

Message of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President yesterday afternoon sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Under all circumstances the result of their labors was as near an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the fallibility of man. Such being the estimation in which the Constitution is, and has ever been held by our countrymen, it is not surprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be received with reluctance and distrust. Whilst this sentiment deserves consideration and encouragement as a useful preventative of unnecessary attempts to change its provisions, it must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Constitution, the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country. Some of these have been remedied in the manner provided in the Constitution itself. There are others which, although heretofore brought to the attention of the people, have never been so presented as to enable the popular judgment to determine whether they should be corrected by means of additional amendments. My object in this communication is to suggest certain defects in the Constitution which seem to me to require correction, and to recommend that the judgment of the people be taken on the amendments proposed.

The first of the defects to which I desire to direct attention is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President through the intervention of electors, and not by the immediate vote of the people. The importance of so amending this clause as to secure to the people the election of President and Vice President by their direct votes, was urged with great earnestness and ability by President Jackson in his first annual message, and the recommendation was repeated in five of his subsequent communications to Congress, extending through the eight year of his administration. In his message of 1829 he said:—

"To the people belong the right of electing their Chief Magistrate, it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives."

He then proceeded to state the objection to an election of President by the House of Representatives, the most important of which was that the choice of a clear majority of the people might be easily defeated. He then closed the argument with the following communication:

"I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two candidates. In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If however it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representative in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper."

Although this recommendation was repeated with undiminished earnestness in several of his succeeding messages, yet the proposed amendment was never adopted and submitted to the people by Congress. The danger of a defeat of the people's choice in an election by the House of Representatives remains unprovided for in the Constitution, and would be greatly increased if the House of Representatives should assume the power arbitrarily to reject the votes of a State which might not be cast in conformity with the wishes of the majority in that body.

But if President Jackson failed to secure the amendment to the Constitution which he urged so persistently, his arguments contributed largely to the formation of party organizations which have effectually avoided the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives. These organizations, first by a resort to the caucus system of nominating candidates, and afterwards to State and National conventions, have been successful in so limiting the number of candidates as to escape the danger of election by the House of Representatives. It is clear, however, that in thus limiting the number of candidates, the object and spirit of the Constitution have been avoided and defeated. It is an essential feature in our republican system of government that every citizen possessing the constitutional qualifications has a right to become a candidate for President or Vice President, and that every qualified elector has a right to cast his vote for any citizen whom he may regard as worthy of these offices; but under the party organizations which have prevailed for years these essential rights of the people have been effectually cut off and destroyed as if the Constitution itself had prohibited the exercise. The danger of a defeat of the popular choice in an election by the House of Representatives is not greater than in an election made nominally by the people themselves, when by the laws of party organization, by the constitutional provision requiring the people to vote for electors instead of for the President and Vice President, it is made impracticable for any citizen to be a candidate except through the process of a party nomination, and for any voter to cast his suffrage for any other person than one thus brought forward, through the manipulations of a nominating convention. It is thus apparent that by means of party organization, that provision of the Constitution which requires the election of President and Vice President to be made through the Electoral College, has been instrumental and potential in

defeating the great object of conferring the choice of these officers upon the people. It may be conceded that party organizations are inseparable from republican government, and that when formed and managed in subordination to the Constitution, they may be valuable safeguards of popular liberty; but when they are perverted, to purposes of bad ambition, they are liable to become the dangerous instruments of overthrowing the Constitution itself.

Strongly impressed with the truth of these views, I feel called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, to revive substantially the recommendation so often and so earnestly made by President Jackson, to urge that the amendment to the Constitution herewith presented, or some similar proposition may be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Recent events have shown the necessity of an amendment to the Constitution distinctly defining the persons who shall discharge the duties of President of the United States in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President. It is clear that this should be fixed by the Constitution, and not left to a repealable enactment of doubtful constitutionality. It occurs to me that in this event of a vacancy in that office, of President by death, resignation, disability or removal of both the President and Vice President, the duties of the office should devolve upon an officer of the Executive Department of the Government, rather than upon one connected with either the Legislative or Judicial department. The objection to designating either the President pro tem of the Senate, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and especially in the event of a vacancy produced by removal, are so obvious and so unanswerable that they need not be stated in detail. It is enough to state that they are both interested in producing a vacancy, and according to the provisions of the Constitution are members of the tribunal by whose decree a vacancy is made or produced. Under such circumstances, the impropriety of designating either of these officers to succeed the President, so removed, is palpable.

