over centuries of toilsome progress into those ages when all the laws of war consisted pretty much in the two words, *exterminate*. And he makes this fearful bound into barbarity, after having wrested with himself for a long time in the trying doubt which side he should take.

A leading man like Jackson considers himself freed from all obligations of fairness and humanity toward a hated enemy. What can be expected from the many?—And we have a key to the present cruelty. For, laying down that every prisoner ought to be killed, because he is an outlaw (and he is an outlaw because he fights for his established Government!) on the one hand, and treating him with studied cruelty, if he be allowed, nevertheless, to live, on the other hand are twin thoughts, they are correlatives in the logic of sinister passion. The ancients argued in a similar way. The victor, they said, may kill his captive. If he does not, the prisoner belongs to the victor, who *may* slay him his life; therefore, he may ill-treat him, he may yet kill him, he may sell him. No doubt many Southerners who torture their captured men think they ought to have been killed anyhow; that they are an accursed burden.

SKATING.

As the skating season has fairly commenced, the following useful hints to skaters, taken from Hall's Journal of Health, will not be inappropriate. There is such a thing as intemperance in exercise as well as in eating and drinking, but a little prudence will enable the skaters to avoid all danger:

1. Avoid skates which are strapped on the feet, as they prevent the circulation, and the foot becomes frozen before the skater is aware of it, because the tight strapping benumbs the foot and deprives it of feeling. A young lady of Boston lost her foot in this way; another in New York lost her life by attempting to thaw her feet in warm water after taking off her skates. The safest kind are those which receive the fore part of the foot in a kind of toe, and stout leather around the heel, buckling in front of the ankle only, thus keeping the heel in place without spikes or screws, and aiding greatly in supporting the ankle.

2. It is not the object so much to skate fast as to skate gracefully; and that is sooner and more easily learned by skating with deliberation, while it prevents over heating, and diminishes the chances of taking cold by cooling off too soon.

3. If the wind is blowing, a veil should be worn over the face, at least of ladies and children; otherwise fatal inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonia, may take place.

4. Do not sit down to rest a single minute, or stand still, if there is any wind, nor stop a moment after the skates are taken off, but walk about, so as to restore the circulation in the feet and toes, and to prevent being chilled.

5. It is better to walk home than to ride; the latter is almost certain to give a cold.

6. Never carry anything in the mouth while skating, nor any hard substance in the hand, nor throw anything on the ice; none but a careless, reckless ignoramus would thus endanger a fellow-skater.

7. If the thermometer is below thirty, and the wind is blowing, no lady or child should be skating.

8. Always keep your eyes about you, looking ahead and upward, and not on the ice, that you may not run against some lady or child.

9. It would be a safe rule for no children under 10 to be on skates longer than an hour at a time.

10. The grace, exercise, and healthfulness of skating on the ice can be had without any of its dangers, by the use of skates with rollers attached, on a common floor; better if covered with oil cloth.

☞ The Juniata (Pa.) Sentinel says a young woman named Coder, daughter of a soldier of the 40th Pennsylvania, died from a singular cause a few days ago. She had a pin in her mouth, and falling asleep, it lodged somewhere in her throat. Medical aid was summoned, but in vain. She lingered for several days, and expired in the most excruciating agony. What adds to the sadness of this unexpected death, is the absence of her father and brother in the army. Women and children should be warned against the dangerous habit of carrying pins and needles in their mouths.

☞ In consequence of the enforcement of the new passport system on the Northern frontier, it is said that the transit of Americans through Canada is now completely stopped. Both the Great Western and Grand Trunk trains west of Toronto are running nearly empty.

Confederate Intrigues Connected with Thomas' Campaign against Hood.

The terrible drubbing that Thomas gave Hood before Nashville, is still the subject of comment by the army correspondents. One of them relates the following incidents:

I was near Gen. Thomas upon one occasion, when a shower of bullets rained in among his staff—the whole assemblage being less than half a mile from the rebel line. "Why," says the General, "I believe the scoundrels are shooting at me." He did not vacate the premises, however, unlikely carried him to another quarter of the field.

