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WEEKLY REGISTER (Niles)  
Saturday, September 5, 1812.  
pp. 11, 12, 13.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

(List of British vessels captured and entered American ports, whither sent by and from American ships which captured them, and manned them with prize crews. Data culled from Register, over extended period Baltimore vessels and masters only, mentioned herein.)

46. Schooner Fanny, from St. Croix, for St. Andrews, in ballast--- Sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin of do. valued at 18,000\$.
50. Brig Lamprey, from Jamaica for Halifax, laden with rum--- sent into Baltimore by the U. States frigate Essex.
69. Ship Henry, from St. Croix for London, a vessel of the first class, new, coppered and completely furnished: burthen 400 tons, 10 heavy guns, laden with about 700 hhds sugar, 13 pipes old wine, &c: valued at from 150 to \$170,000, sent into Baltimore by the Comet of that port.
70. Schr. Alfred, from Bermuda for New-Providence, with an assorted cargo, sent into Baltimore by the Spencer of Philadelphia.
74. Ship Boyd, from New-Providence for Liverpool, carrying 10 heavy guns, laden with cotton, logwood and coffee, sent into Philadelphia by the Globe, of Baltimore, after a running fight of an hour and a half-- none killed on either side.
84. Ship Braganza, from Port au Prince for London, mounting 12 guns, burthen 400 tons, deeply laden with coffee and logwood, captured and sent into Baltimore by the Tom of that port, after a running fight of 55 minutes.

86. Schr.-Ann, from the city of St. Domingo for Guernsey, carrying 4 guns, and laden with logwood and mahogany, sent into Baltimore by the Globe of ditto.
89. Schooner Harriet, from New-Providence for Havanna, with 3000 dollars in specie, sent into Baltimore, by the High Flyer of that port.
92. Brig William, from Bristol (Eng.) for St. John's, with a cargo of coal, butter and sundries, sent into Boston by the Rossie, com. Barney of Baltimore.
- \*100,101. One brig and a schooner, captured by the Rossie, and sent to Newfoundland, with the crews of the above vessels (93,94,95,96,97, 98,99---one ship, five brigs and a schooner, all laden with fish and timber, captured by the Rossie and burnt.) 108 in number, on parole and receipt for exchange. Commodore Barney sent also his compliments to admiral Sawyer, desiring the poor fellows might <sup>be</sup> fairly treated and promising a larger supply very soon!
103. Ship Sir Simon Clark, 16 guns, 39 men, from Jamaica for Leith, with a cargo of sugar, rum, coffee, &c., worth from 100 to \$150,000, sent into Norfolk by the Globe of Baltimore. She was gallantly carried by boarding after a brisk cannonade of a few minutes. The British ship had four men killed, with the captain and three others severely wounded. The second lieutenant and the drummer were killed on board the Globe and one wounded.
134. Ship Jenny, 12 guns and 18 men, from Liverpool for St. John's, with salt---sent into Salem by the Rossie of Baltimore.

\* The Rossie's hailing port was Baltimore. Her master, Commodore Barney, was a Baltimore resident.

The Weekly Register (Niles).

September 5, 1812. P. 14.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL HULL AT DETROIT

The defeat of General Hull has aroused the people of Baltimore. A very considerable number of persons have associated for the purpose of offering their services to the president, under the act of congress, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers; and their object is Canada. In our next paper we expect to make an honorable record of their proceedings---some are sanguine enough to believe that Baltimore city and county will furnish a regiment of as brave and hardy volunteers as have ever trod the field. Large subscriptions are made, and are making, to provide for the comfort of these gallant fellows while from home, and to subsist the families of such as require it. But the volunteers are chiefly single men.

Extract from the journal of the privateer schr.

