

choice, and see how the account stands:—

In the election of 1796, Maryland was entitled to 11 votes, Delaware was entitled to three. The contest was between Adams and Jefferson. Seven of the electors of Maryland voted for Adams, and four of them for Jefferson, leaving a clear majority from the state, of 3 votes for Adams. Delaware had on that occasion exactly the same weight as Maryland, by giving three votes for her favorite.

At the next election, which occurred in 1800, Maryland gave ten votes, five of them for Adams, and five for Jefferson, thereby neutralizing her vote, and losing all political weight in the election. Delaware gave at the same time three votes for her favorite candidate.

The next contest was in 1808, when Madison and C. C. Pinkney were rival candidates; Maryland gave 9 votes for the form and 2 for the latter, or seven clear votes—Delaware had three votes as usual.

In 1812, when the contest was between Madison and De Wit Clinton, Maryland gave six votes to the former, and five to the latter, that is one clear vote—Delaware was entitled at that time to four votes, which were all given to Mr. Clinton—that state having in fact upon that occasion, four times the influence in the choice of President and Vice President, that Maryland had.

The elections of 1804, 1816, and 1820, not being contested, are not taken into the estimate.