

MISCELLANEA

Buchanan, referred to as "the Sage of Wheatland" was the only President who was not married. He was elected amidst great tension brought on by the anti-slavery slogans of the newly formed Republican party. Buchanan's approach was one of modera-

tion, keeping in mind the preservation of the Union as the most important concern.

Fremont was the first candidate to run on the Republican ticket; Fillmore, a former President ran on the American-Whig-Know Nothings ticket and the only electoral votes he received were from the State of Maryland.

MEETING—Wednesday, December 5, 1860 (8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Southern Democratic (SD)
Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Constitutional Union (CU)

VICTORS IN MARYLAND

President & Vice President

John C. Breckinridge (SD) and
Joseph Lane—8 electoral votes

ELECTORS

E. Louis Lowe—Frederick County
John Ritchie—Frederick County
James Lloyd Martin—Talbot County
Elias Griswold—Dorchester County
John Brooke Boyle—Carroll County
James S. Franklin—Anne Arundel County
Joshua Vansant—Baltimore City
T. Parkin Scott—Baltimore City

OPPOSING CANDIDATES

President & Vice President

Abraham Lincoln (R) and Hannibal Hamlin
Stephen A. Douglas (D) and
Herschel V. Johnson
John Bell (CU) and Edward Everett

GOVERNOR

Thomas Holliday Hicks—
American Whig/Know Nothing

Secretary of State

James R. Partridge

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Breckinridge and Lane	42,482
Bell and Everett	41,760
Douglas and Johnson	5,966
Lincoln and Hamlin	2,294
Breckinridge and Lane	45.9%
Bell and Everett	45.1%
Douglas and Johnson	6.5%
Lincoln and Hamlin	2.5%
Breckinridge and Lane	8 electoral
Bell and Everett	
Douglas and Johnson	
Lincoln and Hamlin	

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Lincoln and Hamlin	1,865,593
Douglas and Johnson	1,382,713
Breckinridge and Lane	848,356
Bell and Everett	592,906
Lincoln and Hamlin	39.8%
Douglas and Johnson	29.5%
Breckinridge and Lane	18.1%
Bell and Everett	12.6%
Lincoln and Hamlin	180 electoral
Breckinridge and Lane	72
Bell and Everett	39
Douglas and Johnson	12

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Lincoln's wisdom and humanity made him one of the Country's greatest Presidents. Embracing the principles of the new anti-slavery Republican Party, which he helped organize, he set forth his position in a speech which brought him national attention:

"... A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dis-