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By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety---Balt. Aug. 31.

Whereas the duties imposed on this committee, engrossing much of their attention, and it being necessary that immediate steps be taken to raise a Committee of Relief, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions in money and necessaries for the relief of the poor and distressed, more particularly to be applied to the aid and support of families whose distress is immediately occasioned by calling of the chief supporters of their families to public service; therefore

Resolved, that James Ellicott, W. W. Taylor, Elisha Tyson, Richard H. Jones, Levin Wethered, Joseph Townsend, Peter Diffenderffer, Wm. Brown, Daniel Diffenderffer, Wm. Trimble, Wm. Mande, Wm. Procter, John Ogsden, Luke Tiernan, Wm. Riley, James Mosher, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Relief, requiring them in such manner as they shall think proper to adopt, to solicit subscriptions in money or other necessary supplies for the poor and that they appoint a committee or committees, to ascertain by the best possible means, the situation and wants of the families of those called out on the present emergency, as well as all others who may probably need assistance, and that they distribute from time to time, with judicious care, such aids and comforts as they shall think proper.

Edward Johnson, Chairman.

Theo. Bland, Sec'y.

By the Committee of Relief.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee of Inspection,
viz:

For the First Ward---Isaac Tyson, Isaac McPherson, Christian
Keller, John Hignett.

2d---Elisha Tyson, Cornelius Comegys, Richard H. Jones, Moses
Sheppard.

3d---Lewin Wethered, Luke Tiernan, Henry Schroeder.

4th---James Sloan, William Riley, John McClure.

5th---Baltzer Shaeffer, Daniel Howland, Samuel McKim.

6th---WM. Röss, Jacob Miller, William Brown.

7th---William Trimble, Wm Parks, Samuel Wilson, Joshua Mott.

8th---James H. Clarke, Nathaniel Knight, John Murphy.

And that they are particularly requested to examine into
the situation of all families within their respective wards who may
apply, and if found proper objects of relief, that they render them
such assistance as they may judge necessary. That they enter in a
book provided for the purpose a correct list of the name or names of
the head of each family, the number of persons who compose it, and
the place where they reside, and that they make a regular return
thereof to this board.

Jos. Townsend, Sec'ry.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 3, 1814, Page 2, Col. 2.

City of Baltimore, Sept. 2d, 1814.

Additional subscriptions received at the Mayor's office this day to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

(List Continued.)

Jacob Medairy	\$ 60
Thomas Haubert (2bbls. flour)	12
Decker and Forney (5bbls, flour)	30
Theodore C. Proebsting	20
Doctor Coulter	20
Henry Fahnstock	10
Alexr. H. Boyd	20
Danl. Hoffman 10bs. sup. fine flour	60
Peter Forney	30
James Calhoun jun.	100
Wm. Patterson	500
D. L. Thomas & Co.	50
John Dalrymple	20

Errata-In the list of donations published yesterday, read
" Wm. Ross 50 instead of 150 dollars. "

September 3, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1.

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

30th. August.

The ardor with which our fellow-citizens in arms, of this and the neighboring states, are hastening to the defence of our city, affords the strongest evidence of the patriotism of our Yeomanry, and inspire this committee with an earnest desire to make their situation here perfectly comfortable. The committee reposes un~~l~~imited confidence ~~in~~ the disposition of the good people of ~~this~~ and the neighboring states, who are not employed in a military capacity, to aid ~~in~~ this laudable purpose---and they therefore confidently call upon them individually and collectively, to bring to the city, FOR SALE, such supplies as may contribute to the comfort of those, to whom under Providence, the safety of this City is at present confided.

The committee are authorized by the maj. gen. to assure those who visit our city, with laudable intention of contributing to the comforts of its brave defenders, that they shall be permitted to transact their business, free from the danger of impressment of their horses, waggons or carts, or of any species of interruption to themselves, and that if there be any cause of complaint the same shall be promptly removed on application to the committee.

Editors of Newspapers are requested to give this publicity.

Edw. Johnson, Chairman.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily, Advertiser.

Sat. September, 3, 1814. Page 2, Col. 2.

City of Baltimore 2d of Sept. 1814.

Additional subscriptions received at the Mayor's office
this day to be appropriated to such objects as the committee of
Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

Geo, Lightner	\$ 10
J. B. A. Allegre	20
R. V.	10
James Farrell	10
Hezekiah Claggett	20
John Montgomery, senr.	20
Solomon Betts	20
John Hillen	20
Professors of Balt. College	50
John S. Skinner	20
Robert G. Harper	100
James McHenry	100
Christopher M'Dermod	10
Dr. Cromwell	20
Loyd N. Rogers a member of Capt. Thompson's corps, arrived since their general subscriptions.	50
Philip Littig	25
George Uhler	20
Lewis Reppart	10
J & William Dickson	20
Alexander Brown	100

September, 5, 1814. Page 1, Col. 1.

Brigadier General Winder has returned to this city. As
commander of the 10th military district he will have charge of all the
troops, militia and regulars ordered here for the defence of this city,
except those of General Smith's division.

By the Committee of Vigilance.

City of Baltimore, 6th Sept. 1814. ✓

Subscriptions received at the Mayor's office this day,
to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of
Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

Joseph Leonard	34
Henry Shamburg	10
James M'Conkey	10
St. Mary's College	100
Philip Entler	5
Wm Cole	100
John G. Wederstrandt	30
B. W. H. a member of Capt. Thompson's Corps, absent at the time of the general contribution	50
Ludwig Herring	25
Levi Claggett	48
Alexander M'Donald	5
George Williams	100

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Friday, September 9, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1

The Directors of the Harrisburg Bank ~~have~~ suspended their specie payments until " the aspect of the times shall justify their resuming their usual course of business. "

September, 10, 1814, Page 2 Col. 1

Enemy's Fleet.

On Monday and Tuesday about 40 sail left the Patuxent and passed down the bay. It is supposed that the Potomac squadron will join them below. All conjectures as to their next object of attack are idle.
-Admirals and Generals do not read their instructions to common soldiers.

Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 10, 1814, Page 2 Col. 5

From the Coffee House Books.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR BARNEY, DATED ANNAPOLIS,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, HALF PAST 7 O'CLOCK P. M. TO MAJOR
GENERAL SMITH.

" The ship that was in sight last night from Chew's farm
(Herring Bay) is at anchor about five miles below Plumb Point-
two other ships, a considerable distance below the former also at
anchor-They are three large ships, cannot make any progress up the
Bay while the wind lasts. "

September 10, 1814, Page 2 Col. 5

Extracts of a letter from the Agent, at Point Lookout, dated Thursday September 8 half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. transmitted to Major General Smith.

On Monday last 26 sail past down the Bay, and on yesterday the remainder of the fleet with the exception of one frigate and a schooner, viz. 6 double deckers, 5 frigates, 9 ships and 4 brig transports, one gun-brig, 5 smaller vessels dropt down to Smith's Point and anchored- this morning 13 sail from below joined the fleet; 7 ships 3 brigs and 3 schrs. Having communicated with a barge/^{which}~~they~~ came ~~thru~~ down the Potomac the whole fleet made sail and is now opposite the Narrows returning up the Bay, with the wind from the westward- half-past 4 P. M. the fleet having laid to till this hour- they have just tacked and are now standing in the Potomac.

September 15, 1814, Page 1, Col. (Continued.)

Long, and Capt. Montgomery's Artillery.

From the disposition which it was judged proper to make of our troops, not more than one half of them were engaged; these, although wholly militia, fought with a bravery and perseverance highly honorable to them and destructive to the enemy. The action continued about an hour and a quarter, and during the last quarter the firing of musketry was rapid and incessant. Severely galling as it was, our front line bore it with firmness and returned it with energy, until the enemy by superior numbers had outflanked them, when they were ordered to retreat-and even though it was with difficulty that the repeated/^{commands}~~demands~~ of their officers , who saw the ~~am~~minent danger of their being surrounded, could induce them to retire.

Our loss during the action in killed and wounded although not great in numbers was distressing on account of the value of the lives ~~that~~ risk. Every man who fell or was injured, was a respectable citizen, for whom a large circle of intimate friends and relatives felt deeply interested. The only officer killed on our side was James L. Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regiment, and one of the delegates from this city to the General Assembly of this State- A number of our officers were wounded, but we have not sufficient information to particularize; we have however, the pleasure to hear that none of their wounds are dangerous.

The loss of the enemy, if we may credit the accounts given by some ~~deserters~~ and prisoners, greatly exceeded ours in number, but what principally compensated (if anything could compensate) for the death of our brave and respected fellow citizens, was the loss sustained by the British army in the death,

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 15, Page 1, Col. 1 (Continued.)

of their enterprising, brave, and, we may justly add, respectable
commander General Ross -the hero of Baldensburg; the captor and

destroyer of our Capitol was doomed to meet his fate from militia of
whom he had spoken with contempt; and, the citizens soldiers of Baltimore
have the honor of retrieving in some degree our national character from
the disgrace sustained at the seat of government, by the destruction
of a successful leader of that daring invasion.

After the action our troops retired towards Baltimore and
were followed slowly and at a distance by the enemy; who approached ,
on Tuesday within two miles of our intrenchments. Preparations were
making by our Major General to cut off their retreat, and General
Winder with the Virginia militia were detached for that purpose. But
the enemy discovering, or suspecting the designs, decamped suddenly in
the night and embarked with great precipitation, only a few of them
being taken prisoners, although closely pursued, in their rapid re-
treat.

Much praise is due to the Virginia militia, and indeed to
the troops generally called here to our aid, for their active vigilance
and patriotic endurance of fatigue, which has been incessant and ex-
tremely harrassing for the last four days. They enjoy however the
gratifying consciousness of having contributed to protect our homes,
and everything dear to us from the attacks of ruthless invaders.

September 15, 1814, Page 1, Col. 1

The scenes which we have witnessed here for the last four days, although full of alarm and danger, have given our fellow citizens a confidence in each other and in the preparation made for the defence of the City which has almost removed every fear of our ultimate success. To give even a sketch of the transactions which have just passed in our view with correctness, we are aware is not, at this time practicable. The inaccuracies in the following outline we hope will meet with that indulgence due the occasion.

The British force that advanced up the Bay on Saturday last reached the mouth of the River on Sunday morning; the vessels containing the troops proceeded to North Point about twelve miles South East of Baltimore, and commenced debarking during the night; the Frigate, Bomb Ketches and Barges, entered the River, and approached the Fort and City.

Between 3 and 4000 of the enemy effected a landing at North Point during the night of Sunday and Monday morning and commenced their march towards this City. They were met about 3 miles from their landing by General Stricker, having under his command the infantry of the Third Brigade, the York Volunteers, a company of Artillery with some Cavalry and Riflemen amounting to 3000. These troops had arrived the evening before on the ground where they prepared to give the enemy battle, who advanced slowly under cover of the woods. About noon, a small party of about 150 Infantry and Riflemen were detached from our line to reconnoitre; they provoked an attack from the enemy which soon after became general along the front line of troops composed of the 5th Regiment (with the York Volunteers) under Colonel Sterett, the 27th Regiment under Colonel

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 15, 1814, Page 1, Col. (Continued.)

On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the first division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 6 bomb-ketches, some rocket ships and barges, with a number of frigates, were formed beyond the reach of the guns at Fort McHenry where they commenced the bombardment of that fortress. The firing continued near 24 hours without any intermission; during which time 1000 bombs were sent at us. On Wednesday morning from 12 till half-past 2, the frigates, sloops of war and barges, within gun shot, kept up a tremendous and incessant roar, which was answered and repelled with the greatest spirit and firmness by Major Armistead and his garrison in Fort McHenry and the officers and men of the battery at the Lazaretto, North side of the Basin, the 6th gun battery and Fort Covington on the Patapsco South Branch.

