

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway,--LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway,--CHERRY COCKER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway,--PET OF THE PASTORALS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,--COLLEEN BAWN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,--SERIOUS FOLLY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,--MIS LAFAYETTE.

BRANT'S MINSTREL, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway,--ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 N. Y. ST.,--ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Broadway,--ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway,--LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway,--BALLET FANTASIES.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 263 Broadway,--OPTIC DISPLAY.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,--ETHIOPIAN SONGS.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC,--DR. MAGOWAN'S LECTURE.

New York, Sunday, January 25, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Weekly Herald, with its increasing circulation, is an excellent medium for advertisements designed to reach the notice of country dealers and merchants.

NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Twenty thousand reams of good paper wanted. Send Samples. Apply at the Herald office.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Arkansas is most important. The Union expedition on the White river has met with a brilliant success.

Admiral Porter telegraphs from Memphis that on the 20th inst. he had taken the three rebel forts, St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc.

The light draughts are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White river. The DeKalb, Lieutenant Commander Walker, captured at Duval's Bluff two eight-inch guns, with cartridges, ammunition, &c.; two hundred field rifles and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured thirty-nine prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

A full account of the recent expedition up the Arkansas river and the capture of Arkansas Post or Fort Hindman, by General McClelland's forces, by our special correspondent at that point, is given to-day, accompanied by two maps--one showing the interior of the fort and another the field of action, with all the important points in the vicinity.

Our army and navy acted conjointly in this brilliant affair with equal valor. The surrender of the rebels, General Churchill and Colonel Dunnington, was courteously accepted by Admiral Porter and General McClelland, the latter complimenting the rebel general upon the gallant fighting of his men.

The number of prisoners taken in the fort was seven thousand. Its armament consisted of one nine-inch Dahlgren gun in barbette, two eight-inch siege guns, caissons; four Parrott rifled guns and four six-pounder guns.

General Burnside was in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck. The latest news from the Army of the Potomac is to the effect that the roads, although improving, are still in a very bad condition.

The rebels continue to show themselves in large force at the different fords on the Rappahannock, and are throwing up additional earthworks and rifle pits, to strengthen their position.

There is nothing further to report from the headquarters of the army. The purpose of General Burnside's visit to the authorities at Washington has of course not transpired. Our army correspondence from headquarters to-day contains a very interesting history of the late attempted movement across the river, the cause of the delay and the incidents of the march.

Despatches from Nashville dated yesterday state that the Cumberland river fleet left there the day before and had arrived safely at Clarksville. Whence opposite Bettstown Landing, they were fired into by the rebels with three field pieces on the bluff. The gunboat St. Clair engaged the enemy, who were driven into the woods.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate yesterday the memorial of a medical man was presented, asking compensation for the use of ether in the army and navy. A joint resolution supplementary to the act providing for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia was adopted. A bill in relation to jurors in United

States Courts was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia was introduced and referred to the District Committee.

The resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title of League of the Navy and to accept the title of League of the Navy and to accept the title of League of the Navy.

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The Reign of Terror at Albany--What Next?

The disgraceful and demoralizing scenes in the Assembly at Albany yesterday cannot be analyzed without the most fearful forebodings.

They vividly remind us of those turbulent proceedings in the French National Assembly under Louis XVI, which culminated in the Jacobin Club, and its bloody Reign of Terror.

The inquiry very naturally, therefore, and inevitably forces itself upon us, are not we drifting to the same terrible state of chaos, we, the people of New York, and of the loyal States of this Union? We had some such scenes as these of Albany in the protracted struggle three winters ago for a Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and we now know that those violent outbreaks of sectional passions were the premonitory symptoms of the exhausting civil war in which we are now involved.

The factious, violent and revolutionary opposition of a portion of the democratic members of the Assembly to Mr. Callicott, as the republican candidate for Speaker, will surely operate to the prejudice of the democratic party, as the party of law and order, and Union and harmony.