Early on the morning of the 16th ult, I saw the following cluster of luminaries on the Granny White Pike, near a neat white residence, about half a mile from the rebel line, Generals Thomas, Smith, Webster, McArthur, Wilson, Tower and Whipple. A shell came directly over their heads, and it is a curious fact that business called some of them elsewhere. Whenever the rebels get to throwing shells quite lively, you ought to see how much open space immediately presents itself I have often helped to make that space myself.

Just before dark on the 16th, when the result of Smith's and Schofield's performance at Bentwood Hills became known, one of Smith's staff officers rode up to General Thomas, and said:—"General Smith presents his compliments, General, and requests me to say that the last charge was a grand success. He drove the enemy at all points, captured three General officers, two thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery." "Hurrah!" "Hi! hi!" shouted the staff, and the grim old Commander-in-Chief chuckled and sent back a word of thanks to General Smith. The ubiquitous Kelly handed the General a bottle, and he took a square drink. Presently Smith came up. General Thomas tapped him on the shoulder, and said:—"Thank you, General, thank you; that finishes the battle of Nashville." And it did. All this time the rain was falling in pelting torrents.

I watched the colored troops with a good deal of interest. In company with Captain Boyd, of General Miller's staff, I went up close enough to see the whites of their eyes. As I have stated in my description of the battle, they sustained three temporary repulses. Little Colonel Thompson, a favorite with all, commanding one of the colored brigades, rode along the line after the third check, and said to his men, "Boys, you must take that hill this time." It was Overton Hill, the most difficult and dangerous to assault of any eminence that was carried, and four brass howitzers (Stanfield's battery) were pouring a most destructive fire into our ranks. Word came from Steedman to take the hill. The colored men were sandwiched between the brigades of white troops, and the column dashed up the hill with a most awful yell. The roar of musketry commenced, and lasted about twelve minutes, and over into the works go the whole command, the colored troops getting inside first. After the hill was taken, the white troops halted, but the colored men went in pursuit, driving the enemy four miles, and capturing three hundred prisoners. Capt. Boyd and myself rode up into the works half a minute after they fell, and while the guns were hot.

I wish the men that composed Stanford's battery had been engaged in a worthier cause. They worked their guns until they and their guns were captured. Out of seventy men, forty were killed and wounded. All the commissioned officers were killed. The commander of the battery was the handsomest man I ever saw. He was shot in the heart, and fell straight as an arrow, beside one of his guns. He had the prettiest hand and foot I ever saw. He had on a fine pair of boots. Some soldier remarked:—"I'll bet those boots were stolen from some of our fellows." "By ——!" says Capt. Boyd, "you hav'n't got a man in your brigade who can wear that pair of boots." I guess he hit it, too—He had a fine diamond ring on his left little finger, which I reckon isn't there now.

HOW THE CHINESE DIG COAL.

It is always curious to know how they do things in the Celestial Empire, the land of pigtails, little feet and almond eyes. They are not a slow people; but ingenious, patient, enduring and industrious; they achieve wonders for an Oriental nation, and a race hampered by iron conventionalities. The manner of their coal mining is well described in the appended article from an Anglo-Chinese paper:

The only coal mines in China of which we have any account are located about five miles north of Kuh shan-kan, and not far from the city of Pekin. The editor of the Chinese Mail recently visited these mines, and makes the following report, which will be interesting, as showing the manner in which the Chinese carry on mining operations at home.

There are but fifteen shafts open, each of their entrances being enlarged into a room, where the colliers eat and sleep at times, though more comfortable dwellings have been built for overseers and contractors.

We engaged a miner to show us down the largest shaft, which measured on the average only four and a-half feet high by five feet wide; it is cased with willow leaves in a secure manner, and the roof is particularly well guarded. The bottom is lined with the same to form a ladder, up and down which the miners travel in their daily labor. This shaft is about 150 feet deep, and the ladder down to the diggings is perhaps, 600 feet long. The coal is secured on small wooden sledges, and drawn as the miner slowly crawls up along the narrow and slippery steps, by a strap passing over his forehead, each load weighing 150 catties. One workman brings up six loads as his day's work. The sides of this shaft showed the width of the veins of coal, but the top and bottom were not dug out.

