Mr. Grossart helped her into a little shop hard by, kept by a very humane and excellent woman, named Catherine Moore, who cheerfully permitted the poor wretch to remain in her shop till the watch should be set, and extended to her food and drink, and every attention in her power. Mrs. Moore become perfectly satisfied that the wretched object of her charitable kindness was on the verge of the grave, and took the liberty of asking her name. "Alas!" replied the trembling creature," that *Jane Blossom* should have come to this.

Soon after night fall, Mr. Grossart and a watchman called for her, to assist her to the watch house at the upper police office, where she could have been provided with every thing necessary to render her comfortable; but they had not proceeded two blocks with her, before her limbs failed her entirely, she dropped to the pavement, and in an instant was a lifeless corpse. She was brought down to the dead house, Park, where the Coroner held a view of her body; and then all that remained of the once gay, fashionable, proud and much courted Jane Blossom, was consigned to that miscellaneous receptacle of Potters Field. —*New York Sun.*

THE BILL TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. Vacates the seats of the present Senators as soon as a new Senate shall be elected, as provided for in this bill.

Sec. 2. The Senate for 1838 to be composed of *twenty-one* members.

Sec. 3. The members of the Senate for 1838, and forever thereafter, to be chosen, one from each county of the State and the city of Baltimore. Their term of service to commence on the day now fixed by law for the meeting of the Legislature, and continue for two, four and six years, according to classification. Qualifications of those who vote for Senators the same as those who are entitled to vote for Delegates, and the Senators to be chosen by a plurality of votes. New election to be held in case of a tie. One third of the Senators to be elected every second year on the first Wednesday of October.

Sec. 4. Elections for Senators to be conducted in the same manner as those for Delegates.

Sec. 5. Senators to have all the qualifications of Delegates, and the additional ones of being thirty years old, and having resided three years in the city or county from which they are chosen.

Sec 6. Vacancies in the Senate to be filled by a new election.

Sec. 7. the thirty seventh article of the constitution repealed so far as it makes Senators ineligible to offices of profit.

Sec. 8 Senators and Delegates incapacitated from receiving any office which shall have been created, or the emoluments increased during the time for which they were elected, or of filling any office whilst a Senator or Delegate.

Sec. 9. At the election for Delegates in 1838, and until after the census of 1840, the members of the House of Delegates to be elected as follows:

Western Shore.		*Eastern Shore.*	
Baltimore city	5	Dorchester	4
" county	5	Somerset	4
Annapolis	1	Worcester	4
Anne Arundel	4	Cecil	3
Prince George's	4	Kent	3
Harford	4	Queen Anne's	3
Frederick	5	Caroline	3
Montgomery	4	Talbot	3
Carroll	4		—
Washington	4	Eastern Shore	27
St. Mary's	3	Western do	52
Charles	3		—
Calvert	3		79
Allegany	3		
	--52		

Sec. 10 After the promulgation of the census of 1840, and every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates to be graduated as follows:

Every county having less than 15,000 inhabitants to elect three delegates.

Counties having 15,000 and less than 25 000 inhabitants to elect four delegates.

Counties having 25,000 and less than 35,000 inhabitants, to elect five delegates.

All counties having over 35,000 inhabitants to elect six delegates.

The city of Baltimore to elect as many delegates as the largest county.

No county to have a less number of delegates than is allowed by ninth section, but the delegate now allowed to Annapolis not to be counted for Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 11. The city of Annapolis, after the election of 1837, to be taken as a part of Anne Arundel County in the election of Senator.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly to regulate by law the time, place and manner of holding elections and to divide counties into election districts.

Sec. 13 Executive Council abolished—office of clerk abrogated, and the whole executive power of the government vested in the Governor, subject to the checks by this bill,

Sec. 14. The Governor to nominate and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all officers whose offices are created by law. This section not to interfere with the officers in commission when this law goes into operation, or to alter the tenure of their office.

Sec. 15 Governor to fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions that shall expire when a successor is appointed, or one month after the next regular session of the Senate.

