BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 19. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

NO ADVANCE ON WILMINGTON.

SAVANNAH COTTON CONFISCATED.

Sherman Advancing on Charleston

TWO MONITORS SUNK NEAR CHARLESTON.

Gen. Hood's Loss Eight Thousand.

2,000 BALES OF COTTON BURNED.

CHARLESTON BEING REINFORCED

Joe Johnston to be Reinstated.

Gen. Lee to be Commander-in-Chief of the Rebels

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh Whig on Reconstruction.

CONVENTION AND ARMISTICE RECOMMENDED.

Disorganization of the State Militia

Strong Peace Resolutions in the Legislature.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE

City of Baltimore at New York.

LINCOLN'S COURSE APPROVED IN ENGLAND

The Emperor Napoleon Delivers a Pacific New Year's Speech.

&c., &c., &c.

Latest News from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Richmond Dispatch of January 19th says:

"Our most reliable information is that the enemy have attempted no advance towards Wilmington. Fort Caswell, which guards the southern mouth of the Cape Fear river, was at last advices still held by our troops, but it is feared will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blockading the river at a point between it and Wilmington."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort yesterday morning against Pocotaligo, which place was evacuated last night by Gen'l McLaws.

Refugees from Savannah report one Corps of Sherman's army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has been or would be confiscated.

Charleston, Jan'y 16.—After abandoning Pocotaligo our forces took up a position beyond the Coosahatchie river. No further movement was made yesterday. The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville.

Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbor, probably by torpedoes. They lie about eight hundred yards from Fort Sumter, towards Sullivan's Island, their smoke-stacks only are visible.

Charleston, Jan'y 17th.—Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort to consist of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, with little artillery or baggage trains, and that Sherman was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery, trains, &c.—They report also that Charleston is their destination.

The enemy advanced to within two miles of the Coosahatchie yesterday, and then retired.

Charleston, Jan. 17.—Intelligent officers from Hood's army say that his losses were much less than reported. Eight thousand will cover all casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery.

It is rumored in Richmond, in unofficial circles, that Gen. Hood has been superseded by Gen. Dick Taylor. Another report is to the effect that the Confederate Senate had passed a resolution asking the President to reinstate Gen. Jos. E. Johnston in command of the Army of Tennessee.

Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, had been released from custody by the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, and had arrived in Richmond. He would appear in the House yesterday.

The peace rumors that lately filled the air seem to have taken unto themselves wings and flown away.

The New Orleans Era announces the loss of the Yankee gunboat Narcissus, Wm. G. Jones, commander, in Mobile bay, on the night of December 24, caused by an explosion, the nature of which is not given. She filled in fifteen minutes; some of those on board were injured, but were all rescued by the steamer Cowslip.

The Danville Register, of Tuesday says that the trains would pass over the Piedmont road to Greensboro' the next day (Wednesday), the damage having been repaired. The Roanoke river was swollen during the late freshet to a higher extent than ever before known. The bridge across the river at Weldon had suffered extensive damage, over seventy feet having been carried away.

It is reported that Sherman had visited Columbia in disguise, and had stopped at Nickerson's Hotel.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Richmond papers of yesterday, the 20th inst., have been received. They contain some interesting dispatches from Charleston respecting General Sherman's movements. The Whig has the following telegrams:

CHARLESTON, January 17.—"We have nothing direct from General Wheeler.—One of the line couriers who left from below McBride's brigade yesterday morning reports that the enemy are still below.

"Deserters who have come in on that side report that two corps had crossed at Port Royal. The courier says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry, coming from Coosawatchie."

"The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrating above McPhersonville."

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—"The enemy made a move in the direction of the Combahee River, yesterday. It is believed to be nothing but a feint. All quiet there today. Nothing from any other point."

The *Whig* also reports a destructive fire at Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, burning over four hundred bales of cotton. On Monday evening another fire occurred at Hamburg, opposite Augusta, Ga., burning from fifteen hundred to two thousand bales of cotton belonging to the rebel government.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says that there have been some recent dispositions of rebel troops in the West and South, the details of which it would be inadvisable to publish.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury states that a large number of reinforcements had arrived in that city.

The resolutions of the Confederate Senate creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. Joe Johnston be reinstated, have been passed in that branch of the rebel Congress. This will, if carried into effect, make Lee the Commander-in-Chief of all the rebel armies.