During more than an hour and incessant blaze of fire was emitted from the naval semi-circle of several miles, north, east and south of the Fort. The fire from the Fort was equally animated and constant. At one time, a rocket-ship and 5 barges passed through the shower south of Fort McHenry and sheered, thinking themselves sure of reaching the cove at the south-west end of the city, whence they could, unannoyed, have burnt the town; but as they passed from the 42's of the great fortress the narrow channel brought them under the 18's 24's of the upper battery; here, crippled and discouraged, barges began to tow out the disappointed squadron. The Fort being warmly besieged at every angle, continued the cannonade till the fleet drew out to their line of safety, two and a half miles. The bombardment continued till day-light, when the fleet was called off. There were four men killed and about 20 wounded in Fort McHenry, during the gallant defence. "

Division Orders.

Division Head Quarters, New Church-st.

September 15th, 1814.

Brigadier General Winder congratulates the troops of his command upon the suspension of the severe duty to which they have been exposed for the last four days.

The Garrison of Fort Mc Henry under the command of Major Armistead, are entitled to, and receive, the warmest acknowledgements and praise from the Brigadier General for their steady, firm and intrepid deportment during an almost incessant bombardment for twenty four hours, during which time they were exposed to incessant shower of shells.

The militia Artillery of the 3rd Brigade under Captains Nicholson and Berry and Lieut. Pennington vied with the regulars in a firmness and composure which would have honored veterans, and prove that they were worthy to co-operate with the regular artillery, infantry and sea fencibles in defence of that important post. Maj. Armistead receives also the warmest acknowledgments of the Brigadier General commanding, for his able, vigilant and exact arrangements before and during this period of arduous duty, as well as for the uniform zeal, vigor and ability he has discovered in his preparations for the defence of the post immediately committed to his charge, as for the prompt and efficacious manner in which he has complied under great and perplexing difficulties with demands from all quarters for ammunition.

Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Lane, neither of whom were required to expose themselves in this dangerous post, will please accept the Brig. General's warmest acknowledgments for the handsome and gallant manner which they volunteered to take command of the regular

September 15, 1814, Page 1. Col. 2 (Continued.)

infantry; who, with their officers and men, have evinced the most resolute and steady intrepidity in the midst of imminent and long continued danger.

The Squadron of U. S. Light Dragoons under captain Bird have proved by the indefatigable and bold manner in which they have constantly kept upon the very lines of the enemy under the fire of his guards and the regular and exact intelligence which they have constantly given of his situation, that they want nothing but an opportunity to signalize themselves. The bold and intrepid charge which sergeant Keller, of capt. Bird's company, made upon the rear guard of the retreating enemy with but three dragoons in which he dispersed a guard of 18 fusileers taking 6 of them prisoners in despite of their fire and that of a four pounder within half cannister distance which made three discharges at him deserves the highest approbation, and the skill and dexterity with which he accomplished this bold achievement proves he will be competent to a more considerable command to which the justice of his government will no doubt advance him.

Brigadier-General Douglass with his entire brigade of Virginia militia have evinced during four days of the most active and arduous duties, under the severiest privations of rest and refreshment, in constant exposure to the unusual inclemency of the weather for the season, a patience, obedience, and alacrity for the most dangerous duties which cannot be surpassed; and the prompt and eager pursuit in which they yesterday engaged, after the retreating enemy, in the midst of heavy and constant rain after such a series of suffering and fatigue, is the best evidence which can be given that the patriotism which so promptly led them to the field in defence of their country, was bottomed upon a courage which dangers and difficulties cannot

2

subdue.

Lieut. Col. Griffin Taylor with his regiment also of Virginia militia who was left in charge of the defences in part on the Ferry Branch, has proved by his judicious arrangements and the zealous manner in which he was supported by his men and officers, that he only wanted an occasion to prove himself and them the worthy coadjutors of their countrymen.

The enemy has retired from our city and it is to be hoped under such circumstances as will deter him from again attempting it.--- Those gallant Virginians will have the consolation of believing they have essentially contributed to its safety.

The enemy however has at present only taken refuge in his ships---he still remains in our vicinity and may and probably will return if he knows there is the least relaxation of vigilance and readiness. The commanding officers of the corps and detachments will therefore exert themselves with unremitting diligence to repair the damages of the late fatigue and exposure---to refresh their troops and hold them in readiness for moving at a moment's warning.

By order,

Robt. G. Hite,

Ass't Adj't General.

M. DE FAUVEL ,

To the Inhabitants of Baltimore.

Citizens- The combat which Fort McHenry has had with the British fleet, has manifested to you the advantage which the English possess over you in throwing their shells, and of their ability (without leaving it in your power to reach their ships) of bombarding every seaport town in the United States. The reasons are obvious-the superiority of the calibre of their mortars, and the use of their rockets.

I have acquired great experience in the camps, by having served fourteen successively years in the French armies, as an officer of infantry, artillery, and as engineer. My career as a soldier commenced the moment I left the military school, which I entered at the age of nine years. These reasons combined induce me to propose opening a subscription at the office of the Honorable Edward Johnson, Mayor of this City, in order to raise a sufficient sum to cause to be cast, under my direction TWO MORTARS, which will throw a bomb the distance of three miles. Two thousand bombs of my invention can be thrown, three at a time, out of the same mortar the distance of three miles, which will afford a great advantage over the enemy, who only discharge one each time; 200 rockets, superior to Congreves; 200 carcasses (intended to set fire to their ships) may be thrown at a distance of two miles.

The above engines of defence once completed are intended to be offered as a present by the good citizens of Baltimore to the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of Fort McHenry,

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 20, 1814, Page 1 Col. 1.(Continued.)

who so nobly distinguished themselves by evincing unsurpassed courage and intrepidity, during the late bombardment.

I offer to the Committees of Vigilance of the different cities of the United States, which may be exposed to an menaced by a bombardment, to forward to their respective citizens (free of all expense , except the postage of letters) at their request, ~~all~~ the plans and instructions necessary for casting the mortars and shells, as well as for the construction of the rockets and carcasses. .

The only compensation I desire is, that those shells shall bear the name of the Addresser, who is the inventor.

DE FAUVEL.

