



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, in those cases where such ship or vessel is in possession of a sea letter, or other regular document, issued from a custom house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property: Provided however, that upon the entry of every such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, if the same shall be at the port or place at which the owner, or any of the part owners reside, such owner or part owner or part owners shall make oath or affirmation that the sea letter or other regular document produced by such ship or vessel, contains the name or names of all the persons who are then owners of the said ship or vessel; or if any part of such ship or vessel has been sold or transferred since the date of such sea letter or document, that such is the case, and that no foreign subject or citizen hath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any share, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, in such ship or vessel. And if the owner or any part owner shall not reside at the port or place at which such ship or vessel shall enter, then the master or commander, shall make oath or affirmation to the like effect. And if the owner or part owner, where there is one, or the master or commander, where there is no owner, shall refuse to swear or affirm as aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges granted by this act.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1865. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

City of Baltimore. (BY AUTHORITY.) (No. XXIII.)

AN ORDINANCE

For the more effectual prevention and extinguishment of fires within the city of Baltimore.

WHEREAS it is considered by this corporation an indispensable duty to protect as far as possible the property of its citizens from destruction by fire—and to that end provide for the more effectual use of Fire Engines and the implements belonging thereto to preserve the same from injury, and to remove the inconveniences suffered by those willing to give their greatest aid in the extinguishment of fires—Therefore,

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That if any person or persons shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, impair, destroy or carry away such fire engine or any of the apparatus or implements belonging thereto or commonly used by a fire company in the prevention or extinguishment of fires or in the saving of property at the time of fire, every person so offending or aiding in such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person shall wilfully or carelessly hinder, impede or obstruct on their way to a fire any fire-engine or any of the apparatus or implements belonging thereto or commonly used by a fire company in the prevention or extinguishment of fires, or in the saving of property at the time of a fire, or shall at the time of a fire, impede or prevent in manner aforesaid, such engine or any of the articles & things above mentioned, from being worked, used or employed in the prevention or extinguishment of a fire, or in the saving or preserving property at the time of a fire; every person so offending or aiding in such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained, That if at the time of a fire it shall be found necessary for the constant or convenient working of fire or other engines, or if it shall be found necessary for the better and more effectual preservation of

property at such time, that idle or disorderly persons should be kept at or removed to a convenient distance from such fire or property. The persons in the several fire companies denominated directors, or any of them shall have authority so to order and direct, and to form a line or lines for that purpose, and every such person refusing to comply with such direction, or wilfully breaking through or passing such line or aiding therein, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars. And for the more conveniently and effectually accomplishing this regulation, every such director at the time of fire shall carry with him a staff, and have the word "Director" in large and legible letters affixed on his hat.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted and ordained, That from and after the first day of September next, no occupier or occupiers of a dwelling house within the city, shall keep ashes in barrels, boxes or other wooden vessels of any kind, in any dwelling house, ware house or other building, or on any wooden floor, under the penalty of five dollars, for each and every offence, one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the city.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted and ordained, That no fine or penalty by this ordinance imposed, or any thing herein contained shall be taken or construed to restrict or in any wise prevent the owners of any engine, engine house or other thing in this ordinance mentioned, from having remedy at law, and recovering compensation for the loss of the same on any damage done thereto, notwithstanding such loss or damage may be within the prohibitions of this ordinance.

BAITZER SHEFFER, President of the first branch of the city council. JAS. CALHOUN, President of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED, March 25, 1865. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

FROM THE BEAUTIES OF HISTORY.

COURAGE.