The whole was very dry, owing probably to its elevation up the hill; but some shafts had been abandoned from wet and bad air, and their mouths closed. The laborers are hired out by contractors, who sell the coal to the dealers from Pekin and elsewhere; it is all carried away on the backs of camels or mules, and it is a painful sight to see the unwieldy camels coming down the rocky, uneven road, bringing their loads of coal. It is delivered at Pekin at about three piculs for a dollar, and a large part of the price is for carriage. The coal is hard, but such examination as the time afforded discloses not a vestige of a stump or leaf to compare with fossils of other coal regions; more careful researches will doubtless bring to light some indications of this kind, enabling scientific men to compare the numerous depos ts of soft and hard coal in this part of China with the European coal measures.

FIRE-PROOF WASH FOR SHINGLES.

Mr. John Mears communicates the following to the Boston Cultivator. He states that after an experience of eleven years, and using seven forges in the blacksmith shop, he has never seen a shingle on fire nor has a nail started. The following is his method of preparing them:

"Having a large through, I put into it a bushel of quick lime, half a bushel of refuse salt, and five or six pounds of potash, adding water to slack the lime and dissolve the vegetable alkali and the salt—well knowing that pieces of an old lime pit, a soap barrel or a pork tub were not the best kindling stuff, and having long since learned, while at the Vineyard Sound, that hot salt water whitewash would endure far longer than that made with fresh water, absorbing moisture, striking into the wood and not peeling the washing off. I set the bundle of shingles nearly to the bands in the wash for two hours, then turned them end for end.—When laid on the roof and walls they were brushed over at intervals of two or three years after."

Ohio Parsimonious.—Mr. Ben Eggleston has introduced a proposition into the Ohio Senate to tax real estate one per cent. *ad valorem*, for revenue for the general Government, and to levy a tax of thirty three and one third cents on each acre over one hundred acres, held by any one person.

☞ Richard Yates, the new United States Senator from Illinois, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1818. He served in Congress from 1851 to 1855, as a representative from Illinois, and was chosen Governor of that State in 1861, for the term of four years, which has just expired. His Senatorial term will close March 4th, 1871.

☞ Josh Billings says: "I was once aged if I believed in the salvation of men, and I pod I did, but let me pick the men."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Commissioners—Captain J. H. Gilman, on Saturday awarded the following contracts:—Edward A. Evans & Co., 1,000 lbs pea beans, at 5½ cents per lb; Lewis Jones & Co., 50,000 lbs. beans, at 5¾ cents per lb; Eugene Peet, 200,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $6 50 per 100 lbs; Hollins & Burnett, 1,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $6 93 per 100 lbs, to be packed in boxes of 50 lbs each; Theodore Wilson, of Philadelphia, 150,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $6 93 per 100 lbs; Hollins & Burnett, 1,000 lbs. prime mess pork, at $12 75; 1,000 do. do. at $12 87½; 1,000 do. at $14 25; 1,000 do. at $14 87½; 1,000 do. at $15 75—the three first lots for cash, and the fourth, one year credit for each. F. B. Cleaver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,000,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $6.75 per 100 lbs; Wm. J. Reynes & Co., 500 bbls. prime mess pork at $15.20; F. W. Cazard, 500 bbls. prime mess pork, at $15 40 per bbl; Burbank & Haight, Chicago, 1,000,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $6.70 per 100 lbs; H. Forney, Cincinnati, 1,000,000 lbs. pilot bread, at $7.70 per 100 lbs; T. H. Evans & Co., 6,000 bushels potatoes, at $1 40 per bushel, 60 lbs; Wm. S. Hodge, 5,000 bbls. prime mess pork, at $14 93 per bbl., cash, $3 per bbl. and Added for certificate; A. Groverman, 100,000 lbs. soap, at $12 44 per 100 lbs; G. C. Radcliff, 1,500 barrels peach blow potatoes, at $1.40 per bushel, of 60 pounds; A. H. Cunders, of Philadelphia, 10,000 lbs. Sumatra pepper, at 50 cents per lb, to be ground and packed in 4 oz. papers, and put up in boxes of 25 lbs each; Hollins & Burnett Co., 300,000 lbs pilot bread at $6 93 per 100 lbs; M. H. Clark & Bro., 1,000 bushels rye, at 55 lbs to the bushel, at $2. Thomas R. Pearson, 1,377 bags Rio coffee, at $42 80 per lbs. John H. Price, 300,000 lbs. sugar, at $21 70 per lbs. Hollins & Burnett, 70,000 lbs. sugar, at 21 cents per lb for cash, or 2 per cent. added for certificate; J. K. & E. B. Place, of New York, 200,000 lbs. ds, at $21 50 per 100 lbs; 300 000 do, at $21. J. B. Kenton, 100 000 lbs. sugar, at 21½ cents per lb. Hollins & Burnett, 300 sacks ground alum salt, at 96 cents per bushel. Fennestist & McCally, 50,000 lbs candies, at $22 24½ per 100 lbs. Lawrig & Co., 100 000 lbs Worthington's fine salt, at $1 21; 200,000 lbs ds, at $1 21½ per bushel of 60 lbs, in sacks.—Dreksy & Foster, 25,000 lbs. candies at $27 34 per 100 lbs; 25,000 lbs. do., at $22.95. James Hooper & Sons, 500 bags Rio coffee, in double bags, at 45½ cents per lb, if paid in currency, 44½ cents if paid in certificates. H. K. Coggshall, 10,000 gallons pure cider vinegar, in bbls. at 43 cents per gallon.