Lt. Col. of Engineers.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Tuesday September 20, 1814, Page 1, Col.1

About 600 Pennsylvania troops arrived yesterday, and encamped 2 miles from the city. They are the advance corps of the 5000 intended for Baltimore. The residue are within a short distance of our city. A distinct body of riflemen, volunteers, from Pennsylvania arrived on Saturday; one of the companies is under the command of capt. Hamilton, the Editor of a Federal print in Lancaster. It inspired confidence to see such troops among the defenders of Baltimore.-
American

(Note.-The Mr. Hamilton above named, is a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and holds the commission of Lt. Colonel in their militia. He commands 120 volunteer riflemen.-Fed. Gazette.)

September 20, 1814. Page 2, Col. 1.

Washington, Sept. 16.

Copy of a letter from Major General Smith, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary of War, Baltimore, 14th Sept. 1814-10A. M.

Sir-I have the honor of informing you that the enemy, after an unsuccessful attempt both by land and water, on this place, appear to be retiring.

We have a force hanging on their rear-I shall give you further particulars in the course of the day.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't

S. Smith,

P. S. The enemy's vessels in the Patapsco are all under way going down the river. I have good reason to believe that Gen. Ross is mortally wounded.

Hon. James Monroe.

Acting Secretary of War.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 4

City of Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1814.

Subscriptions received at the Mayor's office since the 9th inst. to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

Cornelius Howard	\$ 20
Jacob Miller	20
Charles Diffenderffer	20
Hohn Schultz	10
Joseph Escavaille	10
Andrew Crawford 8bbls. navy bread	40
Keller & Forman	50
John Wright 10 bbls. flour	60
Nicholas Brice	70
Frederick Leopold	25
Thomas Tenant	200
Hugh & Wm. Young	50
A. Fonerden ^e	10
Clotworthy Bernie	20
A Citizen	25

Communication.

It is industriously circulated that Brig. Gen. Winder, with five or six thousand men under his command, declined, or neglected to pursue the enemy, when he might have overtaken and destroyed a considerable number of them. Whether this report has arisen from accidental or designed misrepresentation, it is of no consequence to inquire. But knowing the facts, I will thank you to publish the following short statement of them for the correction of the report.

The whole force which this officer had in the field during Monday night, Tuesday and Wednesday, was general Douglass' brigade of Virginia militia, amounting to 1374; the U. S. light dragoons, 80; and capt. Moale's company of artillery, about 76. With this small force, general Winder, volunteered a pursuit of the enemy; and the pursuit was continued with the greatest activity, until Dr. M'Culloh, a gentleman of character, met col. Mason, who led the advance, and informed him that a British officer had taken his horse from the hospital at the meeting-house, where he was attending our wounded men, and rode him down to the beach; that he was obliged to go there to get his horse, and was at the landing when the last boat, with the last of the British soldiers, put off from the shore to their ships.

Col. Mason believing the object of his pursuit gone, returned to join the main body and was met by Gen. Winder, who had at that moment also received the same information from Dr. M'Culloh. His command having been without sleep, shelter, or refreshment during almost the whole time since Monday night, and exposed during the whole of the morning of pursuit, viz. Wednesday, to a very heavy rain, the general sent orders to General Douglass to retire to his original camp and shelter, and refresh his men. Hoping, however, that some detached parties might still

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

September 22, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1. (Continued.)

remain unembarked, Gen. Winder pushed rapidly down the Neck with the Light Dragoons and found a large body of the enemy yet on shore, from which the advanced guard of the Dragoons made six prisoners.

He immediately returned to the Head Quarters of the Major General, and reported what had taken place, and what he had observed.

The prisoners taken by the enemy in the late engagement are on board of the **Surprize**, **Severn**, and **Havanna**, frigates.

On board the **Surprize** are- Wm. B. Buchannan, Ezekiel Partlett, Peter Abraham, James Gettings. Edward H. Dorsey, John Lawless, Wm. Balson, John Griffin, Thos. Herring, George Boyle, Richard Polkinhorn, Thomas Norris, Andrew Kaufman, and Geo. T. Henry.

On board the **Severn**- John Chesley, John Baxley, Nicholas Wilson, Joseph Chapman, and John Dougherty.

On board of the **Havanna**-

Thos. Bailey, Andrew Cole, Richard Lawson, Wm. Baltzell, Henry Suter, Thomas G. Prettyman, Wm. Levely, John Huzza, Lewis Baltzell, Francis M. Wills, Peter Stedham, John G. Pogue, George Heidelbach, John Redgreave, Edward Murray, John Kessler, P. B. Powell, Ephraim Nash, Morgan Carson, Andrew Miller, Adam Miller, Frederick Seyler, Henry W. Gray, Talbut Jones, Joseph G. Whitney, Benj. Meredith, John Fordyce, George Collins, Daniel Wells, and John Howard.

The **Surprize** and **Severn** left the Patuxent on Monday afternoon for Halifax. The other prisoners are soon to follow. They are all in good health and are well treated.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Thursday, September 22, 1814. Page 2, Col. 4.

The schr. Wasp, Wood, of this port, has arrived
to the southward from Hayti.

The private armed schr. Sabine, Rowland, of this
port, has sent in the British brig Flying Fish,
from Smyrna, for London, laden with drugs, silks,
&c. She has also sent in a schr.---particulars
unknown.

Coffee House Books.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Friday, September 23, 1914.

Annapolis, Sept. 22.

The Enemy---On Sunday between sixty and seventy sail of the enemy, large and small, passed our harbor, bound down the bay. A ship and schr. grounded, the first near the upper end of Kent Island, the schr. near Sandy Point---this circumstance detaining several of their vessels until Tuesday, when the ship, after being lightened by taking out the guns, &c., was got off---the schr. was burnt. Yesterday they got under way and proceeded ten miles below this city, where they came to anchor.

From the Patuxent.

We learn that on Tuesday, there were two or three vessels of the enemy lying in the mouth of the river. There is no foundation for certain reports of his movements which were industriously circulated yesterday. The government has established lines or videttes in every direction, on whose information the utmost reliance may be placed. Perhaps, therefore, the wisest course would be to listen to no reports in respect to the movements of the enemy, but such as come from that official source which would entitle them to credit. We shall, whenever worthy of notice, communicate to the Public all the information on this hand which reaches the city from an authentic source. - Nat. Int.

