

For President of the United States,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President of the United States,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

For Presidential Electors of the State at large,

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
JOSEPH M. ROOT,

Congressional Districts,

1st District.—B. Eggleston.

2d.—William M. Dickson.

3d.—Frank McWhinney.

4th.—John Riley Knox.

5th.—D. W. H. Howard.

6th.—John M. Kellum.

7th.—Nelson Bush.

8th.—Abraham Thompson.

9th.—John F. Hinkle.

10th.—H. S. Dunlop.

11th.—Daniel B. Stewart.

12th.—R. P. T. Baber.

13th.—John Beatty.

14th.—William H. Sloan.

15th.—Joseph Anthony.

16th.—Edward Ball.

17th.—John A. Davenport.

18th.—William K. Upham.

19th.—Samuel P. Philbrick.

20th.—George W. Brooks.

21st.—N. K. McKenzie.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN**CONGRESS.**

One of our correspondents has taken

up the exploded absurdity that, on the

failure of the House to elect a President,

(there being no choice by the people),

the present Vice President becomes

President for the next four years. The

Constitution is not at all ambiguous

on the subject. When no candidate

has received a majority of all the

electoral votes, the House is required to

choose from the three who have received

the highest number of votes. In like

manner, the choice of Vice President

is to be made by the Senate, from the

two candidates who are highest on the

list. The Constitution further provides

that, in case no President is chosen

by the House prior to the 4th of March,

then the Vice President thus chosen

shall become the acting President.

In the present contest, should the

devices of our opponents for preventing

an election by the Electoral Colleges pre-

vail, there is no doubt that the three

candidates constitutionally eligible by

the House will be Lincoln, Breckinridge

and Bell. It is manifest that, constituted

as is the present House, no election

would be possible, unless the choice

should fall upon Lincoln. Such a struggle

as would be had in the House would

be really the most unfortunate and dan-

gerous thing that could happen to the

country. Conservative men everywhere

must deplore, and should earnestly en-

deavor to avoid such a result. There is,

it must be conceded, scarcely a possi-

bility of any election by the House.

It is to be remembered that if there

is no election of President by the Elec-

tors, there will be none of Vice Presi-

dent. In that case, the Senate will be

required to choose a Vice President, as

we have stated, from the two candidates

who receive the greatest number of elec-

toral votes. These will be Hamlin and

Lane, (or possibly Everett.) There is a

decided Democratic majority in the

Senate, of the Breckinridge and Lane

stamp. The election of Lane by that

body would thus be easy, if his name

goes up along with Hamlin's. In that

case on a failure of the House to elect

a President by the 4th of March, Joe

Lane becomes President. In our judg-

ment, the whole Presidential question

narrows itself down to the choice of

Lincoln by the electoral Colleges, or of

Lane by the Senate.

Let us suppose, however, that the

name of Mr. Everett, instead of that of

Gen. Lane, comes before the Senate.—

How can he get elected? A decided

majority of the Senate is opposed to him,

not a single Senator being primarily in

his favor, and there being only two

Douglas Senators to carry out the Bell-

Douglas coalition by voting for him.—

It only requires a resort to the neces-

sary tactics on the part of the Democrats

to stave off an election until the next

Senate comes in on the 4th of March.

They will then choose a President of the

Senate pro tempore, who would become,

by virtue of his office, President of the

United States. That man would proba-

bly be John C. Breckinridge.

It will thus be seen that no party has

anything to gain, in any event, by throw-

ing the election into the House, save

only the Breckinridge and Lane party.

The more thoroughly the subject is ex-

amined, the plainer this truth will ap-

Pennsylvania Election.

Pennsylvania has been considered the

battle-ground of the Union, by all parties.

It has been claimed by the various

factions opposed to the Republicans, that

neither Pennsylvania, Lincoln could

hardly be elected by the people; and

hence the interest felt by the whole

country in the result of the election in

that State on Tuesday last. The bitter-

est opponents of Lincoln admitted that

if the Republicans could carry the State

in October, it settled the election of Lin-

coln in November, beyond all contin-

gency. All the opposing factions—

Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell—united

on Governor and the State ticket, with

the determination to carry the State, at

whatever expense of money and misrep-

resentation. New York having been

abandoned as hopeless, all the force of

that State, as well as of the other States,

was thrown into Pennsylvania to turn

the scale.

Under these circumstances, and re-

membering that four years ago Bu-

chanan had more than eighty thousand

majority over Fremont, the Republicans

of other States had but little hopes of a

favorable result. True, they confidently

expected to carry the State for Lincoln,

when the Breckinridge, Bell, and Doug-

las parties would be divided, or at least

not so cordially united as they were on

Governor. But the news comes in with

a single note of triumph as unexpected

to the Republicans, as it is crushing to

the hopes of the factions opposed to

them. The very latest dispatch as we

go to press, gives the Republicans thirty

two thousand majority over the com-

bined vote of all other parties!

The uprising of the people is com-

plete, and Lincoln will sweep the State

by one hundred thousand majority over

either of his competitors! The Presi-

dential question is settled. Lincoln

will be the next President. The Dis-

unionists may just as well proceed at

once as to wait for the official vote.

Will they place themselves in a position

to be hung as traitors? is the question

the American people are now waiting

to have answered.

Indiana Election.

In Indiana, like Pennsylvania, all

parties and factions were united against

the Republicans. It was claimed by the

Douglas party as their sure State,

and admitted by the Republicans to be

doubtful. But the indications are that

the Republicans have swept it, like

Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a majority

which is alike astonishing to themselves

as to their opponents. The latest dis-

patch says the Republicans have carried

8 out of the 11 members of Congress, and

their State ticket by 10,000 to 15,000.

This insures the State to Lincoln by

50,000 over Douglas. There is no longer

a doubt as to the result of the Presi-

dential election. Lincoln will undoubt-

edly carry seventeen States, including

all the great, populous and powerful

Free States, leaving the fifteen Slave

States, and perhaps California, to be

divided between Breckinridge, Bell, and

Douglas. It is doubtful, however,

whether Douglas can carry a single State

in the Union.

The Times Don't See How Voting for**Douglas Will Elect Bell.**

If the Bell men assist the Democrats

to carry Pennsylvania or Indiana, then

Lincoln will be defeated, and Bell will

have a good chance of an election. The

Bell men expect their candidates to be

elected in Congress, and their aim is to

take Northern States enough from Lin-

coln to carry it there. It is unimpor-

tant to them who gets the States named,

if it is not Lincoln. The Times evi-

dently wants Lincoln elected by the peo-

ple, and is opposed to giving Bell a

chance in the House. Were it not so it

would not oppose the very method in

which Mr. Bell can be got to the House.

Enquirer.

The Times is free to express the opi-

nion that it desires the election of a Presi-

dent by the people. We can conceive of

no greater calamity, in the natural

order of events, to the country at pres-

ent, than that the election of President

should be thrown into a House, that

wangled weeks, over an election of

a speaker, in the meanwhile disgracing

itself and shaming the whole nation.—

We confess, we cannot see how Bell will

have a chance in the House of Representa-

tives, nor have we the perspicacity, which

enables us, like the Enquirer, to discern,

how the Conservative Union men can ad-

vance their own organization by voting the

Democratic ticket. Something more solid

than the sophistry of the Enquirer, is

required to clear our vision of that point.

Cincinnati Times.

Well, if you have the perspicacity to

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