Admitting that Mr. Callicott has been bought by the republicans, that the Speakership of the Assembly is the price at which they have bought him, it does not follow that, if fair means are insufficient, foul means may be adopted to defeat him; it does not follow that the rowdism of Tammany Hall may be introduced into the State Legislature.

If the democracy choose to send up representatives to Albany who can be bought and sold, it devolves upon the party to take the consequences. There is no justification for violence or personal intimidation, where legitimate parliamentary tactics fail, in a case like this of Mr. Callicott.

But it must be admitted that these demoralizing proceedings among the democracy at Albany are from the contagious influences of the revolutionary scenes through which we have been passing during the last two years.

In the numerous unlawful and unjustifiable arbitrary arrests and imprisonments of individuals made during the last eighteen months by the authorities at Washington, we have the examples of that disregard of constitutional restrictions which is beginning to manifest itself in other quarters, and in various forms, and in more than one of our loyal States.

We have been informed that a single democratic vote in the Pennsylvania Legislature been cast for General Cameron for United States Senator, that vote would have been followed by scenes of bloodshed and confusion at Harrisburg.

From New York to Illinois it is easy to perceive that the popular elements opposed to our present federal administration are terribly in earnest in their opposition to the arbitrary and unconstitutional extremities into which it has been drawn by the Jacobin abolition faction.

President Lincoln will act wisely in paying some attention to the present tendencies of public sentiment in the North. They are too significant and serious to be treated with indifference. They are dangerous and combustible, and require delicate handling.

In these alarming scenes at Albany we have only the outcropping of an extensive underlying popular feeling in reference to the dominant abolition faction at Washington and its destructive war policy.

The Northern elections of last October and November were but a faint expression of public opinion compared with that which would be given were those elections to be repeated to-day. We would earnestly advise President Lincoln to the policy of conciliating this predominant anti-abolition sentiment of the loyal States--we would urge him to invite its support by an effort to restore its confidence in his administration.

This is his way of safety, while the ultra-abolition programme which he is now pursuing is the broad down-hill road to destruction.

We cannot contemplate these extraordinary manifestations of a revolutionary spirit in our State Legislature without the gravest apprehensions. We look at them as foreshadowing greater evils soon to come upon us of the loyal States, unless something shall be done in season to calm the troubled elements of public opinion.

The very air is charged with revolutionary whisps. We have ceased to hope for the speedy restoration of the Union, and are becoming really fearful of the signs of a threatened state of anarchy, North and South like that of Mexico. We hope and pray that President Lincoln may be inclined earnestly to consider the signs of the times, and to act according to the exigencies of the day.

ABOLITION PREDICTIONS VERIFIED.--When the radicals were urging the President to issue the emancipation proclamation Governor Andrew promised that, if that document were given to the world, the highways and byways of Massachusetts would swarm with eager volunteers.

Where are they? Poor Greeley, who is much more of a prophet, said that the proclamation would end the war in ninety days. He now tells us how this is to be accomplished. It is by consenting to a separation of the Union on the 1st of May next.

COLORADO JEWETT HAND AT WORK.--Colorado Jewett, having made a mediation visit to Governor Seymour, held a hasty conference with Greeley and written a splendid letter to the Herald, is now in Washington again, manipulating Mercer and the other diplomats.

It is understood that Jewett is the agent of poor Greeley in this mediation business, and is paid for his work by push in the Tribune of the Colorado Gold Mining Company, to which the attention of European capitalists is respectfully requested.

THE RADICAL LEADERS CHANGING FRONT.--The emancipation proclamation having been issued, the radical leaders are now all peace men. Bull Run Russell says in his "diary" that Chase is in favor of a separation of the Union. Wendell Phillips has announced as his new motto, "Liberty to the negro, and death to the Union." Greeley declares that he will accept the best attainable peace on the 1st of May next. To-day Brother Beecher will turn his coat also, and preach against the war, from the text, "Blessed are the Peacemakers."

