Business Notices.

IMMENSE STOCK
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WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for Men and Boys, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire Stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents a GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS in the city,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,
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No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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Black and Fancy Cloth	$15 00 to $15 00
Black and Fancy Beaver	3 00 to 20 00
Black and Fancy Pilot	6 00 to 16 00
Cassimere, Petersham Pelt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3 25 to —
COATS.	
Good Black Cloth Frocks	5 00 to 8 00
Fine Black Cloth Frocks	10 00 to 14 00
Super Black Cloth Frocks	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot, and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
PANTS.	
Black Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	3 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot, and Beaver	2 00 to 6 00
Extra Fancy and Black	7 00 to —
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All the new styles of Velvet	3 00 to 8 00
Silk and Satins	1 50 to 5 00
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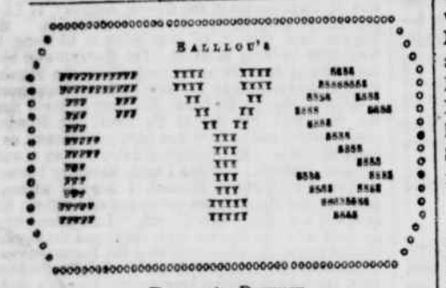

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IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., etc., per dozen. No order made for less than half a dozen Shirts
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms

UNDERGARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A great assortment,
At low prices.
DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.
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No. 26 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT is not a circumstance to the irrepressible KNOX who still remains stubbornly obstinate in his course, and will insist on selling the best the neatest and most stylish HATS and CAPS in the city at the very lowest prices! He cannot be convinced of the evil of his ways—and No 212 Broadway still remains an irrepressible institution.

LADIES' BALMORAL and CLOTH BUTTON BOOTS, INDIA RUBBERS &c. with MISSES' and CHILDRENS' BOOTS and SHOES of all styles and prices at MILLER & Co.'s 387 Canal st.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S NEW SALOON,
No. 593 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be had here obtained by ladies and gentlemen, at all hours of the day and evening.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 183 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER,
Bought by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

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.

HARRIS'S BOUDOIR SEWING-MACHINE,
BEST FOR FAMILY USE.
Price $40. JAMES MEGARRYER, Gen. Agent,
(Licensed.) Wilmington, Del.

For the certain Cure of Croup or Scarlatina, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they arrest the progress of the disease, and snatch the victims from untimely deaths.

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

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate time-keepers in the world.
SEGSBY & Co., No. 437 Broadway.

DERBY'S COMBINATION BANK LOCK.
(Patented May 15, 1860.)
The strongest, simplest, and most durable Lock in the world. It can be thoroughly and satisfactorily explained to any one in fifteen minutes. A. S. MARVIN & Co., Sole Manufacturers,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 285 Broadway, cor. Worth st., N. Y.
BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAFES. (Wilder's Patent.)
Of all sizes and patterns, constantly on hand and for sale on the most favorable terms. A. S. M. & Co.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
"Everybody should have a bottle"—[Tribune.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 43 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

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

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has placed at the disposal of her Catholic Majesty of Spain the convenience of the Brooklyn Yard, for the overhauling of a frigate or steamer, the Barranguela which is expected here every day. The Spanish Admiral, now in this country, will, it is said, leave New-York in the ship referred to.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, which arrived at Boston from the Coast of Brazil last week, is to be put out of commission at once. Her officers have been detached; her crew will be paid off and discharged to-morrow, and the marine guard transferred to the Charlestown barracks. The vessel will be dismasted and turned over to the authorities of the Navy-Yard.

The U. S. steam-sloop Hartford was at Shanghae, China, on the 5th of July, all well. Her machinery was in excellent condition. Five or six courts-martial had been held on board the Hartford since her cruise began.

At noon yesterday, a crew of nearly 300 sailors, and a corvette's guard of marines, were marched on board the Vandalia at Brooklyn; and, shortly after, the flag was hoisted and the vessel put in commission. The Vandalia will haul into the stream to-morrow, and make her final preparations for sailing for the East Indies.

