DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALES.....Publisher.

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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ONE SQUARE CONTAINS SIX LINES OF SPACE.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

PEACE COMMISSION A FAILURE.

FOUR HOURS' CONFERENCE.

The Attitude of Affairs Unchanged

Return of the President.

THE PRESIDENT IS UNYIELDING

Peace Only Attainable on the Basis of Submission

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

General Sherman's Movements.

&c., &c., &c.

Return of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The President and Secretary of War arrived here this morning from Fort Monroe, at 10 o'clock. They had an informal conference yesterday with Mr. Stephens and his associates, Hunter and Campbell, on board the River Queen, in Hampton Roads.

The conference occupied four hours and is *positively known to have resulted in no change of the attitude either of the Government or of the rebels—in other words*, IT WAS A FAILURE!

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS GONE BACK TO RICHMOND.

Philadelphia, February 4.—The special Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward left Fort Monroe yesterday afternoon, and the Commissioners returned to Richmond. For the present, at least, therefore, the conference is at an end.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD—THE INTERVIEW WITH THE REBEL DEPUTATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived in Washington at 9 25 this morning, by special train from Annapolis, on their return from Fortress Monroe.

The President, who left here on Thursday, at 11 15, accompanied by Mr. Geo. S. Koontz, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, arrived at Annapolis at 1 15, and in company with Mr. K., proceeded to the Naval Academy, where the steamer Collyer had steamed up, and going on board, left immediately, and arrived at Fortress Monroe at an early hour yesterday morning, and during yesterday morning, the two boats, the Mary Martin, bearing the rebel deputation 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 immediately started for Annapolis, where she arrived early this morning.

The special train which was in waiting for the party left that place at 7 30, and arrived here, as stated above, at 9 25.

Generals Williams and Ingalls, who came up on the Collyer last night, were on the same train, as was also Mr. R. S. Chew, of the State Department, who went down with Mr. Seward; Major Eckert, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Telegraph; and Charles Forbes, attache of the White House, who accompanied the President.

The parties were in conference several hours, and just before the boats parted company, friendly leave-takings were exchanged between our officials and the rebel deputation.

THE ISSUE LEFT IN THE SAME CONDITION AS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Much surprise was occasioned this morning by the early return of the President and Secretary of State, 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 separate independence and recognition, and the other on the basis of unconditional submission to the Union. It was clear that the rebels themselves did not anticipate 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 indulge an accommodation.

It was briefly announced by telegraph this morning that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward had returned to Washington, after a conference with the Rebel Commissioners, which resulted in no change of the attitude either of the Government or of the rebels. Private telegrams have since been received making inquiry 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 is reliable, and was obtained from the best authority.

No details have yet been made known, nor is it probable that they will transpire, the President and Secretary 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 speculation.

The conversation did not result in any agreement—the main feature, involving the questions of separation to the Union, having been left undecided, of course those of a minor character could have no existence, and so the parties separated.—As far as can be ascertained, nothing was said as to future meetings, and the issue seems to be left precisely where it was before the conference.

There is no verification of the report circulating to-day, that they had agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

THE PRESIDENT UNYIELDING—PEACE ONLY ATTAINABLE ON THE BASIS OF SUBMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is difficult to procure details concerning the recent conference between the President and the Secretary of State and the Rebel Commissioners, but it is asserted that the President throughout the conversation *insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war on the principle heretofore declared, namely*: OF COMPELLING OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND ON THE BASIS OF THE UNION, *and admitting peace only on these terms. With him there was to be no deviation from this course.*

So the Commissioners were left in no doubt whatever on this material point. The conversation was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the Commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views expressed by the President. Therefore if anything further is to be said on this subject, it must come from the rebels themselves.

As has heretofore been stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is confidently asserted by the intimate friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree yielding the position as above stated, and which he has in public and private communications maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to this movement in the future, it is certain that there will be no abatement meanwhile in our military operations, but that the effort will be to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our successes may produce an early peace.

