

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS each copy, 5 cents. By mail, with postage, 10 cents per month, 30 cents per quarter, 1 dollar per annum in advance.

VOLUME XXVII. No. 4. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, to PARKS and GRAN... WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway, LONDON... LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway, LITTLE TOM...

New York, Sunday, January 5, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The army of the Potomac has not made any movement, nor has anything of importance occurred along the lines within the past twenty-four hours.

From Port Royal we have intelligence of two battles having taken place—one on the 1st and the other on the 2d inst. It appears that Commander Dupont landed 3,500 men on the mainland, near Port Royal ferry, on the 1st, and was repulsed by the rebels.

It is said that the rebels at Big Bethel had been attacked and defeated by the Union troops, and that Bethel was abandoned by the rebels, and is now in possession of the Union forces.

A rumor was published in the Richmond Dispatch of Friday last that General Butler had made advances from Ship Island, in the Mississippi Sound, to Biloxi, a small town on the coast, where they landed from five to seven thousand men, and that the Union troops would soon occupy all the towns and villages in that vicinity, and intend to push on to Jackson.

Two hundred and forty Union prisoners were brought to Fortress Monroe on Friday, and were released from Richmond. They were brought down the James river by the rebel steamer Northampton, and put on board the steamboat George Washington. They were soon after forwarded to Baltimore.

It is stated on the authority of the Richmond papers of Friday, and by the assurance of gentlemen who arrived at Baltimore from that city yesterday, that the rebel steamer Ella Warley (formerly the Isabel), which arrived at Nassau-N. P., as recently reported, ran the blockade of Charleston at daylight on Thursday, the 2d inst., and entered that port with a cargo of small arms, cannon, ammunition and other stores, principally drugs.

It is reported by despatches to the Southern papers from Pensacola, that Colonel Harvey Brown opened fire from Fort Pickens on New Year's day on a rebel steamer while going to the Navy Yard and that the fire was responded to, and continued all the day, from the batteries of General Bagg. No damage, however, is said to have been done.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with the mails and passengers and 8710, 842 in specie, which left San Francisco on the 11th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Northern Light brought three hundred regular troops from California, consisting of two companies of the First cavalry, two companies of the Fourth infantry and one company of the Sixth infantry.

The news from Central and South America which we publish to-day is interesting, though not important. The condition of Venezuela is anything but satisfactory, and the other South American republics are all passing through an ordeal of trial and suffering.

Congress of Quito had terminated very favorably for the government of Ecuador. Wheat in Peru was selling at the latest advices at \$19 per fanega, and flour at \$15 per cwt. High prices were the rule without any exception.

A meeting of British residents of New York in favor of condoling with Queen Victoria in her recent loss of a consort was held at the office of the British Consul yesterday, when resolutions of condolence were passed and an address adopted, which will be forwarded to the Queen after the 18th inst.

We have later news from Caracas, Venezuela. The condition of the country is represented as being most deplorable. General Paez was still in power; but the tyrant Monagas had taken possession of two or three towns, where he was threatening the government. The new United States Minister, Mr. Henry Blow, had arrived, and his predecessor, James Turpin, had left for America in a sailing vessel.

The ball was up yesterday, and good skating was enjoyed by about fifty thousand persons in the Central Park. A large number of ladies were present, and seemed very cheerful and happy in their pleasure.

The closing meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. A number of unimportant papers were concurred in, after which the usual complimentary resolutions to the clerk, the President and the reporters were adopted.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hoffman sentenced Charles M. Jeyfers and Dr. Lowenberg, who have been convicted of murder in the first degree, to suffer the punishment of death on the 20th of February, 1863.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. B. Caruthers for late Democratic papers, extracts from which we gave in yesterday's paper.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with rather more doing, chiefly with spinners. The sales embraced 500 or 600 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 25c. a 37c. for middling uplands. The flour market was firmer for shipping brands of common and medium grades of State and Western, while sales were moderate.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. B. Caruthers for late Democratic papers, extracts from which we gave in yesterday's paper.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with rather more doing, chiefly with spinners. The sales embraced 500 or 600 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 25c. a 37c. for middling uplands.

The flour market was firmer for shipping brands of common and medium grades of State and Western, while sales were moderate.

Wheat was firm, with rather more inquiry, with moderate sales at full prices. Corn was unchanged, while holders evinced more firmness.

Sales of shipping lots of Western mixed were made at 64c. a 65c., in store and afloat, and 62c. for Jersey yellow. Pork was heavy, with moderate sales, including old and new mess at \$12 a \$12 50, new prime at \$9 a \$9 25, and at \$8 75 for old and new do. Sugar was steady and prices unchanged.

Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freight were firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

SAFETY TRANSPORT OF BRITISH TROOPS TO CANADA.—By telegraphic intelligence received from Halifax, and published in yesterday's Herald, we learn that in that city a painful rumor was current of the loss of the British steamship Parana, with 1,100 troops on board, in the St. Lawrence river, en route to Quebec.

There is melancholy to reflect that the very best vessels on the globe have passed out of our hands, and that, in our hour of need, some of them are being employed in service hostile to the country which witnessed their construction.

Like the first emperor of the house of Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon regards himself as a "man of destiny." He believes in those fundamental diplomatic principles which formed the basis of the policy of his uncle, and has never wavered in consolidating the power of France upon them.

Under the ban of the nations of Europe, Louis Napoleon, in spite of this, was recognized as Emperor, by each one of the Powers that had declared such uncompromising hostility; and that recognition, under the name of Napoleon the Third, was equivalent, also, to an acknowledgment of the right to the French throne of Napoleon the Second, and trampled under foot every previous paper decree, that had been issued against his dynasty.

Then came the Crimean war. Keeping in view the antagonism of France to Russian rule at Constantinople, Louis Napoleon joined England in thrusting back the advances of the Czar. France, however, gained the glory of all the battles before Sebastopol with its iron-clad ships obtained exclusive naval renown in the Black Sea; her troops stormed the Malakoff, and England woke up one morning to find that peace had been negotiated, and that Napoleon III. had carried off the honors of a fearful campaign, while stamping upon the history of Europe, in more marked features than ever, his famous declaration that "the empire is peace."

Magenta and Solferino were fought by France alone; Savoy was reannexed to the empire, and Austria was at its feet, when with sagacious moderation Louis Napoleon once more startled Europe by an unexampled display of moderation, and negotiated a peace which completed his third triumph, and made him the acknowledged arbiter of the destinies of the greater part of the Continent.

The fourth victory of the *Idees Napoleoniennes* has been the final annexation, this year, of the valley of Dappes, extending the frontier of France, in Switzerland, to its natural boundary. And this brings the history of the empire up to the present crisis in the rebellion which convulses the United States, and the position it has thrown us into with regard to England.

The glees with which the statesmen of Great Britain seized upon our embarrassments to break up the power of the formidable commercial rival, which Napoleon I. and Alexander I. of Russia were so anxious to have become a counterpoise of her maritime strength, was shameless and unprincipled in its manifestations. France, however, carefully announced its intention of remaining neutral.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with rather more doing, chiefly with spinners. The sales embraced 500 or 600 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 25c. a 37c. for middling uplands.

The flour market was firmer for shipping brands of common and medium grades of State and Western, while sales were moderate.

Wheat was firm, with rather more inquiry, with moderate sales at full prices. Corn was unchanged, while holders evinced more firmness.

Sales of shipping lots of Western mixed were made at 64c. a 65c., in store and afloat, and 62c. for Jersey yellow.

Pork was heavy, with moderate sales, including old and new mess at \$12 a \$12 50, new prime at \$9 a \$9 25, and at \$8 75 for old and new do.

Sugar was steady and prices unchanged. Coffee was quiet, but firm. Freight were firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

SAFETY TRANSPORT OF BRITISH TROOPS TO CANADA.—By telegraphic intelligence received from Halifax, and published in yesterday's Herald, we learn that in that city a painful rumor was current of the loss of the British steamship Parana, with 1,100 troops on board, in the St. Lawrence river, en route to Quebec.

There is melancholy to reflect that the very best vessels on the globe have passed out of our hands, and that, in our hour of need, some of them are being employed in service hostile to the country which witnessed their construction.

Like the first emperor of the house of Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon regards himself as a "man of destiny." He believes in those fundamental diplomatic principles which formed the basis of the policy of his uncle, and has never wavered in consolidating the power of France upon them.

Under the ban of the nations of Europe, Louis Napoleon, in spite of this, was recognized as Emperor, by each one of the Powers that had declared such uncompromising hostility; and that recognition, under the name of Napoleon the Third, was equivalent, also, to an acknowledgment of the right to the French throne of Napoleon the Second, and trampled under foot every previous paper decree, that had been issued against his dynasty.

