

Business Notices.

AT HALF PRICE. THE EXCELLENT STOCK of an extensive Wholesale... THE EXCELLENT STOCK of an extensive Wholesale...

WINTER CLOTHING.—The cheapest, the best assortment, newest stock, best styles, etc.

ESPENSCHEID'S FINE STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—For business of materials, elegance of finish and durability, they cannot be surpassed.

Singular, yet true it is, that intelligence is first shown in the growth of the human frame.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, warranted for 5-25 each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' BALNEOLAS, and CLOTH BUTTON BOOTS, INDIA-RUBBER, &c. with Milano and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS, FEVERS, SORES, and Ulcers, to which Soldiers are liable, are promptly cured by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

TRUSS.—WHIT'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS radically cures rupture. It is the latest invention of a new principle...

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 25.—Cures Seminal Emissions, Venereal Discharges, and Gonorrhoea...

"THE WHITE TERROR."

The readers of the TRIBUNE will doubtless remember the pleasure with which they sometime since perused the stories of "The Lost Child" and "The Mysterious Marriage," which met with such unbounded popularity.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the U. S. steamer Hammonia, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the City of Baltimore, will close this morning, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

The name of LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, People's candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, was erroneously printed Louis, yesterday.

Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, the Republican candidate for State Senator from the 14th District, patriotically declines the nomination in order that the Union vote may be concentrated upon Mr. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, the nominee of the people.

The Charter Commission, although its legal term of existence expired yesterday, adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in December, the day after the Charter Election, when the Commission are required to report a Charter, which will be submitted to the Legislature, and subsequently to the people of the City.

The Borussia, from Southampton on the 23d, passed Cape Race yesterday, with three days later news. The London Times has an editorial article saying that the blockade of the Southern ports is not effectual, and reminding us that foreign nations are not bound to recognize anything but a real blockade; it says also that the South is clearly desirous, by prohibiting the exportation of cotton, to force England to take sides in the American difficulty.

tion was increasing at Warsaw at the latest accounts. The general news is not important.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The retirement of Gen. Scott, several days ago announced by THE TRIBUNE as about to take place, occurred yesterday. The resignation was accepted by the Cabinet at a special meeting, and that body, with the President, called upon the old General to inform him of their action, and to express their sense of his great services.

Affairs on the Potomac remain unchanged. The navigation of the river is still virtually closed, although a small vessel now and then passes by the Rebel batteries. The work on our own batteries is progressing finely, and guns and mortars are daily mounted; the Rebels will perhaps soon bear of their being daily fired.

A negro who has just come within our lines at Alexandria reports that 50,000 Rebels are at Centreville, and that Gen. Bonham's command is two miles beyond Fairfax.

It is stated that the Great Naval Expedition is not aimed at important cities on or near the coast, but that the troops will land at thinly settled places, which have spacious harbors, and will open cotton ports and establish bases of operations for additional forces now mustering.

Col. Wilson, better known in town as "Billy Wilson," commanding the 6th Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, has written a letter to Quartermaster-General Arthur of the Governor's Staff, giving an account of the Santa Rosa Island affair. The Colonel says, "We had our first fight; it was a terrible one for the enemy. We have lost nine men, seven wounded and ten missing."

STAND BY THE UNION!

There is a large assortment of tickets wherefrom to select candidates to be voted for next Tuesday; we advise no one for politics' sake to support a bad man in preference to a good one; but we are sure that the Union candidates are at least equal in ability and worth to any antagonists, while many of them are manifestly superior. The combination of such names as those of LUCIUS ROBINSON and DANIEL S. DICKINSON on one State Ticket evinces a determination to hold party considerations subordinate to the great object of sustaining the Government in its struggle against a gigantic rebellion which aims to divide and destroy the Nation.

Now, we do not say that earnest Union men will not vote the adverse ticket; we know that thousands will; but that vote will not prove their devotion to the Union. On the contrary, it will indicate that, however strongly they may love the country, they do not love it well enough to subordinate to it their partisan affiliations.

