

the rest of the state felt more comfortable with the party espousing traditional approaches and attitudes.<sup>41</sup>

#### 1808 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
George Clinton (DR)		(not available)		6
C.C. Pinckney (F)	8,856	"	2	47
James Madison (DR)	15,311	"	9	122
Others	52			

#### 1812

The election of 1812 was intertwined with the tense relations between England and France and those nations' disruptive actions to American shipping and business. The debate was furious and vociferous in Maryland with one of Baltimore's most violent political incidents stemming from the controversy. Congressional action authorizing President Madison to organize armed forces and a subsequent declaration of war against England caused considerable public concern. Federalist journalists and politicians decried these actions pointing, somewhat correctly, that the opposing French had been committing similar offenses against United States sovereignty.

In Maryland, the focal point of opposition to the policies of President Madison was the Baltimore newspaper, *Federal Republican*. Its editor was Alexander C. Hanson who spared no words in making his points.<sup>42</sup> His scathing attacks on Madison so inflamed the opposition press, political enemies and the public that the offices of his newspaper were destroyed by mob violence on June 22, 1812. Undaunted, Hanson made preparations to return to Baltimore and continue distribution of the *Federal Republican*. He leased the premises at 45 South Charles Street and made clandestine arrangements to fortify the house and create an armed garrison from which he distributed an edition of his paper on July 27, 1812. This action generated another mob event in which Maryland's most zealous Federalists found themselves surrounded by an environment of political violence which no public official could or did control. An arrangement to protect Hanson and his followers in the City jail failed miserably. Miraculously, only two persons were killed but many more were maimed, tarred and feathered and otherwise brutally abused. This event was followed by investigations, trials and continual publicity which greatly affected the elections of 1812 in Maryland.<sup>43</sup>

The uncontrolled mob violence in Baltimore had its political overtones and the controlling Democratic-Republicans paid the electoral price. The Democratic-Republican coalitions in Baltimore City and Annapolis stood alone as virtually all other counties voted for Federalist candidates in the October 1812 contests for the Maryland