

Presbyterian Banner.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD.

The Record for December closes the eleventh volume of this monthly. It is the organ of the Boards of our Church. It registers their important doings, pleads their cause, acknowledges all moneys given, and republishes their reports—it is the Treasury of information relative to all the activities of our Church, as regards Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication, and Church Extension. It should be very extensively circulated. It is sent gratuitously to all our ministers; but our Elders should have it, and our private members should have it also. The price is fifty cents a year, or half that amount when fifty copies or upwards are taken in one church. Payment in advance. We should rejoice to learn that the New Year is to commence with a vastly increased subscription.

Hall's Journal of Health.—Our old friend, after a long absence, appears again. Welcome, say we.

The Medical Profession.—See our European Correspondence, and rejoice in the improvement in London. And might not something similar be hoped for in our own country, especially in that influential medical centre, Philadelphia?

Rev. Samuel Fulton, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in this city, has notified the congregation of his desire to be released from existing bonds. The reason for this movement is Mr. Fulton's long-continued ill health. He has had the care of that church for eighteen years. He has started many youth happy and pleasantly in life's path, introduced many persons into Christian communion, and has aided many Christians in the pathway to their heavenly rest.

CHANGE OF EDITORS. Rev. Drs. GILDERSEVERE, HOGE, and MOORE, editors of the Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va., purpose to retire at the close of the present volume. They say: "Two of the editors being desirous of more leisure in their pastoral work, and the other, Mr. Gildersevere, intending to remove from the city, the stockholders elected Rev. Wm. Brown, D.D., the sole editor and publisher of the paper. We are happy to announce the acceptance of Mr. Brown, and his dismission from his pastoral charge for this purpose. Dr. Brown's high character in every part of his life, his ripe scholarship, soundness of judgment, and of faith, and eminent abilities, peculiarly qualify him for this work."

The retiring brethren carry with them the respect of the editorial fraternity; and Dr. Brown will be greeted with hearty good will.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The operations of this Society was one of the causes of the division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838. Old School men would have no connexion with it. The New School clung to it. It is a Voluntary Association, composed of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. The elements are discordant. Evangelism is a strong bond of union, as against Infidels, Unitarians, and Romanists; but it admits of minor diversities which claim separate Church organizations; and these organizations agree best and work best, when each attends to its own family affairs.

For several years the New School Presbyterian and Congregational elements in the Home Missionary Society have been manifesting their discordances, and the breach between them is widening—we risk but little in expressing the opinion that it approaches an entire disruption. Formerly the contributions by Presbyterians were greatly in excess, and the disbursements were as each had need. Now, Congregationalists contribute most largely. Presbyterians having greatly fallen off. Congregationalists also have the controlling influence in the Board. A consequence of the diminished income is the incurring of a heavy debt; and, as a relief and a stimulant, the Executive Committee has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the increasing inadequacy of funds to meet the claims upon the Treasury amounting at the present time to \$28,000, appropriations to feeble congregations be made, until otherwise ordered, with the condition that the denomination with which each congregation is connected furnish the means of payment—less there be surplus funds from other sources at the disposal of the Society. Under this rule the distribution will be, not as of old, "as every one has need;" but it will be as each one has given. The union is hence but nominal, and a disruption may be regarded as imminent.

THE UNION AND THE CHURCH.

Christians sometimes catch very much of the spirit of statesmen, and even of party politicians. This is an evil which should be always guarded against. It should be repelled with ten-fold watchfulness at the present juncture. Christians should take their part in observing State difficulties, and in setting right the things which are wrong. But let them do so in the spirit of Christ. And let them not carry their contentions about matters of the world into the Church of God. As men and as citizens we may differ, but as Christians and Presbyterians we should agree. The prospect of Church peace is still good. The following quotations are from the Journals which, hitherto, have occupied the two extremes in the Old School Presbyterian family:

"If the spirit of disunion continues to grow in the South, and Southern Presbyterians allow themselves to partake in it, the next General Assembly will be a stormy one, and it may come to pass, that the Church may suffer disruption, after the manner and spirit of the late Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. The preservation of our national Union depends largely on Southern Christians, and the integrity of our Church depends upon Southern Presbyterians. The perturbations and upheavings of Church and State, at home and in the old world, are under Divine control, and though man is blind and rash, they will be guided and overruled for the good of humanity and the glory of Christ."