Southern News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—From the Richmond papers of Friday the 3rd inst., the following items of Southern news are gleaned:—

"It is stated on undoubted authority that Gen. Beauregard had arrived in the city of Augusta and taken charge of military operations in that department."

"The Petersburg Express of the 2nd says that previous to the passage of the Commissioners through the armies on Tuesday, Gen. Wise delivered an address to his command, not to relax their vigilance on account of the so called Peace Commission, but to depend on their arms for peace."

"The raid up the Chowan river toward Weldon is said to have been abandoned before it accomplished anything."

"Several days since a party of Yankees landed at Shoul's Bay, on the Lower James, and destroyed all the houses on Mr. Charles F. Wrenn's plantation, stealing and killing his stock, destroying all his valuable farm machinery, and either burning or carrying off his large crop of grain and provender and all his provisions.

"On Saturday evening last, the 8th Illinois Yankee cavalry encamped two miles north of Dumfries, on the Telegraph road. They were accompanied by wagons, and supposed to be on their way to Fredericksburg. The weather was very cold and the roads in such a wretched condition that they returned toward Alexandria on Sunday morning. They robbed Mr. Richard Evans of all his forage and provisions.

"On Monday last a body of Yankee cavalry were near Park Gate, three miles west of Brentsville.

"Everything below Wilmington is quiet," says the Journal, "and there is no change in the position of the enemy's land or sea forces. The weather is dreadfully cold."

"Gen. Lee is said to have remarked, a few days since that he saw and appreciated the difficulties surrounding us, but he was hopeful and confident—that any compromise now would prove but a truce or armistice and would be an unmanly shrinking from present duties and be entailing upon our children trials which we should meet and overcome.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

"General Sharman's army are reported to be burning all the *good* houses along the line of march. Prisoners taken vary in their statements as to Sherman's destination.

"An expedition fifteen thousand strong was reported to be fitting out in New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula, the intended destination of which was supposed to be Mobile.

The Richmond Examiner of the 3rd says:—On the whole we believe that the Confederacy has given up the idea of making a present of itself to England, France and Spain, and however willing we might be to give up slavery as the price of independence, there is now no more talk of offering that as a bribe to some foreign prince in order to induce it to do that for us which we should thus confess we are unable to do for ourselves. In short the whole country has recovered from its temporary nervous affection, brought on by the failure of Hood's campaign and the capture of Savannah; and again looks calmly at the situation which is found to be encouraging.

"After all, Congress may be congratulated also upon finding itself readily employed upon its great and pressing business. The turmoil of peace resolutions having blown over and been all vague earnings of those who wished to see something done looking toward peace, being in some sort appeased by the departure of three eminent citizens to Washington upon that hopeful errand. There is now leisure to attend to business.

From the Army of the James.

THE REBEL GUNBOATS—FIRING HEARD NEAR PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—A letter from the Army of the James, dated Friday night, says:

"It is reported that the rebel fleet started down the river early this morning, but after proceeding a short distance turned back, and anchored in their old position. It is thought they were apprehensive of not getting back as easily as they did last week, if they attempted to go as far as they did on that occasion.

"A good deal of firing has been heard all the afternoon in the direction of Petersburg, one report being that some new mortars were practicing in Petersburg, while another represented an engagement of a lively character between the two lines near the Appomattox. The firing ceased about 5 o'clock this afternoon."

GUERILLA WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Twenty-six guerillas dashed into Milway last evening and turned the railroad depot and its contents, the telegraph office, instruments, &c. While the depot was burning, they robbed the stores and everybody they met of watches and money, and then started down the Varsailles pike at full speed. It is reported that the gang was led by Quantrell, Sea Munday and Magruder, and that they had just previously been driven away from Georgetown by the Federal forces.

