

In 1801, a society was formed to dispense medicines to the poor without charge, which, in 1807, was incorporated as the Baltimore General Dispensary. In 1803, the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll and others procured a charter for Baltimore College, which was established in Mulberry street. In 1804 St. Mary's College, which had been established in 1791, was much improved and a handsome Gothic church added to the establishment. In 1805, a new Court House was commenced on North Calvert street. It was finished in 1809, when the old arched Court House was taken down. On the 6th of July, 1806, the foundation of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was laid. The business of the city received a check in 1807, from the general embargo, which continued till March 16th, 1809. During this year, Drs. Davidge, Shaw, and Cocke were authorized to raise funds by lottery to erect buildings for a medical college. The college in Lombard street was at once begun under the superintendence of R. C. Long, architect; though not complete till 1812. About the year 1808, several companies were organized for the manufacture of domestic goods on the streams in the neighborhood of the city.

In 1809, a public fountain was erected by the corporation on North Calvert street. Eight years after, the city purchased and improved the springs in the south and east parts of the city, and placed a fountain, supplied by the Water Company, at the head of the Centre Market. In this year, the three great turnpikes, authorized by the act of 1787, were completed, having cost about a million and a half of dollars. It was in this year also, that James A. Buchanan and others obtained permission to raise \$100,000, to erect a monument to the memory of Washington. It was at first intended that it should occupy the site of the old Court House, in what is now called Monument Square; but the design was afterwards changed, from an apprehension that so lofty a column might expose the neighboring houses to danger from lightning, and an eligible site, at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, was given by Col. John E. Howard. The base of this beautiful column is fifty feet square, and twenty feet high; the column, one hundred and sixty feet, and the statue, thirteen feet. On the four sides of the base are inscriptions, indicating the dates of important events in the life of the Father of his Country. In 1810, there were, according to the census, 46,555 inhabitants.

In 1811, Mr. Hezekiah Niles established "the Weekly Register," a most valuable publication, still in existence and conducted by Mr. Jeremiah Hughes. In 1812, an unhappy affray occurred in consequence of excitement against the editors of the "Federal Republican;" in which several persons were killed and some wounded. Several gentlemen of the city took commissions in the army, as soon as war was declared against England, and a number of privateers was fitted out. In 1813, the first steamboat, called the Chesapeake, was put on the line to Philadelphia, via French Town. On the 16th of May, was laid the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, with appropriate ceremonies. On the 12th of September, 1814, was fought the battle of North Point, the particulars of which are already familiar to every citizen. On the 12th of September, 1815, the foundation stone of the "Battle Monument," in honor of those who fell at North Point in the defence of the city, was laid on the site of the old Court House, and where it had been first intended to place the Washington Monument.

In 1815, an incorporated company commenced the erection of the Exchange, fronting on Gay, Water and Second streets. It is a large, commodious building, occupied by Banks, &c., and having the Exchange Hall in the centre. In 1816, the Gas Company erected their works on the corner of North and Saratoga streets. At the session of this year, the limits of the city were extended, so as to take in the old precincts and form a parallelogram,