Joint resolution to present incorporated universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

☞The bill for the settlement of the claims of the States of Maine and Georgia for the services of their militia, amounting together to about the sum of of $458,000, passed both Houses of Congress, and was enrolled and brought into the House for the signature of the Speaker just as the motion was made to close the session; which motion prevailing, it was not signed, and therefore did not become a law, although passed by both Houses of Congress.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

MADE AT THE 2D SESSION OF THE 26TH CONGRESS.

Partial support of Government (Congress)	$412,000
For Civil and Diplomatic expenses	8 030.005
For the Navy,	5,926.338
For the Army	5,441.919
For Fortifications,	435,510
For the Military Academy,	160,522
For Pensions	1,144,155
For the Indian Department	875,280
For delegation of Western Seminoles	15,000
For destitute Kickapoos, removal of Swan Creek and Black River Indians	22 000
For survey of Northeastern Boundary	75.000
For Lunatics in District of Columbia	3,000
For refunding duties on French ship Alexandre	1,050
For Avery, Saltmarsh & Company	9,779
For private claims (not pensions) amounts specified	4,645
Amount of definite and specified appropriations	$22,606,193

In addition to the above, claims are to be examined, and the amount found due to be paid, viz.

Claim of the Corporation of the city of Mobile.

Claim of Clements, Bayan & Co

Clerks on Chickasaw treaty business.

Officers of the customs, arrears of compensation for 1839.

Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom house from 1832 to 1837.

Same to clerks of Philadelphia custom house from 1832 to 1837.

These may take, in the aggregate, about 150 000

$22,756,193

From which deduct the sum appropriated for the Post Office Department, which is to be paid from the revenue of the Department exclusively, 4 812 620

Leaving to be provided from the common Treasury, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes and sundry standing appropriations such as $200 000 annually for arming the militia and other annual charges, $17 913,573

From the N. Orleans Bulletin, Feb. 24.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE

The Steamboat Creole burnt—Loss of many Lives, and a great destruction of property.

The Steamboat Creole, Captain Dalman, one of the Red River Packets on her passage from Natchitoches to New Orleans with a cargo of upwards of 1000 bales of cotton, boxes of specie bundles of bank notes, merchandize, &c., came out of Red River at the grey of dawn on Monday, 22d Feb. When about twelve miles below, she was discovered to be on fire, and a general alarm was given. The passengers, more than sixty in number, and consisting of men, women and children, were all in their berths at the time. The fire commenced at the after part of the boat, the tiller ropes were immediately severed, and the confusion, consternation and panic which ensued, defies description.—Amid the raging of the flames, the engine continued working, and drove the boat directly against the shore. Here four persons leaped off and escaped. Rebounding, as it appeared she altered her course, and running near a mile and a half, brought up against the bank on the opposite side of the river. In the meantime, and while the Creole was crossing the river, many of the passengers, and some of the crew, threw over bales of cotton, on which they embarked. Some, missing their aim in jumping, or their balance afterwards, were precipitated into the stream and drowned. Many remained on board till she reached the opposite shore, when they leaped off A few were fortunate enough to reach the land, but the greater part plunged into the water, and it is believed of these nearly all were rescued. The present estimate is that about *twelve* human beings lost their lives by the catastrophe. Of the 20 or 30 unaccounted for it is hoped the most of them floated off on cotton and may have been picked up by steamboats and other craft. There were scarcely an article saved. The passengers, male and female, with scarcely an exception, escaped with barely what they slept in. The proverbial hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants of the neighborhood relieved their pressing necessities, and enabled them to reach New Orleans.

We are gratified to learn that the office of Solicitor of the Treasury has been tendered to and accepted, by the Hon Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania—The appointment is a most excellent one,

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, Mar. 13.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, 10th inst., that being the time designated by the Constitution for the adjournment every second year.

It will be seen by the Governor's Proclamation, in another column, that an Extra Session is called on the 24th inst.

The Temperance Convention met in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday and Friday last. The Convention was well attended and addressed by many gentlemen.

Annapolis, Jan. 9, 1841.

SENATE—The Senate have just reconsidered and passed by a vote of 12 to 8, the resolution for an extra session, to be held any time after the 15th of April.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

George E. Badger of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General.

Francis Granger, of New York, to be Postmaster General.

