

Republicans spared no effort in assailing General Jackson's temperament and lifestyle. His penchant for dueling³⁰ and his harsh actions as a military commander were labeled unsuitable for a President.³¹ The character assassins also targeted his wife.³² These negative tactics failed to stem the Jackson tide and he vindicated his earlier defeat by amassing a 141,656 popular vote margin and achieving a comfortable 178 to 83 electoral vote edge.

The Maryland returns differed from the national trend as the incumbent ran slightly ahead of Jackson in the popular vote (25,417 to 24,465). The presidential electors were split six to five in Adams' favor with the state showing a north-south division. Jackson won the three elector districts stretching from Allegany County in the west and Cecil County in the east, including Baltimore City. President Adams carried all six districts south of Baltimore City and every southern county except Worcester.³³

The presidential election of 1828 was important to the development of party politics in Maryland as well as the nation. Although the coalitions formed by the Adams-Jackson contests would change as various political leaders shifted their allegiances,³⁴ the foundations of party politics in Maryland had been firmly set.

1828 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
John Q. Adams (NR)	25,417	500,897	6	83
Andrew Jackson (DR)	24,465	642,553	5	178
Others		4,568		

1832

The impact of the Jackson election was immediately felt in Maryland with key appointments going to several Marylanders, the most notable accruing to Roger Brooke Taney who was successively appointed to be Attorney General of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. The national victory was followed in 1829 by the Jackson party's control of the Maryland House of Delegates, the state's congressional representation and the election of Thomas K. Carroll as Governor. However, the ascendancy of the Jackson or Democratic Party to power in Maryland was short-lived.

President Jackson's administration may have been well-received in a majority portion of the growing United States but his policies ran into stiff opposition and criticism in Maryland. The President's opposition to Federal expenditures for internal improvements (roads, bridges, canals) conflicted with the pecuniary and political interests of many Marylanders and their leaders.³⁵ The administration attack on the Bank of the United