Business Notices.

BALLOU'S

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1858.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Sent by express to any part of the United States, upon the receipt per mail of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
The measures are as follows: Neck—The distance around it. Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder. Sleeve—The length from the center of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. Breast—Distance around the body, under the armpits. Waist—Distance around, also length of the shirt.
By sending the above measures, we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also—Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

THE STORM.—During the week we have had the Equinoctial Storm, which suggests to us the name of KNOX, whose latest style of hats are certainly marvels of beauty, elegance and fashion. Those who desire to be received in good society should proceed to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st, and purchase KNOX's latest style.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
LIST OF PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, 37½c.
THREE PLY AND SUPERFINE, 50c. to $1.
OIL-CLOTHS, 30c.
INGRAIN CARPETS, 2/ to 4/.
Also, an extensive assortment of Lowell and Hartford three-ply and superfine Ingrains, Venetian Carpets, &c., at the Cheap Carpet Store,
B. BEATTY'S,
No. 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

ONWARD DEMOCRACY! PROGRESSIVE FREEDOM!
The People's Votes—the Poor Man's Power—must make way for Universal Liberty, Free Labor, and Free Lands, and put down the haughty, aristocratic Money Power, and the despotic and unequal powers of governing the labor of men and controlling God's earth and God's products of earth, intended for all his children alike.
PHOTOGRAPHS of these elements, and the heads of the People rising to a mighty object, taken at
HOLMES'S FREE LABOR PICTURE-GALLERY, No. 495 BROADWAY, Headquarters of the new Order, The Sons of Eden, going for Lincoln and all other men who have Sympathy and Equal Rights in their heads and hearts.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES,
No. 707 Broadway, No. 707.
The Largest and Best Selected Assortment of GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES in the city, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.
A lady from Alabama says, in a letter to the Proprietors of DR. J. BOYNE DODIS'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS:
"Your valuable BITTERS have done much good in our village, and I wish they were in the hands of every woman in the land, as I consider them a blessing to our sex." Depot, No. 78 Williams-st., N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 505 BROADWAY.
Approved alike by Families, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers, Gaiter-makers, Vestmakers, and Tailors generally. Are the only Machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a Circular.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—"Remarkable for its simplicity."—[Christian Advertiser and Journal. Price $50. Office No. 505 Broadway.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINES.
The best in use. No rubbing and no wear. Try them, at No. 494 Broadway. SULLIVAN & HYATT.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
The best in use for Family Sewing.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE has been awarded the highest premium at the Kentucky State Fair, held at the Bowling Green. It also carried off the first premium at Pittsburgh, Penn. Thus far the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE has distanced all competitors. Office No. 505 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

GAS FIXTURES.
SALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich GOODS, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES can now be purchased and paid for in WEEKLY or MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. Office No. 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y., devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

GAS FIXTURES.
We are now opening at our UP-TOWN SHOW-ROOM,
No. 42 East 14th st. (Union Square).
A fine assortment of entirely New Styles of
FRENCH FIRE-GILT CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS &c.,
Manufactured expressly for this establishment. Parties in search of Choice Goods, will please call and examine the above; also, our MIRRORS and BRONZES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c.,
in plain white or richly decorated FRENCH CHINA,
for sale in great variety. Also, Sets painted to order with Coats of Arms, Crests, or Initials.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
No. 681 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
The attention of buyers of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
for Gas is solicited to our unrivaled assortment.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
No. 681 Broadway.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The best article made, perfectly reliable in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Secured by
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand, at our NEW STORE, No. 335 BROADWAY, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. of Worth-st., N. Y.

