1813 Commodore Barney was appointed to the command of a flotilla, and was joined here by Messrs. Solomon Rutter, R.M.Hamilton, T. Dukehart, and others, and being fitted out early in the spring following, proceeded down the bay to meet the enemy.

Twice in each week a battalion of infantry, with a company of artillery, marched to Fort McHenry for discipline, under the immediate inspection and direction of Major-General Smith, well known for his conduct on Mud Island in 1777. It appears from his address to the troops, that the public safety was well attended to.. He observed "that the militia of Baltimore city and county stood high in the estimation of the General Government, and of the people generally; that as regulars could not be well spared for the protection of the different seaports, the Executive of the United States had to rely on the militia of such places for their immediate defence; that in placing this reliance on the patriotic militia of this city he would not be deceived, for the alacrity with which they had attended to the first calls for disciplining was sufficient evidence that they would always be found at their posts in time of need. The Eexcutive of Maryland, " said he, "has done his duty: he has adopted every means in his power for the defence of this important port; it remains for us to do ours." The General's whole address was feeling, animated and impressive, and the plaudits of the soldiers evinced that they participated in his sentiments. The enemy appeared on the 16th of April ateth mouth of the Patapsco. It was astonishing the perceive the animation of the people on the firing of the alarm gun; only one spirit prevailed. There was no fear but the fear of being too late on duty; no party but to repel the enemy. A fine water-battery had been built, andmany additional cannon (42 pounders) were mounted and furnaces erected for heating shot, and great zeal was manifested to give the enemy a warm reception. Both sides of the river were defended by troops of horse and companies of artillery, infantry and riflemen.

Page 341 continued.

On the 22d of April the enemy's squadron remained off Baltimore, inactive, except in predatory excursions, by which they got little else than hard knocks. But the measures for defencewent on with great activity. Col. Wadsworth of the United States engineers arrivedhere to superintend the fortifications. From unpublished letters in our possession and the newspapers, we extract the following facts: "Fort McHenry is assuming a formidable appearance. The first Marine Artillery of the Union, a body of invaluable men, masters and mates of vessels, to whom we are indebted for the transportation and mounting of 20 great guns for a new battery there. The fort is garrisoned by the regulars under Major Bell, and two companies of artillery with a regiment of infantry, in tunrns for a week at a time."

 May 5, 1813

1813 May 5th-- "Between eleven and 12 o'clock the alarm guns were fired, and the city was thrown into bustle and apparent confusion. But in a few minutes regiment after regiment and company after company were marching the streets inregular order toward the supposed point of attack. It was calculated that upwards of 5000 men were under arms and in their proper places an hour after the alarm was given. The savage burning of Havre de Grace led the people to calculate what they might expect from the mercies of the enemy. The 5th regiment had just returned from a week's duty at the Fort (their place being supplied on the morning of that day by the 6th). Making a forced march, after halting a few minutes for orders, they pushed for North Point, distant 15 miles, as did the 39th, and some artillery and troops of horse. The 27th was under arms ready for orders, and the 51st or Precincts regiment. At two o'clock it was reported the alarm was a false one, and the fact being ascertained, the soldiers were dismissed. Some persons removed from Baltimore within the past few days, and many women and children have been sent away. Twenty large barges, from 40 to 75 feet long, are built or building for the special defence, also several gun-boats."

 27 March 1813

1813. Extracts from valuable letters which were written during the year, and which give many important facts relating to the war of 1812 and never before published: "Philadelphia, 27th March 1813.