The U. S. corvette Saratoga is to be in commission to-day at Philadelphia, and will sail in a short time to reinforce our squadron on the coast of Africa. The Saratoga is a 16-gun sloop-of-war of the second class, and will carry about 250 men, who were recruited at Philadelphia. Her officers are:

Commander, A. Taylor; Lieutenants, John J. Guthrie, C. M. Hayes, J. Modigan; Master, T. M. Ramsay; Marine Officer, H. B. Taylor; Surgeon, C. W. Jeffrey; Assistant Surgeon, John E. Lindsay; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Boatswain, George Smith; Carpenter, J. W. Stinson.

An evening paper says it has received satisfactory assurance that the steam gun-boat Seminole is safe. The authority given is a letter from J. C. Howell, dated Marshalham, August 21. Our cotemporary makes a mistake, however, in stating that there was any date given in speaking of the burning propeller.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Fusion majority in this city, by our figures, which include returns from every election district, is only 27,601. The official, however, may change this materially.

The vote on Superior Court Judge is: White, Rep., 34,166; Ulshoeffer, Dem., 32,557: making White's majority 1,609, with the IVth District of the Thirteenth Ward, and the XIth District of the Seventeenth Ward to hear from. Judge White is elected by about 1,400 majority.

The Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck appears to be reelected to Congress from the Orange District by *fourteen* majority. He has 185 in Orange County and St. John 171 in Sullivan—so the telegraph reports. Had Mr. Van Wyck been dropped for a new man—no matter how good—we should have lost the District by at least 500. As it is, we suspect that it is not carried on the Electors. A popular and approved Member—a determined, steady contest—and everybody at work—have accomplished wonders in this case, as in others.

We have lost the Ulster Congress District—as we came near losing the Dutchess—by the insane, selfish folly of throwing overboard an unexceptionable Member at the close of his first term in obedience to "the shrieks of locality." Had Mr. Beale been renominated in the latter, he would have been reelected by 2,000 majority, and our whole ticket would have had that number; now, Mr. Baker squeezes in by seven or eight hundred, and we have about a thousand on Electors. Mr. Kenyon would have been reelected in the Ulster District by at least 500; but Greene County must have "her turn," so a Member is thrown away. Shall there never be an end of this ruinous business?

Our telegraphic dispatches from the South give something of an indication of the spirit which prevails in that section regarding the election of Mr. Lincoln. At Washington much excitement prevails, and it would appear that *The Constitution*, the organ of the Administration, has been obliged to modify its disunion tone. At Charleston the Palmetto flag had been raised on a vessel, and a salute of fifteen guns fired. The resigning Federal office-holders have had their action approved by a public meeting, and a dispatch to *The Charleston Courier* says that the President will resist nullification, but not secession. At Columbia the Speaker of the House had received a dispatch from Virginia, tendering the services of a volunteer corps in the event of South Carolina's secession. Edmund Ruffin had addressed a meeting advocating secession. It is said that a State Convention is to be called, and that secession is certain. Messrs. Boyce, Bonham, and Keitt urge this course and immediate action. A Convention is also called in New-Orleans to organize corps of minute men. Georgia is also to have a Convention and dissolve the Union. On the other hand, Gov. Brown throws cold water upon the proposition. He claims that Northern States have violated the rights of the people of the South, and advises the enactment of a law authorizing reprisals.

GOING TO GO.

The People of the United States have indicated, according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution, their desire that Abraham Lincoln of Illinois shall be their next President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine their Vice-President. A very large plurality of the popular vote has been cast for them, and a decided majority of Electors chosen who will undoubtedly vote for and elect them on the first Wednesday in December next. The electoral votes will be formally sealed up and forwarded to Washington, there to be opened and counted, on a given day in February next, in the presence of both Houses of Congress; and it will then be the duty of Mr. John C. Breckinridge, as President of the Senate, to declare Lincoln and Hamlin duly elected President and Vice-President of these United States.

Some people do not like this, as is very natural. Dogberry discovered, a good while ago, that "When two ride a horse, one must ride behind." That is not generally deemed the preferable seat; but the rule remains unaffected by that circumstance. We know how to sympathize with the defeated; for we remember how we felt when Adams was defeated; and Clay; and Scott; and Fremont. It is decidedly pleasanter to be on the winning side, especially when—as now—it happens also to be the right side.

We sympathize with the afflicted; but we cannot recommend them to do anything desperate. What is the use? They are beaten now; they may triumph next time: in fact, they have generally had their own way: had they been subjected to the discipline of adversity as often as we have, they would probably bear it with more philosophy, and deport themselves more befittingly. We live to learn: and one of the most difficult acquirements is that of meeting reverses with graceful fortitude.

