

or dock; Hanover Market, on the north-west corner of Hanover and Camden streets; and Fell's Point Market, on ground appropriated for the purpose by Mr. Fell. The proprietors of estates in the vicinity of the Court House, being desirous to extend northward Calvert street, which was obstructed by the Court House and the elevation on which it stood, raised by subscription a sum of money for the purpose of turning an arch directly under that building; which was successfully accomplished, and the street was extended.

In 1786, there was considerable depression and distress, from the state of trade and the currency. In October, a great freshet occurred. All the bridges, which were of wood, were carried away and much property was destroyed. These structures have been from time to time renewed, as successive overflows have occurred from the Falls; the last experiment having been to replace the stone bridges, erected about the year 1810, by wooden structures of a single arch. In 1787, the Baltimore Fire Insurance Co. was incorporated, and was followed by the Maryland, Equitable, and other companies. The state of the roads was represented as a public grievance, and turnpikes to Washington, Frederick, and Reisterstown were authorized, though not constructed till some years after. Baltimore street was this year extended beyond Col. Howard's addition, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce water into the town by pipes.

On the 17th of April, 1789, Gen. Washington, on his way to New York to assume the Presidency, under the new Constitution, was entertained by the citizens. This year, Drs. Johnson, Boyd, and others, attempted to lay the foundation of a medical school, but without success. A new channel for the Falls was cut, from Bath street to Gay street bridge; and the old course, near the Court House, was gradually filled up. In 1790, the Bank of Maryland was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. A branch of the Bank of United States followed in 1792, the Bank of Baltimore in 1795, and others at different periods. The vessels belonging to the port were, 27 ships, 31 brigs, 1 snow, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops, carrying in all, 13,564 tons. According to the first census taken by the general government in 1790, the population amounted to 13,503; viz: 6,422 white males; 5,503 white females; 323 other free persons; 1,255 slaves.

In 1792, the wealth and population of the town were much increased by the arrival of a large number of fugitives from the massacre of Hispaniola. In 1795, the Library Company was formed. In 1796, after the subject had been long discussed in the public prints and by the citizens, a City Charter was obtained from the Legislature. The city was laid off into eight wards, and early in 1797, the election for city officers took place. James Calhoun, Esq., was the first Mayor. One of the first acts of the corporation was an address expressive of gratitude and respect to Gen. Washington, as he passed through the city on his return home, at the expiration of his second term of office. In 1797, the building called the Assembly Rooms, on Holliday street, was erected, and the City Library was incorporated. In 1799, a piece of ground north of Saratoga street, was added to the city. Pratt street was opened from Frederick street to the Falls and a bridge erected. In June, 1800, President Adams passed through the city, and an address was presented by the corporation. Dr. John B. Davidge erected a hall near the south-east intersection of Liberty and Saratoga streets, and, with others, commenced a course of medical lectures; but a great excitement arose on account of the dissections, and a mob demolished the building and destroyed the preparations. The lectures were continued at the county Alms House. The population, by the census of this year, amounted to 31,514;—being an increase of 18,011, within ten years.