There were members of our last Legislature who could not be aroused, even by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, to a consciousness that a patriot must sometimes forget his party to serve his country. They are now sorry for it—at least, so many of them are candidates profess to be. We believe the voter who now supports a party ticket rather than that which stands simply on the platform of the Union, will soon realize that he has made a similar mistake.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Gen. Scott has resigned the command of the National Army, and has retired to private life laden with the honors of a long and brilliant career. This intelligence, though the step has been for some days anticipated, will affect with sadness all who read it—for all have long united in paying tribute to the bravery, skill, and patriotic devotion of the veteran chief, and to part from him is like bidding adieu to a valued friend.

The record of Gen. Scott's services is too fresh in the memory of the people to make necessary more than the most hasty recapitulation: He was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. Educated for the law, he remained in that profession for about two years, and was then, in 1808, appointed a Captain of Artillery in the army. In 1812 he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel; Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, in 1813; Colonel in the same year; Brigadier-General in 1814; Brevet Major-General, for gallantry, in 1814; Major-General and General-in-Chief of the army in 1841; Brevet Lieutenant-General in 1855.

His chief battles have been at Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Fort Erie, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, various engagements in the Black Hawk wars, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherebunco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, Mexico. He was taken prisoner at Queenstown, and severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. For his services in this battle and that of Chippewa he received from Congress a gold medal. For his gallantry in Mexico he was rewarded with the thanks of Congress; and, especially for the victories

achieved in front of the City of Mexico, he received another gold medal. The crowning honor won by him from his country was the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General, which was to date from the day on which Vera Cruz was captured.

In 1852 General Scott received the nomination for President at the Baltimore Whig Convention. In his letter accepting this nomination he said: "I should neither countenance nor tolerate any secession, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere." He has, through his life, acted in accordance with this sentiment, and especially in his views touching the present rebellion he has been ever consistent.

Concerning Gen. Scott's skill as a commander, nothing need be said. There has never been any difference of opinion on that point. His campaigns have received high and enthusiastic praise from those whose approbation is praise indeed, and his reputation will rest securely upon his labors in the field. The state of his health long since made him desire to be relieved from the arduous service of his command; but his patriotism held him at his post till he saw the National Capital in a position of security, and could deliver to his successor a National army well ordered and efficient, confident that with tranquility he could leave the destinies of his country in the keeping of its brave defenders.

The well-merited honors done to the retiring General-in-Chief by the President and Cabinet will call forth a sincere response from all who peruse the record, while the modesty and deep feeling evinced by the brief reply of the veteran will add to the sentiment of admiration which his character inspires in every heart. The highest wish which a true desire for Gen. Scott's happiness can frame is that he may live to see the day when this Union, once more free from internal strife, shall resume the pursuits of peace, and rejoice in undivided strength.

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

The state of our relations with foreign Powers, as we learn through advices from a very authoritative European source, is entirely satisfactory, excepting only England from the enumeration. With this exception, all the Governments of Europe are favorably disposed toward the United States. Louis Napoleon, although he may have doubts concerning the power of this Government to conquer the Rebels, does not desire its humiliation, nor the dismemberment of the Republic. They who in France have induced the unfavorable manifestations of the Chambers of Commerce are the theoretical free-traders, influenced by the New-Orleans Creoles, who are scattered about France, and also by special agents of the South.

As to England, the unfavorable disposition of some of the men in power is acknowledged. The misfortunes of self-government and its failure would serve the aristocracy as weapons against Bright, Cobden, and the Radicals generally. It is, nevertheless, altogether improbable that Palmerston has the least desire to push matters to anything like open hostilities between the two countries; it is enough for his purpose to embarrass us as much as possible under the present condition of affairs.

