

Allegheny, Frederick and Washington Counties.

³⁶The number of voters has been estimated by totaling all votes cast in districts 1,2,3,5,6,7,8, and 9 and one-half of all votes cast in 3 and 4 because these districts chose two electors.

³⁷The "Chesapeake Affair" refers to the stopping by force and boarding of the Baltimore built, American frigate named *Chesapeake* shortly after it had left Norfolk by the British who inflicted casualties on the Americans and seized four alleged British sailors.

³⁸Harper was a Congressman from South Carolina in 1795 but moved to Maryland, married the daughter of Charles Carroll, and became an important Federalist leader in Maryland serving one year in the U.S. Senate (1816).

³⁹The effect of the embargo on Maryland politics is treated in Dorothy M. Brown, "Embargo Politics in Maryland," *M.H.M.*, September 1963, Vol. 53, pp. 195-210; John S. Pancake, "Baltimore and the Embargo, 1807-1809," *M.H.M.*, September 1952, Vol. 47, pp. 173-187.

⁴⁰Renzulli in *The Federalist Years* reports on page 249 that the Federalist candidate won the Eighth elector district. This is erroneous as the winning candidate was Perry Spencer of Talbot County, a confirmed Jefferson supporter who is properly labeled as Democratic-Republican. His opponent Robert H. Goldsborough is generally reported as a Federalist even though he reportedly claimed that he would vote for James Monroe as President. See e.g., Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, 1661-1861*, 2 Vols., (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1915), Vol. I, p. 409, Vol. II, pp. 145, 188, 191; William H. Ridgway, *Community Leadership in Maryland, 1790-1840*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1979), pp. 32-33, 322-323. Renzulli's misidentification may have arisen from confusion over the congressional and presidential elector districts. The Eighth Congressional District in 1808 consisted of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties whereas the Eighth presidential elector district contained Caroline, Talbot and part of Dorchester Counties. The Ninth presidential elector district, comprised of Somerset, Worcester and the remainder of Dorchester Counties, did vote for a Federalist elector candidate. This misdesignation may also be implied on page 233 of *The Federalist Years* for the 1804 presidential election. Renzulli's excellent work is often cited for the politics of this era and the above noted errors have unfortunately been repeated in other publications.

⁴¹See note 29, Chapter 1, *supra*.

⁴²Hanson was the son of Alexander Contee Hanson, a respected Federalist leader in the eighteenth century. The younger Hanson had a stormier and briefer career of public service. Only 22 years old when he founded the controversial paper, his service in the U.S. House from 1813 to 1816 saw him at odds with members of his own party as well as the opposition. An account of his life is rendered in Joseph Herman Schauinger, "Alexander Contee Harrison, Federalist Partisan," *M.H.M.*, December 1940, Vol. 35, pp. 354-364.

⁴³This chilling event is vividly told in Frank A. Cassell's, "The Great Baltimore Riot of 1812," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1975, Vol. 70, pp. 241-259. For an analysis of the impact of this political violence on the elections of 1812 see Renzulli, *The Federalist Years*, pp. 276-292.

⁴⁴The election of 1812 is discussed in Renzulli, *The Federalist Years*, pp. 254-293; Victor Sapio, "Maryland's Federalist Revival, 1808-1812," *M.H.M.*, Spring 1969, Vol. 64, pp. 1-17.

⁴⁵Maryland General Assembly, *Votes and Proceedings*, November Session, 1812, p. 85.

⁴⁶See W. Wayne Smith, "Politics and Democracy in Maryland, 1800-1854," in Walsh and Fox, eds., *Maryland A History 1632-1974*, pp. 256-257; Renzulli, *The Federalist Years*, pp. 312-321.

⁴⁷This was reported in *Niles Weekly Register* on December 7 and 14, 1816, Vol. 11, p. 239 and p. 260.