The framers of the Constitution when they referred to Congress the settlement of the succession of the office of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President, did not, in my opinion, contemplate the designation of any other than an officer of the Executive Department, on whom, in such a contingency, the powers and duties of the President should devolve. Until recently the contingency has been remote, and serious attention has not been called to the manifest incongruity between the provision of the Constitution on this subject and the act of Congress of 1792. Having, however, been brought almost face to face with this important question, it seems an eminently proper time for us to make the legislation conform to the language, intent and theory of the constitution, and thus place the Executive Department beyond the reach of usurpation, and remove from the Legislative and Judicial Departments every temptation to combine for the absorption of all powers of government. It has occurred to me that in the event of such a vacancy the duties of the President would devolve most appropriately upon some one of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and under this conviction I present for your consideration an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, with a recommendation that it be submitted to the people for their ratification.

Experience seems to have established the necessity of an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of Senators to Congress by the Legislature of the several States. It would be more consistent with the genius of our form of government if the Senators were chosen directly by the people of the several States. The objections to the election of Senators by Legislatures are so palpable, that I deem it unnecessary to do more than to submit the proposition for such an amendment, with a recommendation that it be referred to the people for their judgment.

It is strongly impressed on my mind that the removal of office by the judiciary of the United States during good behavior, or for life, is incompatible with the spirit of a republican form of government, and in this opinion I am fully sustained by the evidences of popular judgment upon this subject in different States of the Union. I, therefore, deem it my duty to recommend an amendment to the Constitution by which the terms of judicial offices would be limited to a period of years, and I herewith present it to the people for their decision. The foregoing views have long been entertained by me. In 1846, in the House of Representatives, and afterwards, in 1860, in the Senate of the United States, I submitted substantially the same propositions as those to which the attention of Congress is herein invited. Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people.

RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto in the manner following, viz: 1st. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, and shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as soon as they shall be ratified by three-fourths of the several States; or by ratification in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1868 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed "to the Legislatures of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution; That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen for a term of six years by the people of the respective States, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States, the said districts to be composed of a continuous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment. That on the Thursday in August, in the year 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of each State who possess qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district, shall be held to have received one vote, which shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State to each of the Senators in Congress for such State, to the President of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October in the year 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes given, but if no person has such a majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two largest numbers for the office of President; and the second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as in the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, but if two or more persons shall have received the greatest or an equal number of votes at the election, then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President; and the person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election shall be Vice President. If each number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given, and if no person have such a majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest number on the same day as the election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice President shall be Vice President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice President; but when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice President, and not necessary in case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as so prescribed in the Constitution, provided that after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution the President and Vice President shall hold their offices, respectively, for the term of six years, and that no President or Vice President shall be eligible for re-election to a second term.

SECTION 2. And be it further resolved That article two, section one, paragraph six of the Constitution of the United States, shall be amended so as to read as follows: In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secretary of State, for the time being, and after that officer, in case of a vacancy in that or in other departments, and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster General, and on the Attorney General; and such officers on whom the power and duties of President shall devolve, in accordance with the foregoing provision, will then act as President until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected, as it or may be provided for by law.

SECTION 3. And be it further resolved, That article on section three be amended to read as follows: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

SECTION 4. And be it further resolved, That article three section one be amended to read as follows: The judicial powers of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The judges, both for the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during a term of twelve years, and shall at stated times receive for their services compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes. The cases of the judges of the first class shall be varied at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification, of the second class at the expiration of the eight

year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

Gratuitous Slanders.

Radicals Journals and stump orators have been zealously engaged for some time past, in vilifying and slandering the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, Hon. Horatio Seymour of New York. He has been called "rebel sympathizer," "traitor," "mug organizer," &c., &c. Now it strikes us that these charges come with exceeding bad grace, especially from the Radicals of this State. If they would just recall the events of the summer of '63 and recollect what transpired at that time, opinion decency at least would compel them to keep their mouths shut, if they were not lost to all sense of gratitude and manliness.

In June '63 when our chivalrous Gov. Curtin sat quaking in his seat, and was frightening President Lincoln and the war department by his cries for help;—when the "intensely loyal" of our own borough were hiding their plate and other valuables, and quietly taking their own precious bodies out of harm's way,—what was Horatio Seymour doing? Raising and forwarding troops to defend the lives and property of the very men, who now, with "loyal" gratitude (!) charge him with being a "traitor."