Globe of Baltimore:

On the 14th July got under way--blowing fresh--Taylor fell from the mainmast and broke his right thigh;--at 9 o'clock P.M. sprung the mainmast, lost the tender, and put in to refit. 15th, arrived off Annapolis; the fort fired at us on account of not hoisting a signal; the shot passed between the masts, no damage. 17th shipped a new mainmast, &c.--a large brig hove in sight and came to in the bay; the fort fired several shot at her which did not reach--the Baltimore<sup>letter of</sup> marque Cora in company with us--the Cora sent her boat on board the brig, which proved to be H.B.M. dispatch brig Bloodhound, of 10 guns; took possession in co. 19th, got under way with a fine<sup>light</sup>/breeze. 20th arrived at Hampton Roads. 24th, got under way, and went to sea with a fine crew of about 80 men in all. 25th, spoke ship Marmion, from New Orleans for Baltimore.--26th, spoke ship South Carolina from do. for do. boarded a large ship from Havannah for New York, all well. 27th, boarded a schr. from the West Indies for New-England, who had fallen in with four sail of merchantmen without convoy three days before;--brought to schr. Polly, of Boston, from Havan for do. examined her papers, &c. 30th brought to ship Camila, of Philadelphia, from Cadiz for do.--boarded a Sweedish schr. from St. Barts, for Norfolk, and while over hauling her, being at<sup>the</sup>/masthead, I discovered a sail ahead, which we gave chase to, but lost her in the night. 31st, saw a sail, to which we gave chase and in about three hours were within gun-shot, when we commenced firing; she hoisted British colors and returned fire with her stern chasers 2 long 9's, which was continued for about 40 minutes against our long 9 (midship) thate being the only gun we could get to bear, as it was blowing fresh, and she crew

and she crowded all sail; when we got close enough we began to fire broadsides, (charged with round shot, double-shotted, and then with langrage and round) which she returned, broadside for broadside; when we got within musket-shot and fired several vollies into her, she struck, after a brisk engagement of an hour and a half. She proved to be the English letter-of-marque sship Boyd, from New-Providence for Liverpool, laden with coffee, dye-woods and cotton--mounts 10 guns, viz. 2 long 9's, 2 short 12's and 6 long 6's. None hurt on either side. Our sails and rigging cut---their boat shot all over, rigging and sails cut, and several shot in the hull. Took out all the crew, except the mate and two men, and put a prize master and eight men on board, and ordered her for Baltimore---(arrived in Philad.) The prisoners used as ourselves. Aug. 1st parted with the Boyd and went in quest of two other English vessels which were expected this way. Repaired damages. Seven prisoners entered as seamen. Saw a schooner and gave chase, but lost her in the night; saw another sail same night, which also excaped. 2d, 11 A.M. saw Bermuda, we passed within gunshot, cruised off under British colors. 3d, at sunrise, saw a sail ahead, standing towards us; when we got near enough manœuvred for two hours; she appeared to be an English sloop of war; she gave chase, but soon gave it up, as they did not make any way with us. 4th, saw a schr. to windward, and chased all dya; sweeps out from 4 till 8 P.M.--she altered her course, and escaped under cover of the night. 8th, officers and men put on allowance of three quarts of water per day, for cooking, &c. 9th, liquor exchanged, quart for quart for water. 14th, saw a sail ahead, to which we gave chase and captured without resistance. She proved to be the British schr. Ann, from the City St. Domingo for Guernsey, laden with mahogany and log-wood; mounts 4 guns, and carries 9 men.--(arrived.)

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Saturday, September 12, 1812.

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Baltimore is about to send forth a considerable body of volunteers to Canada, and the most ample funds are provided from the liberal purses of our citizens, to supply them with every necessary to their leaving home. About fifteen thousands dollars have been subscribed for this purpose, and any reasonable sum may be obtained in addition if the service shall require it. Several gentlemen subscribed \$500 each.

Fraser Bond  
MADE IN U.S.A.

WEEKLY REGISTER (Niles)

Saturday, September 12, 1812.

p. 29, Col. 1.

Norfolk, September 3--The schooner Hornet, a privateer fitted out of Baltimore, was run ashore 10 miles to the S. of Cape Henry, by a British man of war and bilged.

(Lower down, same column, same page.):

In Baltimore, on last Monday the flags of all the vessels in the harbor were displayed, in honor of Hull's victory over the Guerriere, a salute was also fired.

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Page 29, Col. 2.

The Rossie, of Baltimore, went into New-Port (R.I.) on the 30th ult--- during the cruise, commodore Barney has captured fifteen vessels in all, 9 of which he burnt or sunk. The Rossie was only 45 days at sea---the vessels captured carried 2914 tons, had on board 166 men, and are estimated to have cost \$1,280,000.

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AMERICAN PRIZES.

