NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.

Volume XXV.....No. 348

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—MACBETH.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—RICHELIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SPALDING & ROGER'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MODEL HYPOCRITE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—DICK TURPIN—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—MASSANIELLO—AZTEC CHILDREN—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &C.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—USED UP.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—BILLY PATTERSON.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S LECTURE ON ITALY AND GARIBALDI.

New York, Friday, December 14, 1860.

The News.

At the meeting of the House Special Committee of Thirty-three yesterday a resolution, offered by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, stating in effect that the existing troubles were to be regretted, and that proper remedies should be applied, was adopted by a vote of 22 to 8.

The proceedings of the committee appear to have disgusted the Southern members. A caucus of representatives from North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas was held last evening, at which a manifesto to their constituents was adopted, announcing that all hope of an honorable adjustment was extinguished, and that the only refuge of the South was in prompt secession from the Union.

In Congress yesterday both houses passed the Treasury Note bill. The Treasury will, therefore, be relieved of its embarrassments without unnecessary delay. A synopsis of the provisions of the bill may be found among our despatches from Washington. In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, with a view to the settlement of the existing differences between the North and South. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, resumed and concluded his speech on the affairs of the country. The House was engaged in discussing a bill granting land in aid of the construction of railroads in Kansas, and a resolution directing the Superintendent of Printing to have the printing done by contract. The first was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and the latter was postponed till Tuesday next. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

The citizens of Philadelphia, to the number of nearly ten thousand, assembled yesterday in their Independence square for the purpose of testifying their unalterable affection for the Union of these States, and their firm determination to stand by the federal constitution and the laws. Without distinction of party, people of all classes flocked to the meeting, and seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion. Mayor Henry presided, and after prayer by Bishop Potter, speeches were made by the President, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Judge Woodward, Charles E. Lex, Theodore Cuyler and Isaac Hazelhurst. Resolutions were adopted proclaiming attachment to the constitution and the Union, recognizing the binding force of the Fugitive Slave law, and the rights of slaveowners in the Territories; recommending a general convention of all the States, and appealing to the South for consideration and forbearance in the present crisis of the Union. A full report will be found in another part of the paper.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a preamble and resolution were offered, setting forth that owing to the disturbed condition of national politics, great distress exists among all classes of citizens, and requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of the people at an early day for the purpose of expressing their views of the course to be pursued to establish peace and harmony, but more especially to pronounce an opinion upon the compromise proposition presented to Congress by the New York city delegation. After some discussion the subject was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Cornell, Boole and Starr.

A meeting in aid of the sufferers by the panic in this city was held last evening at 187 Bowery, under direction of the "Order of Good Samaritans." Mr. Guinard, of Water street, and member of that Order, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dunn, Crow, R. M. Poer and Clute. Mr. Poer, during a long speech, stated that politics should not affect such a good cause, which, he thought, was of far more importance at the present time than even the consideration of the question of the secession of South Carolina, who had been "going, going, going, but had not yet gone," although they had threatened to do so for the last thirty years. The speakers introduced the cause of temperance in their remarks, as an assistant to their endeavors. Between each speech some members of the order sang appropriate songs, among which was one entitled "'Tis Our Duty to Help One Another." A committee of three were appointed to receive donations to be expended under the supervision of the officers and members of the Order. The names of the persons on the committee will shortly be published in the daily papers.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool November 29, via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived at Portland at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. Her advices are anticipated.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, with dates to the 1st, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A brief synopsis of her news was received from Cape Race and published on Wednesday morning, but we give to-day a more extended summary of her advices.

The American panic formed the topic of discussion for the London press. The *Times* regards the crisis as more severe than that of 1857, but thinks the alarm and agitation groundless and unnecessary. The Europa brings nearly half a million in gold.

The news from Italy is not important.

The steamship New York, from Bremen 24th ult., via Southampton 28th, arrived at this port at two o'clock this morning. She brings no news.

A popular outbreak, fomented by the priests and lazzaroni, occurred at Naples on the 29th ult., but was promptly suppressed. We also hear of risings in the Abruzzi and elsewhere. The siege of Gaeta was progressing successfully, and there were rumors that Francis II. had fled from the city. Victor Emanuel arrived at Palermo on the 1st inst., where he was enthusiastically received.