Little weight is to be given to the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, or to the toleration of their privateers; England's proclamation of neutrality forms but the legitimate result of our blockade. Had we closed the Southern ports instead, the result would have been otherwise. We have not signed the Convention of Paris of 1856, but we suffer its consequences for the benefit of English commerce. Every one knows that the statesmen of England—for example, Lyndhurst and Derby—have declared that the execution of the principle of the Paris Convention is impossible. It is well known that the ports of Canada and the West Indies swarm with English trading vessels, destined for the South; these seize the opportunity when our blockading vessels are not in sight to slip into the Rebel ports, and sell their cargoes; then, when they wish to depart, the English Consuls write to Lord Lyons, who demands licenses for them, saying that as the blockade was not effective, these ships, entering Southern ports, have not violated it. Such cases are already more numerous than the uninformed would believe.

The principle established in England, previous to the Paris Convention, by Lord Stowell, and other Judges, is this: that the momentary absence of a blockading vessel does not vitiate the blockade, providing such absence is caused by the winds or by accidents of the sea. A ship entering the blockaded port under such circumstances, according to this principle, is fraudulently there. Now, however, the English seem to ignore their own principle, and are ready to take advantage of everything, which, on the whole, is only natural.

We are not informed whether the English Government has ever given to our satisfaction concerning the complaint made from Washington that the authorities of Trinidad received one of the Southern pirates with open arms; nor would it be amiss to ask why England was so seriously vexed when our Government recalled the exequatur of a British consul in a Southern port, who sympathized with the rebels.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Four candidates for Sheriff of our City are presented—Josiah W. Brown, Frederick L. Vulté, James Lynch, and William M. Tweed. Only one can be chosen, and that ought to be JOSIAH W. BROWN, who is on the People's Union and Republican tickets, which will elect him unless there should be a few thousand votes drawn off and thrown away on Mr. Vulté. Had Mr. Vulté received the People's Union nomination, we should have supported him, though the fact that he has been deputy to the present Sheriff disinclined us to favor his nomination. Money-making has been raised to the dignity of a fine art under the present management of the Sheriff's office; and it would have been hard to make a leading inmate of that office a popular candidate. To Mr. Brown, no serious objection is or can be raised. He has filled minor trusts acceptably; he will fill this right worthily. Every vote cast for Vulté will be simply thrown away—will be half a

vote in favor of Lynch or Tweed. All the candidates have been Democrats in past times; but neither Mr. Brown nor (we presume) Mr. Vulté will make a political use of the offices. There are forcible reasons why Tweed and Lynch should be defeated; wherefore, we exert all to rally to the support of JOSIAH W. BROWN. With proper efforts and due caution against squandering votes on impossible candidates, his election is certain.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

Sir William Jones, in sundry rather stale verses, borrowed from a very spirited Greek lyricist, tells us what does not constitute a State—not high battlements, not labored mounds—and then he obligingly tells us what does do it, to wit, men, high-minded men, &c. Mr. James T. Brady, we suppose, upon being asked the same question, would emphatically reply—"Pirates!" It is not always easy for us to determine whether Mr. Brady argues from his pirates up to his Government, or from his Government down to his pirates. Jefferson Davis is a potentate because he issued these roving commissions. We do not suppose that Mr. Brady, intent upon the business in hand, saw, or cared to see, where his argument would carry him; but when we catch Jefferson Davis himself, then we shall advise that titular President to send a retainer to Mr. Brady, and we shall advise Mr. Brady to take it; for, as he will only need to repeat his pro-piratical argument, he will earn his money easily. What was good for these sea-rovers will be good for their Lord High Admiral. The effect of Mr. Brady's argument, if it were judicially sanctioned, would be to empty Fort Lafayette in five minutes. It makes the President at once aggressor and usurper, a thief upon land and a pirate himself upon water. Admit it, and in the name of all the publicists at once, what cause of war have we against the "Confederate States"? Nay, more. Admit it, and the President, by all that is left of the Constitution, is justly liable to impeachment, and Gen. Scott to degradation, if not to execution. Admit it, and we must silence our guns, furl our banners, and ignominiously withdraw our forces from the field. Admit it, and Mr. Brady might as well have made his argument in Tammany Hall, for strictly there is no Circuit Court, and Shipman J. and Nelson J. are a pair of pretenders who should be indicted, but whom, for want of any courts, we should not be able to indict. Admit it, and, in the words of Hamilton, we shall have nothing but "an infinity of little, jealous, clashing, tumultuous commonwealths, and the wretched miseries of unceasing discord; and we shall be nothing but 'the miserable objects of universal pity and contempt.'"