POOR GREELEY AND JOHN VAN BUREN IN THE SAME BOAT.--Poor Greeley used to call John Van Buren a "traitor," because Van Buren proposed to let the South go after we had captured Richmond. Now, poor Greeley himself proposes "to bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace" on the 1st of May next. This puts Greeley and Van Buren in precisely the same boat, and by the Tribune philosopher's own argument he is now a confessed traitor and deserves the gallows.

McClellan and His Assaultants--The Hitchcock Letter.

One of the most extraordinary documents that has been put forth in connection with any judicial or military investigation is the letter from General Hitchcock, which we published yesterday.

The impropriety of such a communication to a public journal, pending the result of an inquiry, whose decision, it is to be assumed, would set to rights any errors committed by newspaper reporters, is so evident that it needs no comment.

The inference to which it must lead in every unbiased mind is that the writer seeks to anticipate by the conclusions to be deduced from the evidence.

But there is another point of view from which this letter is to be regarded, and which renders its impropriety still more marked. Judged from a military standard, the assumptions of the writer are not defensible for a moment.

Although implicit obedience is the first duty of the soldier, it is not arbitrarily the duty of the general. The commander who does not know how to disobey his instructions, where the safety of his army is concerned, or great advantages are to be gained by his disregard of them, is unfit for his position.

Even Napoleon, whose vast military genius and sleepless vigilance left but little to the discretion of his generals, did not pretend to so wholly control circumstances as to deny them a certain latitude of judgment.

Wellington gained some of his most important military successes by disregarding the orders of the English War Office, and Nelson won one of his greatest naval triumphs by pretending not to see the signal of the Admiral under whose command he was placed.

To assume, then, that a general in McClellan's position, and with the responsibility that he owed the country, should have stopped short in his movements on technical scruples, and after complying substantially with the requirements of the President, is simply ridiculous.

The evidence given before the McDowell Court of Inquiry shows that both in regard to men and artillery he had every reason to conclude that the defence of Washington had been abundantly provided for.

It is owing to such pettifoggish soldierism as that displayed in General Hitchcock's letter that the war has been carried on up to the present time with such unsatisfactory results, and that it now leaves us almost without hope of a speedy or successful termination.

Let us just glance back at the facts of its management from the period when, after his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, McClellan was first called to Washington, and we shall see how unfounded are the assumptions that any of the failures that have attended our arms are attributable to his bad generalship or want of foresight.

On his arrival in the capital, where he was summoned by the advice of General Scott, he was asked to give in his plans for the suppression of the rebellion. He did so, and stated it as his opinion that it would require an army of at least 350,000 men, with a proportionate naval force, to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

He was laughed at for this estimate, and his views disregarded. He was again consulted in October, and his reply was that not only would the full amount of the force previously stated be required, but that certain other plans of organization would have to be adopted.

These conditions fulfilled, he confidently counted on being able to carry the enemy's position at Manassas, and to reduce the rebels to submission by the 1st, or at all events, by the end of December.

These views were overruled in the Cabinet, and more time lost. The radicals now induced the President to take the direction of the military operations into his own hands.

Under pressure from them, he gave orders for a simultaneous advance of the federal armies on the 22d of February. Then the military plans of McClellan, which had been arranged with the federal commanders all over the country, were attempted to be carried out under the orders of the President; but, as was to be expected, from their premature development and from the want of a sufficient force to put them in execution simultaneously, a defeat that McClellan did his best to guard against, they were attended with but partial success.

We gained, it is true, a series of victories out West; but they were of small account from not being undertaken in accordance with the general plan of operations, which was botched and defeated by the interference of the President and the Secretary of War.

The mortification and disappointment caused by this failure culminated in a grand smashing up of the plans of McClellan, who has ever since been made a scapegoat by the radicals for the consequences of their own incapacity and blundering.

It was the endeavors to prevent a similar interference with and frustration of his plans on the occasion of his setting out for the peninsula that furnished to the radical clique, of which General Hitchcock is such a subservient instrument, the opportunity for this fresh attack upon him.

General McClellan's own evidence, and that of General Barry, have disposed of the assertions of both Hitchcock and Wadsworth as to the insufficiency of the defences of Washington on that occasion.

