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Nov. 1, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5

The Enemy in the Chesapeake.

Accounts received at Head Quarters state that the British again landed yesterday morning at Deep Creek & proceeded to Kirby's Wind Mill. Captain Burd of the U. S. Dragoons, having reconnoitered and ascertained the Enemy's position, determined on an attempt to cut off his retreat back to his shipping. Captain B. accordingly made a gallant charge under a severe fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. But Brigadier General Madison had not yet reached the scene of these operations with his infantry from the camp near the Patuxent; and Captain Burd, not being so well supported by his men as he had expected, the charge was not so successful as he had anticipated. He, however, made two prisoners. Captain B. was severely wounded in the hand and narrowly escaped being himself taken. Our artillery is said to have galled the enemy while moving off in his barges.

Nov. 1, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

Vidette Information.

The enemy were seen this morning ( Monday ) about sun-rise moving in nine barges from their shipping in the direction for Deep Creek#, where they landed about 8 o'clock and proceeded to Kirby's Wind Mill. They were reconnoitered and their position ascertained. The infantry under General Madison having had a march of several miles to perform, had not yet arrived when Captain Burd of the cavalry determined to charge them with a view to cut off their retreat to their barges; he did so with the utmost gallantry but was met by a tremendous fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. He received a slight wound in the head, his horse sunk at the same time into a mire and he was near being made prisoner.

The infantry did not arrive in time to assist, but the artillery galled the enemy very severely while they were rowing off in their barges, and, it is said, ~~dismasted~~ one of them.

# Deep Creek is about 15 miles below Annapolis.

From the Coffee House Books.

The schooners Spartan, Forbes, and Argo, Smith, of this port, have arrived at their destination from Havana. Saw no cruisers on the passage.

The Enemy in the Chesapeake.

The Commodore's ship got under way yesterday at 8 o'clock and stood down the bay, and was followed in succession by the whole of the squadron in full sail---Three more prisoners were taken yesterday---they state, it was understood among the crews that the destination of the squadron is Halifax.

November 2, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

**Action at Kirby's Windmill.**

When Capt. Burd with his dragoons charged on the enemy on Monday last, they were on the retreat towards their barges; the charge was made with so much spirit, that a number of the enemy had actually laid down their arms preparing to surrender and it is probable that the whole of the part would have been captured if the troop had continued to press on them with the same spirit and energy with which the charge was commenced---Unfortunately, some miscreant called loudly to the troop to retreat, which they mistook for an order from their officer and obeyed--- Capt. Burd succeeded in rallying a part of his troop as soon as he discovered the mistake and was returning to the charge---but the enemy in the mean time recovering from their consternation had rallied behind a fence which served them as a protecting breast work, enabled them to pour a very galling fire on the part of the troop which was pursuing, and finally to effect their retreat without much loss.

November 5, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

By the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

November 4, 1814.

To the inhabitants of the City and Precincts of Baltimore.

Fellow Citizens,

Among the most arduous, as well as the most important of the duties that have developed upon this committee, has been that of procuring and organizing labour for the erection of works of defence under the direction of the military authority. The committee, in the discharge of this duty, have called freely on the public spirit of their fellow citizens, and they acknowledge with pleasure that their calls have been liberally answered, thereby enabling those who have had the charge of our defence to throw up such works as are believed to have answered a most valuable purpose in the recent attack upon our city.

Although much has been done in the desirable work of preparation for defence, much remains to be done; and, as the season for labor is rapidly passing away, the committee are required, by every consideration of duty and of interest to procure, with the least possible delay, the greatest possible quantity of voluntary labour in aid of the very patriotic and extensive assistance which the committee gratefully acknowledge to have received, and to be daily receiving from the different military corps. To complete the duty of preparation very extensive works have been designated by the competent authority requiring all the labor which can be furnished by the City and Precincts; when, however, it is believed that the effect of this labour will be, as it is considered, to render our beloved homes impregnable to any force which may <sup>be</sup> brought against them, the

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November 5, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2 ( Continued.)

committee feel confident that to receive they have only to ask what may be required; and under this impression they call the attention of their countrymen to the following arrangement:

That the members of the Committee, aided by George Grundy, James Carroll, Adam Welsh, Isaac Phillips, Horatio B. Berry, Wm. Krebs, and Alexander Robinson of the Western Precincts; George Decker, Charles Bohn, William W. Taylor and Joseph Kerrick, of the 1st Ward; Richard E. Jones, Luke Tiernan and Robert Miller of the 2d Ward; Henry Schroeder, James Mosher and James Cambell of the 3d Ward; Jacob Myers, James Martin, Frederick Leypold and Wm. Cambell of the 4th Ward; James Hindman, Charles Wirgman and John Gooding of the 5th Ward; John Hillen, John Mackenheimer and John Diffenderffer of the 6th Ward; Philip Moore, Joseph Holbrook, Ludwick Herring and Nathaniel Hynton of the 7th Ward; Peter Galt, John Snyder and Thomas Cole of the 8th Ward---and Henry Pennington, John M'Eldberry, Dr. C. Stevenson, William Vance and Philimon Dawson of the Eastern Precincts, will on Tuesday the 8th inst. in their respective wards and precincts, call personally on all the inhabitants thereof, and ascertain from each how many days of labor they will personally engage to perform.