139 Barque Diana, with a valuable carg of rum, sugar, &c. from Grenada  
for Jersey

WEEKLY REGISTER (Niles)

Saturday, September 12, 1812.

pp. 30, 31.

AMERICAN PRIZES.

139. Barque Diana, with a valuable cargo of rum, sugar, &c., worth \$100,000, sent into Savannah by the High Flyer of Baltimore.
149. Ship Hopewell, 14 guns, 25 men, from Surinam for London, burthen upwards 400 tons, laden with 710 hhds of sugar, 54 do. molasses, 111 bales cotton, 260 bags and casks coffee and cocoa, captured by the Comet of Baltimore, and sent into that port after an obstinate engagement, in which one man was killed and 6 wounded on board the ship---two of the privateer's men were wounded. The Hopewell sailed from Surinam in co. with five other ships from which she parted but two days before---the Comet went in search of them, every sail set. The Hopewell is worth 150,000\$. Her late captain bears the most honorable testimony of the bravery of the crew of the Comet.
155. Ship Kitty, by the Rossie of Baltimore, sent into an eastern port.
163. Ship Mary-Ann, from Jamaica for London, a very valuable vessel, carrying 12 guns and 18 men, deeply laden with sugar, &c. sent into Charleston by the High Flyer of Baltimore.

DEFENSE OF BALTIMORE

Resolves of the citizens in town meeting, particulars relating to the battle, official correspondence, and honorable discharge of the troops.

From Niles Register

Baltimore, August 27, 1813.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON VIGILANCE AND SAFETY.

Whereas the commanding officer has required the aid of the citizens in the erection of works for the defense of the city, and the committee of vigilance and safety having full confidence in the patriotism of their fellow citizens, have agreed on the following organization, for the purpose of complying with the request of the major general.

The inhabitants of the city and precincts are called on to deposit at the court-house in the third ward, centre market in the fifth ward, market house Fell's Point, Riding school in the seventh ward, or take with them to the place required, all wheel-barrows, pick-axes, spades and shovels that they can procure.

That the city and precincts be divided into four sections, the first section to consist of the eastern precincts and the eighth ward, the second to comprise the 5th, 6th and 7th wards, the third to comprise the 2d, 3d and 4th wards, and the fourth to comprise the 1st ward and western precincts.

That the exempts from military and the free people of color of the first district, consisting of the 8th ward and eastern precincts, assemble tomorrow, Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, at Hampstead-hill with provisions for the day, and that Arthur Mitchell, Daniel Conn, Henry Pennington, John Chalmers, William Starr, Thomas Weary, Henry Harwood and Philip Cornmiller be charged with their superintendence during the day.

That those of the second district, comprising the 5th, 6th and 7th wards, assemble at Myer Garden, on Monday morning at 6 o'clock under the superintendence of William Parks, Captain Watts, Ludwig Herring, William Ross, William Carman, Daniel Howland, Caleb Earnest and James Hutton.

That those of the third district, comprising the second, third and fourth wards, assemble at Washington Square, on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, under the superintendence of Frederick Leypold, William M'Clear, John McKim, jr., Henry Schroeder, Alexander M'Donald, Eli Hewitt, Peter Gold and Alexander Russell.

That those of the fourth district, comprising the 1st ward and western precincts, assemble at the intersection of Eutaw and Market streets, on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock under the superintendence of William W. Taylor, William Jessop, Edward Jarris, George Decker, William Harkins, Isaac Philips, William Jones and John Hignet.

The owners of slaves are requested to send them to work on the days assigned in the several districts.

Such of our patriotic fellow citizens of the county or elsewhere, as are disposed to aid in the common defence, are invited to partake in the duties now required on such of the days as may be most convenient to them.

(Signed)  
Theodore Bland, Secretary.

Edward Johnson, Chairman.

BALTIMORE <sup>✓</sup> SCHOONERS.

At the time the embargo was laid, from 60 to 80 of the celebrated schooners belonging to this port were at sea, laughing at the blockades of the enemy. The greater part of these have returned to other ports of the United States. From what we learn, we feel justified to express the belief, that, in less than four weeks, at least fifty of these vessels, carrying 500 guns and more than 5,000 men, will be touching John Bull in his tender place. In this estimate, we include several that have escaped the enemy, and lately went from this port. Report says that some have gone to the East-Indies!