We understand that a loan of 200,000 dollars has lately been made to the government by John P. Van Ness, Esq. as chairman of a committee in behalf of the Banks of this District, to be applied to the defence of the District. **Ib.**

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Monday, September 26, 1814. Page 2, Col. 1.

We are much gratified by having it in our power to announce, that the President of the United States has evidenced his approbation of the gallant conduct of Major George Armistead of the corps of artillery as commander of Fort McHenry, during the late attack and bombardment, by giving him a brevet appointment of Lieut. Colonel in the Army of the United States.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Tuesday, September 27, 1814. Page 2, Col. 4.

LOOK OUT!---NORTH AND SOUTH!.

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, of the enemy's
ships there went to sea on 74, one frigate
and two brigs; one 74 went out in the
morning; remain in Lynnhaven this morning:
a razee and two tenders.

September 28, 1814. Page 1, Col. 3.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Armistead, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort McHenry, Sept. 24th 1814.

A severe indisposition, the effect of great fatigue and exposure, has prevented me heretofore from presenting you with an account of the attack on this post. On the night of Saturday the 10th inst. the British fleet, consisting of ships of the line, heavy frigates, and bomb vessels, amounting in the whole to 30 sail, appeared at the mouth of the river Patapsco, with every indication of an attempt on the city of Baltimore. My own force consisted of one company of U. S. artillery, under Capt. Evans and two companies of Sea Fencibles, under Capts. Bunbury and Addison. Of these three companies, 35 men were unfortunately on the sick list, and unfit for duty. I had been furnished with two companies of volunteer artillery from the city of Baltimore, under capt Berry and Lieut. Com. Pennington---To these I must add another very fine company of Volunteer artillerists, under Judge Nicholson, who had proffered their services to aid in the defence of this post whenever an attack might be apprehended; and also a detachment from Com. Barney's flotilla, under Lieut. Redman. Brig. Gen. Winder had also furnished me with about 600 infantry, under the command of Lt. Colonel Stewart and Maj. Lane, consisting of detachments from the 12th, 14th, 36th, and 38th Regts. of U. S. troops---the total amounting to about 1000 effective men.

On Monday morning very early, it was perceived that the enemy was landing troops on the east side of the Patapsco, distant about 10 miles. During that day and ensuing night, he had brought 16 ships (including five bomb ships) within about two miles and a half of this Fort.

I had arranged my force as follows: The regular artillerists under capt. Evans, and the volunteers under capt. Nicholson, manned the bastions on the Star Fort, capts. Bunbury's , Addison's, Redman's, Berry's and Lieut. Com. Pennington's commands were stationed on the lower works, and the infantry under it. Col. Stewart and Major Lane were in the outer ditch, to meet the enemy at his landing, should he attempt one.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise, the enemy commenced the attack from his 5 bomb vessels, at the distance of a about two miles, when, finding that his shells reached us, he anchored, and kept up an incessant and well directed bombardment. We immediately opened our batteries, and kept a brick fire from our guns and mortars, but unfortunately our shot and shells all fell considerably short of him. This was to me a most distressing circumstance; as it left us exposed to a constant and tremendous shower of shells, without the most remote possibility of our doing him the slightest injury. It affords me the highest gratification to state, that although we were left thus exposed, and thus inactive, not a man shrunk from the conflict.

About 2 o'clock, P. M. one of the 24 prs. on the south west bastion, under the immediate command of captain Nicholson, was dismounted by a shell, the explosion from which killed his second Lieut, and wounded several of his men--- the bustle necessarily produced in removing the wounded and remounting the gun probably induced the enemy to suspect that we were in a state of confusion, as he brought in three of his bomb ships to what I believed to be good striking distance. I immediately ordered a fire to be opened, which was obeyed with alacrity through the whole

September 28, 1814, Page 1 Col. 3 and 4(Continued.)

garrison, and in half an hour those intruders again sheltered themselves by withdrawing beyond our reach. We gave three cheers, and again ceased firing.---The enemy continued throwing shells, with one or two slight intermissions, till 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, when it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of the night, and had thrown a considerable force above to our right, they had approached very near to Fort Covington when they began to throw rockets; intended, I presume, to give them an opportunity of examining the shores--- as I have since understood, they had detached 1250 picked men, with scaling ladders, for the purpose of storming this fort. We once more had an opportunity of opening our batteries, and kept up a continued blaze for nearly 2 hours, which had the effect again to drive them off.

In justice to Lt. Newcomb, of the U. S. navy, who commanded at Fort Covington with a detachment of sailors, and Lt. Webster, of the flotilla, who commanded the Six Gun Battery near that Fort, I ought to state, that during this time they kept up an animated, and I believe, a very destructive fire, to which I am persuaded we are much indebted in repulsing the enemy---One of his suken barges has since been found with two dead men in it--others have been seen floating in the river. The only means we had of directing our guns was by the blaze of their rockets, and the flashes of their guns. Had they ventured to the same situation in the day time, not a man would have escaped.

The bombardment continued on the parts of the enemy until 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when it ceased, and about 9 their ships got under weigh, and stood down the river. During the bombardment,

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September 28, 1814, Col. 4 (Continued.)

which lasted 25 hours, with two slight intermissions, from the best calculations I can make, from 15 to 1800 shells were thrown by the enemy. A few of these fell short. A large proportion burst over us, throwing their fragments among us, and threatening destruction. Many passed over, and about 400 fell within the works. Two of the public buildings are materially injured, the others but slightly. I am happy to inform you (wonderful as it may appear) that our loss amounts only to four men killed, and 24 wounded. The latter will all recover.

Among the killed, I have ~~ann~~ to lament the loss of Lt. Clagget, and Serjeant Clemm, both of captain Nicholson's volunteers: two men whose fate is to be deplored, not only for their personal bravery, but for their high standing, amiable demeanor, and spotless integrity in private life. Lieut. Russel, of the company under Lt. Pennington, received early in the attack a severe contusion in the heel; notwithstanding which he remained at his post during the whole bombardment.