"Dear Sir:- I have written to Major Beall to have such work done at Fort McHenry as is necessary to its repair and better state. The Major is also desired to platform the batteries in front of the Fort, and to mount in them not exceeding thirty heavy cannon, attaching the requisite furnaces. For a more extended defence of Baltimore Harbor, including the rear of Fort McHenry, Patapsco river, the Cove, the Point between the Fort and Flagstaff Point, and the Point opposite Fort McHenry on the north-east side of the harbor, I have recommended to the Hon. Secretary of War, to have twelve eighteen-pound cannon mounted on traveling field-carriages, completely appurtenanced, attaching to them two furnaces. This train to be disposed so as to run four of the pieces with a furnace to any position on the Fort McHenry side, and eight of them with furnace to the Point opposite Fort McHenrym to be used as the position of the enemy may require. B ridges should be constructed over every creek or river in the route from Baltimore to any point of attack, removable at will. The furnaces can be placed in a ravine or behind an embankment to be scure from the enemy's shot. The house near Fort. McHenry should be removed.

"I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"J.G.Swift, Col. Eng.

"Major-General Sam'l Samuel Smith, Baltimore."

 Aug 6. 1813

1813. August 6th--On the elevated grounds east of and adjacent to Baltimore (now Patterson Park) there are collected a fine park of artillery, say from 35 to 40 pieces; 18's, 12's, 6's, and 4's, all on flying or field carriages."

(Taken from account in part, published in "Niles' Register," and republished in toto in "Chronicles of Baltimore.")

1814. "But the attack on Fort McHenry was terribly grand and magnificent. The enemy's vessels formed a great half-circle in front of the works on the 12th, but out of reach of our guns, and also those of the battery of the Lazaretto, on the opposite side of the great cove or basin around the head of which the city of Baltimore is built. Fort McHenry is about two miles from the city, a light little place, with some finely planted batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, as the British very well know. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning six bomb and some rocket vessles commenced the attack, keeping such a respectful distance as to make the fort rather a target than an opponent; thought 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 one 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 ###### lbs., and they three them much farther than our long 42-pounders would reach). Thus it lasted until about three 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 the magnanimous attack, throwing their bombs with an activity excited by their mortification. So they went on until about one o'clock in the morning, our batteries now and then firing a single gun. 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 McHenry and proceeded up the Patapsco,

to assail the town and fort in the rear, and perhaps effect a landing. The weak-sighted mortals now thought the great deed was done---they gave three cheers, and began to throw their missive 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 McHenry 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 continued explosion for about half an hour. Having got this taste o 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 guid our people had) prevented his annihilation. All was for sometime still---and 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 never shall know. They also were at other times injured by Fort McHenry, the Lazaretto, and the barges. I myself believe I saw several shots 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 twenty wounded, and two or three hundred dollars will repair all the damage the fortresses

sustained. Lieut. Claggett, of Capt. Nicholson's c ompany 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 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 was not done than 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 forceof the enemy in the battle may have amounted to 4,000 men. They were fine looking fellows, but seemed very unwilling to meet the 'Yankee' bullets---their dodging from the cannon and stooping before the musketry, has already been noticed. The prisoners and deserters say that, for the time that 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 comman 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 we cannot esteem his memory. The character of Moore, 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 an excuse for his violation of the rules af 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 enterprise.

"Our whole loss in the affair was about twenty killed, ninety wounded and forty-seven prisoners and missing; (twenty-two of the wounded were paroled on the field, forty-seven are on board of 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 was used. By a flag they were all liberally supplied.) The officers killed were James Lowry Donaldson, Esq., Adjutant of the brave 27th regiment, and one of the representatives of this city in theHouse of Delegates of Maryland---he fell while encouraging his brethren in arms; and Lieut. Andre, ofthe 'Gray Yagers,' a valuable young man. Major Moore, of the 27th, was severely but not dangerously wounded; Major Heath of the 5th regiment had two horses shot under him, and Major Barry of thesame regiment was killed. The cavalry lost several horses, and some of them on the lookout were taken prisoners. 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 hasthe entire confidence of his brigade. Robert G. Harper, Esq., 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 the 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."

