

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ORDINANCE

For regulating the sweeping of chimnies, and for preventing fires within the city of Baltimore.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That there shall be appointed and licensed for the city, four superintendants of chimney sweepers, one of whom shall have the sweeping of all chimnies within the first and second wards of the city; one other shall have the sweeping of all chimnies within the third and fourth wards; one other within the fifth and sixth wards; and the other within the seventh and eighth wards; and no person shall exercise the employment of a superintendant of chimney sweepers, in either of the said districts unless he shall have previously obtained from the mayor, a license for one of the said districts under the seal of the corporation and given bond, with security as herein after directed, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence a sum not exceeding five dollars; and for every license aforesaid, each superintendant shall annually pay to the register for the use of the city five dollars, and before any license shall be granted or renewed every person appointed superintendant of chimney sweepers shall give bond to the mayor and city council of Baltimore in the penal sum of one hundred dollars with security to the satisfaction of the mayor, with condition that he will faithfully execute the employment of a superintendant of chimney sweepers in his district, will duly pay and satisfy all just claims that may be against him as such and in all things well and faithfully perform the several duties required by the ordinances of the corporation relating to his office.

2. And be it enacted and ordained, That each superintendant is hereby directed to apply to the occupier or occupiers of every house or of any room or apartment within his district, for permission to sweep any chimney in such house, or belonging to such room which hath been so much used as to require, in the opinion of the superintendant, to be swept and bath not been swept at any time within the term of four weeks next preceding the day of such application: and if the occupier or occupiers will not then permit such superintendant to sweep such chimney, or will not appoint a reasonable time within twenty four hours thereafter, for the doing thereof, or will not permit such chimney to be swept at the time which may be so appointed, he, she or they shall pay to the superintendant, the same sum of money as if such chimney had been swept by him, and shall forfeit and pay to the corporation a sum not exceeding five dollars; and in such case the said superintendant shall, and he is hereby directed to apply each and every day for the sweeping of such chimney until the same be actually swept, and upon every such application, if the occupier or occupiers of such house or room will not permit him to sweep such chimney he shall be entitled, as aforesaid, to receive cash and every day from such occupier or occupiers, the same sum of money as if such chimney had been swept by him each and every day, at the special instance and request of such occupier or occupiers, and every such occupier or occupiers shall forfeit and pay to the corporation for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding five dollars.

3. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any of the said superintendants do not every four weeks apply as aforesaid, for permission to sweep each and every chimney within his district which by this ordinance ought to be swept, and each and every day (if necessary) repeat such application as aforesaid, he shall, for every such default, forfeit and pay to the corporation a sum not exceeding five dollars; and no superintendant licensed as aforesaid, shall demand or receive from any person, directly or indirectly, for his services any other or greater fees or rates than are herein allowed, under the penalty of five dollars for every such offence, to wit: for a chimney of one story, 8 cts. of two stories, twelve & an half cts.; three stories, fifteen cents; of four or more stories eighteen cents; if any chimney in the city or in that part of the precincts, to which this ordinance shall extend, shall take fire and blaze out at the top, the superintendant within whose district the said chimney may be, shall forfeit and pay to the corporation the sum of ten dollars: Provided, nevertheless, that such forfeiture shall be paid by the occupier or occupiers of the house or room where such chimney may be, in case he or they would not permit such chimney to be swept upon application having been made therefor by the said superintendant agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance; and every regulation herein established shall extend to such parts of the precincts as will in the opinion of the mayor in case of fire endanger the city.

4. And be it enacted and ordained, That the occupier or occupiers of every dwelling house, within the city, which may be valued in the assessment at a sum more than two hundred dollars, shall provide one, two, or themselves, with two well made leather fire buckets, hung up near the front door of the house, and the same kept in good repair under a penalty not exceeding five dollars, for each and every month he, she or they may be without such buckets, or that such buckets may

not be in good repair, and in case any of the said buckets shall or may be lost, the same shall be replaced by such occupier or occupiers within one month thereafter, under the like penalty; and no person shall use any of the said buckets but in hauding water, at the times of fire, under the penalty of fifty cents for each and every offence, and the superintendent of chimney sweepers in each district, shall from time to time examine the houses and buildings in their districts, and see that they be properly furnished with buckets and report all delinquents to the mayor; and shall from time to time examine in their respective districts the fire places and chimnies of all houses, out-houses and buildings, and all stoves and pipes thereof, and the places where ashes, hay, straw or other combustible matters are or shall be kept, and all smoke houses; and upon finding any of them defective or dangerous, shall give notice thereof unto the mayor, who shall at his discretion, order the same to be repaired, altered or amended, and if any person shall neglect or refuse to obey such order, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars; and the same shall forfeit and pay each and every week thereafter until such order shall be obeyed; and whenever any citizen of Baltimore shall provide himself with a pair of good well made fire buckets, and have marked thereon his name and the word "Public" and shall report the said buckets to the register, then and thereafter, in case the said buckets be lost at a fire, the same shall be replaced at the expense of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, provided the buckets lost be reported under oath to the mayor, within ten days after the same may have been lost; and it shall be the duty of the register to keep an account of the said buckets; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, after each fire that may happen, to collect all buckets, provided as aforesaid, which may belong to their district, and return them to the house of the person whose name shall be marked upon said buckets.