These blatant oaths would do well to read the following endorsements, and proofs of Seymour's patriotism and fidelity to the country in the hour of peril.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 25, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I cannot forbear expressing you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The energy and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such services, or any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend. EDWIN M. STANTON, His Excellency, Horatio Seymour.

Shortly after this letter was written and immediately at the battle of Gettysburg, an officer on Governor Seymour's staff called upon President Lincoln. Taking the officer by both hands, President Lincoln said to him:—I wish you to understand that you cannot possibly use words too warm to convey to Governor Seymour my thankfulness for his prompt and efficient help given to the Government in this crisis." This language the President thrice repeated, accompanying it with a fervent pressure of the hands, and uttering it each time with increased earnestness and feeling.

On the 13th of June, 1863, Stanton telegraphed to know if Governor Seymour could raise and forward 20,000 militia volunteers without bounty. Gov. Seymour's reply was:—

"I will spare no efforts to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the militia officers of the State."

At the same time he telegraphed:—

ALBANY, June 10, 1863. "Governor Curtin, Harrisburg:—I am pushing forward troops as fast as possible; regiments will leave New York to-night. All be ordered to report to General Couch."

"HORATIO SEYMOUR." Stanton then sent the following:

By Telegraph from Washington, June 10, 1863.

"To Governor Seymour:—

"The President desires me to return his thanks with those of the department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging movement, and do great good in giving strength in that State. The call had to be for six months, unless sooner discharged in order to comply with the law. It is not likely that over thirty days' service—perhaps not so long—would be required. Can you forward your city regiments immediately? Please reply early."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

Dispatches continued to be sent as follows, all indicating that Governor Seymour used extraordinary exertions to forward troops:—

ALBANY, June 18, 1863.

"To Hon. E. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:—

"About 12,000 men are now on the move for Harrisburg, in good spirits and well equipped."

"The Governor says: 'Shall troops continue to be forwarded?' Please answer."

"JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General."

ALBANY, June 16, 1863.

"To Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.:—

"About twelve thousand men are now moving and are under arms for Harrisburg, in good spirits and equipped."

"Governor Seymour desires to know if he shall continue to send them. He is ignorant of your real condition."

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant General."

By Telegraph from Washington, June 18, 1863.

"To Adjutant General Sprague:—

"The President desires me to return his thanks to his Excellency, Governor Seymour and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further troops be likely to be required will be communicated to you as soon as the certainty of your real condition of the enemy will be more fully developed."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

By Telegraph from Harrisburg, July 2, 1863.

"To His Excellency, Governor Seymour:—

"Send forward more troops as rapidly

as possible. Every hour increases the necessity for large forces to protect Pennsylvania. The battles of yesterday were not decisive, and if Mead should be defeated, unless we have a large army, this State will be overrun by the rebels. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Penna. New York, July 3, 1863.

"To Governor Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.:—Your telegram is received. Troops will continue to be sent. One regiment leaves to-day, another to-morrow, all in good luck. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adj. Gen."

The Legislature, April 10th, 1854, passed unanimously, the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby tendered to His Excellency, Governor Seymour, for calling the attention of the General Government at Washington to the errors in the apportionment of the quota of this State, under the enrollment act of March 3, 1863, and for his prompt and efficient efforts in procuring a correction of the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit to the Governor a copy of this report and resolutions.

Letter from General Hancock—He Cordially Supports the Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The following important correspondence will be published in the Louisville Courier to-morrow morning:—

St. Louis, July 13, 1867.

Major General Hancock:

I deem it proper to direct your attention to statements made by the Radical press to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of the statements is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention. That your friends do not, and in consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support. I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject, that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour.

(Signed) S. T. GLOVER

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, July 19

S. T. Glover:

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. That I suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing as I really do, that the preservation of constitutional government depends on the success of the Democratic party in the coming election, were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my own country. I never applied to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false, you did exactly right. Principles, not men, is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute, not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced; but shall cease to reverse those principles because by mutual political friends, another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never; never. These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends who

hailing from every section of the Union, preferred me by their votes, and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them all justice to believe that they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortunes, but to serve their country through me, and that they will not suffer any thing like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty. I have the honor to be, dear sir, Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) WASHINGTON B. HANCOCK.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CHAMBERLAIN, Pa. July 21, 1868

Democratic of Pennsylvania:

THE HOUR FOR WORK HAS COME! We earnestly invite you to organize for victory.