News from Mexico, via Havana, is to the 2d inst. The *Trait d'Union* of that date says:—"The army of the interior begins to make its appearance in the neighborhood of the capital, and amounts, as we are informed, to 25,000 men, with a formidable train of artillery. When these forces are united with those already occupying the plains around the capital (10,000 men) that city will find itself attacked by 35,000 men and about 200 pieces of artillery. The besiegers will not have assembled under the walls until the 15th December, and then operations will commence." The English and Prussian Ministers and Mr. McLane are still at Jalapa, and the new French Minister, M. Dubois de Saligny, who arrived on the 19th ult. at Vera Cruz, in the Spanish steamer Pizarro, was to have left for the capital on the 4th inst. Pursuant to a decree of the constitutional government, Congressional elections are to be held on the third Sunday in January next, and Congress will assemble on the first Sunday in February, if not at the capital, at some convenient point to be named by the government. A pro rata distribution of the $400,000 restored by Degollado from the conducta has been made at Tampico, between the English and French merchants, to the satisfaction of the latter, at least.

By the arrival of the brig Isabel Beurmann, we have advices from Port au Prince to November 24. There was a report current at Port au Prince that seventeen revolutionists had been taken prisoners at St. Marks. A Haytien man-of-war brig, with troops, had been sent to that port. Whether these seventeen persons were engaged in any new attempted outbreak at St. Marks, or were a portion of the Port au Prince conspirators, we are not informed. If the former supposition be true, it would show that the revolutionists rely upon some kind of backing and support, and that the execution at the capital of three of the leaders has not deterred others from a similar attempt some three weeks later.

By the arrival of the pony express at Fort Kearny yesterday, we have advices from California, Oregon, British Columbia and Japan. The accounts of the disunion movements in the Southern States had caused a complete stagnation in business at San Francisco, and great excitement among the people generally. Some of the Breckinridge papers favor the formation of a Pacific republic in the event of a disruption of the States. The steamship Cortez left San Francisco on the 1st inst. for Panama, with $1,228,269 in specie. The accounts from Oregon and British Columbia are unimportant. The dates from Kanagawa, Japan, are to October 29. Trade was very dull, the dispute regarding the currency having rendered it almost impossible to purchase cargoes. A typhoon had destroyed most of the storehouses at Yokahama. Accounts from Hakodadi to November 2 also report trade as very dull in consequence of the currency question. We refer to the telegraphic summary of the news in another column for intelligence of the whaling fleet and other shipping.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, the resolution to appropriate $6,000 for dredging the dock for the Great Eastern was called up, and after some discussion was adopted. A resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the City Inspector to advertise for bids for cleaning the streets was concurred in. The report of the Finance Committee in favor of relieving St. Luke's Hospital from taxes to the amount of $40 70 was submitted.

The Board of Councilmen transacted a large amount of business last evening. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to clean the streets of the city for five years was adopted. The Board concurred in adopting an ordinance authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to appoint a city railroad inspector, whose salary should be $3,000 per annum. The decision of the Fire Commissioners, recommending the disbandment of Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21, was laid over till Monday. Mr. Shaw called up the communication sent in by the Comptroller last August, and moved to insert "$90,000" instead of "$105,000" for the entertainment of the Japanese embassy. Mr. Pinckney opposed the passage of the measure, and as soon as he finished his speech the Board adjourned, without taking any action on the subject.

Captain Latham, of the slaver Cora, seized by the frigate Constellation, arrived in this city on Wednesday night on board the ship Relief, from the coast of Africa. He was given into the custody of the Marshal. Daniel Benjamin and Geo. P. Cushman, two of the crew of the Constellation, also arrived in the same vessel, as witnesses against the parties captured in the Cora, and are in charge of officers Stephen Wilson and John Doyle. The examination will be continued to-day before Commissioner Morell.

The Coroner's inquest in the Twelfth street tragedy resulted last evening in the jury rendering a verdict against the prisoner, Alfred Buchanan. The accused, in his examination, said he had made all the explanations he could in reference to the case, and by advice of his counsel he would refrain from making any further statements. The prisoner was committed to the cell to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The jury in the case of David Finlay, tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of his wife, last night rendered a verdict, finding the accused guilty of murder in the second degree.

The cross-examination of Mr. Blankman, in the Fanny White will case, was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate, but the evidence elicited possessed no especial interest. The case was adjourned till Tuesday, when it is expected that the examination of witnesses will be brought to a conclusion.