Were I to name any individuals who signalized themselves, it would be doing injustice to others. Suffice it to say, that every officer and soldier under my command did their duty to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant

G. Armistead, Lt. Col. U. S. A.

Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

Communicated.

It is said that owing to the intended very active operations on the Niagara frontier, and the wounds of several valuable General Officers, Brig. Gen. Winder is ordered to join the army under Major Gen. Brown. An additional motive is understood to be the placing in command of the Maryland and Philadelphia districts, Major Generals of the regular service who will command any militia and their officers who may be called into service by state authority. Major General Scott is consequently to command this district, No. 10. Gen. Winder has repaired to Washington, preparatory to the relinquishment of his command here.

September 30, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1

Extract of a letter from from Lieut. Howard, dated 29 September, half past 10 o'clock A. M. four miles from Drum Point.

" The enemy are in full sail standing down the bay. Five or six went yesterday and seven only were in sight just now from the point. "

Headquarters

Baltimore, Sept. 30.

The two last vessels of the enemy left the Patuxent yesterday morning at 7 o'clock and stood down the bay.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Saturday, October 1, 1814. Page 2, Col. 4.

Extract of a letter, Dated

"Norfolk, Sept. 27, 1814.

"yesterday 6 sail (of which two were of the line)
came down the bay, and proceeded to sea---the
number that have gone out since their defeat at
Baltimore, must be at least 15 sail."

Coffee House Books.

THE ENEMY.

We have no information to be relied on as to the situation of the enemy which we are permitted to publish except that their troops have not left the Bay.

Twenty-eight sail of the enemy, including four 74's, are said to be ascending the Potomac.

October 4, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4

By Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

3d October, 1814

Resolved-That all free people of color be, and they are hereby ~~ordered~~ ordered to attend daily, commencing with tomorrow morning, the 5th inst. at the different works erecting about the city for the purpose of labouring therein, and for which they shall receive an allowance of Fifty Cents per day, together with a soldier's ration.

Resolved-That Captain George Stiles and Capt. Isaac Philips be, and they are hereby authorized to enforce the preceding order, and to call to their aid the different military companies of exempts, or such other aid as may be necessary to its complete execution.

Resolved-That our fellow citizens who are exempt from military duty, be, and they are hereby earnestly invited to labour on the fortifications, either in person or by substitute, and in the latter case to furnish the substitutes with notes to the superintendants, requesting them to certify therein that the bearer had performed his duty.

Resolved- That the thanks of this committee be and they are hereby tendered to the military associations who have volunteered their services to labour, and that the committee will be gratified by a continuance of military aid and on the fortifications.

Edw. Johnson, Chairman.

Theo. Bland, Sec.

October 3-4

October 5th, 1814. Page 2, Col. 4

Richmond, Oct. 1

British Again in the Potomac.

Extract of a letter from major John Turberville, to the Governor, dated
Sandy Point, Sept. 28.

(Received by express)

" I had scarcely reached home yesterday from Fredericksburgh, when I was informed by general Parker, who had a few hours before gone to his place of residence, that there were off St. George's Island, five line of battle ships, seven frigates, and six tenders all at anchor; and from Mr. Pierce, who was the day before landed from the Ramilies, after having been detained as a prisoner since admiral Cockburn's expedition up the Nomony in July last, I have learned that admiral Malcolm

is now commanding the whole force in the Chesapeake, and that the object of the enemy is now provisions and water. Forty three barges ascended the St. Mary's in Maryland for this purpose and had returned, with what success I have not been able to ascertain. Upon my visiting the shore to-day I find the same number of vessels as reported by general Parker yesterday; and there are six large ships and some smaller vessels, all coming up. Admirals Cochrane and Cockburn left the fleet a few days ago, in less than one hour after a vessel said to be just from England, had arrived. I shall take the first opportunity to communicate to you several important facts relative to the late operations of the enemy, with which Mr. Pierce has promised to furnish me. "

The express states, that he left Westmoreland on the nightfall of the 28 th- and that the enemy's fleet had been warping up the whole of the day against wind and tide. We presume they are on a theiving expedition. Good people take care of your hen-coops and smoke houses.

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety---4th Oct. 1814.

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety takes this method of making public the grateful sense they feel for the generous and patriotic services of the following military and other associations, who have laboured or tendered their services to labour on the works of defences about our city.

Capt. Joseph H. Nicholson 's Artillery Company, who turned out on the 1st Oct.

Capt. Geo. I. Brown's Artillery company who turned out on the 4th Oct.

Capt. Geo. Stiles Marine Artillery 4th do.

Capt. A. R. Levering's Independent Blues 5

Capt. Samuel Moale's Artillery Comp. 5

The Baltimore Beneficial Society 6

Maj. Wm. Pinkney's Rifle Battalion 6

Capt. J. Sterett's Company of Hussars 7

Capt. C. Adreon's Company Un. Vol. 7

Capt. Henry Thompson's Horse Artillery 7

Capt. Thos. C. Jenkins company of exempts 8

Capt. Jas. Piper's Company of Artillery 8

Capt. An'w Pike's Comp. Artillery 8

Capt. John Montgomery's Art. Comp. 8

The 6th Reg. under Col. Wm. McDonald's

Command- 1st battalion thereof 10

2nd. battalion same Regiment 11

N B The Military and other associations are requested, if convenient, to bring with them to the ground spades and shovels for their own use.

Edw. Johnson, Chairman.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 6, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4

Attention!

The CITY GUARDS under my command are ordered to assemble on Washington square, on Saturday morning next precisely at half past 6 o'clock, with a day's provision, to do a day's labour on the works erecting for the defence of the city---punctuality will be expected. Exempts and other citizens are respectfully invited to join the company on that day.

Thos. C. Jenkins.

d2t.

Oct. 6

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Friday, October 7, 1814. Page 3, Col. 5.

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety

6th October, 1814.

The Committee having been informed that there is a great want of carts to assist in carrying out the work of Defence erecting at Camp Look-out Hill, do therefore respectfully and earnestly request that all persons having a Cart and Horse not other wise engaged, would send the same to that fortification to be employed as the superintendent of the laborers may direct.