Attention to details, persevering energy, organization and discipline will bring triumph to your principles. Zeal and perseverance in every Democrat, and thorough organization in every locality, are the true roads to success.

Superficial effort, noise and parade are valueless. The stake is a mighty one, and must be won by systematic work and business-like energy. Pennsylvania is the battle ground. At the October election the enemy will make their most determined contest.

You occupy the post of honor—the vanguard of the Democratic party. You have proven your ability to carry the State; and individual effort, faith in your principles and courage in their maintenance now, will enable you to doubt your majority by tens of thousands.

The drift of the tide is toward you; changes are abundant; and it is apparent that the political revolution now in progress will end in the utter overthrow of Radicalism.

Let us labor to deserve so propitious a result. We invoke you, then to energetic action, to close attention to the details of your organization, to the formation of clubs, to the conversion of voters, to the enthusiastic support of your candidates—Seymour, the statesman; and Blair, the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the symbols of change, the representatives of hatred to Radicalism, and extending the hand of fellowship to all who will aid us in saving the Republic. Conservatives and Democrats will move forward under their banner, as a mighty phalanx, united, determined and irresistible.

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The Radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagances and their crimes. Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted, your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed and your Government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be, a Government of white men; equal taxation; one currency for all. Organize! Organize! Organize! To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Preparing for a War of Races.

The desperate adventurers who have been admitted as Representatives of the Southern States in Congress, are likely to produce no little trouble. They are reckless to an extent that is truly alarming, and have boldly taken the initiative in measures of a revolutionary character. Not only do they demand the immediate impeachment and removal of the President, but they have united in an effort to arm the negroes of the South, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the black over the white race by force of arms.

On Thursday a most exciting debate on this subject took place in the House, and the discussion was such as to alarm even Washburne and other Radicals. During its continuance an out-spoken fellow, Doweese, of North Carolina admitted that the negro government could not be sustained a month except by bayonets, and the other adventurers from the South coincided with him in that belief. Only one voice from the Southern States was raised against the infamous proposition, of transferring United States arms to the hands of the negroes, and the desperate white men who are anxious to inaugurate a war of races with all its attendant horrors.—Mr. Hayden, of North Carolina, a strong Union man was the only advocate of moderation from that section. He said:—

"Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! We cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms! Do nothing to irritate our people. Do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement there. We want no arms. I warn the House that if arms are sent there we will be ruined; we cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another."

Washburne, of Illinois was alarmed at the temper which the Southern adventurers exhibited. He saw how much the chances of Grant were likely to be damaged by the recklessness of these desperate men, and appeared to deplore the course which was being pursued, without having the power to check it. He urged his party friends to act with moderation, and said:—

"I tell gentlemen to beware before they pass this measure lest it is not an invitation to civil war and insurrection in those States."

The Southern revolutionist may not be able to inaugurate the contemplated war of races before the Presidential election, but that it will inevitably come unless the people of the North defeat the Radicals this fall no one can doubt. Let the people remember, when they go to the polls, that the only hope of restoring peace and prosperity to the country is through the triumph of the Democratic party.

WHAT GRANT SAID IN 1861.—"I am a Democrat; EVERY MAN IN MY REGIMENT IS A DEMOCRAT; and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the Abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with the people."

A change came over the spirit of General Grant's dream when he became ambitious for the Presidency, and he was willing to sacrifice peace, order, good will and Constitutional liberty for the honor of the Presidency.

Horatio Seymour.

With three or four exceptions, there have been no men in the Presidential chair, since the origin of the Government possessing the eminent qualifications and superior talents and cultivation of Horatio Seymour. He is one of the truly great men of the country, for whom every one may be proud to cast a vote. It is about time that we had a first-class statesman in the Presidential office—when that position was given to the most brilliant in intellect and the most solid in statesman-like acquirements. Mediocrity and rudeness have had the Presidency far too long for the credit of a republican government. Let us, by electing Mr. Seymour, return to the old era, when talent and talent alone was put in high places. To run Hiram Grant against Horatio Seymour, is to run an intellectual pigmy against an intellectual giant.

A change of 60,000 votes in 1864 would have elected General McClellan President. This change was required in the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, or an average of four thousand votes in a State. Since that time the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania and New York have become Democratic and Indiana and Nevada will be at the next election. The Democrats have therefore the game in their own hands. They go into the contest to win and will win in spite of all opposition.—Democrat's fallacy.