GENERAL POPE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4—Major General John Pope arrived here last night. It is said that he will have command of the Northwest Department, south Missouri and Kansas, and that General Curtis is to be transferred North, his headquarters to be at St. Paul.

Important, if True.

Defection of Prominent Rebel Generals—General's Chalmers, Morrow and Roddy Reported to be on the Rebel Coast.

ST. LOUIS, Feb'y 2.—The Paducah correspondent of the Democrat says General Chalmers, in a speech at Corinth in the early part of January, accused General Hood of selling him out; expressed the opinion that the Confederacy had gone under; told his men they could do as they pleased, he should have nothing more to do with them, but should quit and try to save the remainder of his property.

It is also stated that the rebel General Morrow sent a message to a personal friend in the Union army, stating that he had lost all faith in the rebel leaders, and wished to surrender himself to the Federal commander. He is now waiting near Corinth to ascertain what terms can be granted to an officer of his rank voluntarily returning to his allegiance.

The noted Gen. Roddy is also said to have applied for pardon.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The State Senate passed a resolution yesterday almost unanimously, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of calling another State Convention to revise the Constitution, and to make a fundamental law embodying only general principles applicable to all times and conditions. The resolution was prefaced with a preamble, declaring that the present convention does not appear to answer the expectation of the loyal people of the State, and that the delegates are wasting their time in fruitless debates, and in considering questions for which the public mind is not prepared. The Convention yesterday and to day was mainly occupied in discussing a motion to strike out the words "white male," in the section of the Constitution detailing the qualification of voters.

The famous Sanitary sack of flour belonging to Mr. Gridley, which was sold and resold in Nevada and California till it reached $165,000, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, changed hands twenty-one times at a public auction at the Merchant's Exchange to-day, realizing $3,775 in behalf of the Soldier's Orphans' Home. The sale will be continued to-morrow, after which the sack will be taken to New York.

THE INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Omaha states that a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg for several days, but the garrison was too small to attack them. To-day they attacked the fort, burned the telegraph office and stage company's warehouse, containing a large amount of corn, hay and provisions.

The entire station, consisting of several buildings, was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of telegraph supplies were destroyed, and an entire train captured west of Fort Laramie, within a week, by the Cheyennes.

The telegraph being down, the result of the attack on the fort at Julesburg is not yet known.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—The steamship Henry Ames brings New Orleans dates to the 29th ult.

Admiral Lee and staff had arrived at New Orleans on the flag-ship Black Hawk.

The cotton market was less active.—Sales of 15 bales at 70 cents; good ordinary at 73½ cents; strict middling 80 cts. The receipts for the week ending on the 26th ult. were 2,727 bales, and the exports 350 bales. The stock on hand, including on shipboard, amounted to 5,474 bales.—Sugar sells at 22½@22½ cents. Molasses $1 05@1 20. Cotton freights to New York 3 cents.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH—NO LATER NEWS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—By the steamer Fulton, arrived this afternoon, we have Savannah dates to 31st ult.

The Savannah Herald says that Col. Julian Allen arrived there on the 30th, and met with the most cordial reception. The material aid donated by various Northern cities were received with perfect thankfulness, also the provisions, the distribution of which was continued amid enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction and joy.

No later news has been received from Gen. Sherman.

The Mayor of Savannah makes an appeal in behalf of the sufferers by the late fire.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4—An accident occurred on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at Leer Creek Bridge, sixty miles east of Cincinnati, this morning, caused by the giving way of the bridge. The middle pier of the bridge was carried away during the night by the gorging of the ice tearing the superstructure of the bridge standing. Not knowing this fact, the accommodation train proceeded on to the bridge and just as it reached the centre, the bridge give way with an awful crash, precipitating the entire train into the creek, a distance of fifty feet. Ten or twelve lives were lost and a number of other persons were seriously injured. The rear car fell on one end and took fire from the stove, by which several of the passengers were burnt to death.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Owing to the reception of such a large number of rebel prisoners, it is found necessary to clear out the Old Capitol prison each month.—Yesterday forty-seven rebel officers, including Colonel J. W. Hunter, of the 6th North Carolina, were sent to Fort Delaware, under a strong guard. At the same time eighty-seven rebel privates were dispatched to Fort Warren, Boston harbor. There are still in the Old Capitol a large number of rebel prisoners, including many guerillas, belonging to Mosby's and White's gang.

