

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PARTICULARS INQUIRED TO BE SENT BY MAIL TO THE EDITOR.

VOLUME XXV, No. 357

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—SWEETLANDS' FARCES AND BURLESQUES.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Rock street—THE AMERICAN AND OUT OF PLACE—HARRY THE BARON.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Bowery—OLIVER TWIST—BLACK AND WHITE—POOL OF THE FAMILIAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE ROYALTY.

LAFAYETTE THEATRE, No. 631 Broadway—THE MERRY BOY.

NEW BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Bowery—SIGN OF THE CROSS—THE FAMILIAR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Day and Night—JOSEPH AND HIS BROTHERS—LIVING ORNITHOLOGY.

BRITANNIA MINISTERS, Mechanics' Hall, 47 Broadway—DOLLAR, BUCK, DOLLAR, AC—THE ROYAL BEAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—BOOLEY & CARPENTER'S OPERA—SWEETLANDS' FARCES—HARRIS AND CALDWELL.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—SIXTEEN HOURS—DICK TUCKER AND TOM KING—WIDOW'S VICTIM—JACK SHEPHERD.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 661 Broadway—SONGS, DANCES, VAUDEVILLE, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Sept. 13, 1860.

The News.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool last and Queenstown 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

In Great Britain the crop prospects had improved, causing a better state of affairs in financial circles and a depression in the breadstuffs markets.

No movement of importance had occurred in Naples. The reported flight of the King is not confirmed.

In Syria the Turkish authorities had executed one hundred and eighty persons engaged in the late massacres of Christians.

While the public men of France are loudly proclaiming that the policy of the empire is peace, a permanent camp of one hundred thousand men is to be established close to the Swiss and German frontier.

In Spain the cholera prevailed to an alarming extent. Six hundred cases had occurred at Madrid in one day, of which fifty proved fatal.

The steamship De Soto arrived here yesterday morning, from New Orleans and Havana, with dates from the latter place to the 8th inst.

The Havana news is, as usual, not very important. The Captain General had issued an order for the regulation of the slave trade, which we republish.

By way of Havana we have news from Mexico of a very interesting and important character.

The results of the recent elections in the South, North and West show that the battle for the preservation of the government from hands that would administer it on principles destructive of every great interest in the land, and to the Union itself, must be fought in the great commercial, manufacturing and mining States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

These are the battle States of the confederation, and on the triumph of the conservative interests in them depends the rolling back of the exaggerated mania of sectionalism and fanaticism which have grown into enormous proportions in the opposing sections at either extreme.

In order that a clear view may be taken of the elements which the conservative leaders have at their disposal in the battle States, we have prepared the following table of the electoral vote in them during the

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1856.

State. Rep. Op. Total. New York 276,900 220,682 497,582

Pennsylvania 147,510 213,885 361,395

New Jersey 28,238 71,065 99,303

Total 452,750 705,632

Opposition majority in 1856 252,870

Here we see that in the excited and antagonistic election of 1856, when the personal popularity and conservative tendencies of Fremont gave an immense impulse to the republican party, it obtained less than two-fifths of the popular vote in the battle States, and that it carried New York by a plurality only through the division of its opponents, and in the face of a popular majority of 45,000 against it.

Since then that party has had the advantage of four years of discipline and drill, with a constantly increasing population, with still greater divisions among its opponents, augmenting its prestige and its numbers, and with constant success in the New England and Northwestern States.

From its growth in these we may form some idea of its possible maximum increase in the battle States, where it has had to contend with a more conservative sentiment than in either the extreme North or East.

The following States have recently held elections, and we can therefore compare results with those of 1856:

STATE ELECTIONS. 1856. 1859. New Hampshire 32,119 34,411 38,000 39,410

Connecticut 6,740 6,821 64,415 65,917

Rhode Island 19,083 1,146 12,284 10,885

Vermont 34,751 11,749 35,000 35,000

Maine 69,489 61,848 69,000 69,000

Wisconsin 66,000 52,123 64,111 64,000

Total 219,170 217,110 254,815 254,815

Republican gain in four years 35,745

From these results it will be seen that its gains have been nothing at all in the aggregate, where it except the State of Connecticut, where the State election of 1856 took place

his whole remarks being one continuous stream of the most trenchant invective, all the points of which were received with rapturous applause.

A large number of railroad notabilities are now in the city to attend the adjourned Railroad Convention, to assemble at the St. Nicholas Hotel today.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department awarding the contract for laying a three and four feet water pipe between the receiving and distributing pipes to J. Hackley.

The Board of Common Councils met in session last evening, but no business of general public interest was transacted.

The cotton market was steady yesterday, but as dealers wished time to examine private advices by the Asia, sales were restricted to a few hundred bales, and at unchanged prices.

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before the republican party was organized, and consequently our table enables it to show a gain in that State of nearly 38,000 votes.

The reply to that question depends upon the action to-day of the Douglas State Committee, which is to meet at noon in this city.

There is then no room for the State Central Committee, which meets to-day, to quibble on that point.

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Jenkins, of Canada, After H. R. H. It is not often that we find occasion to allude to the Canadian journals.

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edifice. Let them go on. It is so refreshing to see anything like vitality in the Canadian press that even a bad imitation of Jenkins, coming from that quarter, is received with thankfulness.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN NAPLES.—The Asia brings accounts of the continued successes of the expeditionary force on the mainland of Naples, despatches among the King's troops doing as much for the invaders as their own bravery.

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uniform. We do not require a secret police in New York, as they may do in Paris or other European capitals in revolutionary times.

Suppose an able bodied vagrant or any one else were to resist the rough handling of a man in citizen's dress, without any outward evidence upon his person that he was a policeman, how could he be held legally responsible for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty?

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1860. WHERE ARE THE COVINO AND PATENT OFFICE REPORTS. Very great complaints are made of the dilatoriness of the Patent Office reports.

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