A Generous Response—It will be remembered that Managers Ford and Kunkel, upon learning the destitute condition of the families, who suffered by the late accident on Holliday street, placed their Theatres at the disposal of Marshal Carmichael, the proceeds to aid the sufferers. The entertainment at the Front Street Theatre, although gotten up at short notice, yielded upwards of $350; while that at the Holliday Street Theatre will amount to about $600. At this Theatre on Saturday afternoon a 2,000 tickets were taken at the door—there being 400 persons more in the Theatre than was ever known before—The above amounts, added to $100 contributed by the people of the Rev. Henry Scarlett's School, and other sums collected, will swell the fund to about $3,200. It will be distributed by Marshal Carmichael in an equitable manner. Great praise is due to the Marshal and Deputy Marshal, Managers Ford and Kunkel, and the police department, for their energy in the above philanthropic undertaking.

The River and Bay—It should be a matter of no ordinary congratulation among our citizens to know that notwithstanding the winter season has considerably advanced, the navigation of the Patapsco and Chesapeake remain unobstructed by ice, and even the smallest bay craft enter and leave the port of Baltimore without the slightest difficulty. Thus far the noble steamers of the Baltimore and Norfolk line have contributed much towards clearing the harbor of drifting ice, and it is understood that in case ice of unusual thickness should form, the company, under the direction of Moore N. Falls, Esq., will see that a track shall at all times be kept open.

Funeral of a Citizen—On Saturday afternoon the mortal remains of John S McKim, Esq., who, for many years, occupied the old family mansion known as the "Belvidere," at the head of Calvert street, were conveyed to their last resting place, Greenmount Cemetery, followed by a large number of the oldest and most respectable families of the city. Mr. McKim, although of a retiring and unobtrusive character, was one of the most public spirited citizens, and generous withal. He gave frequently to the poor and deserving, but in such a manner that none but the recipients of his bounty knew the benevolence of his heart.

A Modern Jack Sheppard—A small colored boy, named Charles Williams alias Jack Sheppard, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with having in his possession the store of Jacob Stephens, corner of Aisquith and Jefferson streets. The boy gained admission into the store from an adjoining house, and was found in the store with a small amount of money upon his person, which he had removed from the till. The accused made his escape a few days since from jail, by crawling under the gate opening on Jefferson street. He is represented as being an adroit thief, and measures will be taken that will prevent his stealing for a long time to come.