Ed. Johnson, Chairman.

Theo. Bland, Sec'ry.

Oct. 7.

October 8, 1814. Page 3, Col. 1.

Richmond, October 4.

The Enemy.

Extract of a letter to G. W. Gooch, D. A. G. dated
Foxhill, near Hampton, Oct. 2.

Sir,

On yesterday evening and this morning 7 of the enemy's ships came down the bay, consisting of two 74's, two frigates, one brig and two schooners.- The schrs. and brig went to sea this morning and 2 frigates and a 74 are now under way nearly abreast the Capes standing out, leaving at anchor in Lynhaven two 74's.

R. G. Scott,

Commanding Videttes.

P. S. Since this writing, one of the 74's has got under way, and is going out, leaving nothing but the guard ship.- C. H. Books.

October 19, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3.

The Enemy.

The last accounts from below tend to induce a belief that the enemy are quitting our Bay. It is stated that they have destroyed the buildings which they had occupied as barracks on Tangier Island, and that upwards of 30 sail had gone to sea.

It is probable that they have by this time ascertained that the promised reinforcements under Lord Hill are not to be expected; or that if they should even have sailed from Europe that they cannot arrive in time to join them in any attempt on this city before the spring; and we may now reasonably suppose that their boasted return is necessarily postponed and they are about to seek winter quarters in a warmer climate and a situation of less risk.

Postscript- Commodore Barney's has returned from the British fleet, having effected the exchange of all our citizens, captured by the enemy during the late invasion. Part of their fleet (5 vessels) are coming up the Bay.

Norfolk, Oct. 5

From Official Reports.

Look-out Post, Oct. 3---Noon.

The enemy's force in Lynhaven is now two frigates, one brig and two tenders---The razee and a store ship under sail standing up the Bay.

Oct. 4th, 35 minutes after 6, A. M.

At sun-rise this morning, one frigate, one brig and two schooners, got under way and stood out to sea. Remain in the bay, one frigate and one store ship.

Oct. 5th, 45 minutes past 6, A. M.

The same as before.

Total gone out---4 seventy-fours.

6 frigates.

6 brigs.

6 schooners.

4 tenders.

8 transports and storeships.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 11, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety---10th Oct.

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety notice with great pleasure, the patriotic offer of labour tendered and performed this day on the Fortifications by Capt. Schrivens Company of Riflemen from York, Pennsylvania.

Edward Johnson, Chairman.

October 14, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1

Defence of Fort McHenry.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances: a gentleman had left Baltimore in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet, a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was, therefore, brought up the bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort Mc Henry, which the Admiral had boasted he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day, with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bomb-shells and at early dawn his eyes were again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Below are given the verses of the Star Spangled
Banner.

October 17, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

Chesapeake Fleet.

Letters from Norfolk to the 13th inst: state, that notwithstanding the prevalence of favorable wind for their departure, the British fleet continues in Lynhaven Bay.

October 19, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

The Enemy.

An express arrived in this city last night bringing information that seven ships and a schooner were seen off Annapolis. A larger force supposed to be below in the bay, other accounts confirm the approach of the enemy.

Several boats bound down the bay returned last night and this morning---they had proceeded as far as Sandy Point. One of them saw a barge capture a schooner below Sandy Point last evening.

The Mayor of this city, at the request of the Reverend Clergy and of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, having recommended to the citizens that To-Morrow " be set apart as a day of public

Thanksgiving to the adorable disposer of all human events on account of our recent deliverance from the British fleet and army" the Federal Gazette will not be published again until Friday.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 22, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2.

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety---21st Oct.

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety have the satisfaction to inform their fellow citizens that Major General Scott commander of the 10th Military District, having so far progressed in causing additional works of defence to be traced out, that any labor which they they may be willing to contribute towards the completion of such important works may now again be advantageously employed. The Committee are now, therefore, ready to receive any tenders of labour either from the Military or other Citizens who may be willing to volunteer their aid in that way.

Edw. Johnson, Chairman.

October 22, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1.

The Enemy.

Letters from Norfolk state that the principal force of the enemy have gone to sea; and altho' they continue to threaten a return with an increased force, it does not appear that any such force has come into the bay.---Their vessels which remain excite alarm by their varied movements, calculated to induce the opinion that new forces have arrived.

A letter from Norfolk of 19th inst. says " last night a sloop of war and three transports came in the Bay." (This is the latest.)

From the Nat. Intel. of this morning.

A gentleman just arrived in this city from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who crossed the Chesapeake Bay on Thursday, brings information that the British barges from a frigate captured a Rock Hall Packet, in which were two Race Horses belonging to a member of Congress, and all the passengers, consisting of 11 persons.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 24, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5

Norfolk, Oct 18,

The Enemy.

The whole of the enemy's force in Lynhaven, as reported in our last, went to sea on Friday, except two frigates. This morning there remains only one frigate; the other being under press of sail and standing out to sea.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 25, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1 (Continued.)

(A letter from Washington says General Ross was killed by a shot from a boy behind a tree.)

The President's Message was received at Halifax fifth inst. by the Nymph.

About 250 American prisoners had been lately sent to England. Several hundred negroes arrived in the last vessels from the Chesapeake.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 25, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

Captain Manners.

The conduct of this noble hero, during the late desperate engagement between the Reindeer and Wasp, in which he gloriously fell, is the theme of universal praise. After having part of the calves of his legs carried away by a ball, he received another through both thighs which made him sink for two or three minutes on his knees, but no entreaties could prevail on him to go below; and recovering himself he headed the boarders with a full determination to master his antagonist or perish in the attempt. While climbing into the rigging, two balls from the Wasp's top penetrated the top of his skull and came out beneath his chin. Placing his hand on his forehead, the other convulsively brandishing his sword, he exclaimed: " My God! My God! " and dropped lifeless on his own deck. The Reindeer was surrendered by the Captain's Clerk, no individual of a higher degree being in a state to execute the melancholy office. One of the Reindeer's men was wounded on the head by a ramrod. About half of the ramrod passed through his temples and remained stationary. Before it could be extracted it became necessary to saw it off close to one of his temples. The man is in a fair way of doing well.

