

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN,
31, South Gay-Street,
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]
Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per ann
All advertisements appear in both Papers.
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1867.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, in the pleasant & thriving town of Columbia, on the Susquehanna, 10 miles west of Lancaster; a turnpike road extends from this town through Lancaster to Philadelphia. The Lot is 52 feet front on a 1191 feet deep to a 14 feet public alley. The house is nearly new, two stories high, 36 feet front, and built in the most substantial manner of stone, it is erected on an elevated bank facing the river, of which it commands an extensive prospect, and is believed to be inferior to none in the town as a stand for a tavern or store; part of it has always been occupied as a store, having good accommodations for the purpose. Apply to the subscriber, No. 19, North Second-street, Philadelphia, or Messrs. Cope & Brothers, Market-street, Baltimore. THOMAS P. COPE, eolm

Payson & Smith,
HAVE received by the schr. Rover, captain Coleman, from Nantucket,
100 chests Hyson Tea, imported the present year,
130 boxes Spermaceti Candles.
On Hand,
100 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 chests Hyson Skin do.
March 17 eolm

Just Arrived,
And for sale on board the brig Eunice, John Foster, master, lying at the lower end of Bowly's wharf, the following articles, viz:
N. E. Rum, Tanner's Oil, Pepper, Colfax's, Burgundy Pitch, Nests of Boxes, Mould Candles, Brown Sugar, Cordials, Souds, Sool Leather, Madeira Wine, Santa Cruz Rum, Raisins, Brown Soap, Almonds, Gum Arabic, Chocolate, Cordage, Cassia, Cherry Rum, Sheetings, Ravens Duck, India Goods, Nutmegs, Currants, Sulphur and Twine, with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Apply to the master on board.
March 17 eolm

For Sale,
A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, fronting 25 feet on Fayette Street, with the improvements thereon, subject to 10 dollars per annum ground rent, the lease renewable forever. The property at present rents for 16 dollars per month.
Litewise,
The unexpired time of a lease of a Lot on the Southwell corner of Fayette and North Streets, with the improvements thereon, movable at the expiration of said lease. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.
MICHAEL O'BRYAN,
N. B. If not disposed of on or before the 15th May next, it will then be offered at public sale.
March 11 eolm

The subscriber
Has now in store and offers for sale,
360 bbls. of Bordeaux Claret, with 4 iron hoops, calculated for the East or West India Market,
500 cases do. 1 dozen each,
300 do. do. 2,
A few cases do. Chateau, Margaut, Latour and Lafite, of first growths in France, for family use,
200 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
60 do. do. Holland Gin,
50 puncheons do. Jamaica Rum,
50 quarter casks old Colmanar Wine,
50 do. do. choice London Particular Tenerife do.
100 whole } boxes Fresh Prunes,
100 half }
100 quarter }
100,000 lbs. Caracas Cocoa,
34 bbls. Lagaira Coffee,
100 kegs Sun Raisins,
150 boxes Muscatel and Bloom do.
30 bales Upland Georgia Cotton,
A few hds. and barrels second quality Muscovado Sugar.
All the above articles, except the Cotton, are entitled to drawback, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms, if application is made to
HUGH THOMPSON.
March 17 eolm

Last Notice.
THE creditors of WM. BRUFF & SONS, will please to take notice, that unless their claims are properly authenticated, and left with John Hagerty, in Light street, before the first day of May next, they will be barred from any benefit of said estate.
March 21 eolm

Bitch Hall, Jun.
81, Bowly's wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
45 hds. N. E. Rum,
160 boxes Codfish,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
20 bbls. Northern Mess Beef,
30 do. do. Cargo No. 1 do.
March 16 eolm

Alexander, Webster & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
400 bbls. old red Claret Wine, prepared for sale of France market,
100 half do. do. bottle do.
100 cases of 12 bottles each red Medoc Wine—Just received per ship Eliza, Stowell, from Bordeaux.
March 3 eolm

Red Bark, &c.
RED BARK, imported by the subscriber, from London, in the gross, and powdered under his inspection.
Also,
A large Long Quill Bark, such as sold at apothecaries hall,
2,000 lb. Fine Yellow Bark,
Gold Leaf,
Oil of Wormseed,
Essence of Apparatus,
Medicine Cases,
And Bilious Pills, and
10,000 lbs. of Galls, for exportation or home use.
H. WILKINS,
356, Market-street
March 14 eolm