The number of inmates in the public institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday was 7,934. The number admitted to them for the past week was 1,768, while those discharged only numbered 1,643, leaving an excess of 125 inmates in the institutions more than there were last week.

The advance in cotton yesterday was sustained, but the market was less active, probably, than it would have been had the private letters by the Europa been at hand, and especially for lots in store. The sales embraced 2,400 bales in transit and about 1,000 on the spot, in lots, closing with steadiness on the basis of about 10c. per lb. for middling uplands. Flour was less active, and sales were checked by the firmness of holders and the upward tendency in freights to Liverpool. Sales were moderate, without change of importance from the previous day's quotations. Wheat, from the same causes, was comparatively quiet and sales quite light. Corn was in fair demand and rather firmer. Pork was heavy and dull, with light sales at $16 25 a $16 50 for old mess, and at $10 25 a $10 50 for prime. Beef was in light demand and prices heavy. Sales of sugars were light, and quotations nominal at 4¾c. a 5⅛c. for refining goods, and 5c. a 6c. for grocery grades. Coffee was quiet and nominal. Freights for Liverpool had an upward tendency, and at the close 13d. per bushel was demanded for wheat in ship's bags. Rates for London were rather easier, with more offering at the concession.

REACTIONARY TROUBLES IN NAPLES.—It would appear by the intelligence brought by the Europa that the partial risings in the Abruzzi, of which we had previously received accounts, were features of a general reactionary movement, organized by the church party and the royalists, and not republican, as supposed. In the city of Naples, on the 9th, a similar outbreak took place, the lazzaroni siding with the priests. It was promptly suppressed, however, and does not seem to have occasioned any anxiety to the government. It does not appear that the Mazzini party had any immediate participation in it, but it is quite possible that they may have assisted in fomenting all these disturbances, in order to take advantage of them for their own purposes.

We do not anticipate that the Two Sicilies will be allowed to settle down quietly under the new government without attempts being made by the Mazzinians to breed fresh trouble, with a view to procure the adoption of republican institutions. The unstable and capricious character of the Neapolitan people will tend to encourage all such efforts. The consolidation of the new Italian kingdom will consequently be a labor of great embarrassment and difficulty. Fortunately there is at the head of Victor Emanuel's Cabinet a statesman who has hitherto proved equal to all the emergencies of a most arduous and delicate position, and whose patriotism will undoubtedly enable him to surmount all the remaining obstacles that lie between him and the accomplishment of his great task.

The President Elect Breaking Ground—A Voice from Springfield.

It would appear, by a despatch which we received yesterday from the home of the President elect, that Mr. Lincoln, in view of the critical condition of the country, and the intense conservative pressure upon him, is disposed to break the silence which the leaders of his party have imposed upon him. Mr. Lincoln's home organ contains the following significant manifesto, which, according to our Springfield correspondent, is known to have proceeded directly from the President elect:—

We hear such frequent allusions to a supposed purpose on the part of Mr. Lincoln to call into his Cabinet two or three Southern gentlemen from the parties opposed to him politically, that we are prompted to ask a few questions:—

1. Is it known that any such gentleman of character would accept a place in the Cabinet?

2. If yes, on what terms does he surrender to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Lincoln to him on the political differences between them? or do they enter upon the administration in open opposition to each other?