Letters from Washington says the Baltimore American of March 10th, refer to reports current in that city, that the British Minister, in conformity with instructions brought out by the steamer President, had addressed a letter to Mr Webster, containing a demand for the immediate liberation of McLeod. What reply had been made, if any, is not stated. We learn that on Saturday a conference in person was held between Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox.

We have pleasure in announcing to our readers the election of William S Archer a sound and sterling Republican, to be a Senator of the United States from the State of Virginia, for six years to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term has expired.—Nat. Intel.

The splendid coach built in Baltimore for the President elect arrived yesterday, and was presented to him by the builder, (Mr Lee,) in the name of the Whigs of the Monumental City. It was taken to the President's House, where it can be seen by those desirous of viewing a splendid specimen of *American* workmanship.—*Ib.*

Among the incidents belonging to the day of the Inauguration, we note with pleasure, from the feelings which induced it, the following:

Mr. Isaac Newton, an enterprising farmer of Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the day presented to the General a "fatted calf," most neatly dressed by his own hands at his residence, and which he brought to this city, well preserved, boxed up in ice. The animal was one of the finest of its kind. It was five months old, and weighed 384 lbs.

The presentation was accompanied by a very brief well-timed, and well-expressed address by Mr. Newton. The gift was received by the President elect in the same spirit which prompted its bestowal; attended by his thanks to Mr. N for his kindness in making it, and an expression of his great regard for the agricultural interests of the country.—*Ib.*

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier writes—

This city is rife with rumors respecting the proceedings at the Treasury Department. I do not intend to repeat them but will state a *fact*, upon which they are probably in part founded. What I do state I know to be substantially true.

This morning Mr. Ewing went to the Treasury Department, and discovering some movement which he did not like, he proceeded to the President and communicated the facts to him Shortly after, Col Chambers appeared at the Treasury Department, with an order from the President to stop all payments until further orders.

It is said, but this I do not vouch for, that they were paying improperly, if not illegally, certain deferred claims.

It is stated on the same authority, that Mr. Webster had appointed his son, Daniel Fletcher Webster, under-Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SERGEANT AT ARMS IN THE SENATE.—From information received from Washington by the cars last evening, we learn that the new Senate yesterday made choice of a Sergant-at-Arms, in place of Stephen Haight, some time since deceased. Edward Dyer, of Washington, was the Administration candidate, and received 26 of the 46 votes cast,—three Senators being absent. Robert Beal received 20 votes. The proposition to elect a Sergant-at-Arms was warmly debated and hotly opposed by the friends of the late Administration. Mr. Benton moved a postponement of the election to the next session, which motion was lost by a strict party vote.

PRINTER TO THE SENATE.—The Senate were engaged in a warm discussion when the cars left upon the resolution of Mr. Mangum of N. C. to dismiss Blair & Rives as printers of the Senate. The discussion was one of the most exciting of the session. A conclusion was expected before the adjournment, in the adoption of the Resolution. It is not contemplated to elect a new Printer at the present session.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court was very crowded yesterday to hear Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, in one of his ablest argument. The case before the Court was one of Boundary in relation to the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

THE INAUGURAL.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday, in laying this "eagerly anticipated and very important paper" before its readers, says: "We reserve to another occasion all commentary upon it, except *this*, that as the Globe finds fault with the feature which requires the reduction of Executive influence, we may almost take it for granted, that the Inaugural plumbs the track."

The Conclusion of the Whig, if not perfectly legitimate, is as nearly so as may be. The censures of such a paper as the official Journal of the loco focos, constute a violent presumption in favor of the truth and justice of the principles censured. And in regard to the views of policy and government, presented in the inaugural of President Harrison, it may be safely added that, after the approbation of true patriots, in whom love of country is the leading and abiding passion, the disapprobation of the venal and selfish demagogue, is the next best evidence of their correctness.—Patriot.

From the Baltimore American.

THE INAUGURAL.—We have read this address over, we know not how often, and with that attention which the importance of such a paper should command It is a remarkable document. If its principles are carried out it will stand to designate an epoch in the history of the Republic.

We call it remarkable. It presents a great spectacle to the world—even that of a man in authority voluntarily dispossessing himself of power, and pointing out to the country the significant fact that in the very department of the Government now occupied by himself a tendency towards usurpation exists—and while uttering this solemn warning he announces principles for his guidance which will restrict his own sphere of action, and guard the country against danger from the power which he is called to administer.