The railroad bridge over the Oconee river in Georgia, is reported finished, and passenger trains would soon pass over.

THE RELEASE OF FOOTE, &C.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 18.]

It is said that Mr. Foote has been released by order of the Confederate authorities. Cobb, of Alabama, and Wright, of Georgia, took the lead, and Foote attempted to follow. Who is next? The whole thing is as easy as falling off a slippery log. First, denounce the Confederate authorities; second, whine about peace and peace resolutions, and then desert to the enemy.

Particulars of the capture of Fort Fisher have not been received at the War Department, nor is there any information of further attempts against Wilmington since the capture of the Fort.

The Augusta Chronicle asserts, on the authority of a gentleman who saw Gen. Joseph Johnston in Columbia, that Gen. Johnston had been reinstated to the command of the Army of the West, with his headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

We hear complaints from all quarters of depredations and outrages of deserters and skulkers from our army. A few days ago twelve armed deserters crossed the Rappahannock, and passed through Stafford and Prince William on their way to Alexandria. Others remain in those counties living by theft. If a regiment of cavalry would pass through the two counties named, they could procure absentees and conscripts enough to make two or three companies, and at the same time relieve the citizens of an intolerable evil.

From the Front.

Firing along the Line—Report of the Evacuation of Petersburg—The Rebel Pickets Jubilant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Information from the Army of the Potomac states that considerable firing took place in front of Petersburg, near the Appomattox, on Friday morning, but with what result is not known.

About 40 deserters came into our lines Thursday, many of them being in a sad state of destitution.

An arrival from City Point yesterday morning, states that a great deal of picket firing took place in front of Petersburg Thursday night, and some reports of the evacuation of the place were current, but yesterday morning matters remained as usual.

The rebels seemed very jubilant over something Thursday night, as they indulged extensively in cheering, bell-ringing, &c., for hours.

From California.

Wreck of the Ship Sir John Franklin, of Baltimore—Loss of Captain Despeaux and Eleven of her Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan'y 19.—The ship Sir John Franklin, from Baltimore for this point, went ashore on Pigeon Point on the night of the 17th instant. Captain Despeaux and eleven of the sailors were drowned. The prevalence of a dense fog had prevented the taking of any observation for twenty-four hours, and the Captain supposed himself a considerable distance off shore, but the fog lifted and showed him close on the breakers, into which she drifted.

She now parted amidships, and the sea made a clean breach over her. The three mates and five sailors managed to get ashore. The ship was laden with the cargo of the ship Charles Pennell, which put into Rio Janeiro in distress. The consignees of the Franklin have sent wreckers to take charge of the wreck.

News has been received of the massacre of three families by the Owen's River Indians, on the 21st of December. A party of settlers have since destroyed an Indian village, killed eight Indians, and other acts of retribution are threatened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Honolulu dates of December 24th say that a severe storm afflicted the Sandwich Islands in the fore part of the month, causing considerable damage to buildings in Honolulu.

Very heavy rains fell during the month—35 inches in 12 days. The volcano of Kilauea is very active.

THE LAKE ERIE RAID.

Decision in Burleigh's Case—He is Held Subject to Extradition.

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—In the case of Burleigh, the Lake Erie raider, a judgement was given to-day by Recorder Dugher.—The court was crowded, and a large number of Southerners were present. Burleigh was committed, subject to the extradition under the treaty. The prisoner's counsel applied immediately for a writ of *habeas corpus* and stay of proceedings.

Important Ecclesiastical Meeting in Canada.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—An influential meeting of the Church Society was held here last night. Dr. Balch, Secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States, was present. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Montreal, Gen. Williams and J. Brydges, in reference to the relations between the two countries, all of the most friendly character.

THE LATEST FROM FORT FISHER.

ADVANCE ON WILMINGTON.

Five Blockade-Runners Captured

Later from Fort Fisher.

Advance on Wilmington.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 20.—The frigates Minnesota, Wabash, Colorado, and the greater portion of the larger vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet, recently operating against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, have returned and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

The steamer General Lyons, Captain Ward commanding, arrived here this afternoon with five hundred men of the 10th North Carolina Regiment, captured in Fort Fisher, who are to be sent to Fort Delaware.

