

For President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President of the United States, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

IN A QUANDARY.

We are in a quandary, and have been studying with some attention, the arguments of our Democratic cotemporaries, to see whether it would be right to support the Chicago nominees. We like good society, and had been led into the belief that the Republican party contained a fair proportion of the moral, orderly, and respectable class of citizens.

We have a number of these journals before us, and according to their testimony, the Republican party is made up wholly of drunkards, pick-pockets, debauchees, libertines, and the very offshoots of the earth. The Crawford County Forum, has an editorial to show up the moral condition of the Black Republican party, by a statement of the disgusting immorality of the delegates to the Convention.

After they arrived in Chicago they seemed to grow worse instead of better. Their conduct was so outrageous that the Republican majority of the city was compelled to arrest and take a large number of them. Nearly four were arrested in houses of ill fame. Drunkenness, licentiousness and pocket picking, seemed to be common to most of them.

There is plenty more of the same sort in this Democratic organ. But this will do for the present. Now, ought not every decent, sober citizen abandon this drunken, licentious, beastly, Black Republican party? But there are other reasons, why everybody should go over at once to the pure and immaculate party, of which the Forum is the organ.

Another wrong righted. The unprincipled and mendacious villain who intruded himself into Congress on the strength of fraudulent votes and forged returns, are being weeded out as fast as the cases can be reached. The whole patronage of the Government, as is notorious to all the world, is used both secretly and openly to bribe and corrupt the people for partisan advantage.

We last week had the pleasure of announcing the fact that Cooper, of Michigan, had just been expelled from the seat he held by sheer fraud, and Howard, the fairly elected Republican, admitted to his seat. We have this week the pleasure to announce the fact that another of these swindlers—Eastbrook, of Nebraska—has been ousted from the seat he has occupied on the strength of his fraudulent votes and forged returns, and Daily, his Republican competitor, admitted. To their honor be it said, there are some Southern members who will not indorse swindling and forgery, even to keep a Republican out of his seat, and a Democrat in. We wish we could say as much for Ohio Democratic members; but the truth of history will not permit us.

We have just received the first number of a Democratic campaign paper called "THE NATIONAL CRISIS—An antidote to Abolition fanaticism, treason and sham philanthropy." It is published simultaneously in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It is in octavo form of sixteen pages, and although intended to crush out the Republican party, we think it would be one of the most effective documents which the Republicans could possibly use. The number before us contains forty-five articles, long and short, original and selected—and every one of them, and every sentence in each of them, is just "nigger" every time. Not one single grain of relief. The editor breakfasts, dines and sups on Sambo. From the first page to the last it is, "Abolitionists"—"negroes"—"Black Republicans"—"negroes"—"traitors"—"negroes"—"fanatics"—"negroes"—"Dissolution of the Union"—"negroes"—"Abolitionists"—"negroes"—and so on to the weary, nauseating end. There is, in the midst of the insane raving, an occasional attempt at argument. We give the best specimen in the whole sixteen pages. The editor, Mr. Theophilus Fiske, Esq., speaking of slavery, says: "From the earliest ages of the world, it has been sanctioned and approved by the wise and the good, the virtuous and the refined, of almost every nation; not only did the ancient patriarchs, the fathers of God's chosen people, the Jews, hold slaves, but the evil, if it be one, was entailed by Noah himself upon yet the branches of his own family; yet we hear of no denunciation from the Almighty upon his head for the act."

Abraham Lincoln on Republican Principles—Opinion of the Massachusetts Amendment. The Illinois State Anzeiger has the following notice of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency has met with a joyful response here, and will, we are convinced, be received with enthusiasm throughout the entire Union. His character is irreproachable, and his opinions are sound, as will be seen by the subjoined letter, which he wrote about this time last year, probably not dreaming that twelve months later he should be called forth as the standard-bearer of the Republican party. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir: Your letter, in which you inquire on your own account and in behalf of certain other German citizens, whether I approve or oppose the constitutional provision in relation to naturalized citizens, which was lately enacted in Massachusetts; and whether I favor or oppose a fusion of the Republicans with the other Opposition elements in the campaign of 1860, has been received.

Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State, and I have no right to advise her in her policy. Yet if any one is desirous to draw a conclusion as to what I would do, from what she has done, I may speak without impropriety. I say, then, that so far as I understand the Massachusetts provisions, I am against its adoption, not only in Illinois, but in every other place in which I have the right to oppose it.

It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks, and it would, therefore, be particularly gratifying for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of white men, whether or they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own.

Mr. Lincoln, though a decided Republican and a complete exponent of the purposes and spirit of the party, is not the object of those popular prejudices that attach to Mr. Seward, his strongest competitor for the nomination. He is a man of ability, not equal to Mr. Seward in culture or in his experience of public affairs, but is considered by many as equally capable of discharging the duties of the office.

Mr. Lincoln, who is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever, and in debt, he is never content until his score is discharged. We presume he never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes.

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My friends know very well that while they have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able at the close of the assigned terms to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence.

The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment, therefore, theirs, not mine. It may have found their approbation, but I have no hand in it, and no sentiment either of disapproval or of discontent, for who in any possible case, could without presumption claim that a great national party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people?

Mr. Hamlin is a man of dignified presence, of solid abilities, of unflinching integrity, and great executive talent. Familiar with the business of legislation, he is peculiarly adapted, by the possession of these qualities, to fill beneficially for the country, and to his own and his party's honor, the high post for which he has been nominated.

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Never was a ticket hailed with such unbounded enthusiasm as is this of Lincoln and Hamlin. Our exchanges come to from all parts of the country full of the news of rejoicings. We will not deny that the great New York statesman, the glorious Seward, was the man of our choice, the man whom we could have fought for with our whole heart, and been beaten if necessary, and felt that it was good even to fall with such a man.

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