Sec. 16. Persons rejected by the Senate not to be nominated to the same office a second time by the Governor, unless the Senate request him to do so. The Governor cannot appoint a person, who has been nominated to the Senate and rejected, to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

Sec. 17. A Secretary of State to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Sec. 18. If a vacancy occur in the office of Governor, the General Assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next meeting, to fill such vacancy, and until such election, the Secretary of State to act as Governor, or if the Secretary fail to act, the President of the Senate, or if there be no President, the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Sec. 19. Governor to be elected in 1837, to continue in office until a new election under this act.

Sec. 20. Governor to be elected by the people. He shall continue in office for three years, and be ineligible for a second term. The State to be divided into Districts as follows, the Governor to be taken from each of the Districts alternately,

Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, compose one district.

Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, (including Annapolis.) Montgomery and Baltimore city, compose another District.

Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany, compose another district.

The district from which the Governor is first to be chosen, to be determined by lot.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly to regulate the time, place, manner, &c., of holding elections for Governor, and the judges to send the returns to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 22. The legality of votes for Governor, to be decided by the Senate, and the person having the highest number of votes to be declared Governor—his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January.

Sec. 23. No person elected Governor eligible for a re-election the succeeding term.

Sec. 24. The election authorized by this act to be held on the first Wednesday of October.

Sec. 25. In the elections for Governor, Annapolis to be taken as a part of Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 26. The relation of master and slave not to be altered without the unanimous consent of consecutive Legislatures, and not then without a full restitution to the master for his property.

Sec. 27. The city of Annapolis to continue the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

Sec. 28. Provides for the confirmation of this act.

OFFICE OF THE EXPRESS,
NEW YORK, March 17,

CITY NEWS.—Friday, P. M.

The disastrous news recieved from New Orleans of large failures in that place has reached our city, and the effects here, we fear, will be very disastrous. Wall street has been in a great state of agitation this forenoon, in consequence of the fact that the highly respectable and opulent Banking House of Messrs Josephs were implicated. The situation of the Houses in New Orleans are not known, but report says, they are abundantly able to pay all their engagements. Without knowing the amount of their implications, and what the situation of things may be, a meeting of Bankers and others was held, who offered to sustain the house with one or two millions of dollars.

The Messrs. Joseph's, however, declined accepting any thing until further advices should be received from New Orleans, as they have consequently come to a determination to pause in their business until Monday, when they will take a definite course. Any interruptions in the concerns of such an immense establishment as the Josephs' vibrates throughout the whole business of the city.—Enjoying as they have, the operations in all parts of the world, it is not to be wondered at *that any interruption of so large a house* should cause the excitement it has. Wall street has been thronged to-day to hear, and to catch a lisp of the passing news.

The gloom that spread over the street, as might be supposed, reached the Stock Board United States Bank fell to 114 per cent; Delaware opened at 82, and went down to 77—nearly a thousand shares sold, Mohawk down to 72, Long Island 70. There was a general fall of all Stocks, from two to eight per cent. The operations, however not very extensive.

Our advices from New Orleans speak of several small establishments having suspended payment, and from Boston we learn that there had been two or three considerable failures also. The impression, however, here has not been near so unfavorable as we should have expected.

The money market closed to day quite as well as it did yesterday.

The following are the particulars of the melancholly accident, involving the loss of seven lives, at Vicksburg, of which mention was some days ago in our slips from New Orleans. It appears that the abominable practice of steamboat racing was the procuring cause of this fatal event, and that the lives of all in the boat were at the greatest peril, although a portion only perished. It would seem that nothing short of an act of Congress, visiting with the severest penalties the captains and owners of steamboats, in which the safety of the passengers is not looked to with due care and vigilance, can bring about a becoming regard for the lives and property of travellers on the Western waters. On the Atlantic coast and rivers, it affords us pleasure to say, the steamboat lines are very generally, we might universally say, conducted in this respect as they should be.

Vicksburg, February 21.