On the evening of the 15th inst., Col. Abbott, commanding a brigade of troops, started out from Fort Fisher on the way to Wilmington, North Carolina. A general forward movement of our troops against the town was actively engaged in reconnoitering along the banks of the Cape Fear river, and in sounding for torpedoes and removing obstructions to the free navigation of the river.

Five Blockade-Runners Trapped in New Inlet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The United States steamer Massachusetts from the South Atlantic blockading squadron, has arrived. She left Charleston bar on the evening of January 13th, and was off Fort Fisher on Thursday evening. All Admiral Porter's fleet, except the larger vessels, were in Cape Fear river. On the night of the 13th, five blockade-runners ran into New Inlet, (not knowing of the fall of Fort Fisher) and were captured by our fleet. Their names were not ascertained.

The Massachusetts brings 200 invalids and discharged soldiers.

A Fight Between Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Last night, Mr. A. P. Field, the claimant of a seat in Congress from New Orleans, La., was arrested for an assault and battery on Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the hall of Willard's Hotel. Mr. Field was taken to the station house, and the case was ruled for further hearing. Mr. Field attacked Judge Kelley with a small knife, and inflicted a wound in the back of his hand. There are several accounts given of the affair, one of which is that it grew out of reference made to the Brooks and Sumner affair by Judge Kelley in one of his speeches. Another that it originated at the table at Willard's, where Judge Kelley and some friends were sitting in conversation, and were interrupted by Mr. Field within quiries relative to his claim for a seat in Congress; that Judge Kelley remarked that he was responsible for his actions, but did not wish to make them the subject of dispute there in the presence of ladies; that Mr. Field retired from the table, and subsequently, when Judge Kelley made his appearance in the hall, the collision occurred.

Latest Rebel Enterprise.

A New Pirate and a New Port—Letter from Our Consul at Havana.

The following letter from our consul at Havana, gives some highly important information:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1865.

Simon Draper, Esq., Collector of the port of New York:

Sir—The steamer Coquette sailed from this port on Thursday last, the 5th inst. From information communicated to me yesterday, I believe she has gone to one of the Keys called "Cayo de Sal," about fifty miles northeasterly of Cardenas, to be fitted up as a piratical cruiser. It will be well to warn masters of vessels sailing from your port to be on their guard against her.

She is about two hundred and twenty-five feet long, has two smoke stacks, lays low in the water, and is painted a light color—almost white.

The secessionists here are making efforts to stake out the harbor of St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, as a new port for blockade-runners, so that they may enter with steamers in the night time. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. T. MINER,
U. S. Consul General in Havana.

FRAUDS AND ABUSES.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The House Committee on military affairs has accumulated and is still gathering a large amount of testimony and facts relative to frauds and abuses under the law for the collection and purchase of cotton and other products of the insurrectionary States and will doubtless report a bill for the correction of the disloyal and illegal practices of mercenary speculators.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, January 21st.—Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded 21, and of others killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309. He states that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga, and that "we will be in Wilmington before long."

FROM GEN. THOMAS' ARMY.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The present indications are General Thomas' army will not soon move from its present position on the Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being constructed.

Adj. Gen. Thomas and staff passed down the river on the steamer Rocket.

Over two hundred rebel prisoners have arrived from Rock Island, destined South to be exchanged.

THIRTY BRITISH GUNBOATS ORDERED TO THE LAKES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Toronto Leader of to-day says that the British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying three thousand five hundred trained men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes, and they will probably be here as soon as navigation opens.

MUNICIPAL VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—This morning a large delegation of the City Council of Baltimore, arrived for the purpose of urging the appointment of Senator Hicks to the Collectorship of Baltimore, and also to wait upon Vice Admiral Farragut and extend an invitation to visit and partake of the hospitalities of the city.

From North Carolina.

NORFOLK, January 19.—The Raleigh *Whig* of the 12th instant comes out editorially in favor of reconstruction. That this may be effected, a convention of the States and an armistice are recommended. It says that the intestine difficulties of the Confederacy are becoming positively alarming. Property of no kind is secure, and guerillas and bandits roam at will throughout the whole interior. The deserters who formerly sought refuge in the mountains in the western part of North Carolina have become emboldened at their great increase in numbers, and attack and overpower the guards left to protect the people. Business of all kinds is suspended, and the inhabitants are fast resolving themselves into the primitive condition of savages.

