

House of Delegates. This 54-26 Federalist majority paid Baltimore its due by refusing to increase its representation in the Maryland General Assembly notwithstanding the City's significant population increase.

Although nationally the Federalists did not mount a campaign against the incumbent Madison, in Maryland there was considerable support for the anti-war Lieutenant Governor of New York, DeWitt Clinton, even though he was labeled a Democratic-Republican. Clinton supporters won five of the 11 presidential elector positions in the popular vote on November 9, 1812. The Federalists captured the two member Fourth District in Western Maryland, the lower Eastern Shore's Ninth District and Southern Maryland's First and Second Districts in making their best statewide showing in a presidential election since 1796.⁴⁴

1812 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
Dewitt Clinton (F)	14,280	(not available)	5	89
James Madison (DR)	14,530	"	6	128
Others	301	"		

1816

The re-election of President Madison in 1812 and the continuing progress of the war with Great Britain did not dampen Maryland Federalists even though their national political strength may have been waning. The Federalist House of Delegates condemned the President by a resolution passed in the November Session of 1812 for "an open and dangerous assumption of power."⁴⁵ With a slight setback in 1813, the Federalists regained a substantial margin in the House of Delegates in 1814 (59-21) and captured the State Senate in September 1816 in a vigorously contested campaign. But after the war's end in 1815, the Federalists in Maryland had no remaining national issue by which to attract voter support.⁴⁶

As a consequence of the nationwide decline of the Federalist party, the presidential election of 1816 was barely contested. The Democratic-Republican party nominated the third member of the Virginia dynasty, James Monroe, as its standard bearer. The Federalists countered with Rufus King, the former Governor of New York and a previous vice presidential candidate. Monroe captured all the electoral votes of 16 states (184) while King won only in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware (34).

The election failed to attract significant attention or generate excitement in Maryland as the total vote of 14,184 was 63 percent less than the number of votes cast in 1812. The presidential elector races were, however, contested in two elector districts. In the Eastern Shore's Eighth District, Thomas Ennals, a Federalist, outpolled John Bennett by a mere