

intersected by the opening of Lombard-street,) and the inhabitants, become about 5000 in number, were frequently threatened, but not attacked by the British, in the war of independence. During that war, the citizens of Baltimore exhibited their patriotism not only in forming companies of horse and foot, who were in active duty, but in contributing to relieve those who were reduced from want of trade; but, notwithstanding, the population increased rapidly, and before the peace, a custom-house was opened; upon which event the paving and lighting streets commenced. Refugees from St. Domingo and emigrants from Europe, had so multiplied the wants of a local government, that the city was incorporated in 1796.

The first Bank of the United States opened a branch in this city, in 1792, but the State had incorporated a company in 1790, by the name of the Bank of Maryland.

The Falls water was brought in pipes through the city, and the Turnpike roads were authorised by law in 1804, and the Maryland Penitentiary in 1807.

The war of 1812 was more afflictive on Baltimore, in its consequences, than the former; but though the British interrupted the trade, they were unable to reduce the fort, which was partly made in the war of 1776, and completed in 1796, and on the return of peace, when the number of inhabitants amounted to about 60,000, including the precincts then added, a court of criminal jurisdiction was established, separate from the county, and the present Exchange building was erected, the population, as it is now supposed being near 80,000.

More particulars would not be expected in a work of this kind, which, however, may be found at the end of it, in the *Annals of Baltimore*, by Mr. Griffith, and other appropriate works.