THE REBEL DESERTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For the week ending February 4, two hundred rebel deserters have been received here from the armies of the Potomac and James, all of whom took the oath and were furnished with transportation to such points as they desired to go.

The number of rebel deserters coming within our lines has been so large during the past month that $30,000 have been expended in furnishing them transportation to points in the North.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, January 27th has arrived. She brings $650,413 in specie.

Gen. Dickles had arrived at Panama and expected to proceed to Bogota, Lima, and elsewhere on the coast.

Advices from Peru indicate that the Government is likely to come to terms with Spain and pay tolerably heavy damages.

Ex-President Mosquera, of Columbia, is a passenger by the Costa Rica, on his way to England, as Minister from Columbia.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, which lasted from 12 until 1 o'clock.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Return of the Rebel Troops Recently Sent to North Carolina—Rejoicings of the Enemy at Petersburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 2.—All the hospitals in the field were cleared a day or two since, the inmates being sent to City Point General Hospital, where they could receive more care and be in better quarters. This change no doubt gave rise to the rumors of an intended movement.

Deserters who came in to-day report the return to our front of the troops recently sent to North Carolina to meet a Union force said to be marching on Weldon.

The enemy in front of Petersburg have been jubilant for a day or two, indulging in frequent cheering, but on what account is not known here.

Col. Ruggles, one of the oldest officers in the army, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters, and from his extensive acquaintance with the duties of the position, acquired under former commanders of this army; he will no doubt discharge them satisfactorily. W. D. MCGREGOR.

REBEL PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 3—Fifty-three rebel officers, captured by Sherman, have arrived here from Savannah. They include Gen. G. P. Harrison, a large number of colonels, majors, &c., and some naval officers. All have been committed to the Old Capital jail.

THE END AT HAND—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

"Midwinter," says the London Daily News, of January 31, "brings no pause in the shock and hurry of war in the American campaign:" and the same paper adds:

If the North still remains able to keep up its armies to at least their present standard, while the South cannot renew its regular forces, nor rouse the patriotism of its members to further sacrifices, it is evident that the end is at length coming within sight. It must not, indeed, be looked for suddenly. A great and tried army like Lee's cannot be suddenly disposed of by any opponent less than a Napoleon. Even Hood may rally a portion of his force and make a stout fight still in the strong positions on the Tennessee.

But, on the other hand, it is impossible not to see in the accounts of the fighting that now reach us, that a knowledge of their fate has greatly altered the *morale* of the contending forces. There is at once a dash and a stubborn energy in the attacks of the Federals which were not traceable in their first encounters, while the Southerners, whose wilder manner of life, whose reckless contempt of death, and whose skill as shots gave them in the opening of the war a distinct superiority, now fight as brave men do who are ashamed to yield, but who yet know that they fight in vain. And those who are still with Hood or Lee are, it must be remembered, the heartiest who are left. They are those who doubted not of success, and who shrank not from the dangers and sufferings necessary to insure it. When these begin to doubt the end must be approaching.

Engaged in the same pursuits, resorting to the same courts, electing members to the same legislature, there will be nothing in this case resembling those in which a nation is overrun and deprived of its rights by an alien power. Southerners will recover their rights by submission, they will stand on a footing of perfect equality with the victors. We all know how rapidly, when the Highlanders of Scotland had been disarmed, they became among the most loyal of their fellow subjects. Yet their case was one in which there were fundamental distinctions between them and their subjugators not to be found between Federals and Confederates. No doubt there will be an intervening period in which military law must prevail till perfect order is restored.