The North Carolina militia have mostly laid down their arms, and are scattering themselves throughout the State.

On the 10th instant resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina Legislature recommending that a delegation be appointed from that body which should represent all parts of the State, for the purpose of proceeding to Washington to secure terms of peace. The resolutions were laid over for future action.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS CAPTURED IN FORT FISHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 21.—The steamer De Morlay arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher, en route to Point Lookout, with eight hundred rebel prisoners captured in the late assault on that place.

A heavy snow storm commenced here this morning and continued all day.

NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Fifteen thousand dollars worth of the new three cent currency will be issued from the Treasury Department to-morrow and for some days thereafter. About half that amount will be put in circulation.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR WILSON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day voted for Senator, with the following result: Henry A. Wilson 37, John A. Andrew 3.

THE GEORGIA RAILROADS TO BE REPAIRED.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 21.—A force of eight hundred men are on the eve of leaving Annapolis for Savannah, to be employed in repairing the railroads connecting with that city.

CLOSING PRICE OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 21, 10 P. M.—Gold closed at 199½. After the call sales were made at 201½.

GREAT SALE OF GOLD AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The sales of gold and stocks at the evening exchange on Saturday reached $4,000,000 in currency.

THE CRASH IN WALL STREET—EVERYTHING TUMBLING DOWN.

From the New York Herald of Saturday,

The fall of Fort Fisher, the talk about the appointment of peace commissioners, the attacks made by the Southern press upon Jeff. Davis, and the debates upon peace in secret sessions of the rebel Congress, are beginning to have their legitimate effect. There is a great crash in Wall street. Everything is tumbling down, Gold, silver, railroad stocks, canal stocks, quicksilver stocks, coal stocks, Mariposa stock, and every other kind of stocks are falling rapidly. Gold was offered on the street last night at 202. Cotton is dull at a dollar a pound. To-day the merchants must put down their prices. The speculators have at last discovered the truth of Longfellow's statement that "all things are not what they seem." Their castles in the air are in ruins. Many experienced operators are reported badly lamed. In order to show them clearly how their misfortunes came about we subjoin a table of quotations of railroad and miscellaneous stocks at the noon session of the Board of Brokers on Monday last and yesterday. We have also taken the trouble to compare these quotations and mark the decline. It ranges from two to fifteen per cent. Here is the financial thermometer:—

	Jan 18.	Jan 20.	Dec'r.
American gold	221½	208	15½
New York Central RR.	115	105	13
New York and Erie RR.	85	70	15
Hudson River RR.	109¾	100	9¾
Reading Railroad	113	102¾	11¼
Michigan Southern RR.	72¾	64	8¾
Michigan Central RR.	109¾	103	6¾
Illinois Central Railroad	125½	115	10½
Cleveland and Pittsburg RR.	93	81	12
Chicago and N. RR.	39¾	33	6¾
Chicago and Northwestern pref	69¾	63	6¾
Chicago and R. I. RR.	107¾	88¾	13¾
Pittsburg Fort W. and Chi	93¾	80	13¾
Cumberland Coal Co.	45¾	44	1¾
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	144	125	9
Ohio and Miss. certificates	33	28¾	3¾
Quicksilver Mining Co. pref	34	31	3¾
Mariposa Mining Co.	13¾	11	2¾
Canton Company	34	32¾	2¾

For several days past it has been the popular opinion, both at the North and at the South, that peace is in the air. Whether or not the expectations of its immediate approach will turn out to be airy nothings remains to be seen. We have been aware, however, that several of our leading merchants were taking in sail and consulting their lawyers as to the best disposition of their property in case of a storm. The speculators, on the other hand, have regarded the popular prediction of peace with something like contempt. The cry of peace had been raised so often that, like the boy's cry of "wolf," it ceased to alarm the bankers and brokers. But recent statements have been too much for the gold gamblers and the stock gamblers. When the rebels commenced to argue about negotiations, and conferences, and commissioners, their best friends gave them up. The failure of the first assault upon Fort Fisher was a little relief to those who make money out of national misfortunes; but the celerity with which the Lieutenant General transformed that repulse into a glorious victory took the Wall street operators off their guard. The second assault upon the fort which locked the harbor of Wilmington was planned and executed with remarkable quickness.