That public notice will be given by the committee designating the days on which the voluntary labor of the several Wards will be required; that the superintendant of Laborers shall be furnished with the names of those who are to labor, and shall be required to make a return in writing of those who shall have failed to comply with their engagements.

That each inhabitant shall be permitted to substitute

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a subscription in money, in lieu of personal labor; the Committee engaging as they hereby do, that money thus received shall be applied exclusively to the hire of laborers.

That it is the opinion of the committee if this application for labor be as productive as is expected that our citizens may expect to be protected from the ravages of war: and that even in the event of another attack; we will again be enabled to say in the words of an eminent devine of our city that " after a night of awful darkness, interrupted by the yet more awful fires of Bombardment , while the thunder of hostile squadrons poured its long and terrific echo from hill to hill around our altars and our homes, our wives and our children, the flag of the Republic waves on our ramparts; scattering from every undulation, through an atmosphere of glory the defiance of the fire and the gratitude of the delivered."

Edw. Johnson, Chairman.

Theo. Bland, Sec'ry.

nov 5

d4t

November 7, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4

Attention 6th Ward.

Agreeably to the invitation of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, the citizens of the Sixth Ward are requested to meet at Gorsuch's Tavern on Tuesday evening the 8th of November, at early candle light, where all those who are willing to aid the laudable exertions of the committee, in completing the fortifications of this city, will have an opportunity of subscribing their names for that purpose in a book prepared for the occasion, those who prefer subscribing money to hire laborers in place of working themselves will please come prepared for the purpose. It is hoped that every man capable of doing a day's labor, or of hiring a man to work for him will appear at this meeting.

John Hillen

John Mackenheimer

John Diffenderffer.

nov 7

2t

November 7, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2.

By an arrival at Newport, it is ascertained that so late as the 19th October, Admiral Cockburn was at Bermuda; Admiral Cochrane was daily expected there from Halifax, whence he had sailed, as will be recollected, on the 12th, and no part of Lord Hill's expedition had arrived or was immediately expected.

There can be but little doubt that the expedition under Lord Hill was to rendezvous at Bermuda, and was to be met there by the ~~two~~ Admirals, Cochrane and Cockburn; and it is probable that it will there first be known, perhaps there decided, on consultation between the General and the Admirals, how the force is to be disposed of---whether in defending Canada or making a descent on our sea coast; and, if the latter, what place is to be first attacked----From all the circumstances yet known, it is not probable that any part of the fleet intended to convoy the troops to be commanded by Lord Hill, has yet reached our Bay.

It is stated on the Coffee House Books that " no enemy's vessels were or had been in the Patuxent for a long time. " The editor conversed last week with a man who said <sup>he</sup> had just arrived from Calvert County, and that on the previous Saturday( the 29th ult.) some depredations had been committed on the shore of the Patuxent by the enemy. As the editor is not acquainted with the person who gave this information he cannot vouch for its authenticity. The account on the Coffee House Books is stated to be authentic.

From the Coffee House Books.

Latest from the Enemy.

Authentic accounts received this morning from below state that the Patuxent was reconnoitred yesterday, no enemy's vessels were or

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November 7, 1814, Page 3 Col. 2(Continued.)

had been there for a long time.

A boat came up this morning from Tangier Straits, the Capt. reports that on Thursday evening he saw a ship and some small vessels enter the Potomac.

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

Norfolk, Nov. 2

Official Report.

Look-Out Post, Oct. 30, 5 P. M.

Two ships at anchor, four others coming into the capes and steering for Lynhaven Bay.

Oct. 31, sun-rise---There are at anchor in Lynhaven six ships and one schooner.

5 o'clock, P. M. ---Two ships remain at anchor; four ships and a schooner got under way at meridan and stood up the bay, and are now out of sight.

Nov. 2, sun-rise---Two ships remain in Lynhaven Bay.

The Enemy.

We have not yet any information which can justify a belief that the enemy's fleet in our bay has received any additional force from Europe. If any reinforcement should have already reached Bermuda, it is not probable that they will attempt a serious attack on this city so late in the season, and, although a prudent attention to our safety requires a vigorous prosecution of our defensive operations, we may reasonably conclude our city safe from attack until the spring.

November 9, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

Marine.

Nov. 9---Arrived sloop Swallow, Baker, from Pigpoint ( Patux-ent), came out on Sunday evening, went ashore at the mouth of the River, and learnt from the inhabitants that the Enemy had gone down the Bay; supposedly below the Potomac.---C. H. Books.

November 9, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3

Artillery Regiment.

The 1st battalion of this regiment will meet at Washington Square on Monday the 15th inst. (should the weather be fair) at half past 7 o'clock A. M. each man furnished with provisions for the day, for the purpose of working on the entrenchments.

The second battalion will meet at the same hour and place on Tuesday the 16th for the same purpose.

Should the weather not be fair on Monday, the battalion will assemble in succession on the two next fair days, furnished with provisions.

By order of the Lieut. Col.

U. S. Heath, Adjt.

nov 9 P A. T.

d4t

General Orders.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Head-Quarters, Baltimore,  
11th November, 1814.

It is with much regret that maj. general Scott has officially to announce to the troops under his command the resignation of brig. general John Stricker, late commander of the third Maryland brigade, now in the service of the United States. This regret is unfeignedly expressed from the high sense entertained of the military and meritorious services rendered by the late brigadier, as well during our revolutionary struggle as on a late important and trying occasion, when, at the head of his gallant and disciplined brigade, he met the enemy in the neighborhood of this city. Baltimore will long recollect what is ~~ammm~~ due to her gallant defender, and in him the nation will recognize a public benefactor.