London Paper.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 26, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books.

The private armed schooner York, of this port, has sent in the British brig Harvest, fr. Newfoundland for Poole, laden with fish.

October 27, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

From the Enemy.

The flag of truce which left here on Sunday last, returned this morning. The enemy's squadron was left at Sharp's Island after sunset yesterday, consisting of the Dragoon, 74, Commodore Barrie, (now commanding officer in the Chesapeake) the Brune and Melpomene frigates, 2 bomb ships, (with about 400 troops) and 2 schrs. tenders.

M. C. Books.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 25, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

British Account of the Attack on Baltimore.

Halifax, Sept. 28/

This morning arrived H. M. ships Tonnant, **Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane**; Surprise, & Diomedé from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favoured us with the following interesting account of an attack by the British forces upon Baltimore.

Sir Alexander Cochrane and **Major Gen. Ross** having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack---on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Patapsco, and the frigates, smaller ships of war, and transports, proceeded up the river to an advantageous situation for landing the troops, &c---Early on the morning of the 12th the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 600 seamen, the 2d battalion marines, and those of the squadron--- the whole under the command of **Gen Ross**, who was accompanied by **Rear-admiral Cockburne**---soon after the landing was effected, **Sir A. Cochrane** shifted his flag from the Tonnant to the Surprise, and followed by the Bombs, Rocket Ships, &c, passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. AT day-light on the 14th the melancholy intelligence of the death of **Gen. Ross** was announced on board the Surprise, he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged with a small party reconnoitering the position of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. **Col. Brook** succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to ~~within~~ within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position;

here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way and retreat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the Bomb Vessels having taken their station, supported by the Surprise and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of shewing the strength and fortifications of the enemy; on the land side the town was defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breastwork, a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 2000 men; the entrance of the harbour was obstructed by a barrier of sunken ships, defended by gun-boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual cooperation from His Majesty's Ships, and it being considered that without it there was too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy---and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished---it was thought proper to withdraw the troops---and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy---the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping; of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections---harrassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion we are happy to learn did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

October 27, 1814, Page Col. 3

Postscript.

A fine body of troops, about four thousand from the state of Virginia, passed through this city yesterday and the day before to the encampment on the Baltimore road.

They were commanded by Brig. Generals Breckenridge and Leftwich, under Major Gen. Pegram. They were preceded a few days ago by another brigade from the same state, under the command of Brigadier General Madison.

---These brigades are chiefly from the mountains, and when united will form a corps of five thousand as brave and hardy men as our country can boast. They are a part of the army assembled for the defence of the 10th military district, comprising this city and Baltimore.

October 27, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3

Annapolis, Oct. 27.

The Enemy.

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday night in an open boat from Choptank river that the enemy have landed from their squadron about 1000 men, & built two houses for barracks on Tilghman's Island.---He states they are well supplied with cattle, having nearly 400 head---We apprehend they have done much mischief in the neighborhood. Tilghman's Island lies on the N. E. side of Choptank, about 30 miles below this place.

October 28, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

28th October, 1814.

Resolved, That the citizens exempt from military duty, in person or by substitute, and people of color of Baltimore, be & are hereby invited and earnestly requested to volunteer their services for the purpose of erecting the necessary fortifications traced out near the Ferry Branch, for the defence of the west end of the city, in the following manner, to wit:

Those of the Western Precincts to commence on Sunday the 30th inst.

~~Those~~ of the 1st and 2d Wards on Monday the 31st inst.

Those of the 3d, 4th and 5th Wards on Tuesday the 1st November.

Edwd. Johnson, Chairman.

Theo. Bland, Secretary.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 29, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4

Postscript.

Annapolis, Oct. 29

The Enemy effected a landing and carried the small battery at Tracy's Landing on Thursday last. The enemy's force 300 men, in 12 schrs and 7 barges. Capt. Franklin has 70 men, and more assembling, to check the invaders.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 31, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

The Enemy in the Chesapeake.

Our readers have been informed of the enemy having landed a considerable number of his troops on Tilghman's Island, (at the mouth of Choptank River, Eastern Shore,) and commenced the erection of extensive Barracks.--This is a much more advanced position, as well as a safer and more comfortable harbor than he possessed at the Tangiers. He is now within sixty miles of Baltimore. Since our account of Saturday, the enemy has despatched several sail from the above rendezvous across the Bay to Tracy's Landing . His naval force at and near the landing was, on Saturday, three ships, one brig and three schooners. Having landed a sufficient force to protect his seamen, they were busy in taking off Tobacco. Tracy's Landing is a post town, situated on a branch of Herring Bay, eighteen miles below Annapolis.

Since preparing the above, we further learn that the enemy's Picket Guards had been stationed as far as five miles from the Landing: they had a party at West River Church.---They burnt the Warehouse at Tracy's. Mr---just escaped them, when our troops from the neighborhood of Patuxent, appeared. The enemy fled to the ships. Capt. Hairn, of the Boat Lively, came in last night from Wye River, Eastern Shore. He saw 4 ships, one brig and two schooners between Poplar and Kent Islands---(above Tilghman's)

The Coffee-house Desk has the following: Accounts received at Head-Quarters to last evening from below. The enemy had returned from the expedition to Herring Bay, having destroyed the Tobacco Warehouse and carried off a quantity of Tobacco. Shipping at same anchorage as evening before . They landed on Poplar Island yesterday.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

October 31, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3

Adjutant General's Office.

Head Quarters, Baltimore, Oct. 29, 1814.

General Orders.

The commanding general finds it necessary to call the attention of the officers belonging to the Army of the U. States to the regulations of the War Department, requiring all officers passing a garrison of military post to call and report themselves to the commanding officer through the proper organ. Every officer failing to observe this regulation on his arrival at this post shall be arrested. All the medical staff within Military District No. 10, whether regulars or militia, in the service of the United States, are required forthwith to report themselves to Dr. Pendergrast, Hospital Surgeon at Baltimore, specifying the posts and places where they are stationed.

By order of Maj. General Scott.

R. G. Hite

Assistant Adjutant General.