It is impossible to mistake the animus by which these two latter officers and those with whom they are associated are actuated. Hatred of McClellan, and a determination to ruin him, are the influences by which they have been guided throughout the whole of this inquiry.

They could not have adopted a course more calculated to fix him firmly in the affections of the country. They have done more--they have made him the successful Presidential candidate for 1864.

THE RADICALS READY FOR PEACE.--Having dismissed our best generals from the field, placed notorious incapables in command, disorganized our armies, squandered our treasure, depreciated our currency, disgusted the people, raised the nation, issued the emancipation proclamation, the radicals are now ready to accept "the best attainable peace." But the country will have something to say about that, and no peace will be possible which does not provide for the utter abolition of the radical faction.

DOCTORS DISAGREERING.--Colorado Jewett and Wendell Phillips have gone on to Washington to manage the war for us. These doctors disagree, however. Wendell Phillips thinks that we must have God and the negro on our side; but Jewett believes that we are all right if we only have the Emperor Napoleon. It is a nice point to decide.

THE RADICALS THE REAL PEACE PARTY.--The abolition organs stigmatized the conservatives during the recent elections as "the peace-at-any-price party." But, as we always predicted, the radicals have been the first to ask for peace, and they are now, according to Greeley, "the peace-up-the-first-of-May party."

Napoleon and the Radicals at Washington.

Our hour of extreme peril has overtaken us. We have now to dread more from the Northern fanatics in power than from Davis and his legions.

The abolitionists, who realize that their machinations, political intrigues and corrupt management have rendered them odious to both North and South, and find that through their imbecile management they have exhausted the patient endurance of the people, who will give neither treasure nor lives to their keeping, are anxious to avert the dangers accruing to them from the growing anger of all classes in the North, and would fain let the South go--would gladly divide our Union, so that their hateful rule might continue paramount in the North.

For the accomplishment of this purpose they will solicit the aid of Napoleon and will ask his mediation. With the abolitionists the matter is now one of life or death. They foresee that they cannot conquer the South now save by the extermination of all the whites in that region; and they are well aware that the people of the loyal States will not much longer give them (the abolitionists) the means to accomplish so great a task.

Had our administration pursued a course having for its object the reconstruction of the Union, untrammelled by the deceit and wiles of the abolition party, success might long ere this have been obtained.

But the negro worshippers were determined that, come what might of the Union, the object of their idolatry, the negro, should be freed, and so they planned against the interests of the Union, intrigued against our best generals, defeated their well conceived plans, and at last, after a series of disasters, all owing to their accursed schemes, they overpersuaded the President into issuing the emancipation proclamation, a step which in itself is useless and could achieve but one result, that of rendering the South desperate unto death and more than ever averse to conciliation or a return to the allegiance they throw off as a result of the workings of that party, which, having reduced our country to so fearful a state, will add to their sin by calling upon us the disgraceful intervention of a despot.

But a few months more of blundering and deceit, of mismanagement and defeat, and we shall then hear the abolitionists calling upon Napoleon to step to their relief, and settle the quarrel between North and South.

Those prominent among the negro worshippers are already making strenuous efforts to cause President Lincoln to accede to their views upon this subject. They press the matter upon him because they imagine that once the separation is accepted by the government, the people of the North, worn out with the long contest, would acquiesce, and that then, as now, abolition rule would continue here.

Thank heaven, we know how futile are those hopes. The conservative party has already given proofs of its power. Each succeeding election will show that patriotism and a hatred of that accursed abolition party are becoming general throughout the land, and when, in 1864, the people elect a conservative democratic President the detested negro worshipping party will have been strangled. Then we may reasonably look forward to a reconstruction of our great Union, even should the diabolical plans of the abolitionists have been carried into effect and the North and South have been separated.

Those who fancy that questions of border lines will prevent all successful separation of North and South are painfully deceived. When once the fanatics now in power in the North have fully made up their minds to procure a cessation of the war by letting the South go, what to them will be any question of border lines? Men, when desperate, are not apt to stick at trifles. They will call to their aid Napoleon; will leave the matter in his hands; will accept, "with respectful attention," his advice, and will conform to his views.