Brig. gen. Stricker will please accept the thanks of the commanding general, for his strict observance of general orders, and for the unwearied attention to duty and discipline, which has so highly characterized the brigadier and the brigade since they came under the orders of the major general commanding.

The third brigade of Maryland militia will be mustered for discharge on the 18th inst.---in the meantime, or until a brigadier shall be appointed, the senior lieut. colonel will assume the command, and appoint protem the necessary staff, who shall be entitled to the pay and other allowances of their respective offices.

By order of maj. gen. Scott, commanding,

R. G. Hite  
Assist. adj. gen.

November 12, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

The Enemy in the Chesapeake.

Certain information has been received in this city that eleven of the enemy's barges were yesterday above Poplar Island, and captured the Packet commanded by captain Vickers, which sailed from this place for Easton with a number of passengers. Capt. Vickers, it is said, escaped in his boat; the fate of the passengers is not yet known. Letters have been received in town, advising that the sailing of other boats and packets should be prevented, lest they share a similar fate.

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November 12, 1814, Page 3, Col. 4.

Postscript!

A valuable prize to the American sloop of war Wasp, has arrived at Savannah. She states that the Wasp sailed from L'Orient, in France, on the 29th of August. A few days after, she fell in with an English sloop of war ( name and force not mentioned) which after a smart engagement, she sunk. All the crew went down in her!

November 12, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

From the Coffee-House Books.

The sch. Washington, bound down the bay returned this morning. She was captured yesterday off Poplar Island by a boat (with 4 black sailors & an officer) sent from a schooner; on observing the boat coming the master of the Washington cut 2 holes in her, & took to his boat; the Englishman on boarding, finding her in a leaky state, took every thing from her and went in pursuit of the others. The Eastern Packet next fell into their hands, together with several others. The Washington was raised up after the British went down.

An open boat from Sommerset came up this morning reports that the British schooner with her prizes had gone down the bay to the fleet. No square rigged vessels have been above the Potomac.

The private armed schooner Patapsco, Moon, of this port, has sent in the British brig Europa, of eight 18 pound carronades and 2 long nines, 22 men, from Malta to London, laden with 174 tons of sweet oil, &c.---she was captured 23d August.

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Monday, November 14, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5

Capture of the British sloop of War Avon,  
by the American S. W. Wasp.

Truro, Sept. 9

By the ~~lady~~ Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castillian, 18 guns arrived there, having on board the captain, and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sunk after a desperate action with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castillian's coming up. The Avon lost 30 men in killed and wounded. The slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

November 14, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

Enemy in the Chesapeake.

The accounts received since our last state that late on Saturday evening a large ship and schooner were seen near Sharp's Island, standing up the Bay under full sail; that yesterday at one o'clock, a 74, a frigate, and a number of small vessels were off Annapolis; that they had pursued and captured two schooners, one of which had run ashore and the enemy were engaged in trying to get her off.

The large ship is said to be at anchor off Thomas's point near Annapolis, and her boats are employed in pursuing every vessel that appears between that place and the Eastern shore.

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Monday, November 14, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

Marine.

From the Coffee-House Books.

The private armed schr. Lawrence, Veazey, of this port, has sent in the British brig Canada of 10 guns from Bermuda, with 300 puncheons Rum.

November 16, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1

Enemy in the Potomac.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Baily, Esq.

Richmond, C. H. Nov. 9

" On my arrival at home, I found the enemy in the Potomac, consisting of 9 ships, and some smaller vessels, since which time, 2 ships have gone down, leaving yesterday evening 7 ships and some small vessels.--- They have pitched some tents on St. George's Island. As yet they have made no attempt to land on our side---I expect their object is wood and water---and as usual, I expect they will call on us before they leave the river. "

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November 16, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2/.

Communication.

A British brig. laden with guns, and valued at between 50 and 60, 000 dollars, has arrived at Ocracock bar below Newbern, a prize to the Decatur, privateer of Baltimore-----taken in the English Channel.

November 18, 1814, Page 2, Col. 1

( Our brave tars on the ocean and the lakes have given convincing proofs of their claims to naval glory by their repeated victories over the British when the force opposed was equal, or not greatly superior. On shore our brave citizens have given proofs of courage and patriotism highly honorable to our national character. Nor has the genius of the sons of Columbia been unemployed in celebrating the deeds of her heroes. The bards of our nation will soon vie with those of Britain in spirited and appropriate national songs. We have already published The Star-Spangled Banner; the merit of which is fully appreciated, as appears by the continued applause with which it has been so repeatedly sung at the Theater; and we are pleased to find that Mr. Carr has engraved it with the appropriate music, adapted to the piano and voice, and has it for sale at his music store in this city.

The following song, from its intrinsic merit, as well as from its connection with recent interesting circumstances, will, we have no doubt, be equally popular. )

Song.

Written upon the British troops landing at North Point  
with a view to attack.

Baltimore.

( Adapted to the tune of " YE Mariners of England. )

November 18, 1814, Page 2, Col.1

Song Song.

Written upon the British troops landing at North Point,  
with a view to attack.

Baltimore.

( Adapted to the tune of " Ye Mariners of England.)