5. And be it enacted and ordained, That no person shall erect, or continue erected any chimney or stove in this city, in such manner as that the smoke thereof shall annoy any neighbor, or the citizens in passing; and upon the complaint of any two citizens thereof to the mayor, he shall at his discretion order the same to be altered or removed; & if any person shall neglect or refuse to obey such order, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and the like sum for each and every week thereafter, until such orders shall be obeyed. And no person shall erect a stove and conduct the pipe thereof through the side or end of any wooden house or the roof of the wooden ceiling of any building, under the penalty of forfeiting a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and the same shall forfeit and pay each and every month thereafter, until such pipe be removed, & the regulations of this section shall extend to such parts of the precincts, as in the opinion of the mayor in case of fire would endanger the city.

6. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person or persons shall carry a lighted candle or lamp into any stable and make use of it there, (unless the same is well secured, in a tin, horn or glass lantern) or if any occupier or occupiers of a dwelling house within the city shall keep ashes in barrels, boxes or wooden vessels of any kind in any dwelling house, warehouse or other building, or on any wooden floor, any person so offending in either case aforesaid shall forfeit and pay five dollars.

7. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, destroy or carry away any fire engine or any of the apparatus or implements belonging thereto, or commonly used by a fire company in the prevention and extinguishment of fires or in 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.

8. 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 & have the word "Director" in large legible letters affixed to his hat.

9. And be it enacted and ordained, That no fine or penalty by this ordinance imposed, or any thing herein contained shall be 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 or any damage done thereto, notwithstanding such loss or damage may be within the prohibitions of this ordinance, and all fines and forfeitures imposed by this ordinance shall be recover-

ed with costs, and when recovered shall be appropriated as follows, to wit: one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the city.

BALTZER SCHAEFFER, President of the First Branch of the City Council.

JAMES CALHOUN, President of the Second Branch of the City Council.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

AN ORDINANCE For the Inspection of Pot & Pearl Ashes.

BE it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That all Pot and Pearl Ashes which shall hereafter be brought to the city of Baltimore for sale or exportation, shall be inspected and branded in the manner prescribed by this ordinance.

II. And be it enacted and ordained, That a person well skilled in the qualities of Pot and Pearl ashes, shall be appointed inspector thereof for the city of Baltimore, who shall not directly or indirectly by himself or any other person or persons for him purchase or sell any Pot or Pearl ashes, during the time he continues inspector of the same, on his own account, or upon the account of any other person whomsoever, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence.

III. And be it enacted and ordained, That no person whatsoever shall ship any Pot or Pearl ashes from the port of Baltimore for exportation, before he shall submit the same to the view and examination of the inspector appointed for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to start the same out of the casks, and carefully examine, try and inspect the same and sort it into three different qualities, if necessary, and shall put each sort or quality by itself into tight casks well hooped and coopered, which he shall distinguish and brand in plain legible letters, by the words "First," "Second," or "Third," quality "Baltimore" Pot or "Pearl Ashes," as the case may be, together with the letters of his name at full length, on each of the casks, and also shall weigh and mark with a marking iron on each cask the gross weight thereof, for which services, and also for the additional service of re-packing the said ashes and putting the casks in merchantable order and condition for shipping, and for weighing the same the said inspector shall have and receive twenty-five cents for every hundred weight so inspected, to be paid by the vendor thereof; and if any such cask or casks shall, in the judgment of the inspector, be unfit for shipping, such further cooperation, or such new casks as may be necessary, shall be done or made at the expense of the vendor.

IV. And be it enacted and ordained, That the said inspector shall not brand any cask containing pot or pearl ashes, unless the same be sound and tight, twenty nine inches in length, nineteen inches in diameter at each end, full bound and made of white-oak staves and heading, or such other timber as the said inspector may judge sufficient; and the said inspector, at time of starting the said pot or pearl ashes for inspection, shall weigh the cask containing the same, and mark the tare thereon with a marking iron, under the gross weight in each cask.