The Man of December will be invited by Greeley and his like to cut asunder this republic. He is an experienced hand at destroying that form of government, and will, no doubt, attend to our dissolution with a peculiar sense of pleasure, our great republic having long been a reproach to his unbending despotism.

He will then say to his people, "Here you have a striking instance of the futility of all republican institutions; see, I am called to the relief of the exhausted American Union." Those who feel inclined to look upon the mediation of the French Emperor as a thing not likely to occur we would refer to the abolition organs. These journals almost daily make appeals to the "friendship and power of Napoleon," and deprecate all offensive allusions to the monarch who even now insults our people by his evident intention of occupying a portion of the American continent.

We are told by the abolitionists that we must not offend Napoleon--"that when he interferes on this continent he may be favorable to us."

Amid all this disgrace there remains to us the consolation that, spite of its intrigues and traitorous intents, the fate of the abolition party is sealed. The endeavor they will soon make to destroy the Union will, we hope, but render their ruin the more speedy; but be that as it may, the elections of 1864 will rid us forever of the hated monster abolition, and will also, as we fondly hope, restore our great Union. When the people of the South see that their hated enemy is no more they will then gladly rush back into the Union which makes us powerful and prosperous. Oh, what a great day will then dawn upon the American republic, restored to its might and freed from its curse--abolition.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON TRAPPED--A NICE CASE OF A BARGAIN AND SALE FOR A DEMOCRATIC VOTE.--We publish this morning a very curious, astonishing and instructive statement from T. Jefferson Boyer, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, showing the *modus operandi* of Gen. Cameron to obtain the single democratic vote required in said Legislature to elect him to the United States Senate, and how completely he was taken in and done for. Mr. Boyer, it seems, deliberately threw himself in the way of an offer, made from a third person, in behalf of Gen. Cameron, he soon received a nibble to the tune of five thousand dollars. Next, from Gen. Cameron himself, the premium for Boyer's vote was raised to ten thousand, then to fifteen, and finally to twenty thousand dollars, with promise of liberal considerations for an indefinite time to come. It further appears that Gen. Cameron, having clinched the bargain at twenty thousand, became communicative on the subject of his great success. He would return to the Senate, and would not only be the master of that body, but of the government. He anticipated the independence of the rebellion, South, which would leave an open field and a free course for grand ambition as the head manager of his party in the North.

The sequel shows that General Cameron

would have acted wisely had he remained St. Petersburg; that he is like the pith which, taken once too often of the foun was broken at last; that, in fact, in the

of his imaginary power, he is laid upon a shelf. If we are not mistaken, General Cameron's last election to the Senate was again democratic majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature of three, and against Mr. Buchanan's special recommendation of his ungrateful lower, John W. Forney. And why not? Pennsylvania and New York, at Harrisburg and at Albany, this buying and selling, become an old story; and especially buying and selling of weak-kneed treacherous democrats by the opposition party. But the time has gone by when such things can be repeated with impunity. There is a terrible vigilance among the constituents of the men elected in these days to represent the conservative parties in the North, and it will not be trifled with. A democratic legislator may go far, but Mr. Boyer--he may accept and pocket considerations offered for desertion; but can no longer with safety venture to betray constituents.

Let not the republicans at Albany, therefore, with Mr. Callicott as their chosen candidate for Speaker, be too sure of their basket of eggs will yield so many chickens, and that the chickens will bring in enough to buy a new silk gown, and that color shall be an invisible green. Mr. Callicott will be still free to adhere to his principles and his constituents, and there is no reason to expect that he will deceive any but the traders of the republican party, should they carry out their experiment of making him their Speaker. The people are waking up at last, in New York as well as in Pennsylvania, and there is danger now in this buying and selling of legislators, and Mr. Callicott knows it, and will, we say, be found too sagacious to betray his party where he may gain his point and save