Since the fashion has been set in such quarters of quoting Hamilton, we propose to try our hand at it also. Read: "A law, by the very meaning of the term, includes supremacy. It is a rule which those to whom it is prescribed are bound to observe. This results from every political association. If individuals enter into a state of society, the laws of that society must be the supreme regulator of their conduct. If a number of political societies enter into a larger political society, the laws which the latter may enact, pursuant to the powers intrusted to it by its constitution, must necessarily be supreme over those societies, and the individuals of whom they are composed. It would otherwise be a mere treaty, dependent on the good faith of the parties, and not a Government, which is only another word for political power and supremacy."

This quotation, which we make from THE FEDERALIST (No. 34), effectually disposes of Mr. Brady's argument. The Union is not a treaty—it is a Government. Hamilton went further than this. He said (THE FEDERALIST, No. 17): "It will always be far more easy for the State Government to encroach upon the National Authorities than for the National Government to encroach upon the State Authorities. There is an inherent and intrinsic weakness in all federal constitutions; and too much pains cannot be taken in their organization, to give them all the force which is compatible with the principles of liberty."

So much for Hamilton. He is one of Mr. Brady's authorities, but these sentences Mr. Brady did not quote. What, in view of his argument, becomes of the Union as "the Supreme Regulator" of "the conduct" of its member? What becomes of its "political power and supremacy"? Was Hamilton then mistaken? When he wrote these singularly clear sentences, he was fresh from his labors on the Constitution. Did he not understand his own work? Did he, who assisted in the erection of this noble edifice, and who, when it was completed, pronounced it good—did he consider it but a castle in the air, which the first cloud of popular dissatisfaction would efface? Did he conceive of a "Supreme Regulator" without power to restrain the errant and to punish the guilty? But in Mr. Brady's hands, and under the metamorphosis of a jury-argument the Supreme Regulator becomes a weak and garrulous old personage with power to do nothing, and with nothing to do—with power to make laws, but with no power to execute them—with power solely to hem and to haw, but with no power to hang. Hamilton thought the Federal Government feeble, but God knows he never thought it so feeble as this! Could he revisit earth—could we once more avail ourselves, in these days of national peril, of that intellect at once so massive and so elegant, we should hear from him no such assertions as these—that the Federal Union is a petty copartnership to be dissolved by an advertisement—that under the Constitution treason is impossible; and that to levy war upon the United States of America is not a crime punishable by the national law!

But let us return to Mr. Brady's new "Nation," for which he demands all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Jus Gentium. This "Nation" aforesaid is of the de facto species. So was that of the "Three Tailors of 'Tooley Street'" as much. So was that of Jack Cade in the play as much. So was that of Sancho Panza as much. Because a few men get together in a Southern town and vote themselves "A Nation," does it follow that they are instantly clothed with all the attributes of Nationality? But they have an army. So had Jack Cade aforesaid. So had the Pretender Monmouth, and Prince Charles, and Daniel Shays, and Governor Dorr! But they

have a great army! Pray what has the size of their army to do with their legal position? "The Southern Confederacy," if we come to law, is just the most illegal organization that ever pretended to be "a Government." It has not the ordinary decencies of a Revolutionary Government. There is no legal evidence before the world that it has ever received the assent of the very people which it professes to control. There is evidence, gathered from local sources, of social intimidation, of military coercion, of the oppressive character of a slaveholding aristocracy itself in a minority, which assumes to treat even majorities with barbarity or contempt. All this does not go to the argument, but it does go to show that the Confederacy is not a "Nation," even in Mr. Brady's extremely limited sense of the word.