Now, this document is not so explicit or so straightforward a statement as we have a right to expect from a man who rejoices in the soubriquet of Honest Old Abe. It is extremely foxy. It sounds a great deal more like William H. Seward than Andrew Jackson, and is altogether a splendid verification of Talleyrand's famous maxim, that language is given to us as a means whereby we may conceal our thoughts. As interpreted by the partisans of Mr. Lincoln, this manifesto means that it is not the intention of the incoming administration to yield one iota of their sectional principles, and that if any Southern man accepts a seat in the Cabinet he must take office as a supporter of the Chicago resolutions, which "deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States." It is very well known, however, that in view of the evils which the election of Lincoln has already brought upon the country, a large proportion of the republican party has receded from the extreme ground taken at Chicago. The welfare of the black man is doubtless an important consideration, they say, but the prosperity and progress of the white race and the condition of our pockets are of far more consequence. Therefore, rather than accept the issue of civil war, they are willing to give up all their anti-slavery abstractions and offer the olive branch to the South. On the other hand, the republican leaders, with the single exception of Thurlow Weed, adhere to the policy which Webb blurted out some time ago, and still declare that the South must be whipped into submission. This is the doctrine of the *Tribune* and other influential republican journals. Thus the President elect is between two fires; on one side the moderate republicans press him to conciliate the South; on the other the rule or ruin faction insist that he shall not give way an inch. If Mr. Lincoln were equal to the greatness which has been so suddenly thrust upon him he would at once cut loose from his party and declare for himself an independent programme. Great emergencies bring out great men; and should Lincoln, like Jackson appeal to the whole body of the people, he would not be without competent constitutional advisers. At present, however, we can see no sign of any such action. It appears highly probable that the "questions" quoted above have been thrown out as a bait to the Southern Americans of the Bell, Botts and Winter Davis school. It is a notorious fact that the republican leaders boasted of their ability to elect Lincoln even if the matter went to the House. They were confident that some of the South Americans would sell out. Winter Davis voted for Pennington; why not for Lincoln? and if Winter Davis, why not others of the same stripe? This game has been tried, unofficially, several times. The newspapers have teemed with "Cabinets," in all of which the names of two or three Southern men have appeared. The temptation held out in this way having been so far resisted, the hook is now baited afresh, and this time the President elect holds the line in his own hands. Should any "Southern gentlemen of character" be entrapped into acknowledging that under certain circumstances they would accept office in Lincoln's Cabinet, the republicans would gain two points of the game. They would be able to inspire their fainting adherents with fresh courage, and to taunt the South with the old cry that the question after all was one of the spoils—that the South was always quite ready to sell out for a liberal share of government pap.

This is not all. We presume that Mr. Lincoln is a man of common sense, and that, therefore, he is perfectly well aware of the fact that badly as things look now, their aspect will be even worse if he attempts to carry on the government with a Cabinet taken altogether from the Northern States. Upon the Chicago platform he might get Bates and Botts. Bell we know would refuse. Bates has been an anti-slavery man for years, and his appointment would not pacify the South in the smallest degree. As for Botts, Lincoln might as well give Sumner a portfolio. And if any Southern men were tempted to go into the Cabinet, the outside pressure would be so great that the government could not hold together a month. The question then resolves itself into this simple form:—Either Mr. Lincoln must throw the Chicago platform overboard (it has already been repudiated by the people), renounce all his anti-slavery heresies, cut himself loose from Seward & Co., and appeal directly to the popular heart, or else he must organize a sectional Cabinet, and be content to accept the Presidency over a Northern confederacy. If the President elect takes office with a sectional Cabinet, the act is a virtual declaration that the South, being no longer represented in the councils of the nation, is out of the Union.

In this view of the matter Mr. Lincoln's "questions" forcibly remind us of the interview between our Saviour and Satan, when the Prince of Darkness promised the Redeemer the kingdoms of the world on the condition that he should fall down and worship him. If we estimate the temper of the South rightly, the President elect will receive a reply similar to the rebuke administered to Beelzebub.

We think, finally, that every sensible person will agree with us in the opinion that, instead of beating about the bush and puzzling people with diplomatic questions, Mr. Lincoln should throw off the mask, and declare boldly, faithfully and fully the details of the platform upon which he intends to carry on the government. It is utterly absurd for him, or any one else, to expect that any Southern man will take office under a President who has been elected upon a platform hostile to the South, and who refuses to declare his opinions in advance. It will not do to say that Mr. Lincoln's speeches contain his views. The country is in quite a different position now to that when these speeches were made. What the people wish to know is the opinion of the President elect upon the present crisis in our national affairs, and what will be his policy with regard to secession. Then we can very soon ascertain whether any Southern gentlemen of character will accept places in his Cabinet. Every one will be disappointed with Mr. Lincoln who employs his time in asking questions, when he should be engaged in preparing an answer to the most important query which the history of the world has ever presented. It is not too late, however, for the President elect to redeem himself in the public opinion. The grand question is: has he pluck enough to do it? Remembering the dangers of procrastination, and the value of bold words spoken in season, Mr. Lincoln should delay no longer. Let him labor while it is yet day, for behold the night cometh, when no man shall work.

The Republican Orators and Organs on the Crisis—Duty of Mr. Lincoln.