The Steamer Georgeanna—This staunch steamer of the Norfolk and Boston line, which was run into on Monday night, off the Rappahannock, by a schooner has arrived at this port, and is now undergoing repairs on the south side of the basin, under the superintendence of Captain Benson Pearson, her commander. She will be ready for service in about three weeks, and in the meantime the Louisiana, Captain Porter, is alternating with the Adelaide, Captain Cannon.

Discussed—Mr. Flint, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York World, who was arrested a few days since by a Government detective and taken before Colonel Woolley, provost marshal, has had an examination by Hesterman Wallace, which resulted in his discharge. The General told Flint that his epistles published in the World had given offence to many Union men in the city, and that he must moderate his style.

Off the Track.—As the eight o'clock train for New York was passing the intersection of Ann and Fleet streets on Saturday night, the rails slipped, throwing the entire train off the track. The accident caused a delay of nearly two hours, and many of the passengers remained in the city preferring to remain here to staying over Sunday in Philadelphia.

Stealing Clothing—A colored woman named Rachel Scott was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of stealing clothing from the yards attached to the dwellings of John Davidson, William Cathery and James Gill, residing on Charles, Eager and Read streets—The accused was committed to jail by Justice Spicer to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Charged with Arson.—Jeremiah Fitzgerald, a dissipated character, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with being drunk and setting fire to a bed in his house, No. 56 Davis street, with the intention of destroying the premises. He was committed to jail by Justice Spicer.

Released—James Thomas and Richard Payne, arrested a few days since on the charge of selling liquor to soldiers, was released on Saturday, upon paying a heavy fine. Henry Wilkey, charged with the same offence, was unconditionally released, the evidence failing to show that he had violated the law.

Committed—Patrick Kenny arrested on Friday night, charged with the murder of the soldier McDermott, at the corner of North and Bath streets, on Thursday night last, has been committed to jail by Justice Spicer to await the action of the Grand Jury. The evidence against the accused is very strong.

Steam Communication with Boston—In the course of two or three weeks earlier, will be regular steam communication between this port and that of Boston, the company having nearly ready two first class steamers for the line. They will add greatly to the advancement of trade in both cities.

Arrest of a Thief—A few nights since, the dwelling of Mr. John W. Penis, No. 267 E. Fayette street, was robbed of clothing valued at $200. Suspicion resting upon a woman named Sarah Lawrence, she was arrested on Saturday night and committed to jail for a hearing by Justice Spicer.

Tid Tapping.—William Brown, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $4 from the till in the store of Christian Horner, corner of Chester avenue and Happy alley. Justice White committed the accused to jail for Court.

Collision—On Saturday afternoon a passenger car, while passing down Pratt street, near Charles, collided with a cart, in charge of Charles McDowald. The cart was demolished and McDowald badly injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Last Time—Enoch Arden will be presented at the Holliday street Theatre tonight for the last time, and we would advise all who have not witnessed the play to attend to-night. To-morrow night the great play of the Streets of New York will be presented, with new scenery, &c. Miss Rose Skiller will sustain the leading female character.

Miss Kate Fisher.—This beautiful and talented young lady will make her first appearance to-night, at the Front St. Theatre, in "the celebrated character of Mazeppa." The success of Miss Fisher in other cities has been of the most gratifying character, and we predict for her a successful engagement in our city.

Dramatic Reading—Miss Hannah E. Bailey, the accomplished Shakspearian reader, will give an entertainment this evening at the Maryland Institute. The programme will comprise selections from the Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, Longfellow's Launce of the Ship and other gems.

☞ The rebel papers at Richmond have denied the reports of inhumanity to the people of Georgia by the troops of General Sherman; such reports at have been given to the public through the copperhead papers of the North.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Bond.—A. H. Bogue, Esq., Deputy State's Attorney, presiding.