WIGS, WIGS.—CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE WIGS stand preeminent for lightness, beauty and fit. No. 260 Broadway, north-east corner of Reade-st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

"GOD HAVE MERCY ON US."—See particulars of the loss of the steamer Lady Elgin. Ladies and Children's LIFE PRESERVING WAISTS, insuring perfect safety from drowning. DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 236 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
Misses and Children's FANCY HATS.
The largest and most elegant variety in the city. Gents' and Boys' HATS and CAPS, cheap.
KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE, $40.
FIRST CLASS, DOUBLE THREAD,
Rapid and Noiseless, under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Office, VERNON & Co., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A delicious dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds of various sizes, forms, and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,800

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.
BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.
The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$27,331,700	Due to other banks	$9,236,422
Loans and Discounts	64,639,860	Deposits	19,456,033
Specie	8,376,494	Circulation	7,151,186
Due from other b'nks	7,647,329		

D. M. DEWEY, of ROCHESTER, is agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. He receives the morning edition at 2 o'clock p. m., by the Newspaper Express Train.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.....ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
For Vice-President.....HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

New-York:
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large:
WILLIAM C. BRYANT. JAMES O. PUTNAM.

Districts:

1..JOHN A. KING.	17..ABIJAH BECKWITH.
2..EDWARDS W. FISKE.	18..HENRY CHURCHILL.
3..ANDREW CARRIGAN.	19..JAMES R. ALLABEN.
4..JAMES KELLY.	20..BENJ. N. HUNTINGTON.
5..SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.	21..SHERMAN D. PHELPS.
6..FREDERICK KAPP.	22..JOHN J. FOOTE.
7..WASHINGTON SMITH.	23..HIRAM DEWEY.
8..WILLIAM A. DARLING.	24..JAMES L. VOORHEES.
9..WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.	25..WILLIAM VAN MARTER.
10..GEORGE M. GRIER.	26..JOHN E. SEELEY.
11..RUFUS H. KING.	27..FRANK L. JONES.
12..JACOB B. CARPENTER.	28..JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
13..JOHN F. WINSLOW.	29..EZRA M. PARSONS.
14..JACOB H. TEN EYCK.	30..CHARLES C. PARKER.
15..N. EDSON SHELDON.	31..ELISHA S. WEALEN.
16..ROBERT S. HALE.	32..JOHN GREINER, JR.
33..JAMES PARKER.	

For Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....ROBERT CAMPBELL.
For Canal Commissioner.....SAMUEL H. BARNES.
For Inspector of State Prisons.....JAMES K. BATES.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

New Edition and Enlarged,
THE THIRTEENTH EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK
IS NOW READY.
With an Appendix, containing the following additions:
The celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, which form a part of the Democratic National Platform.
Various extracts from various Speeches of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, delivered at various times, and giving various views on the subject of Slavery in the Territories and the powers and duties of Congress in relation thereto.
Extracts from the Territorial Laws of New-Mexico for the protection of Slavery and White Serfdom, and the vote of the House of Representatives by Yeas and Nays on a proposition to declare such laws null and void.
The Points decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott agt. John F. A. Sandford, copied from Howard's Reports.
The whole comprising a brief view of Presidential Nominations and Elections, including all the National Platforms ever yet adopted. Also, a history of the struggle respecting Slavery in the Territories and of the action of Congress as to the Freedom of the Public Lands, with the most notable Speeches and Letters of Messrs. Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Cass, Seward, Everett, Breckinridge, H. V. Johnson, &c., &c., touching the questions of the day, and Returns of all Presidential Elections since 1836.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
TO POLITICIANS.—A Political Text Book, compiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, has been issued from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE Office, containing such information as every voter ought to have in his own possession, and such as no active politician can successfully work without.—[Baraboo (Wis.) Republic.
The Political Text Book, compiled by Greeley & Cleveland, is a work of extraordinary merit, and should be distributed in every family in the land. It contains an immense array of facts, bearing directly on the issues now before the country. No stump speaker should be without it. Its copious index would enable them to readily turn to any given information desired; and then, if any one wished to trace the changes in Mr. Douglas's political career, this would afford a fund of knowledge on that subject that many of his admirers are not possessed of. By all means send for the book.—[Times, Olney, Ill.
A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860.—Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE have compiled a volume of which the above is the condensed title, which contains an immense amount of valuable political information of all kinds; indeed, it is the most complete work of the kind ever published. The editors have performed their work with great care and research, and the vast amount of matter which they have compressed into their pages is really surprising. Sketches are given of all the political Conventions held by the principal parties since 1832; of all the leading statesmen of the same period and for a long time previous, and extracts from their speeches; election returns for President since 1836; a history of the struggle for Slavery Extension; the powers and duties of the Supreme Court; &c.—[Binghamton Standard.
A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK.—Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland have compiled a political text-book for 1860, which contains a large collection of facts for speakers and politicians in the pending Presidential canvass. The editors are every way competent to the task they have undertaken. Greeley is well posted on public matters, and Cleveland is the best political statistician in the country. They have tried to avoid political bias, and as far as we have been able to examine their Text-Book they have succeeded. There is hardly a day passes by in which we are not made the referee to decide some political dispute or some wager on an electoral return; every man can now be his own referee at the trifling expense of one dollar.—[Louisville Journal.
We have received a copy of "The Political Text-Book," for which we are indebted to THE TRIBUNE Office, New-York. The work is all that it claims to be, and is invaluable. Its full and copious index enables one to find, without trouble, whatever he wants. Every politician will find it a ready help.—[Anamosa (Iowa) Eureka.
Price $1 per copy. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Dealers and Clubs supplied at rate of $66 per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania will speak to the people of this City at the Cooper Institute to morrow (Thursday) evening.