We are persuaded of one thing, and more fully since the appearance of the Inaugural than before, viz: that Gen. Harrison truly understands the real nature of the political revolution so happily begun under his name and which he is now placed in power to carry out. That revolution was not borne on by politicians but by the people themselves, and the triumph already achieved is the triumph of the people rather than of a party. To this great truth the Inaugural looks.—It addresses itself accordingly to the patriotic principle which lies deeper in the hearts of Americans than any feeling of party preference; it dwells upon the essentials of liberty rather than upon specific questions of policy; and it carries with it in every line the impress of sincerity.

Let us look at some of the features of this important document The President in the first place renews his pledge of serving but one term. His position thus becomes free; he is delivered from the danger of being misinterpreted when he proceeds to other declarations which else might be considered as the ad captandum verbiage of a man seeking popularity.—Let this fact be well considered—the rest of the Inaugural will be better understood and more fully appreciated by its being kept in mind.

The departure of the Government for the last twelve years from true principles and correct practice, constitutes the great fact explanatory of the recent change of administration. This dereliction has taken place not so much by absolute violations of the Constitution as by the abuse of powers vested in the Executive by that instrument. The remedy therefore must be found in the *regeneration of the national spirit* as well as in particular legislation. The Executive is endowed by the Constitution with no legislative power. Yet being authorised to recommend measures to the consideration of Congress and entrusted with the privilege of the veto as a safeguard to the Constitution in extreme cases, he has continued under these two concessions to absorb a vast controlling, regulating and directing power in matters of legislation. This is notorious. Without referring particularly to Gen. Jackson's course, it is known that the late administration was devoted almost exclusively to consummating a financial system devised by the Executive by him recommended, and finally urged through both Houses by the powerful influence of an Executive party in Congress and out of it—and that too against the wishes and remonstrances of the great body of the people.

Let the words of the Inaugural on this point be well considered.

"I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction (of the constitution) any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States."—It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole."

The remarks upon the veto power—its real intent and purpose, are equally sound. Thus: "To assist or control Congress then, in its ordinary legislation could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents—and two of them were members of the convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person."

Again: "I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as *a conservative power* to be used only 1st. To protect the Constitution from violation; 2ndly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and 3rdly to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities."

But there is another vast range of executive power indirectly exerted, whereby the reserved rights of the States are gradually encroached upon. It is true in the language of the Inaugural that "to a casual observer our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it.—Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jaring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head and with each other.—But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will our State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially & radically changed."

The immense power of patronage in the hands of the President is here alluded to—a power which is dangerous when abused; which sustains the spirit of party and gives system to party movements; which regards the offices of the Government as the fair rewards of partizan services, and leads to practices which threaten to corrupt the soil of liberty.—This evil is notorious also—there is no need of referring to specifications.—How shall it be averted? The time we truly believe is Now. Let the people uphold the arm of the PATRIOT PRESIDENT who in sincerity and truth has laid bare the evils which infest the temple of their freedom and who offers himself to lead in the work of reform—a work too which is to begin and to be chiefly carried on in that department of the government entrusted to his direction.

The remarks of the Inaugural on the dangerous use which may be made of the appointing power to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country, will commend themselves to serious notice—especially since the illustration of such a result is presented to the eyes of the whole nation even now, although the final consequences of that ominous achievement will be we trust forever averted.

In all points where the Inaugural refers to particular measures or doctrines, the sentiments advanced are such as will meet, we believe, the decided approbation of the country. Among these we may mention the views expressed in the quotation from Mr. Madison touching the settlement of disputed points under the Constitution by repeated recognitions of the power in question in acts of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation; also the views expressed concerning a currency exclusively metallic; the remarks laying down the principle of non-interference on the part of one State respecting the reserved rights of other States, also; in connexion with this, the rule advanced as properly applicable to the legislation of Congress for the District of Columbia.