✓  
The privateer Surprise, of Baltimore, has arrived at Newport, R.I., from a cruise of 103 days, a part of which time she was in the British and Irish channels, and through the western isles. She was chased sixteen times; and made in all 12 or 13 prizes, some of which have arrived, others are expected and some were burnt. It is understood that the General Armstrong was also off the enemy's coasts, committing great depredations on his commerce.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Third Divisions, M. M. August 19, 1814.

The enemy have appeared in great force off the mouth of Potomack; their movements appear to be up the bay. Orders have issued from the president of the United States, directing the third brigade to be called into actual service. Therefore ordered, that the whole brigade be held in readiness for actual service, that they parade at 4 o'clock this day, completely armed and equipped. The quarter masters of the respective regiments, will draw cartridges, and every box will be filled upon the ground. The men for the present will quarter at their respective homes. The reveille will beat at gun firing every morning; when the regiments will assemble and train by regiment until 8 o'clock; they will again assemble at 4 o'clock and train until seven o'clock.

On the alarm gun being fired, the regiments will meet on their respective parade grounds, and await further orders. The third brigade is now in the pay of the United States, in service subject to the articles of war.

By order of

Maj. Gen. Smith.

Isaac M'Kim,  
First Aid de Camp, 3d division, M. M.

Niles Weekly Register, Saturday, August 27, 1814.

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*10 of* ✓  
*of* ✓  
OF BALTIMORE.

A great mass of matter for record, belongs to the exertions of the people of this city, &c. which shall be duly noticed. We are requested not to speak of what is going on, as has been done. We embrace everything in the last words of Lawrence, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!" This is the universal sentiment, and, we trust, it will be established by power.

B A L T I M O R E

At the recommendation of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety (inserted in our last number) the people commenced their labors to fortify the city, on Sunday the 27th ult. The work done demonstrates their power and zeal, to the astonishment of all who behold it. Baltimore has long been remarkable for the patriotism and liberal spirit of her citizens; and her high character for these qualities is fully maintained by the free offering of men and money for the purposes of defence. In the meantime, volunteers and militia from the adjacent parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, have flocked to our aid. We are restrained by the, by the request of the Committee of Vigilance, from mentioning any particulars; but the honorable record shall yet be made. We restrain the desire to notice these things because enjoined by the committee; for we are very sure the enemy is apprised of almost every thing that is transacted here: but he has learnt nothing to our discredit. The means of defence have given confidence to the people---many families who had left the city have returned---nothing is relaxed; every thing goes on as though an attack were immediately expected, but, with the exception of performing their military duties, the people have their usual composure and quiet. To our brethren who have flown to our assistance, we are greatly indebted, as well for the decorum of their conduct in the city, as their patriotism in coming to the camp. The sudden collection of so many people, of all classes and conditions, might have been expected to create much confusion and disorder; but no event has yet occurred, that we have heard of, which can sully the character of an individual soldier; and the city is as quiet, (the sound of the drum, or the rattling of waggons pertaining to the different corps, excepted) as ever it was. This tribute is due to the gentlemen asso-

ciated to repulse the enemy. Major general Smith, of the Maryland militia (of Mud Fort memory) commands the troops collected especially for the defence of Baltimore. Brigadier general Winder has under him the forces belonging to his military district. He is now here, and the whole is acting in concert.

On a former distressing occasion we felt it a duty to caution the public against the infamous lies that were circulated respecting Baltimore. Such letter-writing, or letter-making has prevailed in the present case, with its usual baseness. One of these letters, published at Boston, says---"There is, at this moment, a contest between the civil and military powers---the former are for sending a capitulating embassy, but the military men will not consent."

## ATTACK UPON BALTIMORE.

To detail, with reasonable accuracy, the minutiae of the events that have happened at Baltimore since Sunday morning, the 11th inst. when the enemy made his appearance, to the time of his departure on the 15th, is not easily done; but the readers of the REGISTER will expect it, and we shall endeavor to give a succinct narration of the proceedings, with a steady eye to the truth of each matter referred to; avoiding, nevertheless, every thing that may tend to increase the information of the incendiary foe, as to our means or resources. Hence an account of our troops or works will not be expected. Sufficient is it to say, that the same force would make much less impression now than it did, or could have done, at the time of the attack.

