

supporter because his congressional district had voted for Adams.²⁶ The Tennessee General's inability to hold his popular and electoral vote margins in the House of Representatives served to strengthen the resolve of the Jacksonians. And, after Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State by President Adams, cries of a "corrupt bargain" became the rallying cry for the next presidential election.

1824 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
John Q. Adams (DR)	14,692	113,122	3	84
Henry Clay (DR)	695	47,531		37
Wm. Crawford (DR)	3,371	40,856	1	41
Andrew Jackson (DR)	14,534	151,271	7	99

1828

The rematch between Adams and Jackson was virtually guaranteed by the manner in which the 1824 race had been concluded. Having seen the popular will of the people frustrated in the House of Representative's election of President Adams, the Jackson supporters began solidifying their organization. They were joined by the skilled junior Senator from New York, Martin Van Buren, who offered his valuable services in the winter of 1826 to the forging of alliances designed to elect Jackson in the next election.²⁷

In Maryland the 1824 election created the elements of partisan politics. Candidates for local offices began identifying themselves in conjunction with the major national figures. Newspapers and pamphlets utilized the labels of "Administration" and "Adams" versus "Anti-Administration" and "Jackson" in describing state and local candidates. Party politics did not coalesce, however, until 1827 when Roger B. Taney and other Jacksonians organized the first state convention in Baltimore on May 21st which consisted of a coalition of former Federalists and Democratic-Republicans and Crawford and Calhoun leaders from 1824.²⁸ The backers of President Adams were quick to react and held their own statewide convention in Baltimore on July 23, 1828. The Adams supporters, National Republicans, were also a mixture of former Federalists and Democratic-Republicans which included several past, or would be, Governors of Maryland.²⁹

With party organization in place and with experience gained from running candidates in local and state elections, the presidential campaign of 1828 was spirited and hard fought. The contestants and their respective followers had had four years in which to attack their opponent and plan a campaign strategy. Charges and countercharges flew between camps and a vicious war of words raged. The Jacksonians continually harped on the "corrupt bargain" of 1824 and other details of intrigue in Washington. The National