Since the late emphatic declaration of war against the South by Mr. Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, in reply to the disunion warnings from the "cotton States," in view of an anti-slavery administration at Washington, the newspaper organs of the republican party have plucked up courage, and are loud in their threats of coercion and condign punishment against these Southern disunion "traitors" and "rebels." The Chevalier Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who for some time past has been rather mild and conciliatory towards the South, suddenly reappears on the stage in his original belligerent character of Bombastes Furioso, and threatens fire and sword, the halter and the hangman, death and destruction, to all Southern seceders guilty of this treason of dissolving the Union.

In his commentaries on the last disunion speech of Senator Iverson, of Georgia, our terrible Wall street contemporary says:—"This is very plain language; and he who doubts that a band of traitors at the South meditate rebellion against the government of the United States does not rightly read the signs of the times;" and he is "sorry to add that the arch traitor of the gang is the chief executive officer of the United States, by name James Buchanan," and that the declaration in his message, that he could discover neither authority nor expediency for the employment of the federal army and navy against a seceding State, "was virtually proclaiming that he would protect his brother traitors in their rebellion;" and that "of course Mr. Iverson makes a virtue of his treason, and openly and fearlessly proclaims it, instead of being made to feel that he is talking with a halter around his neck, and with his eyes resting on that Haman's ladder with which General Jackson threatened the South Carolina traitors of 1832, and frightened them into obedience to the laws and the constitution."

The Chevalier Webb is ready for compromises; but in the meantime, might and main, he is for proclaiming "that secession is rebellion, and that rebellion must and will be put down, be the consequences what they may," for that the Union is worth now more than the sacrifices of "a seven years civil war." Such, too, are the prevailing utterances from the republican camp. Mr. Buchanan is declared a traitor for not enforcing now the example of General Jackson in 1832–3. But times have sadly changed since that day. Then South Carolina stood alone, and upon a close vote of her people, in her attitude of nullification; for outside of her boundaries the Union and Jackson's popularity in the South were paramount. But for all this, it was Mr. Clay's compromise tariff of 1833, and not General Jackson's proclamations, that brought South Carolina to terms. How stands the case now? All the cotton States are with South Carolina, and all the other slave-holding States are ready to make a common cause of the cause of South Carolina with the first bloody collision between her and the federal government. No dispassionate mind can doubt this; and hence, from the silence of the constitution on this subject, the wisdom, as well as the patriotism, of Mr. Buchanan's policy of forbearance.

Mr. Buchanan desires to avoid this first bloody collision. He comprehends the consequences. These threats of the "halter" and of "Haman's ladder," in this connection, are as criminally foolish as the proclamation of the impossible policy of maintaining the Southern States in the Union by the sword. A "seven years war!" No. It would be a war of extermination, or it would only end in a peace enforced by a military despot, or by a treaty and a partition of States and Territories between several military chieftains. We hold that with the secession of one or half a dozen Southern States, even if they cannot be restored to this Union, peace may be preserved between the two sections; and that failing to save the Union, the efforts of all good men, North as well as South, should be directed to the great object of preventing a civil war.

In the meantime the panic which is upon us, and from which our financial, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and all other industrial interests of the North and of this city, are already suffering heavily, should warn all concerned of the wickedness of wantonly extending the flames of this Southern disunion agitation. But the leaders and organs of the republican party, with these threats of war superadded to our fears of disunion, are heaping fuel upon the fire. The Chevalier Webb, who so flippantly speaks of "treason," and "traitors" and war, is himself playing the traitor to the great community of this city with his shortsighted folly. This panic of to-day which all classes upon this island feel, is bad enough; but to make it a thousand times worse we have only to be authoritatively assured that the policy of Mr. Lincoln against the seceders of the South will be the policy proclaimed by the Chevalier Webb—the halter, the hangman and civil war.

It is fortunate that nobody attaches any degree of importance to the belligerent proclamations of Webb. But he echoes the sentiments of Senator Hale and of other republican leaders, and of republican organs, who are supposed to speak by authority. He echoes, indeed, the views and predictions uttered by Mr. Lincoln himself in Kansas a year ago, in anticipation of the election of a republican President in 1860, and of Southern movements of rebellion in consequence of his election.