"The Old School Presbyterian Church has heretofore been one of the strongest bonds of our national Union, and her members, in all parts of the country, should cling to her in this season of political agitation. The Presbyterian may rest assured that Southern Presbyterians will take no steps that can in any way affect her integrity. They ask for no change in her doctrines or discipline, and if our Northern brethren are content to let well enough alone, as we believe they are, there can be no strife nor division in our beloved Church. Whatever controversies may occur in the political world, the Church of God, made not to be touched by profane or unchristian hands."—N. C. Presbyterian.

Sanjour, stating that there is still more interest here. I expect to go to those stations again in two weeks. Remember us in prayer."

At Canton the missionaries had succeeded in purchasing, at a moderate cost, some remarkably well situated for being used as a chapel, and for schools. Brethren services are held almost daily in it, with encouraging attendance. The brethren mourn over the few conversions that have marked the past history of the Canton mission; and they had been holding a weekly meeting of prayer, for the special object of seeking the power of the Holy Spirit to accompany their labors. Mr. Harper adds a request which is presented to each of our readers: "We ask your special prayer in our behalf."

RECORDS IN PUBLICATION. This Board issues its Appeal. In consequence of the largely increased number of collectors who have been at work during the Summer; the unusual expense of maintaining collectors among the French Canadian of Northern Illinois; and of sending out a District Superintendent of Colportage to the Pacific, our Colportage is now very largely overruled. We do, therefore, very earnestly appeal to the churches, and churches to take their annual collections for colportage, and remit them at the earliest period practicable. We are greatly obliged to the churches, we greatly fear that we will be compelled to contract our work, and to dismiss some of the much-needed collectors who are now in the field.

We need help greatly, and need it speedily. RECENTS IN OCTOBER: Donations, \$1,710; Sales, \$6,089.

CHURCH EXTENSION. Up to November 7th, \$6,482, were received for the Children's Church at St. Anne, and the work on the building was progressing finely.

RECORDS IN OCTOBER, for the Board, \$706. Cannot something more be done to help the poor to houses for worship?

SUBMISSION TO THE MAJORITY. The remark is often made, that the minority must submit to the majority. It is, however, always implied that the majority shall have acted according to the principles of the compact. In ecclesiastical matters, the implication is, that the thing done is the Standard of the Church; and in civil affairs, that the transaction is justified by the Constitution.

The Presbyterian Herald, speaking of the existing difficulties, and the threatened disruption in the land, well says: "The minority is not bound to submit unconditionally to the will of the majority. The union of the States was based upon the Constitution, and when that is violated by the majority in a way to oppress the minority, neither God nor man can justly hold them bound to submit to the will of the majority. On this point the Christian of the border slave States are perfectly agreed with their brethren of the far South. But has the Constitution by which we have all bound ourselves to be governed been violated in the late election of a President? That instrument does not require the President to be chosen by the people of one section, or to be chosen by the majority. It simply says that the President elect shall have a certain number of votes, without saying where those votes shall come from. It may be unwise in the stronger section to combine and force a man upon the weaker who is obnoxious to them, but it is not unconstitutional. All that we of the border States ask is, that extreme Southern brethren be not to wait until the Constitution has been violated by the section that has the majority. Let us try all the constitutional methods of correcting their wrong acts before we break up the government. If after these have all been exhausted, and they still persist in the violation of the letter and spirit of the instrument by which we have all agreed to be governed, then, we will go out with South Carolina and set up a new government which will be more just, just as our fathers did in the days of the revolution. Until the majority does that we cannot agree with them to break up a government acknowledged on all hands to be the best in the world. \* \* \* The Constitution of the United States has provided a way of testing the constitutionality of every act. If any officer of the government violates the Constitution he can be punished by the people. There is no trial, and not every man and every State become a law unto itself!"