Shocking accident.—Seven men drowned at our landing.—Yesterday about 11 o'clock the steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman approached our landing from New Orleans, and instead of coming to an anchor and land her passengers, the Captain ordered the yawl to be got ready, and the passengers for this place to be sent ashore in it. Twelve with the mate and one hand got into the boat before it was lowered, when one of the ropes either gave way, or one end of the boat was lowered with great rapidity, while the other end maintained its position, precipitating the whole into the river. Two clung to the boat, and three succeeded in reaching the shore, the rest found a watery grave.—Hundreds were on the landing at the time the melancholy accident took place, and every effort was made to save them, but in vain. Captain Castleman was immediately taken into custody, and brought to trial for criminal negligence in thus sacrificing the lives of his passengers. He was acquitted by one of our Magistrates, and to the credit of our city and people he was permitted to proceed on his voyage without violence or outrage. Though he has passed the ordeal of the law, and was fairly acquitted, yet many censure his conduct in not coming alongside and landing the passengers. It is said that he was running a race with the Fulton, which was just ahead of him, and hence he would not spare the time necessary to lash his boat. This calamity ought to be a warning in future, against boat racing; there is no country where human life is held in as little estimation as it is here. But as Captain C. has been fairly tried and acquitted, he ought to be held innocent of their lives.

Earthquake in Syria.—Smyrna papers to the 21st January have been received by the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

News have been received from Bairout, under date of the 11th, which state that the whole of Syria had been thrown into consternation by a catastrophe which had involved several towns and villages in ruin. On the evening of the first day of the year, a few minutes before sunset, the towns of Tiberius, Japhet, and several villages in the neighborhood, were entirely overthrown by a violent earthquake, the shock was felt throughout the country, for distance of many leagues Those towns were a heap of ruins, and it was said that nine tenths of the inhabitants perished. Every day new details of the frightful disaster were received, from various quarters which showed its effects to be more extensive than was at first supposed.

Me intelligence had been received from Jerusalem or Jaffa, and this silence was favorably interpreted, and it was supposed that if any calamity had befallen those cities the news of it must have been received.

At Acre and Sidon, the shock was very severe. It was said that all the new buildings at Acre had been distroyed. At Sidon several houses were thrown down, and all others were more or less injured.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, having returned from Washington, avails himself of the first opportunity, to retail the conversations between himself and the late President, and to curry favor with Mr. Van Buren by fulsome eulogy and flattery. The following extract will excite the laughter of every reader. The idea that the offer of a second Presidential term was the "bitterest cup" that had ever been presented to General Jackson, is supremely and inexpressibly amusing. We make the following extracts from this toad eating article.

"I congratulate you, sir," (said a friend on Saturday last, immediately after the Inauguration, while General Jackson was surrounded by the brilliant multitude at the White House,) "I congratulate you on your retirement. You are this day more fortunate than your successor. You are laying down your cares, while he is taking them up." "I thank you," (replied the old man with his cheeks flushed and his eyes sparkling with pleasure,) "you are right, Sir, I am now happy. I lay down my office with delight—I am now free from care." But the day before, he declared, "that the mines of Peru would not induce him to remain in this house six months longer. That the bitterest cup which had ever been presented to his lips was when the second term of the Presidency was offered to him and he was forced to swallow it for the sake of his country." "We part, Sir," (said the old man on Sunday, to the same friend—but before their hands were unlocked, he observed, with a great deal of feeling and dignity,)—"You Virginians, will not do justice to my Proclamation. I have read the political writings of your own Jefferson and Madison, and I cannot perceive how the principles of my Proclamation, as it was intended, clash in the slightest degree with the principles of those illustrious men." "Well, General, does the authoritative exposition published four years since in the Globe, express the principles of your Proclamation?" "It does, Sir." May we consider it as subscribed by the name of Andrew Jackson?" "Certainly—certainly." We have no words to express the energy with which the old man spoke"

NOVEL DUEL.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, has the following paragraphs:

"Yesterday a duel was fought in this city between Captain Shamburg and Mr. Cuvillier. The meeting took place with broad swords, on horseback. They paraded at the proper hour, on fine looking horses, armed with swords—took their positions, and waited like knights of old, the word to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thrusting, Shamburg had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed under him; and Cuvillier had a division made of his clothing across his whole front, leaving, it is said, a slight flesh wound; and here the affair terminated.—The duel was at a public place, and, from the mode of fighting, a large number of persons were drawn to the spot to witness the combat."