The crisis, then, demands from Abraham Lincoln, President elect, a proclamation to the American people of his views and purposes touching these Southern disunion movements. He has been elected President by a large majority of the vote of the electoral colleges; but it is a purely sectional and artificial majority. The popular vote of the Union presents a positive majority of nearly a million against the "irrepressible conflict" of the republican party, and against Mr. Lincoln as its representative. He was the candidate of that party; but on the 4th of March he will assume the office of President, not of the republican party, but of the United States. His obligations will extend, not to one section, but to all sections of the country. What we want to know, then, is whether his views and intentions cover the policy of conciliation or coercion, in reference to these Southern disunion movements. If Mr. Lincoln would enter upon his administration with some prospect of good results, he will not hesitate to relieve the public mind of these apprehensions that with his inauguration, to maintain the Union, he will plunge the country into civil war.

The Reaction in New England and the North.

Political sentiment appears to be undergoing a very extraordinary change in New England since the election of Lincoln.

In some places a complete reaction has set in. Conservatism seems to have grown suddenly into life under the pressure of commercial disaster, present and to come, where nothing but defiant fanaticism and disunion existed before. The elections for Mayor in the city of Boston and four towns of Massachusetts resulted on Monday in the success of Union men over republicans. In Boston, now governed by a republican Mayor, the Union candidate defeated the black republican by a majority of over three thousand. In Worcester, Roxbury, Charlestown and Newburyport the Union candidates for Mayor were also elected over the republicans. These are facts of deep significancy, showing that in the very hotbed of abolitionism a love of the Union and a fear of the terrible consequences of dissolution are beginning to triumph over mad fanaticism.

But this is not the only omen of the spread of conservative sentiments in the New England States. On the 6th of November, the day of the Presidential election, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature was to be chosen for a district in the neighborhood of Boston; the candidates were a Union man and a republican; but there was a tie vote, which necessitated another election, and it took place about ten days or thereabouts after Lincoln's election. It resulted in the success of the Union man by a majority of some hundred and twenty. Again, take the recent action on the Personal Liberty bill in the ultra republican Vermont Legislature. A motion for its repeal was introduced by a democratic member; and, although it failed at the time, the proposition has since been referred to a committee of three conservative men; and hence the repeal of this obnoxious law may be considered as virtually effected. Rhode Island, we are sorry to say, has not acted with as much judgment in this matter, for when the Governor—who was elected as a conservative—was requested to recommend the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill, he replied that he could not advise its repeal under a threat. Rhode Island must be in a very happy state when it refuses to repeal an unconstitutional law under what it presumes to call a threat.

Another example of the effect which the certain consequences of Lincoln's election upon the condition of the country are producing in New England is the action which the solid men of Boston are taking to suppress the John Brown demonstrations. Six months ago such displays would not only have been tolerated there, but welcomed with *eclat* and enthusiasm. Now, however, the people are beginning to discover that the preservation of the Union is a more important affair than the apotheosis of John Brown. Upon the whole, the reaction in New England is a healthy sign of returning reason, and will do much towards allaying the excitement among extreme parties on both sides.

That a very remarkable and wholesome reaction has been going on in all quarters of the Northern and Eastern States since the election of Lincoln has been manifest; but then the fact was only to be learned by the general tone of conversation, and by the more moderate spirit exhibited by portions of the republican press, such as the leading paper at Albany, and a few others. In the recent elections, however, we have a practical proof of the fact; the popular vote deposited in the ballot boxes is the true barometer which measures public opinion, and that barometer marks the figures thus in the following table of votes cast at the November Presidential election and the December municipal elections in New England:—

	—December.—		—November.—	
Popular vote.	*Rep.*	*Opp.*	*Rep.*	*Opp.*
Boston	5,674	8,834	9,723	10,649
Charlestown	697	1,671	735	1,528
Roxbury	1,023	1,223	1,408	1,632
Worcester	—	176 maj.	1,195 maj.	—
Lowell	2,073	1,661	2,779	1,593
Newburyport	690	1,135	939	679
Manchester, N.H.	1,288	842	1,782	1,037
Total	11,445	15,542	18,611	17,118
Republican majority in November				1,493
Opposition majority in December				4,097
Opposition gain in one month				5,590

Thus we see that in one month after the effects of Lincoln's election began to be felt there was a gain in favor of the Union in seven local elections of 5,590.

