THE IMPENDING CRISIS UNDER BUCHANAN

minded Southerners believed conservatism, moderation and diplomacy, all of which Buchanan was credited with, would be of more value to their section in the long run than aggressiveness and partiality. Buchanan's long and distinguished record had in it nothing objectionable to the South. And there were those 27 Pennsylvania electoral votes. There were heated objections all over the West, North and East to the courses pursued by Pierce and Douglass, while Buchanan in London had won general public favor here.

The first ballot was Buchanan 135, Pierce 122, Douglass 33; the Southern vote went for Buchanan 29, for Pierce 72, for Douglass 14, while the North gave Buchanan 106, Pierce 50, Douglass 19. Succeeding ballots saw Pierce's strength dwindling until his name was withdrawn. On the tenth ballot Buchanan reached a majority; on the sixteenth the vote stood Buchanan 168, Douglass 121, Cass 6. A statement from Douglass that Buchanan having received a majority ought to be nominated being read to the convention, on the next ballot Buchanan was unanimously nominated. John C. Breckinridge on the second ballot was unanimously chosen for the second place.

Political wisdom had guided the convention. Buchanan was well known all over the country and no American of any party dared to the election of such a venerable high-type gentleman and statesman of the old school, with an honorable and useful, if not brilliant, record. Buchanan had much the same sort of strength Fillmore, already nominated by the American Party, had and was without Fillmore's weakness; that is he had no faction of his old party hating him, no accusations of political disloyalty against him, no party enemies in his own state. The nomination immediately became popular with all Democrats of every section. Breckinridge brought strength to the ticket especially in Kentucky. The Democrats had nominated men from Democratic, but doubtful states, one Northern, one Southern.

The American Party had held its convention at Philadelphia on Washington's birthday, twenty-seven states being represented by 227 delegates; Maine, South Carolina, Vermont and Georgia were unrepresented, though Georgia gave the nominee 43,000 votes in November. A motion to proceed to nominations having been carried 181 to 51, all the New England and Ohio delegates and some from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa bolted, and in a convention of their own nominated John C. Fremont and ex-Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania.
The story of the Democratic Party

The rise of the Democratic Party was the culmination of a decade of agitation in the North. The economic and social conditions of the time were ripe for a political party that could champion the interests of the working class and the poor. The Democratic Party emerged as a response to the failure of the Whig Party to address the issues of economic inequality and social injustice.

The rise of the Democratic Party was also influenced by the expanding economy of the North. The growth of industry and commerce created a demand for workers who were willing to work long hours for low wages. This demand led to the development of labor unions and the rise of worker recognition as a political issue.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the expansion of the franchise. The expansion of the franchise allowed more people to vote and thus have a say in the political process. This expansion led to the rise of the Democratic Party as a party of the people.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the large cities. The growth of the cities created a demand for reform and a desire for a political party that could address the needs of the urban population.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the labor movement. The labor movement was a driving force behind the rise of the Democratic Party. The labor movement sought to improve the working conditions of its members and to gain better wages and benefits.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the antislavery movement. The antislavery movement was a driving force behind the rise of the Democratic Party. The antislavery movement sought to end the practice of slavery and to promote the rights of African Americans.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the temperance movement. The temperance movement was a driving force behind the rise of the Democratic Party. The temperance movement sought to end the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the women's rights movement. The women's rights movement was a driving force behind the rise of the Democratic Party. The women's rights movement sought to promote the rights of women and to end discrimination against women.

The Democratic Party was also influenced by the rise of the immigrant movement. The immigrant movement was a driving force behind the rise of the Democratic Party. The immigrant movement sought to promote the rights of immigrants and to end discrimination against immigrants.
THE IMPENDING CRISIS ORDER BEGANAN.
The Interim Crisis of 1933

As the country faced the Great Depression, the Democratic Party was torn between its commitment to the New Deal and the idea of a second FDR term. The party was divided, with some members calling for the creation of an independent commission to explore the possibility of a second term for FDR. However, the party ultimately decided to support the President's bid for re-election, despite the economic challenges facing the country.

The party's decision to support FDR's re-election was met with mixed reactions. Some party members were enthusiastic about the potential for a second term, while others were concerned about the economic implications. The party's stance ultimately helped FDR win a landslide victory, solidifying the Democratic Party's position as the party of the New Deal.
THE INCREASING CASES UNDER BUCHANAN
the Democratic Party

CHAPTER XIX

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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