The Republican Judiciary Convention last night made the following nominations:

Justice of Supreme Court.....BENJ. W. BONNEY.
Recorder.....JOHN W. EDMONDS.
City Judge.....JOHN SIDGWICK.
Surrogate.....DAVID R. JAQUES.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Farther Point yesterday with two days later news from Europe, but owing to the derangement of the telegraph line to Montreal, her news had not been received up to the time of going to press.

A slight difficulty occurred last night at the New-York Hotel, in consequence of an assault made upon a member of a Wide-Awake procession by a man said to be a Southernor. A melee ensued, which was immediately stopped by a charge of Wide-Awakes, whose blazing torches effectually dispersed the hissing opponents of free speech.

The Hon. James T. Brady, Breckinridge candidate for Governor of this State, made a speech at Albany last night, in which he denounced Douglas and his party in the most emphatic terms, proclaiming no fusion, but war to the knife with the traitors to the Democratic party. He charged the disorganization in this State directly upon the Richmond-Cagger crowd, and declared that Douglas himself was acting only as an aid to the Republicans.

The Commissioners of Record yesterday succeeded in obtaining a peremptory mandamus from the Supreme Court, compelling the Board of Supervisors to insert $80,000 in the tax levy for their use. Is this money to be exppended, like the other vast sums before it, in paying favorite contractors five-fold more than the standard price for work of no sort of use to anybody? or do the Commissioners mean to apply it to the liquidation of debts already contracted, and then quietly retire from the business? If the latter, we can assure them that the public will be heartily glad to be so cheaply rid of them; but should they resolve to persist in the costly course which they have been pursuing, it is probable that the next Legislature will be honest enough to give them the *coup de grace*.

The political campaign was opened in earnest last night on the part of the Hards, in a speech at Albany, by James T. Brady, their popular candidate for Governor. Our sympathy for Messrs. H., S. & T. leads us to say that we feel deeply the necessity of announcing to them that Mr. Brady denounced their recent advertising Fusion quite as unreservedly as any of its numerous predecessors. In his judgment, the time for compromise of any sort with the Douglasites has gone by; and he is determined to wage the war against them to the end. No Fusion—strict adherence to principle—these form the motto under which, as we are assured, he intends to stump the State in behalf of Breckinridge and against the Albany Regency. Those who for the past week have busily been making merchandise of Mr. Brady's name, and without authority from him offering to traffic him away as a condition of this or that shuffle of the cards, may receive the rebuke he has now administered to them as best they can. They might have understood before that James T. Brady is neither a trickster, a trader, nor a traitor; at any rate, they will be likely to remember it hereafter.

Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties to the defaulting Postmaster, Isaac V. Fowler, to the amount of $75,000, yesterday succeeded in getting a commission from the United States Court to go to Cuba, and take the deposition of Mr. Fowler as to the state of his accounts with the Department at Washington at the time their bonds were given for him. It would not be surprising if Mr. Fowler should swear that, during the Pierce administration, he was a defaulter; that his friend, Mr. H. F. Clark, labored with Mr. Buchanan for his reappointment, because he would otherwise have been a ruined man; and that it was well understood at Washington, when Mr. Buchanan did reappoint him, that he was largely in arrears to the Government. We say we should not be surprised if such were to be the gist of the developments made by Mr. Fowler. It would also be interesting to know where the late Postmaster disposed of so much money, especially if, as some suppose, it was expended in behalf of the Administration. There is but little doubt that Mr. Fowler will make such developments as will absolve his bondsmen from all liabilities on his account.

It would appear by the report of the Controller to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, that our District Attorneys have been either dishonest or delinquent for the past ten years, with one exception. An inquiry being made as to the amount of money returned to the City Treasury on account of forfeited recognizances, the Controller says that the only District Attorney in the past ten years who has paid in any such funds was Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, who, during the term in which he served—something less than a year—paid over $2,639 95. From this statement it is clear that the District-Attorneys have either neglected to take good and sufficient security for the appearance of prisoners, and so were unable to collect the straw bail in the case of absconding culprits, or else they have received and pocketed the preceeds without authority. The subject was very properly referred to a Committee of the Board of Supervisors for investigation.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.

The people of Pennsylvania, like those of New-Jersey, are nearly unanimous in favor of a Protective Tariff. Questions concerning Slavery, and all other political topics, hold a subordinate place in their regard to this one—"By what action on our "part shall we secure the effective Protection of "Home Industry?" They have immense beds of Iron and other ores, which they know by experience are transformed by a Protective Tariff into sources of individual employment and of general prosperity; they are largely engaged in Manufactures, and know that these thrive and expand under such a Tariff as the Whigs established in 1842, and the Democrats destroyed in 1846. They know—at least, the most of them do—that the former grew directly out of the Harrison triumph of 1840, as did the latter out of the defeat of Clay by Polk in 1844. Swindled as they were in the latter year by the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of "'42," they are not so easily duped as formerly—they do not so readily bite at any naked hook that may be labeled Democracy—and it is found necessary to resort to bolder and broader lying to tempt them to fresh suicide. Hence Mr. Douglas's recent advance upon even his own former flights of audacity, in making a straight-out Protectionist speech at Harrisburg, and denouncing the Negro question as the great obstacle to the enactment of a Protective Tariff; when he has, for the fifteen years he has been in Congress, voted or spoken for every extreme Free-Trade measure or proposition, never once raising his voice or giving a vote for Protection, but sharing in the counsels and emulating the course of the extremest Fire-eaters from the first month of his service at Washington down to his last, when, on the plea of illness, he kept out of his seat while the Tariff bill of 1860 was voted down by the party to which he has always hitherto belonged.

Pennsylvania has very generally voted as the Slave Power would have her: What has been her reward? She has asked votes of that Power in return—pleaded for them—begged for them—when did she ever get them? What reason has she for hoping that it will serve her better in the future than it has served her in the past?