Then came the Crimean war. Keeping in view the antagonism of France to Russian rule at Constantinople, Louis Napoleon joined England in thrusting back the advances of the Czar. France, however, gained the glory of all the battles before Sebastopol with its iron-clad ships obtained exclusive naval renown in the Black Sea; her troops stormed the Malakoff, and England woke up one morning to find that peace had been negotiated, and that Napoleon III. had carried off the honors of a fearful campaign, while stamping upon the history of Europe, in more marked features than ever, his famous declaration that "the empire is peace."

NECESSITY OF A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—We yesterday adverted to the duty of Congress to provide the relief of a general bankrupt law for our commercial and business classes of all descriptions, prostrated by the unforeseen disasters arising from the rebellion. That Congress has not already done so is the plainest proof that it has no practical statesmen who rightly appreciate the crisis in which the country is placed and know how to discharge the duties of the hour.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE STONE FLEET.—A leading London journal has denounced the blockade of Charleston harbor by the sinking of stone laden vessels as an act of Vandalism which is an injustice to the world.

It we have closed one channel we have opened another and a deeper one to the same port. That of Port Royal has a depth of thirty feet. The blockade by sunken vessels is not without precedent, as our contemporary would make believe.

THE CARNIVAL ON ICE.—The great winter sport of skating is becoming more and more fashionable with us every year, and at present the various ponds in and adjacent to the city are crowded with the brave and fair, many of whom it is easy to see belong to what we conventionally term the Upper Ten Thousand.

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN ON THE WAR.—Governor Blair, of Michigan, in his late message to his State Legislature, attributes "our complications abroad and our troubles at home to the inactivity of the army."

THE WORLD ON FINANCE.—The World, never remarkable for pecuniary strength, attempted another article yesterday upon finance in general and the Herald's "crudities" in particular. This reminds us of a picture of Hogarth's, which represents a seedy individual, unable to pay his washerwoman and kicked out of his boarding house, but with a magnificent scheme for paying off the national debt of England fully cyphered out and practicable, stick out of his ragged pocket.

ENGLAND LECTURING US UPON THE HUMANITIES.—The English journals have of late entered into lengthy discussions of the present war, the result of which appears to be that they think we are a fierce and bloodthirsty people. They say it is the high profligate Puritans who threaten to murder in cold blood, and the citizens of New York and Boston who are exulting in the commission of wanton destruction, and they look forward to the war between Anglo-Saxon Americans becoming like a war of cannibals.

GREELY LECTURING "HONEST ABE LINCOLN."—The Hon. Massa Greeley, it appears, delivered at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, on Friday evening last, a lecture on "The Nation;" and it further appears that among his audience "on the platform" were President Lincoln, Secretary Chase and several Senators and representatives.

Now the question arises, that having heard, by word of mouth, the instructions of Field Marshal Greeley, will "Honest Abe Lincoln" obey them, or will he still adhere to his own policy in the prosecution of this war? We incline to think that "Honest Old Abe," remembering Bull run, will set down Massa Greeley as among the false prophets, and will still hold fast to the conviction that our loyal States are strong enough to put down this Southern rebellion without resorting to the savage instrumentalities of a servile infraction.

ILL-TIMED HOSPITALITY.—We are informed that some of the leading members of the New York Club gave Bull run Russell, of the London Times, a dinner at the club rooms, corner of Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue, on New Year's eve. The event, we are further told, created some bad feelings in the Club.

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN ON THE WAR.—Governor Blair, of Michigan, in his late message to his State Legislature, attributes "our complications abroad and our troubles at home to the inactivity of the army."

SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR IRELAND.—Many of the subscribers to the fund for the aid of Ireland in 1848 are very anxious to know when it will be convenient for Greeley to render an account of the \$76,000—principal and interest—in his hands, and transfer the money to a respectable relief committee, who will undertake to distribute it among a starving population, destitute from another visitation of the potato rot.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW.—This message is excellent till it comes near the close, when the club foot of abolition is displayed in a prayer to see the day when the loyal army of the North, "with both hands pledged to the solemn task of war, and with neither hand averted to uphold the institution which is the cause of all this woe, and that their brow shall turn not back and their sword return not empty until the grand deliverance shall be accomplished."

CRYING OVER SPILLED MILK.—It seems that immediately after our occupation of Port Royal the implacable free-eaters of the neighboring sea islands proceeded to the unprofitable work of burning their rice and sea island cotton, and that they had thus disposed of some ten millions of dollars worth of cotton alone, when the prospect of English intervention and English gold caused them to mourn over their losses and their folly.