Nor is it in New England alone that this change is to be found; some of the republican towns of our own State have experienced a similar reaction. Take the river town of Hudson for example, which for years past has always been swept by the republicans, and which gave Lincoln a handsome majority; yet at the charter election of the 4th of this month it gave all the local offices, except that of [illegible] and the overseer of the poor, to demo[illegible] by an average majority of a hundred [illegible] and no doubt almost every town in the State would exhibit a similar result under the same circumstances. These facts afford conclusive evidence that many of those who went enthusiastically, and perhaps defiantly, to the polls to vote for Lincoln, disregarding the warnings that preceded the Presidential election, in one month later, under the influence of sober second thought, cast their votes the other way.

THURLOW WEED IN TROUBLE.—Thurlow Weed has got into a peck of trouble with his republican friends since he suggested the policy of conciliation and forbearance on the part of the North in the present alarming crisis. Not only has he been denounced and his propositions repudiated by the journals and leaders of the republican party, but they are now conspiring to deprive him of his position as lobby manager, and to appoint a new State barber in his place.

It appears, by a circular just issued, that the republicans are about to start a new paper at Albany, in opposition to Weed's *Journal*—a paper which they promise shall be conducted in the service of the party, "without temporizing concessions or vacillating expediencies." What a hard hit at poor Thurlow. And this new journal is to be edited by the Canal Appraiser, Thomas B. Carroll. Reference as to the enterprise is made to Greeley, Bryant, D. D. Field, William Curtis Noyes, George Opdyke, and other leading republicans in this city, and a host of republican politicians in the rural districts. It is evident that the great lobby king, State barber and general manager at Albany, is in a bad way. It looks as if he was altogether thrown overboard by his ungrateful friends; and this movement, upon the whole, indicates—what is of far more importance than the fortunes of Mr. Weed—that the leading republicans of this State are resolved to persist in a non-conciliatory course towards the South, and to push the country to ruin rather than yield one particle of their fanatical dogmas. But the result of this onslaught on Weed may be a tremendous split in the republican ranks in New York, which is but a prelude to a general smash up of the party all over the country.

UNION MOVEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Disturbed Condition of National Politics—Resolution Requesting the Mayor to Call a Meeting of Citizens as to the Plan of Compromise.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This body met last evening—President Peck in the chair.

Alderman CORNELL offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, the present disturbed condition of national politics has brought about great distress among all classes of citizens, not only of New York but throughout the Union; and whereas, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of relief unless prompt and decided measures are taken to arrest this disastrous progress of affairs, and to restore harmony and good feeling between the people of the different portions of our common country; and whereas, it is greatly to the interest of this, the commercial and financial metropolis of America, as well as to that of the people of the United States at large, that this ruinous condition of affairs should be speedily ameliorated; therefore

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be respectfully requested to call a meeting of the citizens of New York, at an early day, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the course to be pursued in order to re-establish peace and harmony throughout the Union, and more especially to pronounce an opinion as to the merits and feasibility of the plan of compromise submitted to the House of Representatives by the Congressional delegation from this city on the 12th day of December 1860.

Alderman DARRAGH thought the Union had better be left alone. The South was determined to dissolve the Union, and there was no use in Union saving meetings.

Alderman OWENS said that if report was true, they could not save the city, much less the Union. (Laughter.) If there was anything he could do he was ready for it; but he did not think this a feasible plan. The community is alive to their own interests if they deem it necessary.

Alderman GENET said he did not mind working up a little thunder for the Mayor, but as this would involve an expense to the city, he should oppose it. To get up a demonstration by way of preamble and resolution that distress existed. He did not know that distress existed, if it did, it was only amongst those who deserved it. He saw no necessity for any demonstration of the kind; it is known from time immemorial that this city is in favor of the Union. He hoped the matter would lay over.

Alderman TOOMEY was opposed to the resolution. The Mayor had invited some persons to a meeting in his office on the subject, and he (Alderman T.) did not see what this Board had to do with it. If they interfered in the matter the whole expense would come back upon the city—an expense perhaps to the amount of $10,000 for processions and demonstrations. He was sorry a resolution of this kind had been offered. He hoped it would not pass nor be recognized by the Board.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of three to ascertain the expense.

Alderman TOOMEY hoped not. Special committees were "played out"—(laughter)—and he hoped the Board would act on the matter to-night.

