

solved,—I do not expect the House to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the be-

lief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

MEETING—Wednesday, December 7, 1864 (7 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)

VICTORS IN MARYLAND

President & Vice President

Abraham Lincoln (R) and
*Andrew Johnson—7 electoral votes

*A Democrat nominated by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union ticket

ELECTORS

William J. Albert
Henry H. Goldsborough
William H. W. Farrow
William Smith Reese
R. Stockett Matthews
Isaac Nesbit
George W. Sands

OPPOSING CANDIDATES

President & Vice President

George B. McClellan (D) and
George H. Pendleton

GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford, Unionist

Secretary of State

William B. Hill

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Lincoln and Johnson	40,153
McClellan and Pendleton	32,739
Lincoln and Johnson	55.1%
McClellan and Pendleton	44.9%

Lincoln and Johnson	7 electoral
McClellan and Pendleton	

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Lincoln and Johnson	2,206,938
McClellan and Pendleton	1,803,787
Lincoln and Johnson	55.0%
McClellan and Pendleton	45.0%
Lincoln and Johnson	212 electoral
McClellan and Pendleton	21

MISCELLANEA

Lincoln was re-elected with a huge majority. His second inaugural address, one of the most beautiful ever delivered, his famous words remain with us, ". . . with malice toward none; with charity for all . . . let us . . . bind up the nation's wounds . . ." His assassination soon after he took office for the second term was deeply mourned.

Andrew Johnson who was thrust into the Presidency by Lincoln's death, was almost impeached because he refused to let Congress usurp presidential rights. One senatorial vote kept him from this disgrace which actually strengthened the presidency and helped preserve the separation of powers among legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. He became embroiled in the conflict over reconstruction of the Confederate states; he favored a mild reconstruction — Republican Party wanted a radical reconstruction. He left office in disgrace, however, when he returned to public life in 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate becoming the only former President to serve in this capacity.