PORSENNA, the most potent king then in Italy, having undertaken to restore the Tarquins to the throne of Rome, from which they had been banished for their cruelty and oppression, sent proposals to the senate for that purpose; but finding they were rejected with scorn, he advanced towards Rome in a confident persuasion that he should easily reduce it. When he came to the bridge, and saw the Romans drawn up in order of battle, before the river, he was surprised at their resolution, and not doubting but he should overpower them with numbers, prepared to fight. The two armies being engaged, fought with great bravery, and long contended for victory. After a great slaughter on both sides, the Romans began to give way, and were quickly put to flight. All fled into the city over the bridge, which at the same time would have afforded a passage to the enemy, if Rome had not found, in the heroic courage of one of her citizens, a bulwark, as strong as the highest walls. Publius Horatius was the man, surnamed Cocks, because he had but one eye, having lost the other in a battle—He was the strongest and most undaunted of all the Romans. He used every method to stop the flying army; but perceiving that neither entreaties nor exhortations could overcome their fear, he resolved, however badly supported he might be, to defend the entrance of the bridge till it was demolished behind. On the success of this depended the preservation of the city. Only two Romans followed his example, and partook of his danger; nay, when he saw but a few planks of the bridge remaining, he obliged them to retire, and to save themselves standing alone against a whole army, but preferring his intrepidity, he even dared to insult his numerous enemies; and cast terrible looks upon the principal Hetrurians, one while challenged them to a single combat, and then bitterly reproached them all. "Vile slaves that you are," said he, "not satisfied with being ungrateful to your own, ye are come to deprive others of their liberty who have had the courage to assume it." Covered with his buckler he sustained a shower of darts; and at last when they were all preparing to rush upon him, the bridge was entirely demolished, and Cocks throwing himself with his arms into the Tyber, safely swam over, having performed an action, says Livy, that will command the admiration more than the faith of posterity. He was received as in triumph by the Romans. The people erected him a brazen statue in armour in the most conspicuous part of the forum. As much land was given him as he could furrow with a plough in a day.—All the inhabitants, both men and women, contributed to his reward; and in the midst of a dreadful scarcity, almost every person in the city, depriving themselves of a part of their subsistence, made him a present of provisions.

19 Casks

CATALONIA RED WINE, Particularly suited for the Spanish market, and entitled to drawback, for sale by JOHN BUFFUM, 81, Bowly's wharf. d3eo3t March 30

For Sale,

A Young Negro GIRL, about 7 years of age. Apply to the Printers. April 2

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRAILEY,

I LATELY perused, in your paper, certain articles of association, intended to connect together a society for the benefit of females, as was some time before recommended by "The Widow's Friend." I cannot express to you how much I was pleased with a plan so well adapted to accomplish an object, which must be confessed to be, not only highly honorable to those who support it, but which must eventually prove to be of the greatest consequence to a class of citizens, who are more deserving of our assistance and protection than any other I am acquainted with. My neighbor, however, says the plan will not do—It is sure it cannot succeed. There are so many charitable institutions to support, and so much to be done annually for the poor, that he thinks it quite impossible to raise the capital stock at this time. But besides all these obstacles, he is of opinion that the society contemplated to be established will clash with the School of Industry, which has been already sanctioned in the public opinion, and which being so on about to be established, will render unnecessary any other institution of the same kind!! Now, gentlemen, permit me to answer the objections of my worthy neighbor; for in convincing him thus publicly of his errors, I hope I shall be able to promote the very laudable views of the "Baltimore Benevolent Society for the benefit of Females!"

1st. There are so many charitable institutions to support! Very true. There is no city on the continent more earnestly inclined to relieve the wants of the poor, or to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, than Baltimore. But surely on this account no objection should arise against a benevolent institution, which asks no more than a small loan, and that too for a short time only, to accomplish as desirable an object as can ever be proposed to us.

2d. There is so much to be done for the poor annually! Very true, again. But should all we have done for the poor paralyze every future exertion of our benevolence? Are we to do nothing more, because we have already done so much? I hope this will never be the case. But it is not at all improbable that this very loan, small as it is, which the Benevolent Society require to bring the system into operation, will render unnecessary a considerable part of those annual contributions, which have been required every winter, to support the poor, and which we may reasonably expect will continue to be levied upon us until the laboring classes of the community are better provided for.

3d. The Benevolent Society contemplated to be established will clash with the School of Industry! How my neighbor should have taken up this idea I cannot account for; the most superficial perusal of the articles of the association must convince any man, of an unprejudiced mind, that this is impossible. It might as possibly be supposed, that the having a neat factory, before our own doors, would clash with the establishment of a general turnpike road through the state of Maryland. The Benevolent Society propose to give a lucrative employment to honest, industrious deserving females, with a view of rewarding their humble exertions according to their respective merits. The School of Industry will give work to those who cannot procure the common necessities of life without the assistance of the public charity. The characters therefore intended to be admitted into these institutions are so different, that it is altogether impossible that they will ever interfere with each other on account of the work to be given out to those who may wish to be employed in either of them. The whole capital stock (5000 dollars) required to bring the Benevolent Society into operation, is so small, and at the same time being payable, if desired, after the expiration of one year to the stockholders, that no one I believe, after a moment's reflection, can suppose the raising of it, at this time, would be either difficult in itself or injurious to any other public institution whatever.