During the fearful night of the bombardment, Francis S. Key, a distinguished son of Maryland, was a prisoner in the British fleet. Having gone on board in the cartel ship Minden, in the company of Col. John S. Skinner, under protection of a flag of truce, to effect the release of some captive friends, (Dr. Beanes, a highly esteemed physician of Upper Marlborough in Maryland,) he was himself detained during the expedition. They were placed on board the Surprise, where they were courteously treated. Finally they were transported to their own vessel, the Minden, which was anchored in sight of the Fort. Of vivid and poetic temperament, he felt deeply the danger which their preparations foreboded, and the long and terrible hours which passed in sight of that conflict whose issue he could not know. It was under these circumstances that he composed "The Star Spangled Banner," descriptive of the scenes of that doubtful night and his own excited feelings. As the struggle ceases, upon the coming morn, uncertain of its result, his eye seeks for the flag of his country, and he asks in doubt:

"Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming:
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the rampart we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
The rocket's red glare---bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner still wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?"

And then, as through "the mists of the deep" dimly loomed that grogeous banner fluttering in the first rays of the morning sun, he exclaims triumphantly---

" 'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

This outburst of the patriot and poet's heart thrilled through the souls of his brethren. They took it up---it swelled from millions of voices;---and "The Star Spangled Banner," written by a son of Maryland, within sight of the battle-fields won by the citizen soldiers of Maryland---with the cound of their victorious cannon still ringing in her ears---became the proud national

anthem of the whole Union.

The crude substance of this song was written on the back of a letter which the author happened to have in his pocket. On the night after his arrival in Baltimore he wrote it out in full, and the next morning he read it to his uncle, Judge Nicholson, who was one of the gallant defenders of the fort, and asked his opinion of it. The Judge was so pleased with it that he took it to the printing-office of Capt. Benjamin Edes, on North street near Baltimore. Mr. Edes was then on duty with the gallant Twenty-seventh Regiment, of which Capt. Lester was a member. The Judge then took it to the office of the Baltimore American, and directed copies to be struck off in small hand-bill form. Mr. Samuel Sands, who was then an apprentice-boy in the office, but now editor of the American Farmer, set up the song in type, printed it and distributed it among the citizens. It was first sung in a restaurant in this city, next to the Holliday Street Theatre, by Charles Durang, to an assemblage of patriotic defenders of the city, and after that, nightly in the theatre. It created intense enthusiasm, and was everywhere sung in public and in private.

During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at a time when the explosions were most tremendous, a rooster mounted a parapet and crowed heartily. This excited the laughter and animated the feelings of all present. A man who was severely indisposed and worn down with fatigue, declared that if ever he lived to see Baltimore, the rooster should be treated with pound-cake. Not being able to leave, the day after the bombardment hesent to the city, procured the cake, and had fine sport in treating his favorite rooster.

From the official report of Commodore Rodgers, who commaned the naval force stationed in Baltimore on the 12th and 13th of September, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 23d of September, we find the following distribution of the force under his command:

"I stationed Lieut. Gamble, first of Guerriere, with about 100 seamen, in command of seven-gun battery on the line between the roads leading from Philadelphia and Sparrow's Point. Sailing-master De La Rouch, of the Erie, and

Midshipman Field, of the Guerriere, with 20 seamen, in command of a two-gun battery, fronting the road leading from Sparrow's Point. Sailing-master Ramage, of the Guerriere, with 20 seamen, in command of a five-gun battery, to the right of the Sparrow's Point road. And Midshipman Salter, with 12 seamen, in command of a one-gun battery a little to the right of Mr. Ramage. Lieut. Kuhn, with the detachment of marines belonging to the Guerriere, was posted in the entrenchment between the batteries occupied by Lieut. Gamble and Sailing- master Ramage. Lieut. Newcomb, third of the Guerriere, with 80 seamen, occupied Fort Covington, on the Ferry Branch, a little below Spring Gardens. Sailing-master Webster, of the flotilla, with 50 seamen of that corps, occupied a six-gun battery on the Ferry Branch, known by the name of Babcock. Lieut. Frazier, of the flotilla, with 45 seamen of the same corps, occupied a three-gun battery near the Lazaretto. And Lieut, Rutter, the senior officer of the flotilla, in command of all the barges, which were moored at the entrance of the passage between the Lazaretto and Fort McHenry in the left-wing of the water-battery, at which was stationed Sailing-master Rodman and 54 seamen of the flotilla. Sailing-master Rodman was stationed in the water-battery of Fort McHenry with 60 seamen of the flotilla."