There are some, no doubt, among politicians and partisans who will regard various passages in the Inaugural as vague generalities meaning nothing in particular, yet doing very well to give a patriotic aspect to the address. The people who are neither partizans nor politicians will look at the thing differently—and, as we believe, in the true light Unless we are much mistaken there is a firm and settled determination manifest in every line of this extraordinary yet noble manifesto—a steadfast and a heroic resolution to undertake and to carry out a great work There are sentiments in it which will reach the hearts of patriotic men all over the country. The generous bosoms of the young men will respond to it—of those who with ardent spirits entered into the work of their country's regeneration to retrieve her character from disgrace and her institutions from corruption. It will awaken new hopes in the hearts of the old, and quicken again the spirit of other and better days, when the love of country and of liberty was a reality which later times had almost taught them to doubt.

We design to refer again to President Harrison's Inaugural—as there are many things in it which require a more full consideration than we have been able yet to bestow. In the meantime it would be worth while for those who have read it, once to read it again. Though somewhat diffuse in language it will be found, we think, to have a unity of purpose, a symmetry and consistency, which are not without grave import, betokening a settled plan of action which promises much for the country.

Attempt to break Jail—On Saturday last, about half past 12 o'clock, another attemp was made by the prisoners to break jail. They succeeded in getting out of room No. 3, by picking a hole through the wall.—They then raised an iron grate which covered a sewer leading from the jail to the Falls. Nine of the prisoners got into the sewer, made their way to the outer end of it, and would have escaped in a few minutes, had they not been discovered by Mr. Westwood, one of the Jail officers. While these were being arrested, a fellow named John Smith attempted to scale the wall, but was arrested by Mr. Wilcocks.

PRICES CURRENT.

Office of the Patriot, Tuesday, March 9.

Wheat	(Red)	$0 86 a 0 88
Corn	(yellow)	39 a 0 41
	(white)	38 a 0 40
	Oats	25 a 0 00
	Cloverseed	$5,12½.

DIED

On the 26th Feb. last, at Norwich, Ohio, Jesse K. Wright, formerly of Dorchester county, Md., in the 33d year of his age, of a protracted disease, which he bore with great resignation.

T. H. DAWSON & SON,

Having replenished their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, &c are prepared to furnish their friends and customers with articles of the first quality, on accommodating terms. They also have "Penn's Clarified Essence of Hurehound Candy" for sale.

March 13

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers have received a fresh supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds of last year's crop, warranted genuine. Catalogues may be had gratis.

T H. DAWSON & SON.

March 13, 1841—3t

JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining Counties, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him and would respectfully inform them that he has commenced the

MERCHANT TAILORING

at his old stand on Washington Street, one door from the Easton Hotel and nearly opposite the store of Wm. N. Mullikin, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

to suit the seasons. He has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND LATEST

FASHION,

which he invites the Public to call and examine. His work will be made in the

BEST MANNER AND LATEST STYLE,

and he flatters himself from the experience and knowledge he has of his business, and the quality and style of his goods, he shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who patronize him He will make and trim garments for those who wish it. His trimmings are of the best quality and most fashionable style. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Easton, March 13

N B—He would respectfully request those who are indebted to him to call and close their accounts as he wishes to close up his old Books. J. H. K. S

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Senate and House of Delegates have declared, by their joint Resolution of the 5th instant, that the time to which their session was then limited, was not sufficient to enable them "to transact the important business entrusted to their charge," and have requested me to convene them "at the earliest convenient day after the 15th of April next;"

AND WHEREAS, the Senate and House of Delegates have the best means of forming a correct judgment in relation to the importance of the business under their consideration, and to the necessity of having further time to act upon it;

AND WHEREAS, it is desirable that questions, of so much interest to the State as to require a special call of the Legislature, should be settled without unnecessary delay;

I do therefore convene the General Assembly of Maryland in compliance with the request contained in the resolution aforesaid, and do accordingly give notice to the members thereof to assemble at the seat of Government on Wednesday the 24th day of the present month, for the purpose of transacting such business as in their judgment the public interest may seem to require.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State this eleventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

WM. GRASON,

By the Governor, Governor of Maryland.

JAMES MURRAY,
Secretary of State.

March 13—1t

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to Samuel Mackey and the late firm of Samuel Mackey & Son, on open book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to the subscriber, or close their accounts by note on or before the 20th day of April next, otherwise their accounts will be placed in an officers hands for collection.

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, March 13—3t (W)

N. B—All persons having claims against Samuel Mackey individually, are requested to present them for adjustment. S. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

THE STEAMBOAT

MARYLAND,

Will commence her trips to the above places on Tuesday next, 2d March, and continue to run the above rout, as every Tuesday and Friday, leaving Baltimore at 8 o'clock, A M and return on Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Passage to Easton and Cambridge $2 Fare included.