We learn from the United States Gazette, that the Chesapeak and Delaware Canal is open. Fifty-eight vessels, according to the same authority, passed through the canal since Thursday last. The editor of the Gazette is quite exhilirated at this event, and has set the epicurians of the city of Penn, all agog, by his congratulation on the speedy arrival of an abundant supply of oysters.—*Balt. Amer*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

SIR:—Will you do me the favor to publish in your columns, the following extracts from celebrated medical authors, with a view of repelling that too common, but erroneous opinion, that the dread of water and the abhorrence of food are symptoms essentially incident to the disease "Rabies Canina, vulgarly called Hydrophobia, and also of acquainting those who are ignorant of the symptoms as they occur in the canine race. To suppose that this disease cannot exist unaccompanied with the dread of water and food, is not only erroneous, but fraught with considerable danger, inasmuch as numerous cases may be cited, where animals affected with it, instead of refusing, have evinced an almost morbid desire for both, and others bitten by them, have died with all the horrors incident to the disease. In the case which occurred in our town a few days since, many were induced to think it was not genuine, from the fact, that the dog both ate and drank, during the time it was supposed to be affected with the disease. But a reliance on such a fact is a false security, and our community cannot be too vigilant, in watching such dogs as were said to have been bitten. "That these animals, & wolves also, have no particular dread of water is proved by facts. Thus a rabid wolf at Freejus, swam across several rivers. Dubouceix has seen mad dogs drink without difficulty, and plentifully—Rabid animals will sometimes eat as well as drink. Thus the wolf which bit so many persons at Meyne, in 1718, was found in the morning devouring a sheperd's dog, and Dr. Gillman speaks of a dog which was not deemed rabid, because it *eat and drank well*, but, as it seemed indisposed, it was killed, though not before it had bit a man who fell a victim to Hydrophobia." See S. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary. The appellation of Hydrophobia (fear of water) is a palpable misnomer, and not more diagnostic of the disease than the terms ærophobia (dread of air) —Panteophobia (fear of all things.) Phobodipson (because the patient is *thirsty* yet fears to drink) used by the ancients. Fear of water is a symptom occasionally attendant upon other diseases; for instance, in aggravated cases of Tetanus or Locked Jaw. "The attempt" (says S. Cooper,) "at deglutition is attended with convulsive efforts, especially when an endeavour is made to *swallow liquids*; and so great is the distress which accompanies the convulsions, that the patient becomes very reluctant to renew the trials, and refuses all nourishment. Sometimes it even inspires him with a *dread* of the *sight* of *water*, and a great resemblance to Hydrophobia is produced." The following is from the writings of the venerable and favorite surgeon of Napoleon, Baron Larrey. "When Tetanus is arrived at its worst degree, the patients have a great *aversion to liquids*, and if they are forced to swallow them, immediate convulsions are excited." The symptoms indicative of the presence of "Rabies in a dog, are very clearly and accurately laid down, in the following extract from M. Sebatier—

"A dog which is affected with madness, becomes drooping and dispirited; and seeks repose in darkness and retirement. He still uses food both *solid* and liquid, in small quantities. He snarls at the approach of persons to whom he is unaccustomed, but still fawns upon his master. He soon experiences a secret uneasiness, which compels him constantly to change his place, and he runs from one to the other, without end, and without object. He hangs his head, and carries his tail closely between his legs.—His progress is uncertain, and his steps falter. If he encounters another animal of his own species, he directly pursues it, and the other endeavours to escape; bites him if he catches him, and leaves him as soon as he is satisfied. The sight of water seems to distress him, and he is equally distressed with the sight of strongly illuminated, or glittering objects. The places to which he was accustomed, cease to attract him, and he leaves them, to return to them no more. His jaws are covered with a frothy foam, and his breathing is quick and oppressive. His limbs are agitated with convulsive movements—at length he dies."