Secession can never be constitutional. There is no provision made for it. It is a violation of the compact, by which the people of these States become one government. If unjustifiable, it is treason; if justifiable, it is revolution. In either case it would be a vain thing to hope that it could be peaceful. It must then be ever a matter of duty to try fully what expostulation may obtain; and what the law vigorously applied, can effect, before breaking up the bonds which hold a country together, and which have long proved a great blessing. If Christians North and South, will cherish such a spirit, and give such counsel, they will strengthen the hands of wise, firm, and conservative politicians, and the foes of the Union. In every section, let wrongs be righted, when the thing is practicable. Let the Constitution be maintained, inviolate. Let the laws be executed with promptitude and impartiality, and, under the Constitution and in accordance with law, let the majority rule. Such is Republicanism, and such is Democracy; such is right reason and such is holy Scripture.

THANKSGIVING IN PITTSBURGH. Thursday, the 29th ult., was observed with seemingly great propriety in Pittsburgh. No country has reason to be more thankful than our own, and no part of the country enjoys more at the hands of a gracious Providence, than does Pittsburgh, and its surroundings.

Two things there are which tended to produce serious reflections, and to call forth earnest prayer, as the accompaniment of thanksgiving. One of these is the financial embarrassment, which interferes with regular and healthful business. The other, and the principle one, is, the threats of disunion, and the terrible calamities which might result, should the suicidal policy be practically attempted. Many of our ministers alluded to this in their sermons as well as in their prayers. The sentiments uttered, as far as we have heard, were patriotic and national. The Union must be preserved; and to keep it a real Union, grievances must be removed, and the laws faithfully enforced.

We understand that one or more of the sermons is to be published. This will afford an opportunity of more fully presenting the views of the ministerial and church-going portion of the community, on this great subject of public anxiety.

Harmony Presbytery, S. C., conducts its own missionary operations, within its own bounds. It pays its laborers one thousand dollars each, annually. This is liberal.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.

The 21st day of last month was the TWO HUNDRED AND FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILGRIMS entering into covenant with each other on the Mayflower, in Provincetown Harbor. The New-England Historic Genealogical Society held a special meeting at their rooms on that day, when Mr. Holland of Cambridge read a paper giving a full history of that transaction. The men engaged in it had their principles and characters moulded and formed by the Gospel. This made them endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. They were men of stern integrity, and moral courage. God sifted kingdoms that he might send over choice grain into this wilderness. The company who heard this paper read, were interested in the narrative, and instructed by the reflections derived from it. The descendants of New-England Pilgrims should never be weary of hearing the history of their ancestors repeated. They should tell it to their sons, and they again to theirs; that generations yet unborn may teach it to their heirs."

The Rev. J. V. HAMES, of Boston, is the leader of the Lord, for the end of the world sometime between 1865 and 1868. Dr. Cumming of London has fixed upon 1867 for the winding up of subinary affairs. But he, and others who profess to agree with him, act in their business arrangements for the future as if the world was to last much longer.

The returns before the VALUATION COMMITTEE show a constant, solid, and satisfactory increase in the prosperity of Massachusetts: The number of dwelling houses, which perhaps affords the fairest index of the stability of any people, has increased from 134,038 in 1850 to 175,007 in 1860, which is a slight fraction more than the rate of thirty per cent. The ratable polls have increased from 233,094 in 1850 to 239,934 in 1860, which is something more than the rate of increase. The number of oxen, sheep, and swine appears to have diminished.

It appears further, by the assessors' returns, that the aggregate of the city and town valuations of real and personal property, for 1859, was \$842,117,068, against about \$600,000,000 in 1840 and about \$600,000,000 in 1850.