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
OTHER ACCOUNTS.
(Official and private.)
St. Petersburg, 25th Dec. O. S. or 6th J. M.—Vassilikoff the courier, arrived from the army in Poland yesterday at eleven o'clock, and brought the auspicious tidings that our brave soldiers had defeated the French in a masterly style, with the loss on the side of the enemy of 4000 men killed, and 6000 prisoners. The particulars are as follow:—
"The scarcity of provisions in the French army, and the hope of ending the campaign by a decisive blow, concurred to induce Bonaparte to pass the Vistula at the head of 60,000 men. On the 23d December he advanced to the out posts of General Benningsen's army, where General Osterman commanded. Although Benningsen's force was formidable (55,000 men), he preferred at first the prudent alternative of retreating on the 23d, 24th and 25th inst. On each of these days skirmishes took place, but on the 26th the two armies made a stand in sight of each other, at a village called Selim, which lay between them. This village Bonaparte, who commanded in person, set on fire, to cover his attack on the Russians, whom he thus thought to envelope in smoke. This artifice, however, was soon turned against himself, for Benningsen discovering his intention, instantly formed his reserve into a hollow square, which advanced, unperceived, under the smoke of the village. This gallant corps marched with fixed bayonets; the Russian line opened their files to let them pass through, and they never stopped until they reached the centre of the French. Here an obstinate conflict took place; but the Russians succeeded not only in routing the centre of the enemy, but also turning both their wings. The left wing of the French being shaken by the Russian infantry, was entirely borne down and dispersed by General Chaplitz, at the head of the cavalry, who killed 3000 men.—Their right wing shared a similar fate under General Kozou, at the head of the yagers. The route of the French was complete. Davoust, Lasnes, Bonaparte himself, all fled in confusion to Putusk, which is eleven miles from the scene of action, and had been Benningsen's H. Q. until the 23d inst.
"It is inconceivable what exultation this victory has caused throughout St. Petersburg. Benningsen is by birth a Hanoverian; but such is the enthusiasm for Britain in Russia, that the people persist in calling him an Englishman. His victory is very generally compared to the battle of Maida. Both of these memorable events have proved, that the only way of fighting the French is to charge them with the bayonet.
"The Cossacks particularly signalized themselves in this glorious affair. Their general orders from Kaminsky are, to rush *venite a terre*, into the very heart of the French artillery. It was this artillery which annoyed the Russians so dreadfully at Austerlitz; but we trust our brave irregulars, the Cossacks and Bashkirs, will prove an overmatch for it: in which case Kaminsky has declared he will answer for the success of the war, since our infantry is decidedly superior.
"Bonaparte's spies appear to have been as unsuccessful as his soldiers. When Kaminsky was at Grodno, one of these, pretending to be a Prussian General, brought a letter signed apparently by his Prussian Majesty, and requesting a confidential communication of the intended route of the Russian forces. The sagacious veteran instantly penetrated the fraud. Two Cossacks stripped the wretch, and after administering to him some salutary correction, Kaminsky ordered him to return to Bonaparte, and to shew him on his back the route of the Russian army.
"The account I have given you has been personally confirmed by Vasilikoff, the courier who was an eye witness of the action; and I send it you by a messenger who is on the point of departure for England."

GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, FEB. 5.
BLOCKADING DECREE.
Yesterday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Perceval moved for a copy of the late Order of Council, prohibiting neutrals from passing from one enemy's port to another. He supported his motion by an able speech, and was followed on the same side, by Lord Castlereagh, and Sir Thomas Turton, and opposed by the Advocate General, by Lord Temple and Lord Howick. The motion was negatived by a great majority. The object of the mover appeared to be, to show that the order was not such as the spirit, honour, interests and rights of the country called for. It was admitted, on all hands, that the British nation had a right to retaliate in full on the French for their decree; that that decree was indefensible on every ground; but it was contended, that it might be for the interest of the British Government to forbear retaliation for a time; and that forbearance would indicate a conciliatory disposition towards neutrals, although they would have no just cause to complain of a different course, as certainly, if they submitted, without resistance, to an extraordinary measure from one belligerent, they would naturally expect another belligerent to adopt the same measure, when not forbidden by treaty. The following are extracts from different speeches.
"From Mr. PERCEVAL'S Speech.
"The colonial trade was certainly that in which neutrals had the least right; and while he disclaimed every intention of glancing at the provisions of the American Treaty, he could not help remarking, that the right of retaliation for such measures *must* be adopted by the enemy, which the Noble Lord flattered to be extremely reserved in that treaty, was of no use when it was not acted upon: perhaps his majesty's ministers