Our troops had hardly reached the main army before they were ordered to re-embark, under another leader, and the sagacious Tribune had not completed its explanations of the impossibility of capturing the fort before the news of the surrender arrived. Gen. Grant thus surprised both Richmond and Wall street, and the rebel flag and the premium on gold came down together. There are those who believe that both will go up again; but the Scriptures tell us that "faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Bull movements may follow bear movements, and prices may still remain high; but after every one of these crashes in Wall street the financial thermometer falls lower and lower. The people are ready to take instant advantage of any event which promises to reduce the volume of paper currency and restore the old specie basis to business. Gold may rally temporarily; but as it touched 202 at this tumble, we may be sure that it will go below two hundred after another Union victory. Thus, little by little, the flood will recede, and the firm, dry land appear.

☞ Parties are engaged in boring for petroleum on Stocks's creek, about six miles from Buffalo. The well has been sunk 25 feet, and the show is pronounced most encouraging by experienced "oil croakers."—Land in the vicinity has been extensively leased within the past few days, and the excitement is on the increase.

Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port to-night.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., and the Hibernian on the 3d.

The political news is unimportant.

Great satisfaction was expressed in England at the action of President Lincoln, in disapproving of Gen. Dix's order in relation to the pursuit of the raiders into Canada. The English press compliment Mr. Lincoln for his promptness.

The Emperor Napoleon made a very pacific speech at the New Year's reception.

The City of Baltimore passed the City of Cork, for Liverpool, off Queenstown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

President's Lincoln's disapproval of General Dix's order to pursue the marauders into Canada, was received with great satisfaction. The papers generally argue that Mr. Lincoln could do nothing less; but nevertheless, compliment him for his prompt action

The Times, editorially, is very much inclined to sympathize with the people of the Northern States in the matter of the St. Alban's raiders. It maintains that the authorities ought to have taken the risk and responsibility of detaining the raiders till the warrant was signed by the Governor General. It says that whatever fault may attach to the Canadian authorities, the government and people of England had no power in the matter, and have no other wish than to carry out the extradition treaty with the utmost fairness and fulness.

Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Oxford, asserted that the Canadian Government would maintain inviolate the neutrality of the British territory, and if the existing laws prove insufficient, they will not long remain so. The war news from America further depressed the rebel loan, and it had declined to 52, a fall of 10 in a week.

The Times says that Sherman's skill and daring is rewarded with brilliant success, and the mass of victories must raise the spirits of the Federals and confirm them in the belief that throughout the South they have no enemy capable of opposing their chief armies.

The British revenue derived during the year 1864 was only £300,000 sterling below that of the previous year, notwithstanding the reduction of several millions in taxation.

The British war steamer Race Horse was wrecked in the Chinese seas, and thirty-nine lives were lost

Captain Corbett, who commanded the steamer Sea King, now the Shenandoah, from London to Madeira, has been arrested for violating the enlistment act in enlisting men for the Rebel navy.

The Times has an article highly eulogistic of Sherman's skill.

The fight for the championship between Wormald and Marsden resulted in a victory for the former.

FRANCE.

Napoleon, at the Diplomatic reception on New Year's day, was congratulated by the Papal Nuncio, and in reply gave the assurance of his earnest efforts for the maintenance of peace and justice.

The French Government and clergy manifest continued hostility to the Pope's encyclical letter.

It is reported that measures will be introduced into the Corps Legislatif to abolish the duties on articles used in ship building, and to admit foreign built ships duty free.

Prince Napoleon has been appointed Vice President of the Privy Council.

The Bourse was buoyant and higher. Rentes 69.80f.

ITALY.

The Italian Minister of Commerce has issued a circular to the Chambers of Commerce to warn the merchants against the violent fluctuations in American paper currency.

The other Continental news is unimportant.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15, 1865.—Cotton goods active. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.—Cotton and cotton goods are dearer. Exchange, 2s. 1½d.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—Tea is dull. Silk unchanged. Exchange, 6s. 6½d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

January 3.—The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 3,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed dull, with a decline of ¼d.

The Manchester markets are dull and prices are declining.

The market is steady, with the exception of Wheat, which has an upward tendency.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Boult, English & Brandon, report Flour firm. Wheat firmer, with an advance of 1d. for winter red. Corn quiet.

Provisions are firm, with an improvement in fine qualities. Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Lard firmer at 51s. for old. Tallow firm. Butter firm.