The following business occupied the attention of this court on Saturday:

Rudolph Hollmann, charged with assaulting Julia Kessler, was fined $5 and costs. Wm. Eaton, charged with assaulting policeman McCann, of the Western district, while in the discharge of his duty, prayed a jury trial, and gave bail with Chas. Demsen in the sum of $500. Hester Wehn, for assaulting Jacob Snyder, was fined $5 and costs. The case of To-mas McFadden, charged with assaulting and robbing Samuel H. Hein, a constable, was partly heard and postponed. Libertus Coates, negro, charged with assaulting Benj. Stevens, negro, was adjudged not guilty.—John Haines, for assaulting his wife, was discharged. F. Riley, charged with assaulting James Calahan, forfeited his recognizance. Jacob Beckers, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, No. 191 Dover street, was fined $50 and costs. Another indictment for letting a house for bawdy purposes was entered on payment of costs. Margaret Foster fold, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was adjudged not guilty, as also Maria Gardner, indicted for the same offence. The case of Peter Bolsten *alias* Bockimus, indicted for assaulting and stabbing John Henry Barger, was postponed indefinitely.

A hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case of Henry Parsons, negro boy, the writ being issued on the petition of Mary Ellen Wilson *alias* Parsons, negro girl, which set forth that the boy was in the custody of one Cooper, of Kent county, Maryland, and was wrongfully held. The respondent set forth that Henry Parsons had been regularly indentured by Jacob Myers and Bayard on the 23d of October, 1861, to John Kendall, of Kent county, Maryland, in proper form, and that he was an apprentice legally indentured. It was contended on the part of the petitioner that the contract of indenture had been violated, and that the boy had not been educated, &c., as the law required. The case was argued and held *sub curia*. Adjourned until this morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court on Saturday:

Weinel Gabel and Anna Gabel vs. Joseph Stein. Appeal from Peters. Judgment reversed.

James S. McMullen vs. John McNevin.—Appeal from McKinley. Judgment reversed.

The Court passed the following order on Saturday:

"If a declaration be filed at the institution of the suit, it shall not be necessary to serve a copy of the same on the defendant. And immediately after the appearance of the defendant, a rule shall be entered, as of course, requiring him to plead within fifteen days thereafter. If the declaration be not filed at the institution of the suit, the rule plea" will not be entered until a copy of the declaration shall have been served on the defendant or his attorney."

Assignment to-day from 92 to 123

United States District Court—Before the Hon. Judge Giles. The following business occupied the attention of this Court on Saturday:

Philip S Chappel vs. The schooner Son of Rialto. Libel to recover the value of forty-eight empty carboys, shipped by the libellant in Baltimore, to be delivered in Philadelphia. Decree rendered for libellant for $144 and costs

James F. Love vs. Thirty three carboys of acid. Suit for the recovery of certain freight. Decree for libellant for $116.15, the libellant to pay costs.

City Circuit Court—Before Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court Saturday:

Alexander D. Brown et al vs. David M. Perine et al, trustees. Order of Court filed directing the trustees to place certain sums of money on deposit in the banking house of Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool

George Ross vs. Charles Hacker et al—Demurrer to the bill of complaint. Demurrer overruled, and defendants ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court on Saturday:

Montgomery vs. Whittington, Ricketts & Hooper. Exceptions on special Auditor's account. Argued but not concluded.

No. 459 is assigned for trial to-day.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Andeas, Supple and Hoffman. The following business occupied the attention of this Court Saturday:

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew J Kelly were granted to William B. Hill

(Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.)

TOWNSTOWN, January 14, 1865.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County—Before Hon. Richard Grason, *Judge*. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State. Sitting in Equity.

Greenberry Wilson, indicted in two cases for an assault with intent to kill, was brought into court this morning by the efficient Deputy Sheriff of the city, Mr. Griffin, in compliance with a bench warrant issued by Judge Grason, and gave bail with his mother and sister Mary Wilson and Caroline Hadler, in the sum of $1000 in each case.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the reading of evidence in the case of Isaac Amos of William vs. Wm Blandford and wife; an application for writ of *habeas facie possessionem* for property sold by John H D. Bedford at trustee's sale in 1860. Messrs. Wheeler & Keech for plaintiff, and R E Bearman, Esq., for defendant. The reading of the evidence in the above case was begun on Saturday last, and will be concluded this afternoon. Court adjourned until this day (Saturday) by consent to enable parties to equity.

Adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock K.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.)

TOWNSTOWN, January 14, 1865.