GREELY AND THE REPORT OF THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.—Why does not the "honest Iago" of the Tribune publish the Congressional report of the Van Wyck committee, exposing the wholesale fraudulent jobs perpetrated at St. Louis, under the auspices of the abolition chieftain, John C. Fremont? If he will not publish it let him at least give a reason for concealing from his readers so interesting and important a piece of information.

Religious Intelligence.

A Lecture for the Times will be delivered before the Second Universalist church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, this evening, by Rev. G. T. Flanders, at half-past seven o'clock.

In St. Ann's church, Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, rector, services as usual, with the voice, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., and in the sign language at three P. M. The rector will preach morning and afternoon, and the Rev. F. C. Ewer in the evening.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church (Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues), at ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. In the evening, fifth lecture to young men. Subject—"The True Young Man."

The Rev. M. Frazar, pastor of the French Evangelical church, will preach in this church, at half-past seven o'clock, in Dr. Parker's church, west side of Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. The Sunday morning service in Crosby street, corner of Grand, is continued as usual, at half-past ten o'clock.

Divine service will be held, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, to-day, at Tremor Hall, 65 West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway. Morning services at half-past ten o'clock. Evening services at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. E. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

Rev. William Alvin Barrett, pastor, will preach to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

Rev. Charles Chauceur Goss will preach to strangers, young men and the public generally, in the lecture room of Farnum's Museum, at three o'clock this afternoon.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverly place, the Rev. Horace L. Edgar Pratt, rector of St. Mary's church, Castleton, S. I., will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten in the morning, half-past three in the afternoon and half-past seven in the evening.

In the Holding Methodist Episcopal church, East Seventeenth street, north side, between First and Second avenues, near Stuyvesant park, Dr. Abel Stevens, pastor, will preach this morning at half-past ten and in the evening at seven o'clock.

In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, services at half-past ten this morning and half-past seven o'clock this evening. Preaching by the pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject, morning—"The Church in Pergamos;" evening—"The Aposolic Paul and Civil Government."

Some of the principal parables of our Lord will be considered by the Rev. Moses Ballou, at the Blocker street Universalist church, this evening. In the morning—"A Sermon for the New Year."

At the Light street church, St. John's park, Rev. Isaac S. Kitchell will preach this morning upon "The Gospel in the book of Esther;" and in the evening, "A Sermon for the New Year."

"Appeals to the Young."—The third discourse of this series will be given at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this afternoon, by Rev. E. G. Brooks. Subject—"Character." The communion will follow. Services at three o'clock. New Year's sermon in the morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Mrs. E. J. French will lecture at the Cooper Union, room No. 29, this afternoon at three o'clock. Subject—"The Follies and Fallacy of Modern Spiritualism."

Miss Emma Harbridge will lecture in Clinton Hall to-day. Services commence at half-past ten in the morning and at half-past seven in the evening.

Inspirational speaking by Mrs. Givins, in Cooper Institute this morning, at half-past ten, and at half-past seven in the evening.

Mrs. Cora L. Hatch will speak at DeWolfe's Hall 596 Broadway on Sunday, January 5, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Subject for the evening—"France and her Relations with the United States."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—In the re-establishment of the legitimate drama at Wallack's theatre we have, in the overflowing houses which it has attracted, the most satisfactory evidence that the days of the ancient regime have not passed away. The "house" which was drawn to Wallack's last night by that sterling old comedy, the "School for Scandal," revived the memories of the American stage under the greatest attractions of the old masters. This fine old play, which, after a reasonable furlough, is always as good as new in competent hands, was, as done by the Wallack company last night, a truly refreshing entertainment. In the costumes and all the stage accessories it presented, as is usual in Wallack's theatre, the "very age and body of the time," with that careful and discriminating attention to details which cannot be too much commended. And then the company throughout is always up to its work. For instance, who needs to be told that Blake as Sir Peter Teague, Lester Wallack as the profligate Charles Surface, Fisher as the hypocritical Joseph, Norton as Sir Oliver Reynolds as Isabella, Holland as Moses, Barton as Crabtree and Brown as Rowley, were each all that could be desired in their several roles; or that Mrs. Henry as Lady Teague seemed better than ever, or that Miss Henrietta as Maria was a very charming Maria, or that Mrs. Sloop played the ungracious Lady Sneerwell with appropriate earnestness? In a word, Wallack, with his well appointed company, has hit the mark in adopting a line of old and popular comedies, demanding not two or three, but numerous capable actors to do them justice. "London Assurance" on Monday evening.

New Steamship Line. Boston, Jan. 4, 1862. A new line of steamers for weekly trips will soon commence running between Boston and Baltimore.