V. And be it enacted and ordained, That whenever the inspector shall, on the examination of any pot or pearl ashes submitted to him for inspection, discover any fraud, either by the mixture of stone, lime, salt, or any other improper substance whatever, he shall mark the cask containing such adulterated ashes with a broad arrow; and if any person shall offer or expose for sale any ashes so condemned as aforesaid, for any other than condemned ashes, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every cask so exposed for sale.

VI. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person or persons shall ship for exportation any pot or pearl ashes not inspected and branded as aforesaid, such person or persons so shipping or having shipped the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars for every hundred weight shipped as aforesaid.

VII. And be it enacted and ordained, That if any person shall counterfeit any of the brand-marks aforesaid of the said inspector, or impress or brand the same on any cask of pot or pearl ashes, knowing such brand-mark or impression to be counterfeit, or if any person shall empty any cask of pot or pearl ashes, branded as aforesaid, with intention to put in other pot or pearl ashes for sale or exportation, without first cutting out the said brand-marks and submitting it for inspection as aforesaid, every such person being thereof convicted, shall for each offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

VIII. And be it enacted and ordained, That in case the said inspector shall by sickness or other cause be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the mayor shall appoint a substitute or deputy to attend to the same during such sickness or other incapacity as aforesaid, who shall be subject to the same penalties and discharge the same duties as are imposed upon the inspector by this ordinance; and of all the fines and forfeitures incurred under this ordinance, one half shall be applied to the use of the informer.

BALTZER SCHAEFFER,

President of the First Branch of the City Council.

JAMES CALHOUN, President of the Second Branch of the City Council.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Approved, April 23, 1807.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1807.

The Albany Register of May 7, states the official returns for Governor of New York, to give a majority of 924 for Tompkins, in 28 counties.

The editor seems impelled to apologize for the small portion of matter (distinct from advertisements) to which the American has been limited for some time: he assures his readers that, to make full amends, extra sheets shall at all times be forthcoming, when the state of the mails can render them interesting. The mails have been for some time so totally barren, as to almost preclude the chance of collecting matter enough to produce a supplement. For an advertising patronage so liberal as that with which the American is daily honored, its editor, with gratitude, returns thanks.

By the vigilant attention of our New-York Correspondent, we this morning received a paper from that city of Saturday evening, which contains the following Late Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late and Interesting.—By the arrival this morning of the brig Bedford, captain Dunbar, in 39 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th of March inclusive. The papers furnish late and interesting intelligence from the continent. A letter from Altona, (which will be found in the succeeding column, under the London date of March 27) states that a continued series of battles were fought from the 26th of February to the 3th of March, in which the Russians were victorious. A letter from Thorn states that the French lost 13,000 men, 5 Generals, 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

In the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, we have given as copious extracts as the late hour at which we received the papers would permit.

The papers are principally devoted to parliamentary and editorial discussions respecting the change of the British Ministry. The new Ministry has commenced its career under very unpromising circumstances. Already the strength of parties has been tried in Parliament, when the new Ministers found themselves in a minority of 92—and an immediate dissolution of Parliament is mentioned as probable. The catalogue of new Ministers was not completed on the 27th. The following received the Seals of office on the 25th and 26th. The resignation of their predecessors having been accepted on the 25th.

Earl Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal. The Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Caning, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Earl Elgin, Lord Lieutenant of Fife-shire.

Earl of Seikirk, Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcubright Stewary.

Earl Camden, President of the Council.

Lord Mulgrave, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. R. S. Dundas, President of the Board of Control.

Earl Chichester, one of the Post-Masters General.

Earl Bathurst, President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.

Lord Charles Somerset, and Mr. Long, joint Paymasters of the Forces.

Marquis of Titchfield, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Lord Lovaine, a Member of the Board of Control.

LONDON, March 25.

Further advices have been received from the Continent of a very late date. They furnish intelligence of very great importance indeed, of which we have only time to give the principal heads.

The head quarters of the French army were about to be transferred to Berlin, and Bonaparte was expected in that city at the end of last week.

Gen. Blucher, who has been exchanged for Gen. Victor, was about to set off to take the command in the Prussian army.

The Prussian insurgents on the right bank of the Oder are become so formidable, that the communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

Several French corps, worn down with famine and fatigue, among the rest a considerable part of Oudinot's division, are reported to have laid down their arms.

Gen. Bennigsen, subsequent to the battle of Eylau, received a reinforcement of 60,000 regulars, and thirty packs of C-sacks of 500 men each. On that memorable occasion the Russian army, according to the official statement, was only seventy thousand strong; the French were calculated at one hundred thousand at least.