O haste ye youthful Warriors, fly  
To seek the invaded shore;  
How warms each heart! how fires each eye!  
As loud the cannons roar:  
They land, the hostile legions,  
Destruction marks their way;  
But ye go, to meet the foe,  
Let victory crown the day;  
Remember days that made us free,  
Let victory crown the day.

When Britain meets us on the wave,  
Our flag triumphant flies;  
Her ships soon find an ocean grave,  
Our fame salutes the skies;  
No doubtful foreign foe is there  
To fall an easy prey;  
On the wave, we are brave,  
And victory crowns the day;  
Lo! Lawrence triumph'd o'er the foe!  
And victory crown'd the day.

Song ( Continued.)

Then Warriors on shore be brave,  
Your wives and homes defend:  
Those precious boons be true to save,  
And hearts and sinews lend.

O think upon your fathers' fame,  
For glory mark'd their way:

And this foe aim'd the blow,  
But victory crown'd the day.

Then emulate those deeds of yore,  
Let victory crown the day.

See! see! their sacred warlike forms!  
Ye visions glad our sight!

Bending from 'midst surrounding storms,

They view us in the fight:

Then comrades, let us never yield

Or stain this brilliant day;

Let us die, be the cry,

So victory crowns the day.

Think on our Ocean Warrior's fame;

Let victory crown the day.

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Song ( Continued. )

They fall! they fly! they seek the wave  
That wafts them from the shore---  
**Haste**---haste---pursue---let nothing save;  
Quick let the cannons roar.

Now from the battle's rage returned,  
Our kindred throng the way;  
And with smiles for our toils,  
Hail victory's happy day;  
While songs of joy and mirth resound  
For vict'ry's glorious day.

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Prisoners Returned.

A flag from Commodore Barrie( senior officer of the British fleet now in the Chesapeake) came to Fort McHenry yesterday. Mr. Wm. Baltzell, merchant of the city, came in her, and is the bearer of the pleasing intelligence that all such of our fellow-citizens taken prisoners during the late attack on Baltimore, as had been sent to Bermuda, have arrived in the Bay on their return home. A number of letters from them were brought by the flag and deposited in the post-office.

November 18, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5.

Enemy in the Chesapeake.

A respectable gentleman who conversed with the skippers of two wood schooners, arrived last evening from Choptank, furnishes the following particular statement of last week's captures.

" On Thursday night, the 10th inst., the English barges came up the Bay and made a dash among the unwary bay craft---capturing fifteen at"one fell swoop! "---One of the schooners then taken was the " Madison " of Oxford. The Madison was loaded with oysters and had nearly an hundred turkeys and geese for the Baltimore markets. Three English sailors were left in charge of the Madison, the others returning to the fleet, taking all the poultry with them. Next night, on their way down, they grounded on barren Island, opposite Patuxent. In the morning a number of Eastern shoremen put off in canoes, boarded and retook the Madison with her prize crew. "

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Marine.

Philidelphia, Nov. 17.

A brig prize to the Petapsco privateer of Baltimore, 80 days in possession of the prize-master and crew, was captured by the Telegraph schr. tender to the Majestic, off the Delaware.

The letter of marque sch. Engineer, Dillingham, of Baltimore, from N. York for Porto Rico, is taken by the Barossa frigate, after a chase of 29 hours, and sent to Barbadoes.

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Adjutant General's Office,  
10th. Mil. Dist.  
Baltimore, 18th Nov. 1814.

General Orders.

The whole of the 3d Maryland Brigade, with the exception of Captain Thompson's troop, Lieut. Col. Harris' regiment Artillery and Capt. Stiles's corps Marine Artillery, will as soon as mustered today, consider themselves discharged from the service of the United States.

The Major General in taking leave of this ~~fine~~ body of citizen soldiers, who have done themselves and country so much honor, offers to them the thanks of the United States for their distinguished ~~man~~ services.

To Lieut. Col. M'Donald, who has for a short time commanded the Brigade, the Major General tenders his thanks personally for his prompt and strict attention to duty; also to Lieut. Col. Sterrett, whose attentions to the guard for Head Quarters furnished from his handsome regiment, have been highly pleasing.

The regiments and corps discharged will turn over to the Military Storekeeper, the arms, ammunition, accoutrements and knapsacks, which have been received from the United States. The arms received from the State of Maryland will be retained by the troops.

Signed. W. Scott.

By command, Francis S. Belton, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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Our citizens, with a few exceptions, were discharged last week from military duty.---

The preparations for defence, are however still progressing, and a large number of drafted militia ordred here from a distance, are still encamped near the city.

November 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 4.

Third Brigade, M. M.

Baltimore, November 18, 1814.

Brigade Orders.

In obedience with General Orders of this date, the 1st Cavalry Regiment, Lieut. Col. Brays, the 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments Infantry, and the Rifle Battalion, Major Pinkney, are honorably discharged with the thanks of the Major General Commanding, for their good conduct, orderly behavior and attention to discipline during their service.

The Lieut. Col. Commanding, begs the Officers of the Brigade to accept his warmest and most unfeigned thanks for their uniform good conduct and attention to orders and discipline for the short space of time, as senior officer, the command of the Brigade has devolved upon him, and he begs them to convey to the non-commissioned officers and privates, under their respective commands, his thanks for their soldier-like conduct and orderly behavior, which is a sure pledge of their future devotedness in their country's cause, and of this City in particular, should it again be assailed or threatened by the enemy.