MEDICUS.

BALLOONING IN INDIA.—A brother of Eugene Robertson—whose aeronautic exploits in Mexico excited much interest some time ago—named Dimitri, 22 years old, recently ascended in a balloon from Calcutta. His announcements were scarcely credited, of his repeated ascents in Russia and the fame of his father, Dr. Robertson, had not been heard of: nevertheless on the day appointed, the whole city flocked to the spot fixed upon for the experiment, when the balloon rose majestically before the spectators, and the air resounded with their shouts. The next day the house inhabited by Dimitri was surrounded by all the sick in the city imploring him to cure them, for they considered him as possessed of some supernatural power. He endeavoured to persuade them that he had performed no miracle, but they attributed his refusal merely to his unwillingness to cure them, and continued exclaiming that he was the greatest sorcerer that had ever appeared and loudly implored him to restore them to health.

CHRONICLE.

Cambridge, Maryland

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1837.

The Inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, which was published in our last number, is a production to which very little exception can be taken, for the simple reason that there is very little that is definite in it. With the single exception of that part which relates to abolition in the District, there is not a decided expression of opinion in reference to any measure of public policy, in the whole speech. Even *that* portion, which has been viewed as a clear and distinct declaration of his sentiments, seems to us, to fall far short of the length to which a President should have gone on a subject of such vast importance, and so closely connected with the interest and perhaps the integrity of the Union. The President, it is true, professes to be decidedly opposed to all legislation by Congress on the exciting subject to which he alludes; yet it is plain, he does not deny the right of Congress to enact a law for the great objects which the abolitionists have in contemplation. Mr. Van. Buren merely expresses the opinion entertained by every sensible and reflecting politician north of Mason and Dixon's line; and that is, that it is not *expedient* for Congress to touch the subject in the way of legislation. This is not as far as the Southern People would desire him to go though it is perhaps as far as any Northern President anxious to retain his popularity at the north, would at present dare to go. As to Mr. Van. Buren's opinions upon *other* subjects of national importance, such as the currency and the public lands, we are left to *conjecture* what his course will be. We presume however, that in obedience to his promise he will tread as nearly as possible in the footsteps of his predecessor. It he should deviate from the track which his canonized friend and patron marked out for him, will those who have contributed to his elevation withdraw their support and withhold their confidence hereafter? We shall see.

We have received a copy of a Bill "entitled an act to amend the constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland" which has passed both Houses of the Legislature (the House of Delegates by a vote of 59 to 14) and which if confirmed at the next Session of the General Assembly, will become a part of the Supreme Law of the Land. We transfer to our columns, this Week, a Synopsis of this act taken from the Baltimore Chronicle, from which, it will be seen, that the alterations proposed to be made, affect the Executive and both branches of the Legislative Department.—Whether the measures of reform provided for in this Bill, will satisfy the uneasy and restless spirits, that have been disturbing the repose and tranquillity of the State, remains to be seen. It is believed however, that some, who were not long since so clamourous for the very changes which this act was designed to effect vigorously opposed its passage. This one fact speaks volumes for the *sincerity* and honesty of the Van. Buren reformers.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