The want of forage is so great in that part of Poland occupied by the French, that they have been under the necessity of taking the stables coverings of the houses, to supply their horses with protrander.

low Talleyrand to Berlin. It is said in private letters, that the Russians have pushed their advanced posts to Warsaw, and that the French have sustained another defeat near Thorn. Want and disaffection are also operating in support of the Russians, and the whole division of grenadiers, said to be Oudinot's, is stated to have gone over to the Russians. They had been peremptorily ordered by Bonaparte to make an attack, when they had not had any sustenance for 36 hours.

The action of Braunsberg, on the 25th, was followed by others most obstinately contested—the town was often taken and retaken—it was at last burnt—it covered the left wing of the French and prevented it from being turned.—These actions are said to have taken place on the 27th, 28th and 29th. The Cossacks did eminent service. On one of those days they cut to pieces a whole division of French cavalry of 4000 men.

Magdeburgh is to be immediately supplied with provisions and necessaries for a long siege.—Does this look like Bonaparte's being at Petersburg by May-day? In the rear too of the French positions, insurrection is gaining strength and confidence daily. The communication between Stettin and Thorn is almost entirely cut off.

When tyrants meet with a reverse of fortune, suspicion always haunts them. The invincible Napoleon imputing his want of success to his officers, is said to have accused several of them of treason.—His former favorite Duroc is reported to have incurred his displeasure, and to have been sent back to France under an escort of gens d'armes.

It is imagined in the best informed naval circles, that the French squadron of three sail of the line and a frigate, full of troops, which escaped a few nights since out of the outer road of Brest, are gone to the East Indies.

MARCH 27.

Two Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning, and two bags from Husum.—They have brought great and most favorable intelligence. FRESH VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH.

ALTONA, MARCH 20.

[Extract of a private letter.]

The advices that have been received here since my last, from the combined Russian and Prussian armies, are of the most gratifying nature. The French, if things go on as they have begun, will have no further occasion to issue their bulletins, to impose on the credulous part of the public, as they will be obliged to retreat much quicker than they came.

On the 18th inst. Gen. Bennigsen's headquarters were at Heilsberg, the chief town of Prussia, on the right bank of the river Alle, where he had received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, a token of the great satisfaction that his Sovereign feels for his signal services, and this mark of distinction was accompanied by an addition to his salary of 12,000 roubles. He has broken up from Königsberg already on the 24th ult.—The Prussians under General Lottow, were on his right wing, General Lottow's headquarters were at Heilsberg. On the 26th ult. the French gained an advantage over the Russians, and occupied the town of Braunsberg on the Baltic, from whence they dislodged the Russians; but the latter returned to the attack on the 27th ult. when both parties became alternately masters of the place, and alternately built it again.

Those conflicts were most bloody; and the lion-like courage and perseverance of the Russians, after daily battles with the enemy, from the 26th ultimo to the 8th instant maintained the field of Braunsberg, which was seen in flames on the 8th instant. In this place and near Heilsberg, the French left near fifteen thousand dead on the field. Near the latter place the French General Lefevre is said to have been taken prisoner with 6000 men.

Napoleon's head quarters were expected at Thorn on the 9th inst. and though the French had a considerable force, consisting of their own troops, and the German and Polish troops at Elbing yet, by the latest accounts, they have been driven back, and General Bennigsen kept continually advancing. The Russians are about to receive two great reinforcements, each of 80,000 men, one of which will be under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine. A private letter from Berlin of the 14th inst. says that Talleyrand, besides a great number of the diplomatic corps returned thither via Breslaw, in Silesia, thinking the other no longer safe. Bonaparte was daily expected.

A letter from Thorn says the French lost 13,000 men, five Generals 47 pieces of cannon, and 15 eagles.

An article from Berlin, however, of the 15th in Hamburg papers, mentions nothing of any battles, and says the French head quarters and Bonaparte, were still at Olleredo on the 8th.

GOTTENBURG, March 16.

Letters from Copenhagen received by the post of to-day, state that another severe battle took place the end of last month.

The brig Sally, Tracy, from Bordeaux, left there the Victress, Maddox, of New-York, for Baltimore the 30th March; Mercury, Davis, of Philadelphia, for Baltimore, 30th.

The Hamilton, Harding, was left at Trinidad the 13th of April, to sail for Baltimore in 8 days.

On Saturday evening last, arrived at the Mansion-House Hotel in this city, GEORGE MOREAU, from New-York. [Philadelphia paper.]

For Private Sale, ON very accommodating terms, a valuable Lot of GROUND, on South-street, near the corner Lot on Pratt-street; it is 30 feet front, extending in depth 80 feet to a ten feet alley. Immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to

VENCENT L'HERMITE, No. 49, South-street, a few days from the property. May 9.