Yesterday after the adjournment of the court, Mr. Wm. Shealey, of this place, appeared in the court room, having in his possession a large Union flag, and a large star composed of evergreens, &c, which flag was suspended (or stretched across) just in the rear of the Judge's seat, the star being very tastefully placed in the centre, which work was accomplished by Mr. Wm. Shealey and others present, after which patriotic and feeling addresses were delivered by Hon Judge Grason, Messrs. Samuel Rankin, Wm. Shealey and John Zimmerman, who were loudly applauded by the respectable audience which had gathered to witness the putting up of said flag. Yours, &c. A.

FESTIVAL OF THE FOX IN JAPAN.

From an interesting letter published in the New York Tribune, dated Kanagawa, May 10 we extract:

On the 5th day of the second moon, corresponding this year to our March 12th, is the festival of Inari, the patron deity of the farmer, who, according to Japanese mythology, descending from heaven in prehistoric ages, came to earth and taught the people the use and cultivation of rice. The white fox is his chief servant and minister. The fox is one of the sacred emblems of the Japanese, disputing precedence with the turtle, stork and lotus flower. There are good and bad foxes; the white fox is good, the others are of doubtful reputation. In their legends of the foxes we find reported a more romantic form of the old superstition of the will-o-the-wisp. The benighted traveller sees a light which, as he follows, recedes until he is left in a hopeless wilderness—It is only the wicked fox who thus breath is illuminate like a flame, and thus lures to destruction.

A youth wandering in a field encounters a beautiful and fascinating maiden, with whose charms his heart is taken captive—he follows after her, she coyly retreating, and growing each moment more fascinating and beautiful, till the youth, like the benighted traveller, finds that he is lost in wonder fen, while his lively entertainer, resuming her form for a step, disappears; or the fox spirit living in the maiden, and, like Undine, trying to recover its soul, allows the youth to win the charms that have enchanted him; and, overflowing with joy, he bears his beautiful bride home, lives happily with her in peace, till children playing around the door, one sunny day he is disturbed to find his fair bride, his beautiful wife and playful children converted into foxes before his eyes and running away—happy youth, if the wicked enchantress—as most first rent him in pieces. So, to any of a Japanese girl that she is as fascinating as the fox's maiden, is to pay the highest tribute to the power and danger of her charms.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

JANUARY	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases.
14—Saturday	7 16	4 41	JANUARY.
15—Sunday	7 15	4 42	D H M.
16—Monday	7 14	4 43	New 5 7 19m
17—Tuesday	7 13	4 44	First qr 12 10 42m
18—Wednesday	7 12	4 45	Full 19 5 29 e
19—Thursday	7 11	4 47	Last qr 26 9 25 e
20—Friday	7 11	4 48	
21—Saturday	7 10	4 50	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, January 16, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Adelaide Cannon, from Norfolk—to W. M. Falls.

Schr John Walker, from York River, before reported in collision with steamer Georgeanna—last however.

Schr H D Fitts, Jones, from New York—to W Rhodes & Son.

CLEARED.

Steamer Adelaide Cannon, Norfolk.

SAILED.

Brig Arabian Light, West Indies—in tow of steamer Mary Shaw.

Schr Peerless, Patterson St John's P R.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schrs J W Lindsey, Lewis, and John Farnum, Kelley, Providence, 12th in t.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Adelaide, (Arg) Williams, hence at Rio Janeiro prior to Dec 9.

Bark Cricket, Wingate, sailed from Rio Janeiro about Dec 1st for Baltimore.

Bark Winifred, (Br) Clarke, sailed from Rio Janeiro, about Nov 6th for Marseilles.

Bark Modena, Ryder, hence, was discharg at Arecibo, P R, 7th ult.

Bark Alhambra, Bartlett, sailed from Boston for Baltimore, 12th inst.

Bark Manilla, Smith, at this port for Cay Verde from Mt, sailed 3 inst, ship adhere on steps Rudy. Left 18 port at the Espectilla, Owen Island, for Baltimore.

Schr Caroline, cleared outward at Liverpool 30th ult, for Baltimore.

Bark Rebecca, (Arg) Brown, from Rio Janeiro 45 days, arrived at New York, 12 h.