It seems, therefore, that the State valuation of 1860 may reach the sum of \$1,000,000,000—one thousand millions of dollars. This will do pretty well for a State whose area is but 7,800 square miles. It is equal to an average of about \$800 for each inhabitant, or about \$3,300 for each ratable poll.

Many may be surprised to learn that the notorious "BLUE LAWS," that have pointed so many a joke and sneer against the Yankees, never had any existence, except in the fancy of an anonymous writer. His name was afterwards learned. Dr. Palfrey, in his late History of New England, says: "The anonymous work which first vented the fiction was published in London in 1781, and a second edition appeared in the following year. The author was Samuel Peto, his loyalist and refugee. He was a conscientiously exact historian of Connecticut, and is said to have been a native of the same town. Trumbull said of him that 'of all men with whom he had ever been acquainted,' Dr. Peto, he had thought, was his loyalist and refugee. He was at least to be depended on as to any matter of fact." The reader at all acquainted with Connecticut history may satisfy himself concerning Peto's credibility by five minutes inspection of his work. The reader without such acquaintance will form some judgment from the author's capacity for selling the truth when he comes to the following representation of a scene on the river Connecticut. "Here water is consolidated without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, by the pinching, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration that no iron core can be forced into it; here iron, lead and cork have one common weight. General History, &c., p. 157." Malin Brun (Geographic Universelle, Liv. xii.) expresses the judicious opinion that this must be "grossly exaggerated."

NEW-YORK.

THANKSGIVING was pretty generally observed in this city. There was the usual fidelity to New-England by thousands, of the sons and daughters, whose remembrance of home and the joys of childhood is always quickened by the thought of the thanksgiving dinner. The public institutions were visited by the proper officers. Places of amusement were generally opened; and services were held in almost all the Protestant churches and Jewish Synagogues, but not in the Roman Catholic churches. The present excited state of the country was, for the most part, the prominent theme of every sermon. The necessity of preserving the Union intact was advocated by all, while kindness, forbearance, and the removal of causes of offence were strongly urged. The South and Southern institutions received no word of reproach, while at the same time the folly of the course of some of the States in that region was freely commented on. Even Drs. Chapin and Thompson, and Mr. Beecher, who are generally regarded as so hostile to the South, used a moderation that was not expected. The New-York pulpit has no sympathy for disunion; it speaks, prays, and labors for the whole Union. How different their conduct from what we see in another part of our country, where a Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity prays for the blessing of God upon secession; where an Episcopal minister sanctions with his prayers the hoisting of the Palmetto flag of State independence; where one Methodist minister preaches treason with a secession roster on his vest, and another publicly offers to join the armies of the State "with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other;" where a Baptist State Convention in advance of any movement of the State, pledges its members to the extreme doctrines of revolution.

Pressing applications are now before the Committee of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, New-York, from India, Turkey, Germany, Italy, and other parts of the world, for immediate aid. Italy is now a most inviting field. If means were furnished, much might be done. At a recent meeting, the Committee made a grant of three hundred copies of "Dunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," in Italian, and a gentleman in New-York purchased two hundred additional copies, which were shipped in the same vessel.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE CLERGYMEN of the city have consented to take the lead in the prayer-meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the rooms No. 817 Broadway. Among the clergymen who will take part in these exercises, are the Rev. Drs. DeWitt, Potts, Tyng, Lathrop, Clark, Hare, Vermilye, Floy, and Williams.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE SERMONS delivered in this city on Thanksgiving, were eminently conservative and most decidedly in favor of preserving the Union from all divisive measures. Would that the same spirit prevailed everywhere in our happy land!

It was resolved at a late meeting of the CONTROLLERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Philadelphia, that the Councils be requested to make an appropriation to furnish each grammar school with a piano-forte and a teacher, who shall give half-hour lessons in singing, twice a week, to the pupils.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. D. W. FISHER has taken charge of the Thalia Street church, New Orleans, La. Correspondents will please address him at that city.