The telegraph informs us that most of the Cotton States are meditating a withdrawal from the Union because of Lincoln's election. Very well: they have a right to meditate, and meditation is a profitable employment of leisure. We have a chronic, invincible disbelief in Disunion as a remedy for either Northern or Southern grievances; we cannot perceive any necessary relation between the alleged disease and this ultra-heroic remedy: still, we say, If anybody sees fit to meditate Disunion, let them do so unmolested. That was a base and hypocritic row that the House once raised, at Southern dictation, about the ears of John Quincy Adams, because he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. The petitioner had a right to make the request; it was the Member's duty to present it. And now, if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay: we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof: to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

But while we thus uphold the practical liberty if not the abstract right of secession, we must insist that the step be taken, if it ever shall be, with the deliberation and gravity befitting so momentous an issue. Let ample time be given for reflection; let the subject be fully canvassed before the people; and let a popular vote be taken in every case before secession is decreed. Let the people be told just why they are urged to break up the confederation; let them have both sides of the question fully presented; let them reflect, deliberate, then vote; and let the act of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat. A judgment thus rendered, a demand for separation so backed, would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, or those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it would place themselves clearly in the wrong.

The measures now being inaugurated in the Cotton States with a view (apparently) to Secession, seem to us destitute of gravity and legitimate force. They bear the unmistakable impress of haste—of passion—of distrust of the popular judgment. They seem clearly intended to precipitate the South into rebellion before the baselessness of the clamors which have misled and excited her can be ascertained by the great body of her people. We trust that they will be confronted with calmness, with dignity, and with unwavering trust in the inherent strength of the Union and the loyalty of the American People.

HOW MR. SEWARD KEPT SCHOOL.

The Plantation is the name of a new periodical already kindly spoken of in these columns. Being a Southern review, it is published in New-York; being a quarterly review, it appears to be emitted whenever the editor may find the praturient pangs convenient: and, being an imitation of the Farmers' Almanac, each number ends with an assortment of venerable jokes and paulo-post-diluvian anecdotes, more remarkable for mossiness than merriment. *The Plantation* differs in this respect (and others) from *The North American*, which, from its nonage to its other age, has preserved an aboriginal gravity, and has never been known to smile except in a solemn and scientific way. As these Facetiæ are mostly excised from old newspapers, we would suggest to the learned editor the propriety of changing the name of his "journal" to *The Transplantation*. We believe we have no other fault to find at present. As variety is the spice of life, so is a commendable thing in quarterly journals; and *The Plantation* seems to be conducted upon the most approved Salmagundian system, presenting as it does to the famishing Southern reader, a notable mixture of minced meat, pickled herrings and onions. It has a classical department, the manager of which, in this number, confines his Greek struggles to making the following quotation: "Θέλω λέγειν.—ANACREON," showing that the writer has perused at least the first line of the first ode of that tipsy lyrist; though we cannot see the least possible connection between the verses which follow and the motto, which might just as well be translated, "I wish to leg it," and would then indeed express, not the emotions of the bard, but the impulse of the audience. So much for the classical field of *The Plantation*. In the Romantic we have "Walter Early's Love for his Cousin, Cleopatra "Clare," who does not become Mrs. Walter Early, but Mrs. Burford—the baptismal name of her husband not being given, though it was probably either Ptolemy Dionysius or Antony. There is also a chapter of a novel intitulated, "The Old "Farm House," from which we make the following extract:

"TO MAKE TOMATO BEER.—Take ripe tomatoes, mash them, put them in open vessels, and let them remain until they ferment, and the juice becomes perfectly clear and white, which it will do in eight or ten days. Then strain through flannel and to every gallon of juice add one pound of sugar, and bottle air tight. It is now ready for use and when you want a drink put two or three teaspoonfuls of beer to a tumbler of water, sweetening to your taste, and flavoring with extract of lemon or orange."

This combination of Romance and Recipe appears to us to be an absolute novelty; and it foreshadows, we hope, a new school of Culinary Novels which will be invaluable to youthful brides. We can imagine charming chapters, as, for example:

"Welcome, dear Edward, welcome! Your dinner is all ready. The soup you love, my love, awaits you. [RECIPE FOR TOMATO SOUP.] The steak is as you prefer it, dearest! [RECIPE FOR HERPETEAK AND ONIONS.] The dumplings are as tender as I am. [RECIPE FOR APPLE DUMPLINGS],"&c.

