

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GOLDEN SMITH'S EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: One year in advance, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.50; per copy, 10 cents. Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square, first insertion, 10 cents; second, 7 cents; third, 5 cents; fourth, 3 cents; fifth, 2 cents; sixth, 1 cent.

Volume XXV No. 243

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAISE: Les Femmes de Good.

... were busy, ... were ready, and the ...

Compromise Measures, Past and Present. The constitution of the United States itself is a compromise.

All the serious domestic troubles that have ever arisen in this country since the formation of the independent government have proceeded from the meddling of the North with the every question, contrary to the compromise of the constitution.

It is impossible not to feel a deep and genuine sympathy for a man who has resented only disappointment from those for whom he passed the way to power. It is true that he has the admiration of nearly all Europe and the world and the affection and gratitude of millions of his countrymen.

Although Garibaldi stands almost alone among both ancient and modern heroes in purity of reputation, the exceptional position which he stands in might prove itself injurious to liberty and good order.

There is still much to be done in uniting the whole of Italy; but there will be no opportunity for the repetition of such a daring exploit as the landing in Sicily.

Mr. Olin, in order to restore harmony, now threw overboard his own favorite system, and offered a bill which was a surrender of the protective principle and established a gradual reduction of the duties on all protected articles.

It would be impossible at present to create a rebellion in Venetia or the Roman territory, and Garibaldi would have no means of attacking the foreign military strongholds unless by the assistance of the troops of Victor Emmanuel.

While thus speaking, we cordially acknowledge the immense benefits which Italy is deriving from his heroic patriotism; we exalt the man and appreciate his noble deeds; but it is well to guard against individual caprice.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

... regular access, and backwards towards the ...

The Contemporary Crisis of European and American Affairs—A Remedy for Both. Since the first French revolution the nations of Europe have been in a continual state of transition.

The revolution of 1830 offered the first evidence of the substantial progress which liberalism had made. The treason of Louis Philippe to the principles that he had acquired when in exile here, and that placed him on the throne, paved the way for the second experiment of republican government in France.

This immense expedition once made to the principle of popular election, nothing was more able to arrest the progress of constitutional doctrines. Italy required that the president to enable her to work out her emancipation, and she hastened to profit by it.

Whist thus in Europe matters are steadily progressing to the practical recognition of the theories which brought about the French revolution, and which had their first application here.

There must surely be some means of averting a result so pregnant with evil, not merely to our own interests, but to those of humanity. Let us hope that there are to be found amongst us many wise and patriotic men like Mr. Buchanan, who will unite their efforts to save the world from these prospective dangers.

The CHOTON WATER TROUBLE.—From all appearances when we went to press, the city is again this morning in the enjoyment of its usual supply of water from the mains.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

... Moved by higher motives than the falacious obligations of a partisan, he might now electrify the country, and inspire a living hope among our Union men, North and South, of a restoration of harmony.

We conceive that there was a culpable want of precaution in this case, and we trust that more vigilance will be observed hereafter. The Aldermen, we perceive, have ordered the reconstruction of the old wells and pumps.

Too much credit cannot be given to the authorities of Brooklyn for the prompt manner in which they passed the Ridge-walk water at our disposal in this emergency, or to those firms in our own city who have generously offered the supply of their artesian wells to relieve the want of their neighbors.

The Paris of Disunion—Mr. Lincoln's Views Demanded by the Crisis. Disunion, civil war and Northern secession are threatened to these United States.

While yet the electoral colleges had not cast their ballots, Mr. Lincoln had some ground of justification for his silence; but now that said colleges have voted, and have elected him to the office of President of the United States, every consideration of patriotism and of policy ought to suggest to him that he should be silent no longer.

The responsibility cannot be solely evaded. It is the election of Mr. Lincoln, as the Presidential candidate of the anti-slavery republican party of the North, that has precipitated these practical Southern disunion movements upon the country.

In answer to the apprehensions of the South, resulting in these disunion movements, it is a sufficient answer to say that Mr. Lincoln has been consistently elected, that he has no alternative to the South is to abandon the Union, and that too, before he had his personal views on the subject of secession fully formed.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

... Moved by higher motives than the falacious obligations of a partisan, he might now electrify the country, and inspire a living hope among our Union men, North and South, of a restoration of harmony.

We conceive that there was a culpable want of precaution in this case, and we trust that more vigilance will be observed hereafter. The Aldermen, we perceive, have ordered the reconstruction of the old wells and pumps.

Too much credit cannot be given to the authorities of Brooklyn for the prompt manner in which they passed the Ridge-walk water at our disposal in this emergency, or to those firms in our own city who have generously offered the supply of their artesian wells to relieve the want of their neighbors.

The Paris of Disunion—Mr. Lincoln's Views Demanded by the Crisis. Disunion, civil war and Northern secession are threatened to these United States.