Ashes steady. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil firmer. Rosin—no sales. Spirits Turpentine steady at 62s. Petroleum firm at 2s. 1d *ards*. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat still advancing and prices 1½s. better. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea quiet and steady. Rice active, with an upward tendency. Tallow firm. Spirits Turpentine firm at 63s 6d.@64s.

Consols 89¼@79¾. Illinois Central, 51@52 per cent. discount. Erie shares, 37@39.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 5, via Queenstown.—Sales of Cotton for two days, 6000 bales, including 2000 bales to speculators and for export. The market continues dull, with a slight decline on all qualities.—Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard advancing. Tallow firmer Bacon advancing.

London, Jan. 5.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅞; Illinois Central, 52½ per cent. discount; Erie, 37@38; United States Five-twenties, 65@6

SHIPPING.

Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Speedwell, at Liverpool.

The City of Baltimore passed the City of Cork, for Liverpool, off Queenstown.

MR. BLAIR GOES AGAIN TO RICHMOND.

Mr. Francis P. Blair left this city today, with the purpose, it is believed, of paying another visit to Richmond. He left on the United States Don, on which vessel he made his last trip, it will be remembered.

The Don had been lying at the Navy Yard wharf under special orders during the morning. At 11 o'clock Mr. Blair arrived at the yard in a carriage, and quietly went on board the Don, whose lines were immediately drawn in, and she left at 11.15.

Mr. Blair was accompanied only by his servant, we believe.—*Washington Star*, 20th.

☞ Increased activity is manifested among the blockade running business at present, no less than five steamers having been recently launched in the Clyde for that purpose. Furthermore, the rebels are enlisting men, and sending them, one by one, to the Rappahannock, now used as a receiving ship and lying at Calais. They despair of getting her out. The iron ram, originally built for the rebels at Glasgow, and sold to Denmark, has been resold, it is said on good authority, to Spain. The Danish Government has acted in perfect faith to us in this as in other matters.

☞ A man named Scott died at Kingston, Upper Canada, on Tuesday last at the great age of 116 years.

THE KEEPER OF THE REBEL PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE ARRESTED AND UNDER TRIAL AT CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 18.

This individual—S. B. Davis by name—was arraigned yesterday for trial before the court-martial of which Lieut. Colonel Webber is President and Lieut. Bond Judge Advocate, charged with being a rebel spy. The circumstances of his detection and arrest were as follows:

A young soldier—Archibald Parker, of the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, only 18 years of age—detected him on a train going from Toledo to Newark. The soldier had been a prisoner at Andersonville, and recognized his rebel friend. Approaching him, he said, "Is this not Mr. S. B. Davis?" "No sir; my name is Cummings." "Don't you live in Georgia?" "No sir; I live in Canada. Here is my passport;" and the suspected man drew forth a paper having the appearance of an official passport, giving the bearer, Willoughby Cummings, permission to go into the United States, except the insurgent States.

The young soldier was not satisfied, but did not press his inquiries further just then. Cummings invited him out to take a drink at the next station, when he said: "You certainly are the man who had charge of the rebel prison at Andersonville." Cummings protested that he was not; but the soldier kept a close watch on him. At the next station he found a train of cars waiting, on which were a number of soldiers. He went over to them and said, "Boys, were any of you prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia?" Some of them replied that they were. "Well," said he, "Davis, who had command of the prison, is over here in this train; come and see him." They went with him, and recognized Davis at once, saying, "How are you, Davis? You are not found feeding Yankees on corn meal and mule meat now." The fellow still protested his name was Cummings, and again produced his passport; but he could not fool the boys, and they compelled him to acknowledge he was their old keeper. Two of them guarded the car, and sent a despatch to the provost marshal at Newark, where Davis was arrested on the arrival of the train. He had through tickets for Washington, and acknowledged he was trying to get back to Richmond.

Relative to his arrest, the Columbus Journal says:

Lieutenant Davis, whose capture was announced in Friday's Journal, has been transferred to Cincinnati. He made a full confession, stating that he destroyed his despatches after he was captured. They were written on silk, and sewn on the inside of his coat sleeve. Watching his opportunity he cut them out and burned them. He also acknowledged that the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, and other places was severe, but asserted that he was only obeying orders, and that he was not in any way responsible. It is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to escape.

Another Account.