After the affair at Bradensburg and capture of Washington, an attack upon this city was confidently expected. Indeed, General Ross had fixed upon it for his winter headquarters; and boasted, that with the force he had, he would go where he pleased through Maryland. Thus forewarned, considerable additions were made to the defences of the place---some of the troops of gen.Winder's command were collected---Rodgers and Perry were here; and a good many noble volunteers flocked in from the adjacent parts of our own state and from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Baltimore brigade was taken en masse into the service of the United States; and the whole subjected to the direction of major-general Smith, of the Maryland militia.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. we had information that the enemy was ascending the bay, and on Sunday morning his ships were seen at the mouth of our river, the Patapsco, in number from 40 to 50---Some of his vessels entered the river, while others proceeded to North Point (at the mouth of the Parapsco) distant 12 miles from the city, and commenced the debarkation of their troops in the night, which was finished early next morning.

In the meantime the frigates, bomb ketches

and small vessels approached and ranged themselves in a formidable line to cannonade the fort, and the town---The frigates were lightened before they entered the river---and the ships of line lay off North Point, to overawe us and protect the whole force.

The force that landed consisted of about 9000 men---viz, 5,000 soldiers, 2,000 marines, and 2,000 sailors. The first under major general Ross---the latter commanded by the famous admiral Cockburn. The troops were a part of Wellington's "invincibles." Some works were erecting not far from North Point to arrest their progress, but their incipient state forbade a stand being made at them; and the enemy marched four miles toward us uninterrupted, except by a few flying shots from the cavalry. Here they were met by general Stricker with his entire Baltimore brigade, (except that he had only one company of the regiment of artillery) consisting of Col. Biays' cavalry, the rifle corps, and the 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th, and 51st regiments of infantry, commanded respectively by lieut. cols. Sterett, McDonald, Long, Fowler and Amey. In the 5th was incorporated an elegant uniformed company of volunteers from York, Penn. under capt. Spangler; and in the 39th, captain Metzger's fine company of volunteers from Hanover, Penn. and capt. Quantrell's from Hagerstown, Maryland; and in the 6th. capt. Dixon's volunteers from Marietta, Penn.---all the rest were city troops; and the whole, including capt. Montgomery's company of artillery (with 6 fourpounders) amounted to about 3200 men. The rest of our forces were judiciously stationed in or near the various defences, &c. About 1 o'clock a party of about 150 or 200 men, consisting of captain Levering's and capt. Howard's companies of the 5th reg. and capt. Aisquith's rifle corps were detached from the line to feel the enemy, and bring on the battle; they were accompanied by a few artillerists with one of their pieces. Before they expected it, they were attacked by the British in very superior numbers, and driven in with some loss after a few fires

to the main body. As the enemy advanced, the artillery opened a destructive fire upon them, which was returned from 2 nine pounders, and the action became general along the line of the 5th and 27th, which were in front. The 39th and 51st were in rear of these, and the 6th advantageously posted still nearer the city, to protect and cover the whole. The fire from the two first-named, as well as from the artillery,\* was very active and uncommonly certain for about an hour. Of the 5th much was expected, but the 27th behaved at least as gallantly. The men took deliberate aim, and the carnage was great---the "invincibles" dodging to the ground, and crawling in a bending posture, to avoid the militia---the "yeomen" they were taught so much to despise. When the 5th and 27th (between which was placed the artillery) were outflanked by the much greater force of the enemy, they retired in better order than could have been expected under a galling fire; and they retired reluctantly at the repeated command of their officers. The artillery had drawn off a little while before. The right of the 39th was gallantly engaged, but the 51st took no part in the action; and it was not at the time and place expected that the 6th would share in it, else (under its veteran colonel, a soldier of the revolution, and one who met the same foe under Pulaski) it would, no doubt, have distinguished itself. The cavalry, though they performed very severe and important duties, had but little to do in the battle. The whole number of our men actually engaged, did not exceed 1700.