While yet the electoral colleges had not cast their ballots, Mr. Lincoln had some ground of justification for his silence; but now that said colleges have voted, and have elected him to the office of President of the United States, every consideration of patriotism and of policy ought to suggest to him that he should be silent no longer.

The responsibility cannot be solely evaded. It is the election of Mr. Lincoln, as the Presidential candidate of the anti-slavery republican party of the North, that has precipitated these practical Southern disunion movements upon the country.

In answer to the apprehensions of the South, resulting in these disunion movements, it is a sufficient answer to say that Mr. Lincoln has been consistently elected, that he has no alternative to the South is to abandon the Union, and that too, before he had his personal views on the subject of secession fully formed.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

... Moved by higher motives than the falacious obligations of a partisan, he might now electrify the country, and inspire a living hope among our Union men, North and South, of a restoration of harmony.

We conceive that there was a culpable want of precaution in this case, and we trust that more vigilance will be observed hereafter. The Aldermen, we perceive, have ordered the reconstruction of the old wells and pumps.

Too much credit cannot be given to the authorities of Brooklyn for the prompt manner in which they passed the Ridge-walk water at our disposal in this emergency, or to those firms in our own city who have generously offered the supply of their artesian wells to relieve the want of their neighbors.

The Paris of Disunion—Mr. Lincoln's Views Demanded by the Crisis. Disunion, civil war and Northern secession are threatened to these United States.

While yet the electoral colleges had not cast their ballots, Mr. Lincoln had some ground of justification for his silence; but now that said colleges have voted, and have elected him to the office of President of the United States, every consideration of patriotism and of policy ought to suggest to him that he should be silent no longer.

The responsibility cannot be solely evaded. It is the election of Mr. Lincoln, as the Presidential candidate of the anti-slavery republican party of the North, that has precipitated these practical Southern disunion movements upon the country.

In answer to the apprehensions of the South, resulting in these disunion movements, it is a sufficient answer to say that Mr. Lincoln has been consistently elected, that he has no alternative to the South is to abandon the Union, and that too, before he had his personal views on the subject of secession fully formed.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

It is already almost the idol of the Neapolitans, who regard the Piedmontese king and government, notwithstanding the popular war, as intruders foreigners; but it is to be hoped that he will not plunge into unwise wars, and so compromise the interests of his country.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 8, 1860.

The News.

The steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th etc., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing two days' later news. The news is interesting.

Garibaldi had issued an important address relative to his Venetian campaign, and rumors were current in Paris concerning negotiations for the purchase of Venetia.

We give this morning further instalments of the views of the English press on the election of Lincoln. They all harmonize with the articles from the same source previously given, and each winds up with an anxious inquiry as to what England will do for cotton in the event of trouble in America.

The interesting—we might almost say romantic—trial of Sheldon vs. Patrick is still being proceeded with in the Court of Probate and Divorce, London.

The Pope has not yet yielded to the demands of the Swiss Federal Council concerning the separation of the canton of Ticino from the Bishopric of Como, and a Papal memorandum has been addressed to the Council, maintaining the disapproval by the Holy See of the steps taken by the Swiss in this matter.

Our market reports show a general decline in all the staple products.

Congress was not in session yesterday, and the Senators and members availed themselves of the occasion to exchange social courtesies and views and opinions respecting the condition of the country.

One of the most appalling and horrible murders that ever was enacted occurred in this city yesterday morning, at No. 22 East Twelfth street.

The police have thus far been unable to ferret out the assassin, but it is hoped that some clue will be afforded to the perpetrator here or many days.

In the March divorce case, at Naperville, Ill., yesterday, counsel for the defence closed the summing up. Counsel for the complainant will sum up to-day, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury this evening.

In the Supreme Court, special term, yesterday, Judge Sutherland refused to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of William Mulligan. It is understood that the writ will be conveyed to Sing Sing prison this morning.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Morrison, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to confinement in the state prison for a term of fifteen years and six months.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Adams & Co.'s for the express for Philadelphia newspapers in advance of the regular mail.

The will of Captain Crabtree, formerly Vice President of the Commissioners of Emigration, was admitted to probate yesterday.

The cotton market yesterday continued without animation, and sales were confined to 300 or 400 bales, in small lots, taken off by speculators. Some contracts were being made on holders' account, at 1 1/2 cts per lb, freight to Liverpool. The depression to our continent, with a further decline in prices of from 5 to 10 cts per lb, to sell for cash was impracticable, without a material concession in prices.

There was also heavy, with some more inquiry, and for what lower prices were accepted. Corn was heavy and lower; sales of Western mill, in store and about, were made at 60 cts, with a small lot of 6 1/2 cts, doing at the inside of 57 1/2 cts. Pork was steady, with moderate sales of mess at \$12 1/2, and of prime at \$10 7/8. Coffee was quiet and nominal. Sales of sugar were light, while