If the Federal Government be the weak, inefficient, and imaginary thing which Mr. Brady's argument supposes, we may as well discard at once its forms and shows, and permit all the States to resume their old, unlimited sovereignty. This will at least rid us of a sham and costly delusion. But with the general breaking up, it would be found that States themselves had lost, not soon to be regained, their own political stability and peculiar character. This game of revolution may be played as well upon a small as a larger board. Orange County may secede, and fall back upon her butter, as South Carolina has seceded and fallen back upon her cotton. The City of New-York may take up arms against Albany, and, headed by our venerable and virtuous Mayor, may march to the subjugation of all the river counties. Then, indeed, to our revolted population, to shoulder-bitter and short-boy, to poll-loafers and caucus-bullies, to all this new "Confederacy" of practical reformers, how invaluable will be the services of Mr. James T. Brady. And, to suppose a movement of lesser magnitude, if some of the more ardent spirits of the lower wards desire to organize a "Nation," let them take cocktails and courage, and go ahead! Let them carry the election by carrying off the ballot-boxes; and having organized a Free City, let them, by all manner of means, call it Brady's Town.

Few of our City Whigs of other days can help knowing JOE HOXIE. A harder worker for the good old cause never lived, nor one who has made more effective speeches in its vindication, or who was heard far and wide with greater satisfaction. In behalf of Henry Clay, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, he did all that man could do, his industry being equal to his zeal. Mr. Hoxie was never but once before a candidate for office, and then he succeeded in spite of the most malignant opposition. That was twenty-four years ago; and he is now once more presented for the same office—that of County Clerk—doubtless for the last time. There ought to be ten thousand men in our City eager to canvass their neighbors and stand at the polls for him, if only for Auld Lang Syne. Mr. Hoxie has a very active and ardent opponent, who never even pretended to do anything for the City but make a good living out of it, yet who has secured both the Tammany and Mozart nominations, and of course is a formidable candidate. Do let us all do our utmost for JOE HOXIE, for if we do we shall elect him. Let not a muscle be relaxed nor a vote lost, and we may all rejoice on Tuesday night over the success of one of our worthiest and most deserving citizens. We ask every old Whig to make a personal appeal to his friends and neighbors for their old patriot.

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

The public, we presume, are not deceived by the method of the attack of THE TIMES on Gen. Thomas. It would be a much more manly course in that paper to make its onslaught directly on the War Department, if it thinks the publication of the report of the Adjutant-General a mischievous proceeding; but as malice is not the trait which particularly distinguishes that journal, we are not surprised that it charges us with stealing what even theft will not help it to—this it seeming to consider the readiest way of getting public documents. We have only to repeat that Gen. Thomas and Gen. Stone's reports both came to us, surprising as it may seem to THE TIMES, in the regular course of newspaper business, with authority to publish them.

The World has advices from Washington that Gen. McClellan has been so pestered with callers that he is unable to-day admitting no one to his quarters except members of his own staff.

That strikes us as a very sensible and even necessary regulation. Too many of the selfish and the heedless are likely to forget how overwhelmed with cares and anxieties the commander of a great army must be. Mere curiosity and vulgar impudence will impel thousands to fabricate pretenses for intruding themselves on the presence of a notable person or one holding high position. But isn't it lucky for Gen. McClellan that his name isn't John C. Fremont?

Mr. Edward R. Phelps having magnanimously declined to be a candidate for the Legislature from the 15th Assembly District, the Republican Convention last evening nominated for that position the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, whom the People's Union party had previously nominated. There is good reason to hope for Mr. Raymond's election; and we urge the people of the district to neglect no effort that may be necessary to secure the return of a representative at once so able and so experienced.

Let no one forget that JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT, Mr. Ketchum combines integrity, legal

We publish this morning the explanation of Capt. E. M. Davis in relation to the charge made against him in the report of Adjutant-General Thomas. The reply shows that there were good grounds for our apprehensions, that in the haste of a flying visit to the Western Department, Gen. Thomas had unwittingly permitted himself, in this case at least, to be imposed upon by hearsay evidence. The charge of Gen. Thomas was, that Gen. Fremont gave contracts to members of his own Staff, and that one had been given for blankets to Capt. Davis. Capt. Davis denies that he had any contract whatever, but states that, in accordance with his duties in the Quartermaster's Department, he purchased certain blan-