But the facts we have been reviewing not only show us the end of the war, but they open to us a happier prospect of what will be after the war. The theory advanced by some of our contemporaries that the North could never hold the South, even after the Southern armies are beaten from the field, is plainly untenable. The fiery spirits will be gone, and those who were too indifferent to fight will certainly not have energy to resist when the fight is over. It is to be kept in view that there is, after all, no difference of race, or speech, or law, to maintain a feeling of hostility. There is nothing to prevent Northern settlers from amalgamation with Southern residents. The negro question being settled, there will be nothing to maintain a distinction between the two sections.

Those who make the pretence of acting as guerillas, after the regular war is over, an excuse for murdering and plundering, must be repleased by the firm rules which in every country and under every system of law, punish individual crime. This will be an inevitable concomitant of the period of transition from war to legality. But when the foul dream of building up a slave empire is over, there will be nothing left to fight about; and a people who have nothing to maintain dissension about, and who are in the enjoyment of common rights, common liberties, common privileges, will speedily unite to put down those whose disorders will be only a common loss.

THERE is no Exchange in Bombay, and the crowd meets in an open space before Rampart Row, frequently numbering several thousands of natives and foreigners. There most exciting scenes are witnessed, to which the animation of the Paris Bourse is tame indeed. Native horse patrols pass frequently through the crowd, with the view of keeping the thoroughfare open to traffic, and occasionally the whole assemblage is compelled to "move on" by the police authorities. The natives participate in this excitement as keenly, and perhaps more keenly, than Europeans, and what with the wealth they have derived from the cotton and the new ideas which commerce has instilled, the whole aspect of Bombay has changed. At Antwerp, also, the merchants meet in an open square, and get excited over petroleum.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Military Commission.—This military tribunal, as organized below, will assemble again to-day for the trial of cases.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., February 4th, 1865.—Special Orders, No. 30—(Extract.)

5. A Military Commission is hereby appointed to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 6 h inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of Eugene Sullivan, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

Detail for the Commission.—Lieut. Col. W. E. W. Ross, 21st U. S. C. T.; Brt. Maj. Geo. E. Head, 11th U. S. Infantry; Capt. F. W. Alexander, Batt. Bat. Lt. Art'y; Capt. W. G. Egertzer, 11th U. S. Infantry; Capt. L. M. Marsh, 10th Va. Vols; 2d Lieut. J. T. Cunningham, 164th N. Y. Vols.

Major W. P. Lord, 1st Delaware Cavalry, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Commission. No other officers than those named can be assembled without market injury to the service. Should any of the officers named in this order be prevented from attending, the Commission will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number of members present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. By command of Brt. Brig. Genl. W. W. Morris, U. S. A.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Asst Adj't General.

Mr. Ritchie of Philadelphia and Mr. Dider of Baltimore are continued as official phonographic reporters.

Miss Avonia Jones.—The public will probably feel no less pleasure than we ourselves have experienced, at the announcement that Manager Ford has succeeded in engaging this distinguished artiste for another week.—To-night she will gratify a Baltimore audience by appearing as Juliet, and we are sure that the part will be one that will furnish her the opportunity to display to the fullest extent her wonderful and versatile genius. Who ever would witness the tenderest emotions of the human heart wrought out in the highest style of educated art, should by all means visit the Holliday Street Theatre to-night.—The play of Romeo and Juliet has always been a great favorite with Shakspearian readers, and we should not be at all surprised to see the theatre crowded from parquette to dome.

Election of Officers.—At the annual meeting of the Vigilant Fire Company, held on Saturday evening at Webster Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—T. Cressmer, President; James S Hagerty, 1st Vice-President; Thos. H. Sullivan, 2d Vice; John H. Boyles, 3d Vice. Delegates to the Baltimore United Fire Department—Robert McCleary, Alexander S Stewart, Charles D. Hill, L. S. Bandé, George Orgoodby, James H. Gravenstine, John A. Ives.