Com. Rodgers says: "The enemy's repulsion from the Ferry Branch on the night of the 13th inst., after he had passed Fort McHenry with his barges and some light vessels, was owing to the warm reception he met from the Forts Covington and Babcock, commanded by Lieut. Newcomb and Sailing-master Webster, who with all under their command performed the duty assigned to them to admiration . . . . . It becomes a duty to notice the services of that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain Spence, of the navy, by whose exertions, assisted by Lieut. Rutter with the barges, the entrance into the basin was so obstructed in the enemy's presence, and that too in a very short time, as to bid defiance to his ships, had he attempted to force that passage."

1815-?

The war continued about three years, and the result, as near as we have been able to ascertain, was a loss to Great Britain of about two thousand ships and vessels of every description, including men-of-war and merchantmen. A Northern writer, speaking of this period, sayd:--"When I call to mind the spirit and acts of the Baltimoreans during our last war with England, I am inspired with a feeling of esteem and veneration for them as a brave and patriotic people that will endure with me to the end of my existence. During the whole struggle against an inveterate foe, they did all they could to aid and strengthen the hands of the general government, andgenerally took the lead in fitting out efficient privateers and letters-of-marque to annoy and distress the enemy, and even to 'beard the lion in his den,' for it is well known that their privateers captured many English vessels at the very mouths of their own ports in the British Channel. When their own beautiful city was attacked by a powerful fleet and army, how nobly did they defend themselves against the hand of the spoiler! The whole venom of the modern Goths seemed concentrated against the Baltimoreans, for no other reason but that they had too much spirit to submit to insult and tyrannical oppression. Many of the eastern people made a grand mistake in counting on the magnanimity of the British nation to do them justice by mild and persuasive arguments. In making these remarks in praise of Baltimore, I do not mean to disparage the noble patriotism of many other cities of our glorious Union; but I do mean to say that if the same spirit that fired the hearts and souls of the Baltimoreans had evinced itself throughout our entire country, it would have saved every American heart much pain and mortification, and would, in my opinion, have shortened the war."

1815, Feb. 26

On the 26th of February (1815) , Capt. (Thomas) Boyle in the Chasseur, after a sever contest, captured his Brittanic Majesty's schooner St. Lawrence, commanded by Lieut. J.C.Gordon, formerly the famour privateer Atlas of Philadelphia, built on the Chesapeake, and mounting 15 guns with a complement of 75 men, and had on board a number of soldiers, marines and some gentlemen of the navy passengers, bound express to the squadron off New Orleans. She had, by the report of her commander, 6 men killed and 17 wounded#, most of them badly, and several of them mortally. She was a perfect wreck, cut to pieces in the hull, and scarcely a rope left standing, and had not an officer on board that was not either killed or wounded. The Chasseur had five men killed and eight wounded--Capt. Boyle among the latter slightly. The Chasseur arrived in Baltimore on the 15th of April, 1815, full of rich goods. On entering the port, the Chasseur saluted Fort McHenry in a handsome style, and her brave captain and crew were welcomed by all classesof the community. The Chasseur was a fine large brig, and familiarly called "The Pride of Baltimore." She was indeed a fine specimen of nava l architecture, and perhaps the most beautiful vessel that had floated on the ocean. She certainly carried dismay and terror to her enemies. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Saranac of Baltimore captured and sunk a small English schooner, a tender of the "74" Dragon, and also captured and sunk a British packet in the West Indies. British brig Polly was captured and sent into Cadiz by the privateer Amelia of Baltimore.

Scharf's "Chronicles" Page 374.

1815?