But we must refrain from continuing our annotations, because we wish to speak fully of the first article in this Quarterly so savage and Tartarly—the article called "William H. Seward as a "Schoolmaster." Mr. Seward, it appears, once kept an Academy in Georgia, just as Plato kept one in Athens (in Greece, not Georgia). Mr. Seward, with due assistance, undertook to teach to the Georgian youth Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, and English Grammar. He began this tough work on the 19th of April, A. D. 1819, and he entreated to be released from his contract, and he was accordingly released, on the 22d of May following. The young men and women of Georgia therefore enjoyed Mr. Seward's instructions for about thirty-three days. "His salary," says *The Plantation Quarterly* with due dignity, "was eight hundred "dollars per annum, and we have no doubt that he "got good eating, for the place where he boarded—"Major William Alexander's—was always famous "for that." In 1846 Mr. Seward revisited the scene of his academic exploits, and was indebted to Major William Alexander, the Georgian Apicius, for another dinner. In 1848, somebody whose name is not given, wrote from Georgia a fearfully long letter to Mr. Seward, which is printed in *The Plantation*, and which we are assured was "too much for him." We do not mean to controvert this assertion; we are sure that the epistle is "too much" for us; and unless Mr. Seward had a great deal more leisure than usual in 1848, we do not believe that he read more than two-thirds of a production containing, as we roughly calculate, six thousand seven hundred and sixty words. Because he merely sent a note, acknowledging the reception of this dreadful document, and took no further notice of the same, he is pronounced by *The Quarterly Plantation* to be "deceitful, hypocritical, and false to the sunny "South." The Georgian philosopher has been for eleven years patiently waiting for an answer, until his patience is now exhausted. He has therefore turned the matter over to his son, who is a Poet; who like Dryden writes satire, and who, still like Dryden, writes satire in decasyllabic verse. Here the resemblance to Dryden ceases. This "poet" has written a "poem" called "The Old Planta-"tion"—meaning an estate with "niggers" and not any previous publication of that name, quarterly or other. This poem remains unpublished; and affords a fine chance for any bookseller with a Southern yearning. An extract from that "Plantation" is given in this *Plantation*. We are told that "a beardless boy, with boyish griefs "forlorn, his youthful heart by sad misfortune "torn, forsook the snows that bound his frigid "home, amid the flowers of milder climes to "roam"—and also to keep the Union Academy, Georgia. "The stranger youth" (W. H. S.) was "received with open arms," by the Trustees; and it is admitted that he "taught the youth committed "to his charge." Again he was dietetically blessed: "At all our boards" (and especially at the board of Major Alexander, as the poet would have said, only you cannot get Major Alexander and all his victuals into a line of ten syllables), "at all our "boards he shared the social cheer." After eating and drinking "at all our boards," "the beardless "youth" bolted. "But time rolled on, the youth "a man became," and forgetting who gave him his dinner, and paid him about sixty dollars (as we reckon) in hard cash, "the stranger youth" was guilty of the following crimes: *Imprimis*, he "with hatred every act of kindness paid." *Secondly*, he "wild fanatics 'gainst his friends "arrayed." *Thirdly*, he "did all he could to "wound the fostering hand." *Fourthly*, he also did all he could to "hurl her foes upon this lovely "land." *Fifthly*, he made himself as much like "a viper warmed" as possible, being not only a toasted snake, but a snake who had received the high distinction of dining with Major William Alexander. Here to our great grief the extract concludes, and with it *The Plantation's* article to which it is appended as a sort of snapper.

To sum up the whole matter. Mr. Seward kept school a few weeks in Georgia, dined with Major Alexander, and afterward opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill! He received a letter in forty folios and answered it upon a single sheet! What moralist therefore will not join with the chivalrous but indignant editor of *The Plantation Quarterly* in pronouncing the Senator "deceitful, hypocritical, "and false"? Let all young gentlemen who may hereafter share the dinners of Major Alexander, that military epicure, beware how, in the fine language of *The Plantation*, they

"——Descend to act the viper's part,
Distilling poison thro' the friendly heart."

THE PUBLIC LAW OF EUROPE.