TRIAL OF A REBEL SPY BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. S. B. Davis, C. S. A., of whom we made mention yesterday, as about to be tried before a Court-martial now in session in this city, on the charge of being a rebel spy, was yesterday arraigned, and the specifications and charges against him were read. The prisoner is a young man, with a low, retreating forehead, and mean appearance generally. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, but guilty of the specification, except as to the word "lurk" and "as a spy." The following is the statement he made before the Court:

"That I was a bearer of dispatches I admit freely; whether a bearer of dispatches is a spy or not, my acquaintance with international law does not enable me to say. I cannot see why it is that one bearing dispatches through the United States as rapidly as I can easily prove I did, and in doing which every one must see that I could have no time or intention to make any discoveries to take back to Richmond—I cannot see how such a man can be supposed to be a spy, and treated as such.

"I crossed the Potomac on the 22th of December, 1864, having received orders to go to Canada from the Adjutant General of the War Department at Richmond on the morning of the 26th December; on the 30th I registered as H. B. Stephenson, at a hotel in Wilmington, Delaware; on the same day I took the express train for Detroit, Michigan, from Baltimore. Sunday intervening before I had time to reach Canada, I was obliged to lay over at Toledo, where you can find me registered in the same name—"H. B. Stephenson, New York."

On Monday morning, at three o'clock, I left for Detroit, and at the Russell House there, under date of the second day of this year, you may find me registered in the same way. I staid there long enough only to take breakfast, which can be proved by the proprietors. Immediately after breakfast I crossed the river into Canada. I would not have stopped there at all, except to learn whether a passport was required. On being informed that none was required to go from here to Canada—although one is required to come from there here—I crossed over to Windsor. There I took the eleven o'clock train for Toronto, where I arrived at nine o'clock the same evening, and registered myself in my own proper name—S. B. Davis.

"That I was a bearer of dispatches, I have nothing to prove, save that the prisoners with whom I was confined on the first night of my arrest, at Newark, saw me take from the inside lining of my undercoat, my dispatches written on white silk, and destroy them.

"The reason I did not admit who I was immediately upon my arrest, is, that I knew the witness the moment I saw him, and also the other witnesses you have; and I knew that being arrested the way I was, would be dangerous. My object in denying my name, was that I might gain time and opportunity to destroy the dispatches. I was searched, however, and they didn't find them.

I can bring the proof that I destroyed the dispatches. My Government, if allowed to hear anything of my case, will uphold me simply as a messenger; and the God of heaven knows it—though that is going outside of the pale of this Court, and it is useless to allude to it. I have stated the truth, and the whole truth."

The Court was cleared for deliberation, and when after mature deliberation the doors were again opened, the Judge Advocate announced the decision of the Court, that the request of the accused was not granted.

The Court then adjourned, to meet again to-day at 9 o'clock A. M.

Southern News

Rebel Congressional Proceedings—The House, &c.

Immediately after the opening of the day's (Jan'y 16) business, Mr. Orr (Miss.) rose, as he said, to a question of privilege, in reference to an article in a newspaper of this city. He had the clerk to read an article from the Sentinel of the 14th inst., headed "Treason." He then said:—Mr. Speaker, the editor of this paper is the public and private printer of this House, and it is the commonly received organ of the Executive. This is my apology for noticing the slanderous article which I had the clerk to read. It is apparent to the House, and to those who are familiar with our proceedings, that the article is intended as a criticism upon the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted by them on last Thursday. It is no less than a grand charge of treason against that Committee, and an implication of like import against members of this House who were cognizant of the substance of the report, and voted to receive it in secret session.

Mr. Orr proceeded to charge that Jeff. Davis was the "power behind the throne" of the Sentinel who made the charge of treason. He went on to say: "For the sake of argument, let it be conceded that they had proposed to send commissioners to Washington to open irregular negotiations for peace; these commissioners might be sent with no other power than to confer and to consult with the authorities there on the terms of an honorable peace, with instructions to report the result of such a conference to the President and to this House. Such negotiations would be irregular, and yet they might think they would, if ratified by a treaty-making power, secure an honorable and satisfactory peace.

Who but a madman would denounce these means and this result as treachery of the most infamous character? From the supposed relationship of this paper to men in power, it may have been intended, in indulging in this bitter denunciation, to have the effect of intimidating the advocates of an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war. If this was the design, allow me to assure you, Mr. Speaker, that a greater mistake was never made. Denunciation will be met by defiance. This movement is not in the hands of timid and time serving men. Sustained as they are by the volume of sentiment in the country and in the army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation.