He regrets most sincerely the cause which gave rise to his assuming the command, especially at a crisis like ~~that~~ the present, when experience and military talents were so eminently combined in our own defence, as well as in defence of our country's rights and violated honor.

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To Major Frailley, Brigade Major and Inspector, Major Small, Brigade Quarter Master, he tenders his thanks for their continuance to the close of the service, and for the assiduity and perserverance in their several stations, which has tended, in so eminent a degree, to promote that good order and regularity in every department throughout the brigade. The Lieut. Col. commanding requests the Colonels of the 27th, 39th, and 51st regiments of this brigade, to meet at the late Head Quarters on Monday, 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, when matters of the utmost importance, relating to the brigade, will be submitted for their consideration.

Wm M' Donald.

Lieut. Col. Com. 3d. Brig. M. M.

November 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5.

Head Quarters, 27th Regt. M. M.

Baltimore, Nov. 18th. 1814.

Regimental Orders.

As the tour of duty in which the Regt. has for some time been engaged, is about to close by order of the Commanding General, the commandant of the 27th regt. takes this opportunity to perform a pleasing duty by expressing to his officers and men his ~~high~~ high estimation of their meritorious conduct, and of the valuable services which they have rendered their country.

On the 11th of September, when the appointed signal of alarm gave notice that the Regiment was required to march to meet an expected invading foe---a foe expert in discipline, accustomed to victory in Europe, & flushed with increased confidence by recent success in their first daring attempt here; it was a circumstance as highly gratifying to your commandant as **it** was honorable to you all, that the ranks were more full than at any meeting merely for discipline or parade. You marched that evening to the ground where the enemy was hourly expected-- - with the heavens for your canopy and the earth for your pillow, you passed the night lying by your arms--- the morning found you cheerful, ready to obey with alacrity the order, which was early given to form the line and advance to meet the invaders of your country, who were already landed on your shore.

The brave and meritorious gen. Stricker, <sup>wh</sup> whose private worth and public services have secured him the esteem and gratitude of all good men, gave you the post of honor, in the front line with your gallant fellow citizens of the 5th Regiment, and Captian Montgomery's corps of Artillery ---there, with the decided firmness of veterans, although for the first

November 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5 ( Continued. )

time in a field of battle, you awaited the approach of the enemy, met his attack with a fire more surely aimed and more destructively rapid; in which you persevered until the imminent danger of your being out-flanked and surrounded by superior numbers, made it the duty of your General, to order a retreat; an order which you obeyed with evident reluctance, and not until the killed and wounded of the enemy more than doubled the number lost from your ranks. So noble a stand, under such circumstances, and against a superior number of veteran troops, has obtained for you the merited praises of your generals, the gratitude and admiration of your fellow citizens.

It is with a considerable degree of delicacy the Commandant attempts to speak of the merits of individual officers, when their conduct in general has been so highly praise-worthy in their respective stations. To the united exertions of the Majors and Commanders of Companies, and to their skill, attention, and perseverance is wholly owing that state of discipline, for which the Regiment has been noticed in a manner so highly gratifying to the Commandant.

The able support which the commandant has at all times received from Majors Moore and Robinson deserves and receives his warmest acknowledgements. Their zeal and activity during the 12th of September were eminently useful; the former received there a contusion in the left knee, near the close of the action, which unfortunately deprived the regiment for a short time of his valuable

November 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5 ( Continued )

services. Major Robinson was among the foremost in the field and the last field officer of the Brigade to retreat; in bravery he was not surpassed by any officer ~~mm~~ on the ground.

To Captains M'Conkey, Kennedy, Pinney, Kane, Schwartzauer and Stever and the subalterns<sup>#</sup> generally, the commandant returns his thanks for their vigilance, attention to duty, their bravery and good conduct during the action and their able support on all occasions in executing the various duties assigned to them.--- It is equally due to the ~~m~~emory of the deceased Captain Dillon, to notice with just praise his merit as an officer, his good conduct in the field and attention to the discipline of his men.

The fourth company under the command of Captain Edes has the merit of being the last that retreated from the line. Three balls passed through various parts of the dress of their gallant captain, fortunately without injuring him, while he continued bravely to encourage his men to persevere in their fire until the enemy had approached within about thirty yards of the line.

The regiment in general and the commandant in particular are much indebted to Adjutant Myers for the prompt, correct and satisfactory manner in which the arduous duties of his office have been performed.

To pay-master Dawes the commandant returns thanks for his attention to his particular duties, also to quarter master Fisher and his serjeant Cook for their prompt attention and care in supplying the regiment with every necessary and comfort which

November 21, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5 ( Continued.)

was in their power to procure. To Surgeons Hamilton and Worrell, and to Doctor Bacon who attended as surgeon, during the indisposition of surgeon Hamilton, the regiment, particularly the sick and wounded are much indebted for their care and attention.

A sentiment of grateful and affectionate recollection shall embalm the memory of the amiable and much lamented Adjutant Donaldson and the other brave men who so nobly fell on the 12th September in the most meritorious of all causes, the defence of their country against an invading foe. In the language of an eloquent Divine, " May they rest in peace in their narrow beds, covered by verdure<sup>ful</sup> ever fresh and wild flowers ever blooming; and may the kindest dew of Heaven distil upon their graves an emblem of our tears."