Our latest European files present a common historical tableau—tradition struggling blindly with destiny, the present avenging the past. The star over the head of Victor Emanuel, leading the extraordinary train of events in Italy, shines too brightly for the rush-lights of conventional diplomacy. Count Cavour is arraigned before the foreign Ministers of Prussia, Russia, and young Bomba, to receive a lesson upon the misdemeanor of his Government, in violating the public law of Europe.

What is the public law invoked thus dictatorially against Italy? Do Cavour's diplomatic teachers bear in mind that each of the old or recent treaties forming its basis, was nothing else than a consecration of a state of war and lawless violence previously existing between two or more powers; strifes which mainly rose from the greediness or vain whims of the princes, and were conducted without the assent of their subjects, or were generated by ignorant hate of neighboring nations? These wars were wound up with treaties; the public law is the fruit of these treaties. Once established, the law was made the handle of profit by rulers more or less absolute, and turned without asking leave of the people, and without regard to their real rights, interests, or affinities. Thus were brought about by the law, whose last paragraph is the celebrated treaty of Vienna of 1815, the present checkered conditions of Europe. Thus peoples and nationalities were sundered.

The fresh current of events now undermines and carries away this public law. With a conception of public right based, not on dynastic and selfish interests, but on the clearly-defined rights of the masses, the dawn of a new era appears. The policy of Louis Napoleon, spurred by events beyond the control of his own will, evoked this light from the darkness; and, whatever other stains are upon his career, the glory of this popular revelation remains to him—this law deriving all its sanction from the suffrage of the people, not without obstruction, to be sure, in France, but in Italy manifested in the purest and noblest manner. Well may Prussia and Russia raise an outcry against Victor Emanuel. Every foot of land owned by Prussia and the house of Hohenzollern was acquired by successive violations of the public law then existing and obligatory, by outrage of the right and property of others. Of all the States of Europe, Prussia alone is without even the name of a genuine ethnic nationality, and is a patchwork of stolen property. By the same course the Hapsburgs expanded their dominions. The depredations of Russia upon Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Persia, Asia and the Caucasus, were all in violation of the then existing public law. Need the diplomatists who read Victor Emanuel his lesson, be reminded of the dismemberment of Poland, of Saxony, by the treaty of Vienna of 1815, and the suppression of the Republic of Cracow?

Victor Emanuel unites by sacred bands what geography and ethnology have joined together. For centuries the three black eagles of the North have torn asunder what was a normal unity, and put the reeking pieces under the ægis of a so-called public law. To crown the whole, the fugitive Bombalino, through his minister at Turin, haughtily protests against the violation in his person not only of law but also of the highest morality! Neapolitan Bourbons and morality are ideas which howl when they are coupled, for the Bourbons, like the Hapsburgs, acquired a foothold in Italy only by trampling on the rights of nations and individuals, with the sheer force of the stronger over the weaker. Was it in the name of a public law that France and Austria by the treaties of Vienna in 1725 and 1735 decided that Tuscany was to become the hereditary possession of the Hapsburgs after the death of Gaston, the last of the Medici, without asking his consent, or that of the Tuscans, and held the fortress in Florence almost during the lifetime of the Medicean prince? Naples became the property of the Hapsburgs by the famous treaty of Utrecht, by which, after a protracted war (also in violation of a public law), Spain was despoiled of her possessions. The Bourbons of Spain trode over this treaty of Utrecht, when they invaded and conquered Naples, and then only secured it by the Vienna treaty of 1735.

Victor Emanuel vindicates historical justice. He unites Italy, not for dynastic schemes, but for the most sacred rights of humanity. The will of the Italians sanctions his acts. Diplomacy shrinks into nothingness before the stern figure of uprisen Justice. When his great design shall have been accomplished, and the unity of Italy shall be perfect, a Congress will record, and new treaties will ratify the accomplished facts among the other rights secured by the public law of Europe.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