Rev. D. H. MITCHELL, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary of Princeton, was ordained and installed as pastor of the church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 21st ult., by the Presbytery of Cedar. Rev. Robt. Boag preached the sermon, Rev. Alex. S. Marshall presided, proposed the constitutional questions and led in the ordaining prayer, and Rev. J. D. Mason delivered the charges to pastor and people.

Rev. J. W. HANNA, being about to take charge of the church in Waveland, Indiana, desires to be addressed there, instead of La Porte, Indiana.

Rev. JOHN MCKEAN'S address is Emulation, Yonagony County, Pa., and not Sprinkle's Mills, Jefferson County, Pa., as it was formerly.

Mr. S. J. NICOLLS was ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, on the 19th of November, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, Chambersburg, Pa. Rev. Dr. Plumer, by invitation of the Presbytery, preached the ordination sermon.

Rev. JOSEPH T. SMITH, D.D., has been released from his charge of the Second church, Baltimore, with a view to his removal to Danville, Ky.

Rev. J. M. PATTERSON having a foreign field in prospect, has resigned his charge of Harmony church, Md.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pittsburgh Female College. A new session opened on Wednesday; the last was the most successful since the Institution was organized.

TEXAS. This State is represented as being strong for secession. Gov. Houston, however, is for upholding the Union and the laws. He declines a request to assemble the State Legislature.

The Stereoscope for the Million. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New-York have so popularized the Stereoscope that an instrument with twelve beautiful views may be had for 25 cents. For sale in Pittsburgh by Hunt & Miner.

Falstaff Mustering His Recruits. Messrs. Hunt & Miner of this city, have for sale a very expressive engraving of scenes in Shakespeare. Those who are fond of the ludicrous will enjoy it. It is the production of the Cosmopolitan Art Association.

Mr. Charles Scribner. We call attention to the advertisement of this gentleman in another column. The "Folk Songs" is the most beautiful gift-book ever published in this country. Keep this in mind when preparing for the holidays. For sale at Davis' 98 Wood Street.

George R. White & Co. The attention of our readers is again called to this old and reliable firm. At present they have in hand a very large assortment of the goods needed at this season, which have been selected with great care by the senior member of the firm, and purchased at the exceedingly low prices, of prices of New-York, and will be sold on the most favorable terms.

The Presidential Election. News from California and Oregon, shows that both those States have been carried by the friends of Lincoln. This will give Lincoln and Hamlin the entire electoral vote of the eighteen free States, except three of the votes of New Jersey.

The Governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation inviting his citizens of that State to Ball, and six to Breckinridge.

Washington. Congress assembled at noon on Monday, the 3d inst. The Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and a quorum of both Houses, were present. Committees were appointed to inform the President of the organization of Congress, and a readiness to receive his communications.

Both Houses were then adjourned. THURSDAY, 4th.—Both Houses were opened with prayer by the Chaplains, and yesterday. The President's Message was presented in each. In the House of Representatives the Message, on motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was referred to the Committee of the Whole, being first amended, on motion of Mr. Boteler, of Va., as follows: Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country, be referred to a special committee of one from each State.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Singleton, of Miss., Mr. Jones and Mr. Garrett, of Ga., Mr. Hawkins, of Fla., and Mr. Clapton, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Pugh, of Ala., stated that they declined to vote, because their names for each, in the House of Representatives the Message, on motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was referred to the Committee of the Whole, being first amended, on motion of Mr. Boteler, of Va., as follows: Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the present perilous condition of the country, be referred to a special committee of one from each State.

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MINORITY PRESIDENTS.

