

which these dummies are sent up to vote for him. Accordingly the President, against the wish of Washington and his fellows, is the mere creation of universal suffrage and of ballot, with this notable singularity that through the machinery of the Electoral Colleges a minority of all the citizens may sometimes elect a President.

In some States the "ticket" may be unanimously in favour of one candidate, while in others his opponent's "ticket" may barely creep in by the smallest majority, leaving the whole minority entirely unrepresented. In 1860, for instance, President Lincoln came in triumphantly at the head of a clear majority of electors—without which his election would have been void—but at the head also of a number of the primary voters who had made those electors, constituting a minority of 1,000,000 of the whole number of voters.

The Vice-President is a dummy who presides over the Senate, and succeeds to the Presidential chair (should its occupant die during his term of office) till the next election arrives. The Senate is elected by the legislatures of the separate States, two senators being allotted to every State, be it large or small. A senator is appointed for six years. Under the Senate is the House of Representatives, which, till the late secession, had consisted (from the first establishment of the Union, notwithstanding the increase of population and addition of new States) of 233 members, elected for as many districts for two years by the whole people. Originally there was one representative to every 33,000 inhabitants, but at the last election it was only one to every 127,000. The Supreme Court of nine Judges, which has even the power of breaking acts of Congress if the Court deem them to be contrary to the constitution, was further devised as a Conservative makeweight, but in this as in many other things the