Passage to Annapolis $1,50 do. do.

Passage from Annapolis to the E. Shore $2 50—Fare included.

N. B.—All Baggage at the owners risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

March 13

The Somerset Herald.

This Establishment is offered for sale. The proprietor being engaged in other pursuits, finds it inconvenient to devote his attention to the publication, as far as is required by his own interests, and duty to its patrons To a good purchaser the terms of sale will be made easy. All communications (postage paid) addressed to the Herald, Princess Anne, Md., will receive prompt attention.

March 6

Commissioners Notice.

The Teachers of the several Primary Schools of Talbot County, are hereby notified that the Commissioners have appointed Messrs. G. Turbutt, Samuel Hambleton, Jr., and N. G. Singleton as a Board of Examiners, before whom the said Teachers will appear for examination, and obtain certificates of qualification, etc. as is required by law.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

M c 6—3w

Postponed Sale.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th day of February next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that farm or plantation, now occupied by William Willson, of which William Ashwell, late of Talbot county, died seized,—agreeably to a plott in the possession of the subscriber, this farm contains about Three Hundred and Forty-One acres of Land, more or less, of which there are fair proportions of arable and wood land The terms of Sale as directed by the Decree are,—a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest on the purchase money. The purchaser or purchasers to execute to the subscriber, his or their Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money—On the payment of the whole purchase money and interest the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed or deeds for said land.—Those who wish to view these premises are referred to Mr. Willson who resides on them The plott will be exhibited whenever desired, by the subscriber. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

Jan 30—ts

The sale of the above Land is further postponed till Thursday the 25th day of March, to take place as above stated

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.

March 6

FOR SALE.

1 Negro Boy 16 years old—9 years to serve
1 Negro Girl, 14 years old—11 years to serve.
1 Negro Girl, 9 years old—16 years to serve.

For terms apply to

P GROOME & WM LOVEDAY,
adm'rs. of Rob't. H. Rhodes, dec'd.

March 6—3w

Commissioners Notice.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will sit on Tuesday the 30th inst for the purpose of appointing Constables for the County; and on the following Tuesday (April 5th) for the purpose of appointing Supervisors of the public roads.

Applicants for the above offices will please hand in their applications to the Clerk previous to the aforesaid days.

☞The contract for making the new road in Trappe District, will be disposed of at public sale, by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 30th inst.

By order

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

March 6—3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from trespassing on his land with Dog or Gun, as the law will be put in force against all so offending. He is compelled to do this in consequence of losses sustained by the intrusions of some wicked and lawless individuals, presuming to call themselves Huntsmen.

WM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, Feb 6

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber would sell the farm on which he now resides, containing about 117 Acres, situated between Easton and Miles River Ferry, on the bay side road. It has a sufficiency of Timber for the use of the farm—the resources for manure are ample and excellent—it has a good mineral spring on it at the head of one of the branches of Third-haven creek—the improvements are built in a temporary manner, though new. Or he would sell his farm at Benoni's Point, called Wasteland, containing about 141 Acres of Land, subject to a lease of three years from January 1st, 1841. The improvements are now undergoing repairs; the land is of a good quality and has excellent resources for manure, besides an abundance of seasons or river grass, sufficient to cover a field each year—There is enough timber for the use of the farm. The situation for beauty, health, fowling, and all the advantages of salt water is unsurpassed by any in the county.

JAMES A RIDGWAY.

March 6

LIME AND FEED STORE.

No. 4 Hollingsworth st. 2 doors from Pratt, Baltimore

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is grateful for past favors, and still solicits a share of public patronage, and now offers for sale

10,000 lbs. CORN MEAL,
10,000 lbs. CHOP RYE,
800 bushels OATS,
300 bushels CORN,
150 bushels RYE,
200 two bushel BAGS,
and MILL FEED

Also LIME by the wagon or cart load delivered in any part of the city; and LIME either in hogsheads or barrels, delivered at any of the wharves at the shortest notice.

Just received 100 bushels prime CLOVERSEED. Also BARLEY, HAIR, and GROUND PLASTER, by WM ROBINSON,
No. 4. Hollingsworth st. 2 doors from Pratt, Baltimore, Feb 13

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0941.jpg