Hayti is now receiving a valuable accession to its population in immigrants from Louisiana, whom the harsh legislation of that State has driven to seek an asylum and a home elsewhere. The free colored population of Louisiana, taken as a whole, is very superior to the same class in any other slave, and, we might even perhaps say, in any free State. Louisiana, having been originally a French colony, the white fathers of colored children did not consider themselves as wholly exempt from the obligations of paternity; but, on the contrary, the fashion prevailed of giving to such children, at least in the case of the wealthy planters, not merely freedom, but often a degree of education and a moderate inheritance. It thus happens that among the free colored people of Louisiana are a certain number who possess wealth and education, of whom a considerable part are planters. But with the influx and predominance of settlers of the Anglo-Saxon stock, the old creole sentiments and usages have been gradually overridden, and Louisiana has recently followed the example of so many other Southern States, of legislating with the express object of driving out the free colored population or reducing them to Slavery. The colored people have thus been led to turn their attention to Hayti, which, under the wise and liberal administration of Geffrard, offers full protection to life and property. The emigration has been going on for two or three years, and the immigrants, who turn their attention principally to the cultivation of cotton, with which they are well acquainted, have succeeded so well, as to have led to the establishment of steam communication between New-Orleans and Port au Prince for the purpose of facilitating it. The Haytien Government is very anxious to encourage this emigration, not merely as a means of furnishing cultivators for the unoccupied lands, of which free grants are offered to the immigrants, but for the sake of the civilization they will bring into the island; and the instruction which they may be able to afford the native inhabitants in the cultivation and preparation of cotton, and the revival of the production of sugar.

These Louisiana emigrants, who are mostly of partial French origin, and who speak the French language, which is the language of the island, have a special inducement in that circumstance to emigrate to Hayti, which does not apply to the colored population of the other States. But Hayti has attractions for these also, which are fully set forth in an official statement which we publish on another page.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

It is not to be supposed that the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of these United States—conspicuous and glorious triumph as it is—will at once restore the country to political harmony and quiet, though we are convinced that the agitation raised in the South will gradually and surely subside into peace. We shall hear something, indeed, of the secession and disunion projects with which the ultra anti-Republicans in the South, and their servile organs in this City, lately attempted to frighten us into the abandonment of our principles and our rights. But we trust that what talk we do hear of this sort will end in no acts that are not well considered and deliberately prepared. Vehement resolutions of Southern State Legislatures in behalf of so-called Southern rights, calls for Southern Conventions, and even the meeting of the same, may naturally influence, as hitherto, the local politics of the States which take part in them, without, of necessity, seriously affecting the integrity of the Union.

But the Republicans must prepare themselves to encounter something much more formidable—a combination of all the elements of the Opposition to nullify so far as possible the victory we have obtained, and so to delay for a while longer those reforms in the administration of our Federal affairs the main objects which the Republican party has in view. We have secured the Presidency, but the other departments of the Federal Administration—the Senate and the House of Representatives, not to mention the Judiciary—are still in the hands of our opponents. We have placed ourselves in a position to prevent much evil in the misuse and abuse of Executive patronage and authority. We have given the politicians of the anti-Republican party, both North and South, to understand that the feelings, sentiments, instincts, and interests of the great free-labor masses are not to be trampled upon with impunity. But the party whose misconduct of our national affairs called Republicanism into existence, and has given to it so rapid a growth, that party still survives, and, cut in two as it is, will still strive, like a disevered snake, to reunite its disjointed fragments. The conspiracy between the slave interest of the Southern States and the demagoguism and flunkeyism of the North, to engross the administration of the Federal Government, and to render the free labor element as nugatory in the Union as it is in the Slave States, will be renewed and vigorously pressed. The great victory we have just achieved is but one step—no doubt a most important one—toward the thorough reform of the administration of our national affairs and toward putting the question of Slavery in the Territories at rest forever. Labor and struggle, wisdom and firmness will still be necessary to bring that consummation about.

VERY BAD.

The Express discerns, among the obnoxious principles of the President elect, the following:

"That fifteen States, which have *bled for and paid for* common territory shall be excluded therefrom.

"Is this what 'conservative' Republicanism of the North proposes to the South on the eve of threatening Revolution?"

—Does *The Express* remember the name of the "conservative *Whig*" who reported the Address of the Whig State Convention at Syracuse in 1847, which said;

"We protest, too, in the name of the Rights of Man and of Liberty, against the farther extension of Slavery in North America. * * * *No more territory* is our watchword, unless it be FREE."

—It strikes us that Mr. *James Brooks* wrote the above. And if that was all right in a conservative Whig, why should the same sentiment be abhorrent in a conservative Republican?

A German correspondent writes us proving that the German Republicans of this city did *not* generally vote for Col. Schwarzwaelder, but for Mr. Stewart. The returns seem to make that point pretty clear, so we need not print our friend's letter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the Sermons preached on Sunday evening last by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of this city, in view of the then pending Election. We believe they will be widely regarded as among the most thoughtful and effective presentations of the moral and religious aspects in which the great questions of the day are preponderantly regarded throughout the Free States. As such, they cannot fail to command attention, not merely throughout our country, but even beyond its limits.

