

in Maryland was Thomas Ellicott, president of the Union Bank of Baltimore, who was a friend of Roger Brooke Taney, who was then Secretary of the Treasury. Jackson vetoed the charter renewal of the Bank of the United States prior to the 1832 campaign, and in the fall of 1833, funds began to be transferred to the favored state banks. These actions contributed to the rise of the Whig party in Maryland in 1834. The bank issue in Maryland is treated in Gary Lawson Browne, *Baltimore in the Nation, 1789-1861*, pp. 119-125; Thomas Payne Govan, *Nicholas Biddle: Nationalist and Public Banker, 1786-1844*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959); and Jean Alexander Wilburn, *Biddle's Bank: The Crucial Years*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967).

³⁷*Maryland General Assembly*, 1831, Resolution No. 109 (passed February 29, 1832).

³⁸*Laws of Maryland*, 1831, Chapter 322.

³⁹Presidential electors were selected at different times in the various states from 1792 through 1844. The Federal law for the 1832 election provided that electors be chosen within 34 days of the first Wednesday in December, the date for electors to meet and cast their votes. In 1845 Congress enacted a law requiring all electors to be chosen on the same date, the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This has been the national election day since the 1848 election.

⁴⁰*Niles' Weekly Register*, November 24, 1832, Vol. 43, p. 199.

⁴¹*Niles' Weekly Register*, December 1, 1832, Vol. 43, p. 214.

⁴²T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County Maryland*, (1910; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1979), p. 192.

⁴³William Wirt hailed from Blandensburg in Prince George's County and served as Attorney General of the United States from 1817 to 1829. A renowned lawyer, he was familiar with and affected various Maryland politicians during this period. A contemporary published an account of Wirt's career after his death, John Pendleton Kennedy, *Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States*, (Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1849).

⁴⁴*Baltimore Patriot*, April 24, 1834.

⁴⁵*Laws of Maryland*, 1833, Chapter 261.

⁴⁶The Democratic strategy was reportedly fostered by Francis Thomas of Frederick County, who became Governor in 1841. W. Wayne Smith, "Politics and Democracy in Maryland, 1800-1854," *Maryland, A History 1632-1974*, pp. 275-279; A. Clarke Hogensick, "Revolution or Reform in 1836: Maryland's Preface to the Dorr Rebellion," *M.H.M.*, December 1962, Vol. 57, pp. 346-366.

⁴⁷The statewide voting in 1789 and 1792 involved substantially less voters and lacked the formal party organization generated during the Jacksonian era.

⁴⁸The symbols of the Whig campaign included log cabins, barrels of cider and hunting shirts in a campaign of image making which could rival modern day election techniques.

⁴⁹A colorful description of this event is presented in "The Great Baltimore Whig Convention," *M.H.M.*, March 1952, Vol. 42, pp. 11-18.

⁵⁰The various state and county histories contain similar accounts of this election. An example is the touting of "Buckeye Blacksmith" an irresistible stump speaker from Ohio in Thomas and Williams, *History of Allegany County Maryland*, p. 255.

⁵¹Soon after his ascension to the Presidency, Tyler began fighting with leading Whigs in Congress and a succession of vetoes of Whig sponsored legislation effectively foreclosed his chances for renomination. After being denied the Whig standard Tyler supporters held a Tyler National Convention at Calvert Hall in Baltimore on May 27, 1844 at the same time as the Democratic Convention. But this attempt at a third party candidacy was short lived and the rejected President