Nearly as much, perhaps, being done at this point as was expected, our force retreated towards the city. The enemy followed slowly, and on Tuesday night approached within two miles of our entrenchments. Measures were taken to cut them off and punish their temerity; but before general Winder with the Virginia militia, and a squadron of the United States cavalry, could bring his plans fully to bear, the British suspecting his design, or not liking the appearance of our works, decamped suddenly in the night and embarked with such precipitation that,

though closely pursued, a few prisoners only were taken. But their pursuing force merited and have received the thanks of their general; and the whole body collected is entitled to the gratitude of Baltimore and of their country, for the sufferings they so patiently and patriotically endured, being compelled to sleep, if sleep was allowed, with the heavens for their canopy, for four nights, during the chief part of which it rained pretty constantly and sometimes heavily. They also received their refreshments irregularly; they whole being packed up in prudent preparation of events that might have happened.

But the attack on ~~fort~~ M'Henry was terribly grand and magnificent. The enemy vessels formed a great half circle in front of the works on the 12th, but out of the reach of our guns, and also those of the battery at the Lazaretto, on the opposite side of the great cove or basin around the head of which the city of Baltimore is built. Fort M'Henry is about 2 miles from the city, a "light little" place, with some finely planned batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, as the British very well knew. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, six bomb and some rocket vessels commenced the attack, keeping such a respectful distance as to make the fort rather a target than an opponent; though major Armistead, the gallant commander, and his brave garrison fired occasionally to let the enemy know the place was not given up!! Four or five bombs were frequently in the air at a time, and, making a double explosion, with the noise of the foolish rockets and the firings of the fort, Lazaretto and our barges, created a horrible clatter. (Many of these bombs have since been found entire---they weigh, when full of their combustibles, about 210 or 220 pounds and they threw them much further than our long 42 pounders would reach.) Thus it lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy, growing more courageous, dropped nearer the fort, and gave the garrison and batteries a little of the chance they wanted. The balls now flew like hailstones, and the Britons slipped their cables,

hoisted their sails and were off in a moment, but not without damage. When they got out of harm's way they renewed their "magnanimous" attack, throwing their bombs with an activity excited by their mortification. So they went on until about 1 o'clock in the morning, our batteries now and then firing a single shot. At this time, aided by the darkness of the night and screened by a flame they had kindled, one or two rocket or bomb vessels and many barges, manned with 1200 chosen men, passed fort M'Henry and proceeded up the Patapsco, to assail the town and fort in the rear, and, perhaps, effect a landing. The weak sighted mortals now though the great deed was done---they gave three cheers, and began to throw their missile weapons. But, alas! their cheering was quickly turned to groaning, and the cries and screams of their wounded and drowning people soon reached the shore; for forts M'Henry and Covington with the City Battery and the Lazaretto and barges, vomited an iron flame upon them, in heated balls, and a storm of heavy bullets flew upon them from the great semi-circle of large guns and gallant hearts. The houses in the city were shaken to their foundations; for never, perhaps, from the time of the invention of cannon to the present day, were the same number of pieces fired with so rapid succession; particularly from fort Covington where a party of Rodgers' really invincible crew was posted. Barney's flotilla-men, at the City Battery, maintained the high reputation they had before earned. The other vessels also began to fire---and the heavens were lighted with flame, and all was a continued explosion for about half an hour. Having got this taste of what was prepared for them (and it was a mere taste) the enemy precipitately retired with his remaining force, battered and crippled, to his respectful distance; the darkness of the night and his ceasing to fire (which was the only guide our people had) prevented his annihilation. All was for sometime still---the silence was awful---but being beyond danger some of his vessels resumed the bombardment, which continued until morning---in all, about 24

hours, during which there were thrown not less than 1500 of these great bombs, besides many rockets and some round shot. They must have suffered excessively in this affair---two of their large barges have been found sunk; and in them were yet some dead men. But what the loss really was it is probable we (shall never) know. They also were at other times injured by fort M'Henry, the Lazaretto and the barges. I myself believe I saw several shot take effect during Tuesday afternoon.

The preservation of our people in the fort is calculated to excite in a wonderful manner our gratitude to that GREAT BEING without whose knowledge "a sparrow does not fall to the ground." Only four were killed and about 20 wounded, and 2 or 500\$ will repair all the damages the fortresses sustained.

Lieut. Claggett, of capt. Nicholson's company of artillery, was the only officer killed in the fort. His friend, sergeant Clemm, of the same corps, received his death at the same time. They were respectable merchants.