There is one notable fact in relation to the election which we mark with great satisfaction and pride, and the more that this is, and always has been, the stronghold of the Democracy of this State. We refer to the increase on the Republican vote. Let us look at the figures:

In 1856 the Buchanan vote was	41,913
Fillmore	19,922
Total	61,835
The Fusion vote in 1860 is	62,328
Increase only	493
The vote for Fremont in 1856 was	47,771
The Lincoln vote in 1860 is	63,007
Increase	15,236

In other words, the additional vote of four years is almost exclusively Republican. If growth is an evidence of health this may be partly considered as a good indication that the Republican party is a "healthy political organization."

VITH DISTRICT.—As differing versions of the vote for Congress in the VIth District are current, we give what we are confident are the correct figures, as will be verified by the Official Canvass.

	Conkling.	Cochrane.	Chanler.
XIth Ward	1,878	2,053	2,125
XVth Ward	1,734	1,687	602
XVIIth Ward	3,023	2,621	2,895
Total	6,635	6,361	5,622

Conkling over Cochrane 274; over Chanler 1,013.

It is not often that we ask a favor of Mr. Erastus Brooks, but in the interest of the foreign voters of the Orange and Sullivan District, who "went "it blind" for St. John, we respectfully request for publication a copy of the circular signed by himself and other prominent Americans, and recommending Mr. St. John as a genuine American, who believed in and would work for the doctrine of twenty-one years residence before naturalization. Such a document was secretly circulated, but was detected in Newburgh in time to defeat its object. It had its effect elsewhere, however.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, esq., Member elect from Chemung County, is quite generally named as the proble Speaker of our next Assembly.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Democrats and Americans Visiting Him.

HE WILL ISSUE NO MANIFESTO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. Lincoln is still continually visited by crowds of well-wishers; not only from his own party, but also from what was recently the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties.

Although the city is well filled with visitors, no public celebration has yet been arranged, but one is determined upon as soon as complete official news shall arrive from all important quarters. Meanwhile, there is the greatest eagerness to ascertain in some manner the new President's intentions, as regards his own course and the character of his appointments. Mr. Lincoln, however, is the last man to gratify this curiosity until the proper time shall arrive. Not the slightest indication of his future movements is yielded to anybody.

There are many inquiries from abroad as to whether Mr. Lincoln will make any speech or write any letter defining his views, but up to this he has certainly entertained no idea of writing or speaking upon the subject. He may, probably, in case of a popular demonstration, make a brief address, but it will be without preparation, and wholly informal. The only letters he writes are of a private nature, and there are plenty of these required.

To-day, the interest has rested mainly upon the State news, which is so imperfect as to leave Senator Trumbull's reelection uncertain.

Of the State Legislature, the House is believed to be safely Republican, and the Senate is hoped for. On the whole, Mr. Trumbull's friends are confident of success. The vote of Mr. Lincoln's own county is not decided. It now appears that Mr. Douglas is likely to lead him by about 20 majority.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, Nov. 8—9 p. m.

The Senate stands: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 12. The House stands: Republicans, 40; Democrats, 33; Doubtful, 2; This seems morally certain at this writing. HORACE WHITE.

Secretary Republican State Committee.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The President is greatly embarrassed. The seceders know that if they wait till next 4th of March it will be impossible to do anything, even in South Carolina. If they strike now, the President will be forced either to resign his office or to use his official power against them, as he swore to protect the Constitution, which they violate by leaving the Union.

DISUNION.

The Constitution contained yesterday a strong disunion article, said to have been written by Howell Cobb's Assistant Secretary. The President was immediately approached by gentlemen of high standing, who expressed their unqualified indignation against his organ. This morning's *Constitution* revokes the disunion article of yesterday, and comes out flatly, although with a little twisting, in favor of the Union and against secession. Mr. Howell Cobb, being thus rebuked, is said to have resigned his office. At least, that is the rumor all over town this evening.

There will be no secession. In South Carolina and Georgia, the leaders want to secede for the purpose of getting into the United States Senate.

ONE MORE SPEECH FROM MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas will make, in a few days, a great Union speech in the South. It is stated he will visit Columbus during the session of the Legislature.