The Democratic papers are deriving what comfort they can from the reflection that Lincoln is a minority President—in other words, that he has not a majority of the whole vote polled. Now, Mr. Lincoln has, in round numbers, 2,000,000 votes, and that is more than any President before him ever got; and very few years have had a majority of the popular vote. Jackson and Harrison were about the only exceptions. There was a majority of 36,000 against John Quincy Adams in 1824, and James K. Polk was in a minority

of 80,000 in 1844, as was Van Buren in 1856. The popular majority against Taylor was 151,708, and the majority against Buchanan in 1856 was 37,762. Pierce had a majority, in 1852, but it was a very small one—only 88,869. In this view of the case it is not remarkable that Mr. Lincoln should fall short of an absolute majority of the popular vote, especially when it is considered that the majority against him is not greater than that against Buchanan in 1856.

Very few people have an idea of the immense quantity of the burning fluid and camphine consumed in the United States annually. The amount of the former is estimated by competent persons at 24,000,000 gallons of the latter at 6,000,000 gallons. The total value of these amounts is some \$18,000,000.

Two Men, in France, took shelter in a barn for the night. In the morning one of them was found dead, with severe injury to the head. The comrade was at once arrested, and told some "cock and bull" story about the terrible storm of the night in question, and attributed his companion's death to the effect of a thunder-bolt. He was not credited, and was in a fair way to be executed for the supposed crime. A scientific gentleman, hearing of the circumstance, examined the place, and found a hole in the roof of the barn, and an aerolite close to the spot where the deceased had slept on the night in question. The innocence of the accused was at once considered as established, and he was released.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

A meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON, in the church of the Falls of Washington, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., was held at 9 o'clock. The services for the purpose of granting leave to the congregation of the said Falls of Washington, and for the purpose of the services of the Rev. Levery Greer, before the Presbytery of Shenandoah.

THE PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold an annual meeting in the Presbyterian church of Little Valley, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. ROBERT HAMIL, State Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will meet in New Castle, on the Third Tuesday of December, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. JOHN WATSON, State Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CLAIRSVILLE will meet in Berea, on the First Tuesday of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. JOHN WATSON, State Clerk.

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Two Men, in France, took shelter in a barn for the night. In the morning one of them was found dead, with severe injury to the head. The comrade was at once arrested, and told some "cock and bull" story about the terrible storm of the night in question, and attributed his companion's death to the effect of a thunder-bolt. He was not credited, and was in a fair way to be executed for the supposed crime. A scientific gentleman, hearing of the circumstance, examined the place, and found a hole in the roof of the barn, and an aerolite close to the spot where the deceased had slept on the night in question. The innocence of the accused was at once considered as established, and he was released.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

A meeting of the PRESBYTERY OF WASHINGTON, in the church of the Falls of Washington, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., was held at 9 o'clock. The services for the purpose of granting leave to the congregation of the said Falls of Washington, and for the purpose of the services of the Rev. Levery Greer, before the Presbytery of Shenandoah.

THE PRESBYTERY OF HUNTINGDON will hold an annual meeting in the Presbyterian church of Little Valley, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. ROBERT HAMIL, State Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF BEAVER will meet in New Castle, on the Third Tuesday of December, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. JOHN WATSON, State Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CLAIRSVILLE will meet in Berea, on the First Tuesday of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock. The services will be held at 11 o'clock. A. M. JOHN WATSON, State Clerk.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS.

The Democratic papers are deriving what comfort they can from the reflection that Lincoln is a minority President—in other words, that he has not a majority of the whole vote polled. Now, Mr. Lincoln has, in round numbers, 2,000,000 votes, and that is more than any President before him ever got; and very few years have had a majority of the popular vote. Jackson and Harrison were about the only exceptions. There was a majority of 36,000 against John Quincy Adams in 1824, and James K. Polk was in a minority

of 80,000 in 1844, as was Van Buren in 1856. The popular majority against Taylor was 151,708, and the majority against Buchanan in 1856 was 37,762. Pierce had a majority, in 1852, but it was a very small one—only 88,869. In this view of the case it is not remarkable that Mr. Lincoln should fall short of an absolute majority of the popular vote, especially when it is considered that the majority against him is not greater than that against Buchanan in 1856.

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