At the late session of Congress, a Protective Tariff bill was drafted by a Republican—Mr. Morrill of Vermont—referred to a Republican Committee—that of Ways and Means, John Sherman, Chairman—reported by the Republican majority of that Committee, the Democratic minority dissenting—passed the House by the votes of every Republican present but two, and one of these (Mr. Stanton of Ohio) is a firm Protectionist, but dissatisfied with the proposed duty on Wool—not half a dozen Democrats from the whole Union voting for the bill, while the great mass of them fought it from first to last. The bill then went to the Senate, wherein every Republican supported it, yet it was lost—not because (as Mr. Douglas pretends) the time was absorbed by Negro questions, but because there was a Democratic majority in that branch, and this majority was immovably hostile to Protection. In vain did Mr. Bigler plead with those whose faithful servitor he so long had been—he could not shake them, because they would just as soon consent to vote for the Wilmot Proviso as for a Protective Tariff. To their apprehension, these are but two different ways of attaining the same end. In vain did the Democratic magnates and office-expectants of Pennsylvania make pilgrimages to Washington to set forth the absolute ruin which Democratic hostility to Protection was inflicting on the party in their State; the Democratic majority could not, would not give way. Douglas staid away from the Senate; the rest persisted in fighting the bill until they killed it. And now the laboring masses in Pennsylvania are to be made to believe that the party which gave its every vote in the Senate and all but two in the House for a bill which gave them all they could ask, is hostile to Protection, and that the party which could not be induced, even by the imminent danger of losing the Presidential Election, to give half a dozen votes in both Houses for this or any other Protective Tariff, is yet the friend of Protection! And the same men who boldly asserted and argued in '44 that Polk was a better Protectionist than Clay, are to day as impudently proclaiming that the way to Protection lies through a Democratic triumph in 1860! Why not? It was by this means that they swindled Pennsylvania out of the Tariff of '42—yet they still hold up their heads among honorable men, and their ears seem uncropped. Who more than Pennsylvania herself will be in fault if they thus swindle her again?

"But Mr. Hamlin voted for the Tariff of '46," they cry. Certainly; he was a Democrat, and he voted with the great mass of the Democrats, in accordance with the recommendations of the Democratic President whom Pennsylvania elected—voted as did Vice-President Dallas, the chosen of the Pennsylvania Democracy. But Mr. Hamlin in 1860 is a Republican, and he voted with the Republicans for the Tariff bill of this year—not only voted for it, but spoke for it, and did his best to secure its passage. These are facts which no hardihood can deny.

"But Mr. Wm. C. Bryant is a Free-Trader, "and he heads the Lincoln Electoral Ticket in "New-York," is another cry. Certainly he is and does; and Mr. Bryant is a Republican. His *Evening Post* is an able and influential journal—it denounced Mr. Morrill's Tariff bill of this year most intemperately and persistently, and called on Congress to vote it down; and *one* Republican (Gen. Spinner)—just exactly *one* in both Houses—responded to that call. Gen. Spinner was an ultra Free-Trader before he became a Republican; so that if *The Post* made him such, it did it many years ago. One other Republican in all voted against the bill; but he did so, not because it was Protective, but because it was not Protective enough. So that the sum total of Free-Trade strength on the Republican side of both Houses of Congress was one—just exactly one vote out of one hundred and thirty or thereabouts—and, as Gen. Spinner retires with the present House, it is as likely to be reduced as increased in the next Congress. On the Democratic side, counting in the neophyte Douglas, and all that Pennsylvania can send, there will not be a dozen Democrats who will even pretend to favor Protection.

Men of Pennsylvania! we state to you facts drawn from official records—facts of the widest notoriety. You know whether THE TRIBUNE, located in this focus of Importation and of Free-Trade influence, has ever faltered in its support of Protection, or has been earnest and outspoken through the twenty years of its existence. You cannot shake *our* devotion to the cause which we know to be that of Industrial Development and the National Growth, even by repeating the idiotic madness of 1844. But there are others less tenacious because less deeply grounded in conviction than we are; and we tell you that the triumph of Pro-Slavery Democrats in the pending contest in your State will be regarded and treated by the country as an avowal on your part that you do not really want a Protective Tariff. In other words, if Pennsylvania does as she did in '44, she will reap just such a reward for it as she did in '46. And who can say that she will not have deserved it?