The Sentinel in commenting upon Orr's speech, says:

"It is bad enough for private citizens to attempt to usurp functions otherwise appointed to be exercised; but for a body like the House of Representatives to set so mischievous an example, would be fatal. We have nothing but universal anarchy and distraction, and a confusion like that of Babel. Every citizen who in spirit was whipped and subjugated (and there are some out of Congress; perhaps Mr. Orr knows whether there be any such in Congress) would be for seizing the helm and heading the ship for peace. They might, perhaps, call it "an honorable and peaceful settlement of the war" but logically it would mean destruction and submission on the best terms that could be begged.

"We trust that the House of Representatives will give the country the inspiration of a brave example, and that as a first step they will promptly vote down the propositions which we are now regularly informed are pending in that body."

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.]

Although the end is not yet, we are much cheered by the gallant defence of Wilmington. The forebodings associated with the presence of a certain officer at that point have been signally falsified. It is a pleasure, too, to know that Mosby is not mortally wounded.

As an offset to this, our hopes of seeing Gen. Lee made Commander-in-Chief are, from all accounts, in danger of being frustrated. Indeed, it is now said that the Executive never contemplated anything of the kind. The story that Lee, Davis and Johnston met some days ago, and that there was a reconciliation between the latter two, is pronounced unfounded. How it came into existence is a mystery.

A significant article appears in this morning's Sentinel. The authorities are admonished not to let us fall into the hands of a Yankee master; any other master were better—the inference being that we are in danger of being forced to accept a master of some sort.

In times of disaster, a certain clan always talks of handing over the Confederacy as an appanage of the crown of France or England. What if they refuse? A people willing to give themselves away to anybody are not worth having, especially when the price of the gift is sure to be a war with a power which is now more formidable than France, and nearly as formidable as England on the sea. We are abundantly able to take care of ourselves if our resources in men and means were properly disposed. But of this, what hope?

A curious incident is related. Some days ago, when the vote of the Senate on suspending the habeas corpus was taken, there was a tie. Stephens was in the chair. Before giving the casting vote he either asked leave or claimed the right to give his reasons for voting as he intended to vote. Just then Dortich, of North Carolina, changed his vote, and the suspension was carried.

The town is exceedingly dull and believed to be generally sober. Much money has been collected for the soldiers' dinner. To-night there is a soldiers' dinner benefit at the theatre; Ida Vernon in East Lynne; tickets twenty dollars.

Weather still warm and hazy. Thunder and lightning last night. *Gold only for one!* Coffee forty dollars a pound. Are you all going to let Sherman get to Branchville? HERMES.

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 10, 1865.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE TRANSPORTS J. H. DICKEY AND JOHN RAINE.

One of the most painful accidents in river navigation happened yesterday afternoon twenty-five miles below here. The transport John H. Dickey, from the mouth of White river, heavily laden with troops, horses, mules and stores of various kinds, was proceeding on her way to New Orleans, when she met the steamer John Raine, bound up to this port. The steamers were both in a great bend of the river at the time of meeting, and could be seen for a long distance before nearing each other; besides, it was before six o'clock P. M. and daylight—so there can be no excuse for the criminal negligence of the pilots of the boats, who allowed them to collide with each other, where the slightest attention to their duty would have made such a conjunction impossible.

It is not known yet who the guilty parties are in causing this accident, but an investigation will soon be had which will probably elicit that information. At present the pilots of both boats accuse each other of the gross negligence which resulted in the accident.

TROOPS ON BOARD THE DICKEY.

The 161st New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Kinsey commanding, and a portion of the 29th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, were on board the John H. Dickey when the collision occurred.

THE EXTENT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The John Raine had no cargo of any kind, but she being a much newer and stronger boat than the Dickey, the latter steamer, although heavily freighted, and bound down stream, suffered the more destructive shock. The Dickey was struck on the larboard guard, near the wheelhouse, and everything was cut away on that side to the bare hull. The chimneys were thrown overboard by the jar, and it was at once necessary to put out the fires in the furnaces to save the wreck from burning by the flying sparks. The engineer of the Dickey did almost heroic service in their successful but dangerous efforts to