To all of you brave officers, soldiers and volunteers of the 27th Regiment, your commandant, while he bears testimony to your courage, good conduct and strict discipline, returns thanks for your obedience, fidelity, and attention to your duty; and should your country again require your aid, he feels confident you will join her standard and support her cause with the same alacrity and persevering courage which has distinguished you during the tour of duty which is now finished. Kennedy Long, Lieut. Col.

# Lieutenants, Scott, Lafferty, Winchell, Hyde, Legrande, Crock, Rawlings, and May.----Ensigns, Swain, Buck, Lester, Jackson, Towson, Morton, Batchelor and Green.

November 23, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2

Attention.

The Lieut. Col. of the 5th Cavalry Regiment M. M. requests the officers and privates of the regiment to meet at the Artillery Park To-Morrow Morning at 8 o'clock, prepared to work a day on the Fortifications.--- Those who have spades, shovels or picks are requested to bring them.

London, Oct. 18.

Failure of An Attack on Baltimore.

Unpleasing tidings, they say, travel fast enough; but the intelligence of the unfortunate attack on Baltimore, which we this day communicate at length, did not reach us in sufficient time yesterday to be inserted in the whole of our impression. We wish we could, like some of our contemporaries, say that in the details we thus lay before our readers, we had to communicate the particulars of a 'brilliant victory' to the British arms; but though our gallant troops showed their accustomed bravery, and triumphed over thrice their numbers, there is much more of grief than exaltation excited in our minds by the result of this daring enterprise. The momentary success obtained in the conflict on this occasion, has been most dearly purchased; and the consequence of the attempts to repel invasion appear to be of a character likely to perpetuate disaster. The gallant general Ross, like another Wolf, closed his earthly career in the advance of the intrepid men whom he so courageously led against this great depository of the hostile spirit of the United States towards England; and though others, inheriting the same dauntless spirit, may yet revenge his fall; though the sacrifice by the enemy may be immense, and Baltimore may be shut out from the benefits of navigation, yet it cannot be concealed that the failure of this expedition greatly overbalances the advantages previously obtained. Its disastrous result will have a most mischievous effect; it will give heartening to every enemy in this country; it will indeed be a consoling victory to the Americans; give a new spirit to the government, efface, in

some degree its disgrace at Washington; and enable it to meet Congress with a triumphant air, instead of dejection and depression which must inevitably have accompanied the recital of an almost unbroken series of defeats and disasters, since the legislative body last met. Victories which have effects like these, we think Britain had better be without. We presume also that the possibility of the example of Moscow being followed by an invaded people and the want of naval co-operation, always precarious, should enter into the contemplation of commanders bent on desperate enterprises.

We shall abstain from recapitulating the particulars of the attack, as they will be found briefly narrated in the official Bulletin which we gave yesterday in a second edition and republish today. ....

November 28, 1814, Page 3, Col. 3.

Misstatement Corrected.

The British official account of the action near North Point and attack on Baltimore states;---" Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself across a neck of land from which position he precipitately retreated upon the advance of the British troops."

To readers at a distance from Baltimore it may be necessary to explain the very slight grounds which the British officer had for this pompous mis<sup>s</sup>tatement.

Some day<sup>s</sup> previous to the landing of the British at North Point a party of laborers had been sent by order of Gen. Smith to throw up a breast work at the place alluded to---On the morning that the enemy landed these works were unfinished and unoccupied except by the workmen, who had no other arms but their pickaxes, spades and shovels. No part of the force under Gen. Stricker were at any time entrenched, nor were any of them even in sight of those entrenchments, except a few of the cavalry, who were sent out to reconnoitre.

The Attack on Baltimore.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary---Oct. 17.

Colonial Department, Downing st. Oct. 17

Captain M'Dougall arrived early this morning with a despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord- I have the honor to inform your lordship that the division of troops under command of major-general Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and position might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which ( the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abbatiss, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

The Attack on Baltimore ( Continued.)

About two miles beyond this post our advanced became engaged; the country here was closely wooded, the enemy's <sup>riflemen</sup> ~~men~~ were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast which proved mortal.---He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically ~~ly~~ admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege,

Thus it is, sir, that the honor of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your lordship, his royal highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, ~~to~~ to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a

November 29, ~~1814~~ 1814, Page 2, Col. 2.

*Attack on Baltimore (Continued)*

corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. ~~The~~ creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Back rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ~~order~~ ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade under the command of Maj. Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under Maj. Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Maj. Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment, under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment/<sup>close</sup>~~unobserved~~ upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the light brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Captain Robbys, and a detachment of seamen under Captain Money, of the Taave, formed a line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Col. Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Maj. Whitaker, the 2d battalion of marines, by Lieut. Col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Maj. Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

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Attack on Baltimore ( Continued.)

In this order, the signal being given the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken, and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand hors de combat. The fifth regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops( as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at 10 o'clock I occupied a favorable position eastward of Baltimore distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts,

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November 29, 1814, Page 2, Col. 3.

Attack on Baltimore (Continued.)

connected by a small breast work. I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. <sup>Chinkapin</sup> ~~Chinkapin~~ hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain MacDougall, the bearer of these despatches, will have the honor to point out to your Lordship those particular parts of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance of the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impractical.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the vice admiral and myself that the capture of the town would not have a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the Heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the

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November 29, 1814, Page 2, Col. 3

Attack on Baltimore, ( Continued. )

harbour, causing the citizens to move almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harrassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of their entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening, I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour, on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every

November 29, 1814, Page 2, Col. 3.