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Among the intelligence brought by the Adriatic is a telegraphic dispatch reported as received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, that "the good un-"derstanding between Russia and Austria ought "never to have been interrupted." If this be official, then we may add to it that fatality is stronger than the best wishes, impulses, or intentions, and events which may bring about the overthrow of the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs may make an end of the Romanoffs also. If the telegraph speaks the truth, then it is only a proof that Alexander II. is following in the steps of his uncle Alexander I., who began as a highminded, liberal reformer, and ended as a misanthrope and a despot. But the liberal and noble career of the uncle lasted longer than that of his nephew; besides, Alexander I. had not the inherited experience of his two successors, Nicholas I. and his son, in repeated Austro-German treachery. If Alexander II. has really thrown himself into the hands of Germans, of the secret police, and of the spies of Austria, because Garibaldi has expelled an infamous tyrant from Naples—if he believes that this expulsion and the reorganization of Italy endanger Russia and his throne, then he may be assured that a legitimacy so coupled with that of the Hapsburgs or Bourbons, is not worth a farthing. The time is past for the Russian people to yield a dumb obedience to the whims of their autocrats. Nicholas tightened to the utmost the reins of despotism, and broke them forever. Alexander II., with all his absolutist and German friends, advisers and generals, will be unable—and this we assert emphatically—to bring the Russian people, the Russian army, into a line with the Austrians, to oppose the liberating armies of the South-West. The blandishments of diplomacy may have made him forgetful of Austrian treason in the Crimean war. But not so the people; not so the bereaved and widowed families; not so the masses, who bore the brunt of privations, losses and sacrifices. Not Orloffs and Nesselrodes, but the enduring bravery and devotion of the people saved the national honor of Russia at Sevastopol. These masses know too well that Austria and the Germans would prefer to see the crescent over St. Sophia rather than the cross; that Austria is the greatest impediment to the emancipation of Christians and of the Slavi from the hideous, bloody, degrading sway of the Moslems. The Russian people know that Garibaldi is fighting for the holiest rights and interests, and that the rule of the Bombas forms a bloody page in the history of despotism. But, above all, the Russian nation feels through all its veins that it is reaching its full strength, and that it cannot be trifled with by Alexander II. It remembers that the majority of its oppressors now intrusted with power, the creators of its secret police, its censors, and most of its spies, have been and are chiefly German vagabonds, who came to Russia to make, *fas aut nefas*, their fortune. The whole nation will remember that the stains in the national history, the nightly murders and police conspiracies, are principally of German origin. And, above all, the Russian people may suddenly wake up to the fact that the Romanoffs are no Romanoffs at all, but Holstein-Gottorps, and that in their veins there flows not a drop of Slavic blood, nor of that of Peter the Great, their putative ancestor.

The patriotic labors of H., S. & T.'s Dry Goods Committee have come to naught, we regret to say, and the Union is in greater danger than ever. The new Fusion, piebald pattern, took very well with Richmond, Cagger & Co., who warranted it of fast colors; but Mr. Green (who is, apparently, just as wicked a man as James T. Brady), when it was presented to him, declared it would not wash, and he would have nothing to do with it. The consequence is, that the worthless goods, in the preparation of which a very heavy outlay had been made, were thrown back upon the hands of H., S. & T., and it is feared that, unable to bear the loss of so much business capital, they will have to go into political liquidation. We have not yet heard how much they will be able to turn over to their Cooper Institute creditors; but it is feared that their assets will be nothing to speak of.

THE PRINCE'S COMING.

When in the course of human events a born Prince shall visit a nation of born democrats, we shall find this truth to be self-evident, that all men are naturally snobs. A belief in the native nobility of human nature comes by the grace of God, or by careful culture, and is by no means an original sentiment of the unregenerate heart. The anxiety and curiosity to see the Prince of Wales are quite as universal among us as if we were all subjects of the British throne. And this intense desire is, not because this young gentleman has ever done, or perhaps will ever do anything whereby the world shall be left happier or wiser than he found it, but only because he is the eldest son of the royal lady who is now sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland. We do not quarrel with the fact; we accept it. It is a natural feeling. Who of us would not run to see the remarkable young man who is sure to be chosen President in the year 1876? Would not you Sir? or you Madam? For our part we shall strain our eyes to catch a glimpse of Lord Renfrew when he passes this office, in spite of our firm conviction that a Prince is only a man, or, as in this case, only a promising lad. The wisest will not turn away from a sight of one about whom all are curious, though that universal curiosity may show that the democratic heart is deceitful and desperately weak.