This bill, which was supported by Mr Rives and others of the more sensible adherents of the late administration, met with a singular fate at the hands of the retiring President. Without approving or rejecting it, the late Executive adopting a course as unprecedented as it was despotic and disrespectful, pats it in his pocket, & carries it a way, in defiance of the loud and repeated calls for its passage, in utter contempt for the unanimity with which Congress sanctioned it, and in outrageous opposition to the clearest manifestations of popular will. Under the pretext that the law was ambiguous, it was thought necessary to refer it to the Attorney General for *his* opinion; and this is the excuse of General Jackson to the public, for his conduct. But was this the *true* reason for the course he thought proper to pursue? What are the facts? The act of Congress entitled "An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States," or as it is commonly called, the Currency Bill, operated as a repeal of a certain obnoxious order issued in July last, which prescribed gold and silver as the only kinds of money receivable in payment of public lands. It was easy to perceive that the strangulation of the Bill would have the effect of leaving the Treasury Circular in full force and virtue—and as that measure was put forth as one emphatically General Ja
rude a
to thwart
adopted as i
most laudable
did the palace sla
to their master. Th
advice and of his receptio
felt and known by the cou
sury order of last summer,
without the shadow of a sh
remains still, *by executive*
law of the land. Knowing tha
urge no good and substantial objection
Bill, and persuaded as he must have bee
that if he returned it, the two Houses would have repassed it by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President arbitrarily and without the slightest colour of right, determined to take it beyond their reach; and thus by a new mode of procedure, unknown to the Constitution, gave a fatal blow to the wholesome, and beneficent legislation of Congress. This was the last, though not the least, of the usurpations of our late "sainted and illustrious Chief Magistrate." The reasons, which induced General Jackson to take the course that he did, in reference to this act of Congress, are too palpable; they cannot be disguised; no artifice, no contrivance, no sham, or plea can veil the unworthy motive which prompted, directed, and governed him. The Bill interfered with *his* known will; it conflicted with *his* arbitrary and unauthorised edict—and that was enough for a man, who never could brook opposition.

It is said that the salary of Reuben M. Whitney, amounts to about $15,000 per per annum. No wonder that this Bank fed monster should be regarded as one of the *lions* of the day.

The Court of Inquiry recently assembled in Frederick, reaffirmed the decision they had made in favor of General Scott, which the President had disapproved and sent to the Court for reconsideration. It is said that *one* of the last acts of the late President, was to order the Court to re convene, and once more take up the case upon which, they have now twice passed judgment.—There is no doubt, that the opinion heretofore given by the Court will be returned a third time.

According to the accounts of the Washington Letter Writers, an explosion was very near taking place in the *unit* cabinet of the new President, soon after the inauguration. Mr. Forsyth had actually tendered his resignation, addressed, rather contemptuously, to "Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States," and had sent to the press an address to the citizens of Georgia. The Secretary of State, it is supposed, was offended by the offer of the mission to Austria, which he, no doubt, correctly construed, to be a polite invitation to pack up and be off. A reconciliation, however, is said to have taken place before the developements of Mr. Forsyth, were made public; and the address to the people of Georgia was of course suppressed.

☞"Morrill's Patent Bee-Hive" may be seen at Mr. Bradshaws' for two days only.

MOBILE, March 8.

An express arrived at Pensacola on Saturday evening, from the agent of the Apalachi Indians, stating that several bodies of the hostile Creek Indians which were estimated at from 300 to 400, were in the neighborhood of Black Water, (about thirty miles from Pensacola;) and had murdered several families, and committed many other depredations A meeting of the citizens of Pensacola was called, & raised a volunteer company of mounted men, and appointed a committee to wait on Com. Dallas, who had prepared an expedition to depart to day at 12 M.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

Charles Hammond, Esq Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, makes the following pungent remarks on inserting a communication in his paper:—"I have not read it and therefore give it no sanction. An opinion seems to be prevalent if not universally so, with many at least, here in Cincinati, that the newspaper press is properly free for every body but its Editor. In deference to this prevalent opinion this communication is inserted."

The "opinion" he speaks of is not confined to that place—we believe it is universal in this country. *Philad. Herald.*

An act to limit the Sitting of the Commissioners of the Tax in Dorchester County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester County, shall from and after the passage of this act, meet on the 1st monday in April in each year for the purpose of noting transfers and hearing appeals provided nevertheless that if the Commissioners aforesaid shall be prevented by sickness or any other good reason from forming a board on the day above mentioned, it shall be lawful for said Commissioners to adjourn to, or fix upon some other day or days for the performance of their duties, and they shall give public notice of the times of such meetings; provided also that they shall not sit more than ten days in any one year.

Magistrates' Blanks,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_62-0130.jpg