A CITIZEN.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

No. II. EXPERIENCE has too fatally confirmed these melancholy predictions. The spirit of republican disunion has already appeared in the united councils of our country; and in every State where the Federal party has covered beneath the power of their opponents, too weak to employ an open hostility, and too well known to succeed by secret intrigue, the same symptoms have been manifested; the same jarings, mutual reproach, and occasional desertion. This therefore, is the awful crisis of the republican destiny. Let these internal fermentations go on exasperating and increasing; let contending leaders and adverse sects arise in the republican States of the Union, and the republican phalanx will be ultimately broken down; a breach will be made in the combination, which no danger that is like to arise, no conciliation that is likely to be employed, will be able to repair; and in a few years the banners of the Federal party will be planted in triumph upon the ruins of republicanism. This therefore is the moment

of mutual concession and mature deliberation. Divisions have arisen among us; or, let me rather say, they are arising; and the delighted basker is once more elevating its crest with rapturous expectation. Let us disappoint these rising hopes; let us prove to our opponents, that the men who have had energy enough to conquer in the combat, possess moderation enough to secure the fruits of the victory; and let us not, by any internal dissensions, throw away those advantages, and endanger that inflexible administration, which we have contributed to obtain by our united efforts. It is from the petty feelings among individuals, or from some minute differences in the application of principles, and not from the defects of our political system, not from the misconduct of our administration, not from any local dissension between the republicans of the north and of the south, that the Federal party have now extracted some remedy for their despair. If the republican party is in danger, it is not that their cause is covered with injustice; it is not that they want the strength of numbers to battle their opponents, but it is because they want that enviable strength of mind, which imposes mutual toleration in matters of opinion, and mutual sacrifices amid the oppositions of interest.

In tracing out the history of every party division, it becomes us to distinguish between the political subjects which produce a difference of opinion, and the motives of those, who engage in the controversy. Let the number and variety of the first be ever so extensive, they may at last be reduced to two heads; to men or to measures. It must be, because some man has adopted a measure, which is not altogether pleasing to his political friends, or because some measure has been supported which is susceptible of various constructions, that any materials can be found for an actual or assumed difference of opinion. Meantime the motives themselves which led to this variation of sentiment, may almost be as various as the politicians themselves who are effected by their influence. One man advocates or opposes the man or the measure, because without any bias from a particular system, he has calculated its influence upon the general interests of his country. Another views them in relation to that contracted system of opinions, in which his mind has been accustomed to revolve. A third politician without suffering his mind to expatiate at all upon the general concerns of his country, without even elevating his attention to some general though contracted system, to some party though common party, brings every subject of consideration within the narrow circle of his own insulated interests. It is from the combination of such circumstances in their various relations, that we shall produce all the different cases, in which the different portions of a party may be placed; each of them prescribing a new rule of conduct and imposing a new obligation upon the majority of the party.

When any measure or principle of great public concern is brought into discussion, we cannot reasonably expect that every honest republican will adopt the very same conclusion. Different minds will take various views of the very same subject, with equal impartiality of understanding and equal integrity of motive. To pass then from the measure to the man; to convert every new principle into a standard of political purity; to denounce and to proscribe, every republican who has not embraced a similar opinion, is equally adverse to the union of parties, and contrary to the tolerant maxims of republicanism. It is only when the principle appears really incompatible with the republican system, that its advocates deserve an interminable sentence of ostracism.

The maxim is in general correct, that the merit of a man or a measure, can never be impartially settled, until they have been abstracted from each other and separately considered. It is not every "difference of opinion" which is "a difference of principle;" and the character of the advocate does not always confer its imperfection upon the opinion he supports. Where then, let me ask, was the justice of casting upon the conscientious advocates of a Yazoo compromise, the charges and reproaches of federal corruption? Where was the propriety of entering Mr. Findley upon the list of proscriptions, until some satisfactory testimony had been collected, that he had partaken of the corruption of the Yazoo, or imbibed the tenets of federalism?