But if we are thus weak, let us take time for consideration, and put a limit to our imbecility. If we must run after this young gentleman, let us not do it in such headlong fashion as to endanger our lives or the lives of our neighbors. Pray do not let us jostle him or his suite overboard, or trample anybody under foot, in the fervid heat of our desire to behold with our own eyes the brow destined to be encircled by a diadem. Let us be governed, so far as we know them, by the laws of good breeding and the dictates of common sense, remembering that "a man 's a man for a' that;" remembering that should we never see a Prince, our lives will be none the less long, our virtues none the less transcendent, and our substantial happiness—when the first shock is over—none the less deserved or secure. It is a good thing to see him; with some persons a thing, for the time being, almost absolutely necessary. But let us consider how great the probability is of our making egregious fools of ourselves—to be remembered afterward with some degree of mortification—and strive to put what curb we can upon that amiable propensity. We will not give special counsel for special occasions, for, although the temptation is great, and the need likely to be urgent, the task is delicate. We fear that often "rage and envy will "the bosom wound" where only the gentler qualities of the sex should reign. We fear that sorrow awaits more than one where a fate which she could not control, an etiquette which she detested, or a rivalry which she could not brook with patience, had deprived her of a partner whom her heart coveted, of dancing with whom she hoped to make her little boast to her grandchildren a half century hence, when the King of England shall be old and gray. We can suggest only one reflection as a balm to these wounded spirits, while we exhort them to calmness. A half century hence nobody will remember positively anything about the matter; then the number of old ladies who in 1860 danced with the Prince will be enormous, and the probabilities of the case will by no means render it necessary that she—our forlorn young friend—should forego the gratification of recounting her youthful honors.

But we are wandering from the point. Our single and serious purpose is to exhort our fellow-citizens to that seriousness of behavior and soberness of manners that should mark the conduct of a people whose pride it is that they are free and independent, and whose shame it ought to be that they are sometimes too free and easy. Let us all go and see the Prince in a respectful and decent way, and behave as little as we can like blackguard hackmen who waylay and seize upon unhappy travelers at steamboat landings. The Prince, though a prince, is also a gentleman, and the highest gratification we can show to him, as the highest honor we can do ourselves, is, to let him alone. He evidently has no aristocratic contempt for the people; but understanding the strong desire to see one who has so high a destiny before him, he is willing, like a sensible and good-natured young gentleman, to show himself from the balcony of a hotel. If he and his suite can feel that they are safe from annoyance, they will be often enough before the public to gratify everybody. He wants to see us, as well as we to see him, and pray let us be mutually accommodating.

MR. SCHURZ AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

When Christian was traveling on his venturesome and unpopular journey to the Great City, he had occasion to pass a certain cave, which was surrounded with the bones of pilgrims slain by two old giants, Pope and Pagan, residing there. John Bunyan, looking after him with some anxiety, says:

"By this place Christian went without much danger, whereat I somewhat wondered; but I have learned since that Pagan had been dead many a day, and as for the other, though he be yet alive, he is, by reason of age, and also of the many shrewd brushes that he met with in his younger days, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth, grinning at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them."

This decrepit and malicious old party did his best to injure Christian, calling out to him: "You "will never mend till more of you be burned." But the pilgrim wisely "held his peace, and set a "good face on it; and so went by, and catched "no hurt."