The whole number of privateers and private-armed ships that were commissioned as cruising vessels, and all others actively engaged in commerce during our war with Great Britain in the years 1812, 1813, and 1815, were two hundred and fifty sail. They belonged to the different ports in the United States as follows: From Baltimore 58; etc.

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety of the city of Baltimore, on the 1st of March, deeply impressed with the grateful recollection of the distinguished gallantry of their late fellow-citizens who fell fighting nobly in defence of their country on the ever-memorable 12th and 13th of September, 1814, unanimously resolved upon the erection of a monument to perpetuate their memories, and appointed James A. Buchanan, Samuel Hollingsworth, Richard Frisby, Joseph Jamieson, and Henry Payson, five of their members, to carry into effect the said resolution. "And that the cornerstone be laid on the 12th of September next, that there be then a grand procession, that the relatives of the deceased be invited to attend, and that a suitable address be delivered on the occasion."

Agreeably to the foregoing resolution, on the 12th of September, a procession was formed in Great York street (now East Baltimore street,) which proceeded by the intended route to Monument square. The funeral car, surmounted by a plan of the intended monument as designed by Mr. Maximilian Godefroy, and executed by Mr. John Finley assisted by Mr. Rembrandt Peale, was drawn by six white horses, caparisoned and led by six men in military uniform, and guarded by the Independent Blues, commanded by Capt. Levering. On the arrival at the square, the band, under the direction of Professors Neninger and Bunzie, performed the music selected for the occasion. The Right Rev. Bishop Kemp then addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer, when the cornerstone of the monument was laid by the architect and his assistants, under the direction of General Smith, General Stricker, Colonel Armistead and the Mayor. The book containing thenames of the subscribers to the building of the monument, the newspapers of the preceeding day, gold, silver and copper coins of the United States, were deposited therein, together with a plate of copper on which was engraved---

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety of the city of Baltimore, on the 1st of March, deeply impressed with the grateful recollection of their late fellow-citizens of the distinguished gallantry

September XII
A. D. MDCCCXV.

In the XL year of Independence
James Madison being President of the U. S.

To the memory of the brave defenders of this city, who
gloriously fell in the Battle at North Point
on the XII. September, 1814,

And at the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the XIII. of
the same month;
Edward Johnson, Mayor of the City.

Maj.-Gen. Smith Smith, Brig.-Gen. John Stricker, and Lieut.-Col.
G. Armistead of the U. S. Artillery.

Laid the cornerstone of this Monument of public gratitude and
the deliverance of this city,

Raised by the munificence of the citizens of Baltimore, and under
the superintendence of the Committee of Vigilance
and Safety.

J. Maximilian M. Godefroy. Architect. J.G.Neale,S.Baughman, and
E.Hore, Stone-cutters. W.Attley, Stone-mason.

The Rev. Dr. Inglis then delivered the address, after which the Mayor announced to Gen. Harper that the laying of the cornerstone was completed, when a federal salute was fired by the detachment of artillery, and the assembly was dismissed. Minute-guns were fired, and the bells of Christ Church were rung muffled during the moving of the procession, and all business was suspended for the day.

The following inscriptions appear on the different sides of this monument:

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT,
12th of September,A.D. 1814, and of the Independence of the United States
the thirty-ninth.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY
September 13, A.D. 1814.

John Lowry Donaldson, Adjutant, 27th Regiment.
Gregorius Andre, Lieut. 1st Rifle Battalion
Levi Claggett, 3d Lieut. in Nicholson's Artillerists.

G. Jenkins,	H.G. McComas,	D. Wells,
J. Richardson,	J. Burneston,	R.K.Cooksey,
W. Alexander,	G. Fallier,	J. Wallack,
T.V.Beeston,	J. Jephson,	J.C.Byrd,
D. Howard,	E. Marriott,	W. Ways,

J.H.Marriott of John
J. Armstrong,
M. Desk,
J. Craig,
R. Neale,
J. Evans,
J. Haubert,
D. Davis.