But when an investigation is to be made not into the merits of measures, but of men, the operation is much more delicate in itself, and more productive of mistake. The tendencies of measures are in general fixed and unchangeable; their indications are public and perceptible. But the character of a man is liable to eternal mutations; and the politician, who exhibits this day the most honorable character, may unveil, ere the setting of another sun, the most profligate ambition, the most unprincipled avarice. The purest politicians, even may derive their transitory virtue from a transitory situation; and the patriot of to day may be converted by a Circe-like prosperity into the tyrant of to morrow. Let it too be recollected, that the views which are taken of men are much more liable to the bias and prepossessions of the observer.

The spirit of competition mixes itself with our reflections, and discolors our judgement. But this cause of division was not likely to operate upon the republicans so long as the federal party main-

To be Let, THE STORE and CELLAR, corner of Baltimore and Liberty-streets, or the adjoining Store and Cellar, if preferred. Immediate possession, on advantageous terms, may be had, by applying to SMITH & STEENE, d April 5.

Cut Nails & Flooring Brads, In casks of 100 lbs each.

Slater & Roy, No. 84, MARKET STREET, HAVE just received a large supply of CUT NAILS and FLOORING BRADS, which they offer for sale at their very reduced prices. April 5. d2eo4t

Payson & Smith HAVE received by the ship Ann, from Boston, and sloop Polly, from Newport. 16 hds. 3d proof W. I. Rum } Entitled to 50 bags Pepper } debenture 20 hds. N. F. Rum 7 pipes Holland Linseed Oil 100 bbls. and 40 half barrels Pork 150 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Beef 60 boxes White Soap, and 220 half boxes Brown do. On Hand, 80 pipes Holland Gin 1st proof, entitled to drawback 60 casks Spermaceti Oil 100 boxes do. Can las 20 pipes Cogniac Brandy 4th proof 10 pipes Sicily Wine Imperial Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souehong Teas, mould Candles, &c. &c. 10 bales India Cottons, consisting of Sannahs, Cossahs and Mamoody April 5. d6t

For Sale, 30,000 wt. of good St. Domingo COFFEE, entitled to Drawback. For terms apply to Wm. JACKSON, No. 13, Thames street, Fell's Point. march 29 eo4t

To Rent. AS I intend declining the retail Grocery business, for the present, I will Rent the HOUSE in which I now live, to a good tenant. The situation is equal if not superior to any in this city, for the wholesale or retail Wet or Dry Goods business. The store is large and convenient, and a cellar under the whole of the house. KENNEDY LONG, N. B. If I rent my house, I will sell my stock on reasonable terms. K L march 9 d

Salt-Petred Hams. Isaac Phillips & Co. Have on Hand, for Sale, A QUANTITY of Salt-Petred Hams, of their own curing, in nice order for exportation, or family use. ALSO, 500 bbls. 1st and 2d quality rye Flour Boston No. 1 Pork New York prime Beef 2d quality Butter, in good order for exportation 2000 bushels Turkeys Island Salt Red Clover Seed, Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy, &c. march 18 2aw6t

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of November, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31 day of April, 1865. JAMES ALEXANDER, Adm'r. April 4 2aw8t

400 K. G.V. Of White Lead in Oil, AND a general assortment of Paints and Oil for sale, wholesale and retail, by the subscribers, at their manufactory at the foot of the last bridge on the Falls. JOEL WEST & Co. N. B. Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, &c. as usual. march 18 d10t

Charles Wigram HAS Removed to No. 49, Water-street, near the Custom House—Where he offers for sale, 170 gross of Porter Bottles 20 cases of Sad Irons 300 boxes Negro Pipes 3 cases Hats, assorted 6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese 6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted A quantity of Iron Belts, do. sizes, and A quantity of spirit, copal & japan varnishes. march 19 d

Vendue of Stock, Grain, &c. On MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to an order from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, I shall commence the sale of

All the personal estate of Eleanor Crossall, deceased, at her late dwelling in Garrison Forest, consisting of corn, rye, wheat, horses, hogs, sows and pigs; horned cattle, amongst which are, several cows and calves; sheep and lambs; waggons, carts, plows, farming utensils of all sorts, cyder, seven stacks of hay, rye and wheat straw; and household furniture. A credit of four months will be given on all purchases above twenty dollars. GEO. BUCHAWAN, executor. N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Eleanor Crossall, are requested to make immediate payment, that I may be enabled to discharge the legacies.

A good cook, washer and ironer, will be sold or hired to a tight master; and a smart negro lad to hire—he would be hired on low wages; for a term of years, to a mechanic. April 1 d7t