Attack on Baltimore ( Continued. )

description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, commander in chief of the naval forces; for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to insure success to every combined operation ~~firm~~ of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation--- as do also Captains Norse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsey, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear Admiral Cockburn for ~~the~~ counsel and assistance which he afforded me and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the ~~excellent~~ order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgements, for the active and skillful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

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Attack on Baltimore ( Continued.)

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Frannee, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding, the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps, and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Marine Artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of service.

To Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons Acting Deputy Quarter-master-General to his army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of ~~his~~ officer.

Captain MacDougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross( and who has acted as Assistant Adjt. Gen. in the absence of Major Debieg through indisposition) is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to

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Attack on Baltimore (Continued.)

recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Arthur Brooke, Col. Com'g.

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From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

October 17.

Return of Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, near  
Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff- 1 major-general, 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery- 8 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery- 1 rank and file killed; 3 do, wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.- 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed-  
3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regiment, 1st batt.- 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and  
file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file  
wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st batt.- 11 rank and file killed, 3 captains,  
3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infantry- 3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1  
subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.- 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant,  
9 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d. Batt.- 4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and  
file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships, attached to the  
2d batt.- 2 rank and file killed; 1 do., wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Capt. Robyns-  
-2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total- 1 General Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and  
file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and  
file wounded.

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From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

October 17.

( Continued. )

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

General Staff- major-general Robert Ross.

21st Fusileers-lieut. Gracie.

Wounded.

21st Fusileers-brevet major Croke, slightly; captain H. Greenshields, dangerously( since dead) capt. G. Hill, lieut R. Cruice, ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry- captains W. P. De Bathe, and J. D. Hisks, lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines- captain John Robyn, severely.

(Signed)

Henry Debbieg,

Major, A. D. A. A. General.

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November 29, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2.

City of Baltimore, 29th Nov. 1814.

Subscriptions received at the mayor's office from the 1st inst. to this day, to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

David Warfield	\$ 50
Wm. Pinkney	50
Derrick Fannestock	20
Sam'l, McKim	25
Richard Ratien	25
George W. Moore	40
John Healy	10
WM. D. McKim	50
Jno. Fisher	30
Cash received for 2bbs. sold	1

James P. Soper ( Ann Arundel county) net proceeds of a  
boat load of wood 15 1-4 cords 58 71

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November 30, 1814, Page 2, Col. 5.

### British Official Lying.

If we are to judge of the correctness of British official accounts of their engagements in other instances, from the sample we have in the despatches from colonel Brooke and admiral Cochrane, which we published yesterday, very little reliance indeed ought to be placed on them-----The concealment of truth and statement of falsehoods are both conspicuously evident to every person here who had an opportunity of <sup>knowing</sup> ~~inquiries~~ the real facts; and the palable misrepresentations reflect no little discredit on the character of those two officers.

They state our force in the action near North Point at 6,000 besides some hundred calvary, this is more than double the amount of the whole force there, and of that force, although posted in the most judicious manner which circumstances and situation would admit, not more than about one half was actually engaged.

Our loss in killed and wounded is stated at five or six hundred; they scarcely amounted to one third of that number---two pieces of cannon says the British Colonel were left on the field; only one it is well known was left, which was accidentally overturned in the retreat.

" Having ascertained at a late hour on the morning of the 15th", says the correct colonel, " that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind and carrying with me about two hundred prisoners." It is well known here that on Wednesday, the fourteenth, the British army were missing; that they were pursued by General Winder with the Virginia militia, and a few

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British Official Lying. ( Continued. )

of the light dragoons rapidly, but only a few stragglers were overtaken, and they were made prisoners; and that the whole number of prisoners carried away by the British colonel was forty-nine.

Both the Colonel and Admiral have omitted to mention the abortive attempt to land on the night of the 13th, and the severe repulse and loss experienced on that memorable occasion, when the gallant conduct and of the officers and men in our Fort and Batteries preserved our city from destruction and compelled the boasted British naval forces to retire disappointed and chagrined.

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December. 2, 1814, Page 2, Col. 2 .

London Gazette Extraordinary  
Colonial Department.

Downing street, October 17, 1814.

His Majesty's ship Severn, in the Patapsco,

15th September, 1814.

Sir---In futherance of the instruction I had the honor to receive from you on the 11th inst. I landed at day light of the 12th with Major-General Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point at the entrance of the Patapsco, and in conformity with the wishes, I determined on remaining on shore and accompanying the army to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen ( under Captain Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the above mentioned town.

We had advanced about five miles( without other occurance than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the general and myself, being with the advanced guards, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect from our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the enemy to

run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add that in this short and desultory skirmish my gallant and highly valued friend the Major-General received ~~in~~ a musket ball through his arm into his breast which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation.

Our, country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him as I did, a friend most honored and beloved; and I trust, Sir, that I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that while his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone, anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government and the country.

Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with ~~the~~ advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about six or seven thousand strong); on perceiving our army he filed off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Colonel Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered and

December 2, 1814, Page 2, Col. 2 ( Continued.)

<sup>T</sup>executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire until we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the meeting house, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.