J. Dunn,
P.Byard
B. Reynolds,
J. Gregg,
A. Randall,
J. H. Cox,
J. Wolf,

C. Bell
J. Clemm,
T. Garrett,
J. Merriken,
C. Cox,
U. Prosser,
B. Vond,

1815-?

The Mayor and City Council resolved "to employ on behalf of the city of Baltimore, on such terms as they may deem proper, any artist in the United States to execute two superb paintings, one of the Battle of North Point near Baltimore on the 12th September, 1814, the other of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry on the 13th September, 1814. The said paintings to be as nearly as may be of the following dimensions, viz: fifteen feet long by ten feet high." In addition to the paintings mentioned, the City Council passed a resolution requesting Maj.-Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig.-Gen. Stricker, and Lieut.-Col. Armistead to sit for their respective protraits; also a vote of thanks to Brig.-Gen. Winder and Commodore Rogers for the important services rendered by them during the late attack of the enemy upon Baltimore.

1816

On the 11th of May, John E. Howard, Thos. Tennant, William Lorman, Isaac McKim, Robert Gilmor, Jr., and F. Lucas, Jr., a committee appointed by the citizens, proceeded to Fort McHenry and presented to Lieut.-Col. Armistead a superb silver punch bowl, representing one of the largest bomb-shells thrown into the fort by the British. The vase was accompanied by cans and ladle, the latter in the form of a shrapnel shell, and the whole placed on a large silver tray. The same committee presented an elegant sword to Lieut. Webster, famous for the services he rendered at the "six-gun battery," and afterwards one to Lieut. Newcomb of "Fort Covington."

The following very interesting letter, giving some of the unpublished history of the war of 1812 was written by Major-General Samuel Smith, to Acting Secretary of War George Graham, Esq.:

Washington, 30th December, 1816.

"George Graham, Esq., Acting Secretary of War:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have deposited with the accountant of the War Department the accounts of the Mayor and corporation of the city of Baltimore, for expenditures paid by them, principally in 1813, viz: For repairs in Fort McHenry, for new platforms for the guns of the water--battery, gun carraiges for some of the cannon appertaining to the fort, and for the guns borrowed from the French Consul, for balls for the same, for ammunition, for erecting furnaces, for booms in front of the fort to prevent a surprise by night, for a small flotilla to row guard by night some distance in advance to give notice by signal of the approach of the enemy, for a seman's corps to man the same and the great guns, which being mounted on ship-carriages and worked by tackles, could not be worked by common artillerists, for labor in removing the earth and throwing up works within the precincts of Fort McHenry, for liquor to the persons employed, and for a variety of charges incidental to the preparations necessary for the defence of Fort McHenry; all of which were made conformably to orders given by General Swift (chief-engineer to Major Beall, the commanding officer of that garrison), or by directions of Col. Wadsworth

"Those expenses were admitted by General Armstrong to be charges against the United States and would have been paid by his order, but on the agent (James W. McCulloh) presenting the papers to the accountant, they were found to be unprepared for settlement, and were sent back to be better arranged, except for the pay due the militia, which had been advanced by the city, and which the paymaster by order of the Secretary of War refunded. I repeat that

General Armstrong had agreed to pay all those charges, and nothing but the informality of the papers prevented the adjustment and payment of those accounts. The muster and payrolls of the militia, which had been paid by the city, being in proper form, were presented at the same time, and the amounts repaid to the city. These expenditures were made at my request, and under my orders as Major -General commanding at Baltimore; they were addressed to the committee appointed by the Mayor and corporation, because there was at that time no Quartermaster-General at that port or other military officer authorized to act. Had such officers been appointed, all such accounts as came within their powers would have been paid by them, which I shall show was the case; when a pro tem. quartermaster was appointed on my pressing solicitation. They following view may not be deemed unnecessary to a complete understanding of the subject:

"On the 11th of March, 1813, the Governor of Maryland visited Baltimore with a view to ascertain its situation as to defence, and at his request I addressed him a letter. On the 12th or 13th he issued a general order directing me to purchase powder, ball, &c., &c., to a small amount, which has been paid for by the State, and in which he ordered me 'to take the earliest opportunity of making the necessary arrangements of the militia for the defence of the port of Baltimore.' In consequence of this order I commenced immediately to make the necessary preparations to repel the enemy in case of an attack. My letter-book, which I submit to your perusal, will show Gov. Winder's orders, by correspondence between the Secretary of War and Navy departments and myself, by which you will see that my command was by them fully acknowledged, both of these gentlemen having directed the officers under their command to co-operate with me, which order was obeyed by Major Beall of the land troops, and Captain Gordon of the navy. General Armstrong's letter of 15th of May, 1813, admits that I was in full command, and therefore my right to do what was necessary is fully admitted. At my solicitations, Mr. James W. McCulloch was appointed in April, 1813, as acting Deputy-Quartermaster-General, and in that capacity was directed by

General Armstrong to obey my orders; that he did so, will be seen by his letter to me, by my order to him of 27th April, 1813, and by his accounts herewith settled at the War Department; my orders being his only vouchers. I state these facts to show that I acted, was obeyed, and recognized as in full command, and therefore fully authorized to make every necessary preparation for the defence of the fort I commanded. Colonel Wadsworth, then at the head of the Ordnance Department, was sent as engineer to direct any new works that might be deemed necessary. He directed a very extensive work to protect the gate, and caused Fort Covington to be erected; and on his first arrival he promised (the enemy then in sight) that the gun carriages and ball for the French guns should be paid for as well as those for the guns belonging to the fort; however, after the enemy had gone, he declined taking that responsibility on himself, and referred to the Secretary of War, who assured me that they should be paid for. The guns are still mounted, and the balls are still in the fort, except those expended in practising and in resisting the bomb-vessels when the attack was made up on the fort. Seven of those balls pierced one of them, and compelled her to take a safe distance; indeed, I may attribute the preservation of the fort to those French guns and balls. The enemy knew they were mounted, and knew they carried balls of 41 lbs. weight, and that furnaces had been prepared to make them red hot.

"When I assumed the command I visited Fort McHenry. In found that one of the platforms was rotten; that the water battery was totally destroyed; that the ground between the fort and the water was in its natural state, affording a good cover to an attacking enemy; that some of the carriages within the fort on the battery were unfit for service; that there were no furnaces; in fine, that the fort was not in a condition to repel a serious attack. On my representation to the Secretary of War, Col. Swift was sent to Baltimore. He gave us but one day, but during that day he sketched directions to Major Beall, which were highly approved of by me, and were executed under the Major's

superintendence; but much of the expense was paid for by the city. Those orders directed an extensive line of water battery, which made it necessary to remove an immense quantity of earth, to lay a long line of platforms for the guns, on which I caused to be mounted the French guns, borrowed from the Consul. On the approach of the enemy, I caused hulks to be ballasted, prepared and moored head and stern, to be sunk if necessary to prevent the enemy from passing the fort. They were not sunk, but their preparation, removal and injury sustained, was paid for by the city, and is certainly a just charge against the United States. One of the charges is for flints, powder and ball, and the making of cartridges. This was absolutely necessary. There was no public supply; a small quantity only had been deposited at the fort, and I had no other means of providing ammunition bu through the aid of the city. Care was taken to preserve the cartridges, and they were used at Bladensburg and at North Point. Entrenching tools were indispensable, and were in part supplied by the city, and part from the public stores. It is proper for me to state, that in the year 1813, in which the great amount of expenses were incurred, there was no work to which the city aided (out of Fort McHenry) except a small work for six guns which was thrown up by the brick-makers without charge, and that there cannot be a charge to any great amount on that account. That batter destroyed one of the enemy's barges in their night attack and compelled them to retreat.