Quite as malicious as old Pope, and equally impotent, is a portion of the anti-Republican press of the country. An idustration of this shall be given. In *The Journal of Commerce* the other day, and in several other papers, moved by the same bitterness of spirit toward the Republican party, the following paragraph appears, purporting to be a fair quotation from a speech delivered last Winter at Springfield, Mass., by Carl Schürz:

"There is your Declaration of Independence, a diplomatic dodge, adopted merely for the purpose of excusing the rebellious colonies in the eyes of civilized mankind. There is your Declaration of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn up by a batch of artful pettifoggers, who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the privileges of a set of aristocratic slaveholders, but styled it the rights of man, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the world, and to inveigle noble-hearted fools into lending them aid and assistance. These are your boasted revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrites; who said one thing and meant another; who passed counterfeit sentiments as genuine, and obtained arms and money and assistance and sympathy on false pretenses! There is your great American Revolution, no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick [bursts of applause and laughter]—a wooden nutmeg—the most impudent imposition ever practiced upon the whole world."

Having printed this as a fair quotation, these papers proceed to comment upon it with the harshness belonging to their style, visiting with an indiscriminate lash Mr. Schürz, the people of Springfield who heard him, and the whole Republican party. "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you "down."

Mr. Douglas had given to the Declaration of Independence an interpretation which limited it to white men, and had said that the opening sentence was only meant to declare that British subjects in America were as good as British subjects in Great Britain. With all the force of his eloquence, Mr. Schürz opposed this doctrine, and insisted that such a theory would render necessary a new reading of history. Then follows the paragraph quoted above, and, joined to it in the original but suppressed by these dishonest journals, appears this sentence:

"That is the way Mr. Douglas wants you to read and to understand the proudest pages of American history! That is the kind of history with which he finds it necessary to prop his mongrel doctrine of popular sovereignty. That is what he calls vindicating the character, and the motives, and the conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

The intelligent reader of any party, needs no proof to convince him that Mr. Schürz could never have been guilty of committing so stupid an atrocity as that charged upon him. The very clearness of this truth, however, enables us to see, beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the misquotation referred to was in every case a deliberate, pitiful, cowardly lie!

Does *The Journal of Commerce* object to this language of comment? In the same number of that paper which contains the perversion here alluded to, occurred this editorial remark: "*We* "*know of no difference, morally, between a direct* "*falsehood and a deliberate and willful misquotation* "*for the purpose of accomplishing the same result.*" We commenced by an allusion to the impotent monster immortalized by Bunyan; but in view of the wholesome "sentiment" just cited, and of the source from which it comes, we are quite as forcibly reminded of Joseph Surface, and the excellent apothegms with which he always prefaced and followed his meanest tricks.

A correspondent earnestly inquires our opinion concerning the nomination for members of the Legislature of D. C. Littlejohn at Oswego and of Austin Myers at Syracuse. On this subject our opinion has been so often expressed that it cannot be in doubt. Both these persons were prominent in the corrupt legislation of last Winter. Accordingly, both of them ought now to be defeated. Or, if they must be sent back to pursue their career at Albany, it should not be the work of Republican voters.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The Constitution, with foul epithets, denies the truth of an assertion in this correspondence to the effect that that journal, in its issue of Friday last, advocated the secession of the Southern States in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. Unfortunately for the official organ of the Government, a close examination of its article bears out what was before said upon rather a cursory perusal. I quote from it as follows:

"What limits shall be placed to the encroachments of Northern fanatics if Lincoln be President? An Anti Slavery Administration will have its office holders quietly at work in every locality, introducing abolition virus, and gradually but surely sowing the seeds of disaffection among the negroes. The Post-Office will be converted into a machine for scattering Helper and Sponner libels broadcast. Postmasters, Marshals, and the whole array of Government employees will be inimical to the property and peace of Southern communities. Is it likely that those communities will submit to the perilous experiment? Can they reasonably be expected to wait until the negroes be taught that they are entitled to emancipation under the Constitution, or until abolition has entrenched itself behind the offices at the disposal of the General Government. We think not. Let Lincoln be President, and how many months purchase would the Union be worth?"

In respect to the above it should be stated that, however it may fire the hearts of many at the extreme South to take the perilous step of disunion, it is operating in this city and in the surrounding district to build up Republicanism. An official who has recently returned from Cumberland Co., Maryland, says that hundreds have become so sick of the cry of disunion that they avow their intention to support Lincoln. It is