Brig Hadley, Rowe, hence for Boston, reported at Mobile 7th inst.

Brig E C Wright, Hawthorn, from Philadelphia for Pensacola, for surprised spoken leaking badly, put into Five Fathom Hole, Bermuda, 3d inst and had also lost mate.

Brig Waredale, Brassell, cleared at New York, 13th inst, for St Jago de Cuba.

Brig R M Hooper, Hammond, for Baltimore, sailed from Boston, 12th inst.

Brig Gem Burnham, Mountford, hence for Portland, arrived at Belmont Mole 12th.

Brig Montmedio, Moon, from Boston, arrived at Port Royal, 6th inst.

Schr N Berry, Plummer, Bath for Fortress Monroe, at New London, 10th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street, Jan 16, 1865.

1,900	American Gold (large)		218¾
2 000	do	do (large)	43	218¾
3 000	do	do (large)	19	219
2,000	do	do (large)	13	219¼
2,000	do	do (large)	815	219¾
5,000	do	do (large)	830	220
5,000	do	do (large)		219¾
2,000	do	do (large)	419	219¾
1,000	do	do (large)	130	219¾
1,000	do	do (large)	130	220
4 500	do	do (large)		219¾
1 400	Baltimore City 6s, '72			102
	10 shares Bank of Baltimore			105
200	shares Laurel Coal & Oil Co.			5.60
200	do	do	5	5.45
300	do	do	30	5.50
200	do	do	30	5.50
	50 shares Santa Clara	30		25
500	shares Lake Chume			60
500	do	do	15	60
100	shares Pennsylvania R R Co			1.65
1,000	do	do	30	1.70
1,000	do	do	30	1.75
500	do	do	10	1.70
8	do	do	30	1.75
500	do	do	30	1.75

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Jan. 16

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
	To-day.	Yesterday.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	112¾	112¾
" " 5-20's	109¾	109¾
" " " in currency	97¾	97¾
American Gold	217	218¾
Tennessee 6's	56	55¾
Virginia 6's		
North Carolina 6's	36	
Missouri 6's	67	67
Canton Company	53¾	53¾
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	43	43
Quicksilver	66¾	67
New York Central Railroad	117	117
Erie Railway Company	61¾	63¾
" " Preferred	80	87¾
Hudson River Railroad	108¾	109
Harlem Railroad		
Reading Railroad	112¾	113¾
Michigan Central Railroad	109¾	109¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R. R.	71¾	72¾
Illinois Central Railroad	121	125
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	74¾	74¾
Chicago and Northwestern R.	35¾	35¾
" " Preferred	66¾	67
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	109	109
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	100	102
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	45	
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	87¾	88¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	40	

Tone of the Market.....Weak. Steady.

At Evening Stock Exchange, 10 o'clock, P. M. Furnished by L. J Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South street.

American Gold	218¾
Erie Railway Company	64
Hudson River Railroad	109¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	72
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	36¾
" " Preferred	67
Quicksilver	67
Fort Wayne	89¾
Mariposa	11¾
Cumberland	45¾
New York Central	116¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	75
Reading	113¾
Illinois Central	125
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	102¾

Tone of the market—Strong.
Gold after call, 218¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 14, 1865.

COFFEE.—Market stronger, 20@20¾ cents in gold being demand for Rio.

FLOUR.—Safeson's change comprised small trade. Howard Street Super at $11.25, and Ohio Extra at $11 62½ per bbl. Prices steady as follows:

Howard Street Super	$11 25	@00 00
" " Shipping Ext	11 87½	@12 00
" " Retailing Ext	12 25	@00 00
" " Family	12 00	@00 00
Ohio Super	11 12½	@11 25
" Shipping Extra	11 62½	@11 75
" Retailing Extra	11 87½	@12 00
" Family	12 00	@12 50
City Mills Standard Super	11 25	@00 00
" " Ship brands Extra	11 75	@00 00
Baltimore Family	14 00	@00 00
" High-grade Extra	12 50	@00 00

Rye Flour—First quality is selling at the trade at $7.25.

Corn Meal—Sales of Ind bbls. City Mills reported at $6.

GR