Award of Government Contracts.—The following is the award of contracts at the office of Captain Gilman, Chief Commissary U. S. A. for this department:—Beef Cattle—J. M. Baker, 2,000 head, 1,150 lbs. at $11 35; H. R. Willis, 1,000 head, 1,150 lbs. at $11.35; E. J. Penn, 1,000 head, 1 150 lbs. at $11 70; Wm L. Hooker & Co., 1,000 head, 1,200 lbs. at $11 65.

Front Street Theatre.—Miss Laura Keene and her celebrated comedy company, will begin an engagement at this place of amusement to-night. The pieces to be presented will be those of "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Smith and Brown."

The Court Martial.—This court, Major Gen. Stahel, President, Captain Henriksen Judge Advocate, met on Saturday, and adjourned over until this morning, when the argument in defence of Peter Dausch, will be made by his counsel, John Wills, Esq.

Garroted.—At a late hour on last Saturday night, Mr. John F. Townsend, while passing along William street, was garroted by two men, who robbed him of $140. A man calling himself Robert Clogg, was arrested upon suspicion of being one of the garroters.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—Robt. C. Barry, Esq., (in consequence of the continued illness of John H. Thomas, Esq.) prosecuting. The following business occupied the attention of this court on Saturday:

August Hitchings, colored, indicted for assaulting his wife; case compromised.

James Gilluck, indicted for assault; recognizance forfeited; respited, and case postponed until next Saturday.

Joseph H. Smith, indicted for assault; not guilty; prosecuting witness ordered to pay costs.

Michael Coffee, assaulting with a billy Jas. E. Wallis; recognizance forfeited.

Solomon Rosenfield, assault case; compromised.

George, Catharine and George Meisinger; Michael Fiddle and Casimunda Miller; all kindred cases of assault; all the parties were ordered to pay costs in each case.

John Bowdle, assault case; compromised with payment of costs.

Jas. A. Johnson, assault case; postponed until Saturday next.

Wm. Dailey, indicted for assault with intent to kill, was released on $1,000 bail, Patrick Cassidy, 53 Frederick street, becoming his surety.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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

Petition of John W. Tilghman, colored, for writ of habeas corpus, for the recovery of his two children from Eliza Ann Tilghman. Case concluded and held sub curia.

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

Letters of administration, *de bonis non*, with will annexed, were granted on the estate of John C. Rau and John F. Rau to Luther M. Reynolds and Elizabeth Sauerwein. Adjourned.

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

Thomas D. Johnston vs Collins, Heath & Co.; appeal from Hayward; judgment affirmed.

Wolf Friedberger vs. Michael Walsh; appeal from Showacre, held sub curia.

John W. Myers vs. M. Blain; appeal from Hayward; on trial.

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

Bick & Bachman vs. Peter G. Hauserwein. Suit in regard to internal revenue tax. Court dismissed jurisdiction.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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

Peter Wood vs. Wm. H. Hunt; motion to quash attachment; on trial.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, February 4, 1865.

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

This court met again this morning pursuant to adjournment on Saturday last.

James Gaddis vs. Jesse Stevenson. Judgment on award in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $146 with interest.

Same vs. same. Judgement on award in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,715 with interest.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the argument of the case pending in to equity of Isaac Emory, Wm. Fa. William Standiford and wife, (before reported,) a writ of habeas corpus sicias possessionem, for property sold at trustee's sale in 1860, by John B. D. Seiford, Esq. The argument on the part of the plaintiff was opened some time since by Wm. S. Keech, Esq., and was this morning argued on the part of the defendants by R. G. Harman, Esq., who concluded on the part of the plaintiff by Lewis H. Wheatley, Esq., when the case was submitted to the court. Held sub curia.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock, when the case of State vs. Bowman, indicted for larceny, will be taken up.

R.

