country to hold and govern as we best may; and if we fail in the war, a rival and hostile power will be established beside us. The Administration has no instrument for national redemption except physical force, (which it has shown itself hitherto incompetent to wield,) and whether it succeed or fail, the future is encompassed with dangers. Representing radical and violent elements of population among us, its party interests require of it an uncompromising and hostile attitude not only towards the confederate government but to the whole Southern people.—In fact, the President virtually announces to us in his bogus State proclamation, that he can trust no men in the South except under most stringent oaths of approval of his policy and within the direct military influence of the army. Under the present administration, therefore, each party to the war strives for a clean victory or an utter defeat, and no agreement between except one of disunion is proposed or is possible. We submit to our countrymen that this statement of fact pronounces the utter condemnation of the Administration and establishes solidly the argument for its removal from power, and this, too, independent of the other considerations which we have presented. Impotent in war, incapable of securing a just and speedy peace, competent only to waste the blood and resources of the people, it stands as fully condemned in its policy against the enemy as it does in its measures of internal administration. And we are justified in concluding upon the whole case, that if the Union is to be restored, liberty preserved, and prosperity renewed in this country, those results must follow the defeat and rejection of the Adm'n stration by the American people.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. LINCOLN REMOVES THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO REUNION AND RESTORES AT ONCE THE JUST RULE OF THE CONSTITUTION OVER THE ADHERING STATES.

CONCLUSION.

There are but two classes of men in this country who may rejoice in existing conditions; *First*:—Those who make money out of the war, and *second*, those who desire to achieve emancipation by it. As to the former, their thirst for sudden wealth is gratified and it is not in their nature to regret deeply those calamities which fall upon their fellow-countrymen but from which they are exempted. And as to the radical abolitionist, his cup of enjoyment is almost full. He believes that emancipation will take place or the Union remain broken forever. Either result satisfies him profoundly and wholly, and no possible event during his existence can compete with either of these in merit and excellence.

But has not the country borne all it can reasonably bear, in fact much more than it can reasonably bear, for the gratification of these two classes of men, and shall not the Administration of the Government under favor of which they nestle in power and gratify their unholy greed and their detestable passions, be thrown out of power, thus relieving the country from this nightmare of corruption and fanaticism which is pressing out its very existence?

Short-sighted and passionate men rush on to accomplish an immediate object, unable to perceive the consequences which lie beyond the present moment, and unwilling to believe that new obstacles in their path of passion and vengeance will succeed to the existing ones. They vainly think that if slavery be struck down by force, regardless of law or civil obligation, and negro equality be established in its stead, no subject of difficulty, no cause of national peril, no "stone of stumbling" will remain in the path of our national progress. Vain delusion! Such expectations are proved to be false by a thousand examples in history. The source of danger is in the wild passions let loose in the land which will not regard civil obligations, and which in their headlong fury tread under foot both public law and individual right. We do not decry theory, but we assert that statesmanship is concerned mainly in the domain of the practical, and that in the present imperfect condition of human affairs it is obliged to modify general ideas and adapt them to existing conditions, which are infinitely diverse in different countries and at different times. And as all political powers are conventional, that is, established by express or implied consent, the validity of any political act must rest upon the ground that it is authorized. Some distinct authority for it must be shown, or we must determine against its existence. And to the existence of a free government, and to the harmony and prosperity of a country wherein it is established, there must be a profound and constant respect by rulers and by people for all those things which have been agreed upon or instituted in affairs of government, and there must be a careful repression of all the destructive forces by which the bands of society are loosened and license or abuse introduced into public or social action.—Of destructive forces constituting capital causes of danger, corruption and fanaticism (before mentioned) must be ranked as chief; and are they not now both in existence, and conspicuous beyond any former example in these United States? Are they not predominant characteristics of the party which achieved success in 1860, and has since held and now holds possession of political power? And can there be hope of the future so long as these destructive principles run their course unrebuked and uncurbed? The sound elements of society must be brought to the surface, the body politic be purged of its unhealthy elements, and in places of public trust, just and broad-minded, pure and tolerant men be substituted for radicals and corruptionists. Then will the laws be kept; then will free individual action be permitted and permissible; crime only will be punished, and harmony and peaceful relations and widely diffused prosperity succeed to violence, intolerance, waste, bloodshed, and debauchment of the national life.

(Signed by all the Democratic Members of Congress.)

(WASHINGTON, *July* 2, 1864.)

☞ The result of the Syracuse Peace Convention settles the question that there will be no element in the Chicago Convention to disturb its hormony. So careful were they at Syracuse to secure concord at the National Convention, that they refused even to send advisory delegates for fear trouble might be created. We give elsewhere, from our special reporter's notes, Mr. Vallandigham's speeches in full; an abstract of only one of them appeared in the city papers of yesterday.—Some prejudice has been created against this gentleman because it was supposed he would be willing to see the country divided; but certainly there is nothing in the speeches we give to warrant any such idea.—*World.*

. BUSINESS CARDS.

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