The admiral had fully calculated on taking the fort in two hours. Its surrender was spoken of as a matter of course. He said that when it was taken and the shipping destroyed, "he would think about terms for the city!" All about and in the fort is such ample evidence of his zeal to perform his promise, that it seems impossible to believe that greater damage was not done than was really sustained. The gallant and accomplished Armistead, through watching and excessive fatigue (for he had other great duties to do besides defending his post) flagged as soon as the fight was done, and now lies very ill; but not dangerously, we trust, though severely afflicted. Many of his gallant companions were also exhausted, but have generally recruited their strength.

To return to the field engagement. The force of the enemy in the battle, may have mounted to 4000 men. They were fine looking fellows, but seemed very unwilling to meet the "yankee" bullets---their dodging

from the cannon and stooping before the musquetry has already been noticed. The prisoners and deserters say that for the time the affair lasted and the men engaged, they never received so destructive a fire; and this may well be, for our men fired not by word of command only, but also at an object. Of the 21st British regiment about 500 were landed---on the morning of the 13th they found 171 killed, wounded and missing. Their whole loss may be safely estimated at from 5 to 700 men. Major general ROSS, who did "not care if it rained militia," the incendiary of the capital, paid the forfeit of that act by his death. He was killed in the early part of the action; and there is reason to believe that two or three other officers high in command met the same fate. Ross was a brave man and an able commander---and if he had been engaged in another system of warfare would have claimed our respectful remembrance. We may admire but cannot esteem his memory. The character of Moor in Schiller's play of the "Robbers," notwithstanding its grandeur disgusts by the business to which his great talents and accomplishments were devoted. So it was with Ross. His orders, perhaps, may afford some sort of <sup>an</sup> excuse for his violation of the rules of civilized war. His death was probably the immediate cause why an attack upon our works was not made. General Brooks, on whom the command devolved, would not risk the enterprize.

Our whole loss in the affair was about 20 killed, 90 wounded and 47 prisoners and missing.\* The officers killed were James Lowry Donaldson, esq. adjutant of the brave 27th regiment, and one of the representatives of this city in the house of delegates of Maryland---he fell while encouraging his brethren in arms; and lieut. Andre, of the "Gray Yagers" a valuable young man. Maj. Moore of the 27th was severely, but not dangerously wounded. Major Heath of the 5th had two horses shot under him, and major Barry's, of the same regiment, was also killed. The cavalry lost several horses, and some of them on the look out were taken prisoners.

Many particulars must be postponed for want of room. Some interesting incidents will be inserted in our next. For the present we shall only add, that brigadier general Stricker, whose urbanity has long endeared him to the citizens under his command and the people at large, behaved as became the high charge entrusted to him as a soldier. He has the entire confidence of his brigade. Robert G. Harper, esquire, who volunteered his services as an aide-de-camp, also greatly exerted himself in the hottest part of the fire to encourage and give steadiness to our troops.

The enemy's bomb vessels, we are told, are much wrecked by their own fire. This may well be supposed when the fact is stated that at every discharge they were forced two feet into the water by the force of it, thus straining every part from stem to stern.

Never was the mortification of an invader more complete than that of our enemy. Beaten by militia and defeated by the fort, he went away in the worst possible humor, and a total loss that may amount to not less than 800 men.

The following is from a Lon/<sup>don</sup>/paper of June 17---"It is understood, that the grand expedition preparing at Bordeaux for America, under the gallant lord Hill, is destined for the Chesapeake direct. Our little army in Canada, will at the same instant, be directed to make a movement in the direction of the Susquehannah; and both armies will therefore, in all probability meet at Washington, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The seat of the American government, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY BALTIMORE is to be the immediate object of attack. In the diplomatic circles it is also rumored that our naval and military commanders on the American station have no power to conclude any armistice or suspension of arms. They carry with them certain terms, which will be offered to the American government at the point of the bayonet. The terms of course, are not made public; but there is reason to believe that America will

be left in a much worse situation, as a naval and commercial power,  
than she was at the commencement of the war."

FRASER & NEAVE  
MADE IN U.S.A.

43

\* The artillery fired about 132 rounds.

47

\* Twenty-two of the wounded were paroled on the field---  
47 are on board the fleet (many of them gentlemen of  
the first respectability) and it is believed will be  
sent to Halifax, though all possible means to effect  
their release were used. By a flag they were all  
liberally supplied.

per Bohn  
MADE IN U.S.A.