☞ A person from the country lately accosted Rip Hunter, under the arcades of the Palais Royal, at Paris:

"Excuse me, sir; can you direct me the way to the prefecture of police?"

"The prefecture way?" said Monsieur.

"Yes, sir."

"Very well. Go into this store—this jewelry shop—buy the article which suits you best, say a ring, a bracelet, a necklace, and put it in your pocket. Then appear as if you were going off without paying for it. In less than ten minutes you will be at the prefecture of police, and by the nearest way."

☞ The Empress Eugenie will, it is said appear at the next ball of the Tuileries in a dress of new manufacture, a pattern of which was sent to her by a maker of Lyons, and of immense success. It is made of silk and silver, the ground-colors of which are so splendid and the shades so [illegible] the general aspect resembles the effects of the moon on the waters of a lake. This stuff has already received the name of the "Drap de Phoebe."

☞ The Richmond papers are filled with sharp criticisms upon the situation, showing great dissatisfaction throughout the South.—The croakers are denounced as becoming tiresome, and the women are urged to frown them down. Union and harmony have been demanded, and there has been an arrest of a Jeffersonian Democrat (Dalton) editor and actuary in Richmond.

☞ European papers state that the peninsula of Laman, (Asia) contains numerous springs of petroleum. No fewer than 100 are now worked, and yield annually about 4,000 tons of petroleum, similar to that brought from America. There are also many springs of the kind in the Isle of Tanas.

☞ No wonder New York is unhealthy. A single house in the Fourth Ward is constructed to hold 116 families, and over 1400 people; 27,000 people live in ordinary tenement houses contain often more inhabitants than the city of Hartford. Crime and disease follow such overcrowding.

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

FEBRUARY.	Sun Rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
6-Monday	6 35	5 3	FEBRUARY.
7-Tuesday	6 34	5 4	6 H. M.
8-Wednesday	6 33	5 7	New 22 3 7 A.
9-Thursday	6 32	5 8	First qr 8 3.5 8 P.
10-Friday	6 31	5 9	Full 16 11 29 M.
11-Saturday	6 30	5 11	Last qr 23 4 27 A.
12-Sunday	6 28	5 12	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 6, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Harriet Deford, Lengue, from Annapolis—to master.

Steamings Mary Shaw, Shaw; May Queen, Deakin, and Mary, from Annapolis, with oyster pungies.

RETURNED.

Brig Harriet, Spear, for Chester river, Md., and schr Fleetwood, Johnson, for New York, both hence, were obliged to put back on account of the ice.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, New York, 23 inst.

Schr Wm B Jenkins, Mott, New York, 23 instant.

Schr Sarah A Green, Carey, Boston, 2d instant.

SPOKEN.

January 16, at 3 A M, in lat 34, lon 70 35, schr Minnehaha, hence for Cuba, with loss of all her sails, and one side of the house stove in.

MEMORANDA.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, hence via Bristol, arrived at Fall River, 1st inst.

Schr Maryland Foster, from Portland for Baltimore, sailed from Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr A A Handel, Cranmer, from Baracoa, cleared at New York, 3d inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

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

Feb 4, 1865.

2,500	American Gold (large)		197¼
6,700	do	do (large)	197¾
11,500	do	do (large)	200
500	do	do D. L.	200
2,000	do	do (large) b3	200¼
18,500	do	do (large) s10	200
3,000	do	do (large) b3	200
1,500	do	do (large) b30	200
5,000	do	do (large) s10	200¼
4,000	U. S. 5-20's		100¾
479	shares City Stocks, 75		75¾
13	shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R.		110
100	shares Bare Hill Co.		2.00
100	shares Maryland Copper Co		55
100	shares Lake Chrome		35
500	do	do	35
1,000	do	do	35
50	shares Santa Clara b30		21
50	do	do b30	21
100	do	do	20
50	do	do	20¼
200	shares Pennsylvania Oil Co b30		2.10
1,000	do	do s30	2.00
3,000	do	do s30 15	2.00
1,500	do	do b30	2.05

Prices of Stock and Bonds in N. York, Feb 4, BY TELEGRAPH.

