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SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 6.

WHAT WE ARE TO EXPECT.

The telegraph has transmitted sufficiently full accounts of the New York election to demonstrate the complete success of the Black Republican party. They have swept the Empire State from Suffolk to Chatauque. Although three tickets were nominally in the field, the opposition seem practically to have united. The vote in the city of New York, where the so-called Americans muster strongly, proves that fact, since BURROWS, their candidate, received scarcely more than 6000 suffrages, or about one-twelfth of the entire vote.

It is hardly worth while speculating concerning the causes of this terrible disaster to the Administration. No doubt anti-Lecompton men contributed a material part towards the result, but we know that there are thousands of voters in the State of New York who did not care a pin about the slavery question, who nevertheless took sides with the Presidency in the sheer and inveterate hostility to Mr. BUCHANAN. The President has had the misfortune to strengthen it seemes and to embitter their animosity, while alienating thousands of his former friends. Whether his policy was in conformity to justice and the Constitution is a point we are not at this moment disposed to moot. Its unpopularity is evidenced by events which he who runs may read.

Just before the close of the canvass in New York a leading and influential journal of that State remarked as follows:

The Republicans of this State are evidently determined to make Gov. SEWARD their next candidate for the Presidency. If they can carry the State this fall, they will confidently judge themselves to their brethren throughout the Union to carry it for Mr. Seward in 1860, and with such a promise they will stand a very good chance of securing his nomination. It is universally felt by the great mass of the Republican party that Mr. SEWARD is pre-eminently entitled to the nomination. If there is a reasonable chance of success, well, the experiment of an expediency candidate will not again be tried, except in the last emergency. If New York, the Republican candidates for State officers this next week, to a SEWARD's friends, will test upon the expediency, as well as the eminent fitness of his nomination.

As New York has selected the Republican candidates for State officers, Gov. SEWARD's hope is for the opposition nomination for President are paramount to all others. We think indeed that it may be safely predicted that he will be the Republican candidate in 1860. As to the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey show that a thirty days extraordinary and unexpected change in public sentiment, the free States will muster in force enough to elect him, it becomes vitally important to ascertain his precise opinions touching questions involving the prosperity, if not the very existence, of Southern institutions. A week or two prior to the New York election, Gov. SEWARD delivered a carefully prepared and deliberate address to the Black Republicans at Rochester. Throughout this speech there breathes a spirit of unmitigated hatred to slave the South, and its leading institution, the establishment of slavery in the Southern States. This will be manifestly to every one on perusing the subjoined passage, in which the speaker alludes to the collision between the free labor system of the North and the slave labor system of the South:

Shall I tell you what the collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. *It is irrepressible, conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that for United States must and will sooner or later, become either entirely a slave holding nation, or entirely a free labor nation.* Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become as active and loyal commercial mart as Boston and Philadelphia, or else the free fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered to their farmers to slave culture and the free factories of Lowell and Boston and New York become more active marts for trade in the blood and souls of men. It is of the future to appreciate the great crisis that follows so many unsuccessful attempts at a compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders so much pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral.

Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Mr. SEWARD, in the United States Senate, surrounded by Southern men, and of speaking his usual parliamentary urbanity, may profess to be guided by the Constitution, and to be wholly averse to a warfare against the institution of slavery in the States; but the same speaker, at home amidst a similar audience, encouraging him to express his sentiments with entire freedom, puts forth tenets which, if attempted to be enforced, would be absolutely incompatible with the existence of the Union. The parallel conclusion from the passage quoted above is that the peculiar mission of the Black Republican party is to make a war of it, sooner or later, against the institution of slavery, to decline all compromises, to refuse all concessions, and to fight slavery wherever it exists, and at every hazard. Place such men in Exeter Hall that compromises the Abolitionists, and they will be phrenetic. It is not in vulgarity or language, but it is in extreme of sentiment, presuming that Gov. SEWARD means what he says, we are to be prepared, in the event of his election, for a systematic, unyielding and uncompromising warfare upon the South, which the express and avowed object is to make it uncomfortable. It is most needful, if we would live in peace, with neither cold nor warm friends in the Union under so dishonorable and degrading a yoke. The South is equal in rights with the North, entitled to the same care, the same respect and protection. When these are withheld from her, when she supposes measures with destruction because she is a people, and not because she is a people, and not because she is a people, and not