The motion to refer to a special committee prevailed, and the chair subsequently named Aldermen Cornell, Boole and Starr as such committee.

Alderman STARR offered the following:—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby instructed to employ twenty missionaries to be forthwith sent to South Carolina, to be there employed to convert the inhabitants from pursuing a course which will surely bring destruction on their heads.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE the gentleman presenting the resolution was permitted to withdraw it.

The Garibaldi Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1860.

Please be kind enough to publish in your paper the following letter, and oblige your obedient servant,

DOMENICO MINNELLI.

Signor DOMENICO MINNELLI and other Members of the Committee for the Garibaldi Fund in New York:—

I thank you infinitely, in the name of my country, for the love and assiduity with which you have worked for gathering means from the generous American people and from our good compatriots for the Italian cause. But the enterprise is not completed. There is a part of our great family still oppressed by atrocious despotism. The Italians will continue, with every endeavor, to accomplish their sacred task—our union; and you must not abandon your work for us. Address and make arrangements with my dear and intimate friend, Gen. Avezzana, to whom alone you will remit such sums as may be collected. You will act entirely in accordance with his instructions.

In support of our cause America has sent many of her brave sons, and the Italians, with heartfelt gratitude, thank her. Keep your friendship for me as warm as ever, whilst I shall always be your warm and affectionate friend,

G. GARIBALDI.

Military Intelligence.

DRILL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The winter drills of our city military organizations are now fully inaugurated. Many of the regiments, stimulated by the recent parades and the liberal encomiums of the press, seem determined to attain still greater proficiency in their respective arms.

The Sixth regiment, Governor's Guard, Colonel Joseph C. Pinckney, assembled at the lower arsenal, Elm street, on Tuesday last, in fatigue dress, for military exercise. They mustered eight commands, of thirteen files front each, and in all about 300 men. They executed a series of manœuvres in a commendable manner, and won the applause of the spectators present. The engineer corps is particularly deserving of honorable mention for proficiency in drill and martial bearing.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

DAMAGES AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Jas. R. Wolf Keil vs. the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action for damages for injuries inflicted on the plaintiff by the negligence of the defendants' servants in August, 1859. It appears that the plaintiff and a friend attempted to get on top of a one horse Sixth avenue car. The friend succeeded in doing so, but while plaintiff was trying to get on top of the car his foot slipped and it was crushed between the wheel and the track. The defence is that the driver was engaged at the time of the accident in giving change to passengers, and did not see the plaintiff nor know anything about him until he felt the car checked, as if by passing over a stone; the car was then stopped, and the plaintiff was then found clinging to the car, badly hurt. The defence also contend that the injuries received by the plaintiff were the result of his own negligence, in attempting to get on the car before it was stopped. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,808 50.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Arabia, from Boston—Miss Bott, Mr and Mrs C R Codman, three children and two servants, and Mr and Mrs Watson, J Butterworth, Mrs Atwood, H Lockwood, wife and three children; Sarah Lockwood, Mary Mooney, Boston; Mr Harrison A Royce, West Newton; Mary Campbell and child, John Burnside, Providence; Albert S Whitney, Vermont; R G Horner, F G Heron, Miss Ross, Mrs Carroll Livingston, Miss E C Church, Miss Shaw, Irving Grinnell, C H Walker, C Livingston, Jr, R Livingston, R R Nichols, N Rondanina, New York; George West, Brooklyn; Abijah Holcomb, Troy, N Y; M de la Sauge, Richmond; J Lee, Cleveland; Mr and Mrs George Williamson and infant, Rock Island, Ill; J C Noble, W K Jones, Alexander Carse, Davenport, Iowa; G W Roberts, St John, N B; Hugh Fraser, G M Millar, Montreal; W Thompson, Hamilton; A G Sampson, Toronto; Edward Tiffany, Canada; W Cunard, Halifax; D Moseley, Edward S Weston, Manchester; Arthur Ward, Hull; John Scott, York; George Warren, Liverpool; F Brittan, Belfast—6. For Halifax—William Meehan, A C Palfrey, Adam McKay, Mrs Anna Cudworth, Boston; C E Roune, New York; Rev Dr Conely and servant, Wm Turre, John McLahlen, John Fraser, Robert Quagle, Halifax; James Nicoll, Quebec—12. Total 72.