"I beg leave to refer you to General Armstrong's letter of 22d of April, 1813, in which he informed me that he had appointed Mr. McCulloch deputy Quarter- Master General, and in which he says: 'That the committee of public supplies had rendered all the services that he could have obtained from a more early appointment as a quartermaster, and that he will of course direct him to pay all the expenditures made by them, which may come within the purview of his duty,' thus recognising the essential services of the committee, and authorising the paymentof such expenses paid by them as came within the quartermaster's department, some of which werepaid by Mr. McCulloch.

He implicitly admitted thereby that other fair charges on other departments would be paid, and that such was his intention is evident from his requesting me to desire the Mayor to send forward the accounts for adjustment. I repeat that these not being paid was owing to their informality. The committee werenot well informed as to what items did come under the purview of the Quartermaster's authority, and only presented a part. The same principle expressed by the Secretary as good reason for paying the items coming under the power of the D.Q.M.G., is really applicable to the payment of ordnance stores, employment of hulks, and for powder, lead, &c.,&c., to wit: 'That the committee have rendered all the services that could have been rendered by officers properly authorized.' Had the proper officers been appointed in 1813 as was in 1814, all or nearly all the expenditures made and paid by the committee would have been paid by them, and certainly not with more economy. General Armstrong writes, 3d April, 1813: 'You are making yourselves ready comparatively with little expense to the United States, and will no doubt be prepared to meet the enemy.' In that letter he complains of a want of money. The committee supplied that want.

"In fine, I feel confidentthat on a perusal of my correspondence with the Secretaries of the War and Navy, you will have no doubt that I was acting with their full concurrence, and that the committee under my orders as commanding general acted as the officers of Quartermaster and Commissary of Purchases would have done had any been appointed. That all they did was economically done cannot be doubted, and of this fact I can assure you, that theework done and preparations made in 1813 was the cause of its preservation when attacked in 1814, and that the preparations made in 1813 enables us to meet the enemy when he attacked us by land in 1814. The city was saved by the preparations of 1813, and I cannot doubt but the debt then contracted by the city will be honorably discharged by a settlement at the War Department. I have the honor to be

"Your obedient servant,

"Samuel Smith.

"P.S.---It may be proper to state that in April,1813, Admiral Cockburn appeared off the mouth of the Patapsco, and threatened an attack on Fort McHenry. He sent a flag under a pretext of sending a letter to the Secretary of State, but in truth to get a view ofthe fort and to sound the river. The flag was met at the distance of four miles by my aide-de-camp, and detained by Capt. Chayter, who commanded one of the flotilla barges at that distance, until my answer returned. He asked whether we had mounted the guns of the French 74, and was answered that we had mounted the heaviest; and this information it was afterwards said in the flette prevented an attack being then made. In August, 1813, on Admiral Harvey appearing at a landing at Kent Island, I was called into the service of the United States by General Armstrong whilst in Baltimore on his way to the North, and on the 26th of August, 1814, I was ordered into service as M.G. of the Quota."

Chronicles of Baltimore---Scharf.

June 7. 1833

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During President's Jackson's visit to Baltimore in June, he had an interview with the celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk and other Indians, who arrived here on the same day he did. So great was the pressure of the immense crowds of persons who attended to get a sight of Black Hawk and his companions that it was thought necessary to remove them to Fort McHenry, previous to which, however, they were conveyed in carriages through the principal streets of the city.

July 1862

In the early part of the war Mr. (Thomas W.) Tobin died, and the Price Current has ever since been published by George U.Porter. In July, 1862, Mr. Porter was arrested whilst at work in his private office, and hurried off to Fort McHenry, for no alleged cause, denied an examination, and prevented from engaging an attorney.---Gen. Morris, who was in command at the time, calling particulary attention to a printed order forbidding prisoners from engaging counsel to defend them. After being confined for fifteen days, he was taken to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, and there detained for three months longer. There was no interruption in the regular issue of the Price Current, nor has there been since the date of its first issue.

In July, 1862, Mr. Porter was arrested whilst at work in his private office