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

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.
United States 6's, 1881, Coupon	102¾	102¾
" " 5-20's	109	109¾
" " in currency	97	98

	Today.	Yesterday.
American Gold	200	200¼
Tennessee 6's	59	59
Virginia 6's		
North Carolina 6's	57	57
Missouri 6's	65¾	61
Canton Company	30	30
Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.	44¼	43¾
Quicksilver	84	84
New York Central Railroad	126¾	126¾
Erie Railway Company	79¾	79
" " Preferred	90¼	90
Hudson River Railroad	122	121¾
Harlem Railroad	76	76
Reading Railroad	109¾	109
Michigan Central Railroad	79¾	79¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind R. R.	65	65¼
Illinois Central Railroad	117¾	116
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	78¾	79
Chicago and North western R.	32¾	32
" " Preferred	61¾	62
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	114	112
Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	91¼	91¼
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien	72	72
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	90¾	90¾
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	40	40
Tone of the Market	Irregular.	Firm.

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

American Gold	210¾
Erie Railway Company	74
Hudson River Railroad	109¾
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad	68
Chicago and Northwestern R. R.	33¾
" " Preferred	
New York Central	107¾
Illinois Central	118
Cumberland	44
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad	92

Tone of the market—steady.
Gold after call, 211¼.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ASHES—The market is quiet and somewhat nominal, at $11 25 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 or pearls 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs Western Yellow on private terms.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at irregular figures.

COTTON—Has been pretty freely offered for shipping prices, the inquiry has been very moderate. Sales of 700 bales, chiefly at 70c.

FISH—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at about former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at uniform quotations. Sales since our last amount to 9,500 bbls, including very inferior to choice State at $9 15@$9 40; fancy and extra State at $9 45@$9 65; poor to choice Extra State at $9 35@$9 75; chiefly at $9 40@$9 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 00@$10 50; extra and extra genuine. Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 40; Extra Genesee at $9 75@$10 25; Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. at $9 40@$10; Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands $10 00@$10 50; Extra Ohio, trade and family brands, $10 00@$12 25; Extra Western at $9 40@$12 25; poor to choice Extra Missouri $9 50@$12 25. Southern Flour is somewhat brisker; sales since our last of 1,200 bbls, at $9 50@$12 for poor to good, and $12 25@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands. Canadian Flour is in better demand; sales 500 bbls Extra at $9 40@$11 75. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 25@$9. Corn Meal is in less demand at $7 75 for Jersey and Brandywine, and $8 75 for Caloric, and Brandywine at $9.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been inactive, but held firmly. Sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels ordinary Milwaukee Club, at $2 10 P bushel. Corn has been quiet but steady at $1 37 for old mixed Western, and $1 37@$1 40 for yellow Jersey. Sales, 4,200 bushels. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been neglected. Oats have been active and buoyant. We quote Western at $1 10@$1 12; State at $1 10@$1 10; Jersey, at $1 07@$1 07; Canada at $1 07 P bushel.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

MOLASSES—Have been quiet and unsettled. New Orleans, $1 30@$1 50 per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 [illegible] Rosin at $16@$17 [illegible] Tar, Crude Turpentine and Rosin, at $2 75@$3 50 P bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible] Crude Sperm at $2 [illegible] Bleached Winter Whale at $1 [illegible] Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 [illegible] Linseed at $2 [illegible] No 1 Lard at [illegible] a gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand to-day. We quote (nominally) at 45c; Refined in bond at 60c; and do free at 50c; Crude Ranch—sales, [illegible] bbls.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active in request, and dropping prices. Sales since our last, 700 bbls at $34 75@$35 for Mess; [illegible] at $30 for regular for new; Prime, [illegible] closing at $27 50@$28 regular, for lots; [illegible] $35 50@$36 for New Prime Mess