An advance of this description against superior numbers of an enemy so posted, could not be effected without loss. I have the honor to inclose a return of what has been suffered by those of the naval department, acting with the army on this occasion; and it is, Sir, with the greatest pride and pleasure, I report to you that the brigade of seamen with small arms, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, assisted by Captain Sullivan Money and Ramsey( the three senior commanders with the fleet) who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honor to the oldest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army. The seamen under Mr. Jackson, Master's Mate of the Tonnant, attached to the Rocket Brigade, commanded by ~~the~~ the First Lieut. Lawrence of the Marines, behaved also with equal skill and bravery. The marines landed from the ships under the command of Captain Robyns, the senior officer of the corps, belonging to the fleet, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Although, Sir, in making to you my part of this action, I know it is right I should confine myself <sup>to</sup> mentioning only the

conduct of those belonging to the naval department, yet I may be excused for venturing further, to state to you generally the high admiration with which I viewed the conduct of the whole army, and the ability and gallantry with which it was managed and headed by its brave Colonel which insured to it the success it met with.

The night being fast approaching and the troops much fatigued, Colonel Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle, and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery, and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Col. Brook lost no time in reconnoitring these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea, and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th, which being completed, it made a ~~further~~ further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the

December 2, 1814, Page 2, Col. 3 ( Continued.)

slightest molestation from the enemy, who, inspite of his superiority of numbers, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

As you, Sir, were in person with the advanced frigates, sloops, and bomb vessels, and as, from the road the army took, I did not see them after quitting the beach it would be superfluous for me to make any report to you respecting them. I have now, therefore, only to assure you of my entire satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of every officer and man employed under me during the operations above detailed, and to express to you how particularly I consider myself ~~inhabited~~ indebted to Captain Edward Crofton ( acting Captain of the Royal Oak ) for the gallantry, ability, and zeal with which he led on the brigade of seamen in the action of the 12th, and executed all the other services with which he has been intrusted since our landing; to Capt. White ( acting Captain of the Albion ) who attended me as my Aide-de-Camp the whole time, and rendered me every possible assistance; to Captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsey, who commanded divisions of the brigade of seamen; to Lieut. ~~Jane~~ Scott of the Albion, whom I have had such frequent cause to mention, to you on former occasions, and who in the battle of the 12th commanded a division of seamen, and behaved most gallantly, occasionally also acting as an extra Aide-de Camp to myself; Capt. Robins, who commanded the marines of the fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favorable notice and consideration, as well as Lt. G. C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavor to keep up a communication between the army and

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December 2, 1814, Page 2, Col. 3 ( continued.)

navy, which he effected with great perserverance, and thereby rendered us most essential service. In short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with <sup>equal</sup> ~~much~~ anxiety to distinguish himself by good conduct on this occasion, and I trust therefore the whole will be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Capt. Nourse, of the Severn, was good enough to receive my flag for this service; he rendered me great assistance in getting the ships to the different stations within the river, and when the storming of the fortified hill was contemplated, he hastened to my assistance with a reinforcement of seamen and marines; and I should consider myself wanting in candor and justice did I not particularly point out, Sir, to you the high opinion I entertain of the enterprise and ability of this valuable officer, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but on the very many others, on which I have employed him, since with me in the Chesapeake.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. Cockburn, Rear Adm.

Vice Adm. the Hon. Sir A, Cochra e, k. b.

Commander in Chief, &c.

The Enemy in Sight.

The enemy seem determined to harrass and plunder our citizens along the Bay shores as long as the weather will permit. A ship and a brig anchored this morning about 7 o'clock, off the mouth of Chester River.

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December 14, 1814, Page 3, Col. 1.

The Enemy.

A ship and a brig had passed Annapolis on Tuesday evening, and several vessels within sight of the State House, standing up.

False Alarm.

This morning about eight o'clock the firing of the alarm guns called the citizens to arms, and the different corps were assembling in expectation that the enemy, as was reported, were approaching in considerable force. The report, it is said, originated with some fisherman, who supposed he saw a number of vessels approaching the mouth of the river. The arrival of a schooner from below( as mentioned under the marine head) proved the report groundless and put an end to the bustle which it had occasioned.

This occurrence is not to be regretted, as it has given an opportunity of ascertaining with what promptness the citizens can be assembled in the most unfavorable weather, when a real cause of danger shall require it.

December 16, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2.

The Flag of Truce.

Lieut. W. Crease of H. B. M. frigate Menelaus came up the river this morning in a barge from that ship, under a flag of truce with a despatch from rear admiral Cockburn to J. S. Skinner, Esq. agent for flags of truce and prisoners of war.

The despatch is said to have conveyed his replies to several applications from French subjects, and others for passports to send vessels in ballast with neutral passengers to Europe.- Marine Coffee Books. Dec. 15.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

December 16, 1814, Page 3, Col. 2.

51st. Regiment.

The Officers, Non commissioned Officers and privates of this Regiment, will take notice, that in cases of alarm the rendezvous of the 1st battalion will be the Western Precincts Market house---the rendezvous of the 2d battalion, will be the Center, or Marsh Market;---to which places all those belonging to the Regiment will instantly repair when the alarm guns are fired.

John E. Howard, Jr.

First Major.

dec 16---d4t

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

From Halifax.---The British cartel sloop Jane and Martha, Capt. Ridont, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening in 19 days from Halifax. She was sent here by the provincial government at Halifax to bring home Mr. Mitchell, our agent for prisoners, and his family. ....

.....  
..... Among the passengers on board the cartel are Mr. Buchannan, Mr. Dorsey, & Mr. Gettings, citizens of Baltimore who were captured during the late attack upon that city.