were fearful of offending neutrals, and therefore to act to the full extent, till they should have had communications with them.—Without notification to neutrals we may prohibit their ships from proceeding to the enemy's ports, but we may not seize them. He trusted Government had not acted so weakly, upon the fear of offending neutrals; it was a motive of action which they could not avow. But when they negotiated with America, with the Non-Importation act hanging over their heads; when they continued negotiating after that insulting act was carried into execution, and when they concluded a treaty, under such circumstances, whatever they profess, he feared they may have been guilty of improper concessions.
"From the Advocate General's Speech.
"Were we to press and crush inoffending merchants, by the actual execution of severities to the utmost extent of the enemy's menace? He believed that the House would not go with his honorable friend so far, but would rather prefer mild and moderate measures at first, if likely to be efficacious.—The only powers that were neutral, were Austria, which had only the single port of Trieste; Denmark, which has no means of supplying its colonies, or of disposing of its colonial produce, if we carried a general interdiction into execution; Portugal, which would feel the same disabilities; and America, with respect to which an interdiction would be the means of infinite distress. He could discover that a jealousy of America was at the bottom of all these complaints. (Hear, hear!) His hon. and learned friend, (Perceval) was not correct in stating that the interruption of the coal trade would be no great injury to France, or that the Order of Council for that purpose signified nothing. That order was but one step and an important step of those that would, if necessary, be resorted to for retaliation. In the year 1797, after the French had made peace with Austria, and the army which had been arrogantly called the army of England, had been collected at Breil, with a view to turn their whole force against this country; in that year, on the 29th Nov. or year 6, that is in English language, on the 19th day of Jan. 1798, a decree was passed by the French government, making all vessels that should be freighted in whole or in part with English commodities, good prizes. In order to show what had been the feeling of the neutral nations on the subject of that decree, he need only refer to the Speech of the President of the U. S. on the opening of the session of Congress, on the 8th of Dec. 1798, in which he declared that, "as the decree of the 19th of the preceding January, was still in force, in consequence of the failure of an attempt to procure its repeal, he considered it an unequivocal act of war, and a breach of the independence and sovereignty of neutral nations, which was only to be met by a determined resistance." As the Chief Magistrate of America had expressed so strong a sense of the aggression in that instance, there was no ground to suppose that he would not act as decidedly on the present occasion. And this was another consideration why this country ought to abstain, for the present, from any act which might prove grievous to the trade of America until it should be seen whether the American government would follow the same course now as in 1798."
"From Lord CASTLEREAGH'S Speech.
"As to the period of our history, which has been alluded to, he should presently shew, that the time of the American government had been wasted in negotiations. Whatever might be the feelings of Government towards America, whatever might be the principles on which the late negotiations had been conducted, these were no reasons for delaying the adoption of more vigorous measures of retaliation against the enemy. He contended that considerations of forbearance respecting America, should not induce the House to abstain from adopting, not an act of partial justice, but the measures which the circumstances of the times required, namely, to warn American vessels, in the first instance, against entering French ports; but not to capture them, unless bent on entering the ports of France. If they were to wait till the American Government should inflict upon those principles, by which the law of nations is upheld, they might wait till doomsday, as, whatever might be their feelings, the commercial people would attend to their commercial interests. Since the publication of this decree, which had been at first general as to all nations, some communication had taken place between the American Ministers in this country, and the French Government, in consequence of which, some practical relaxation of the decree had taken place. This was one ground why we should look upon America with jealousy; and it was an aggravation that he had by a secret understanding with the French Government, contrived to take her shipping out of the operation of the Decree that was at first general, and placed herself in a situation of connivance with the French Government."
"From Sir THOMAS TURTON'S Speech.
"In his mind, the real cause of this pusillanimous forbearance, was the fear of offending America, the dread of breaking off the Treaty lately pending between this country and the American Government. That was the pitfall held at the breast of the Ministers; and this their great anxiety to ward it off."
"From Lord HOWICK'S Speech.
"It seems that the gentlemen on the other side feel somewhat jealous of America because France may be disposed to exempt her from the operation of the Decree. The thing is not unlikely; but no communication of the kind has been made to Ministers by the American Plenipotentiaries. The words of the Decree seem to apply to the Continental powers only, and consequently America may be exempted.—Suppose she is; would that be a reason why we should go to war with America; is not this the intention of gentlemen, or what is it? But surely it must be a waste of the time of the House to dwell upon such arguments. The Treaty of America they have also brought into discussion, and it has been insinuated, that it was contrary to the honor and interests of the country to enter into any negotiations with America, until the Non-Importation act was repealed. If such dilgrace was attached to the negotiation, why were not motions made last session, to break off the negotiation, until that decree was repealed. Surely such a conduct would have been more manly, than now to assume a hostile one, while we are daily expecting the ratification of the Treaty we have concluded."

The source whence the following is derived is frequently incorrect—a few days, however, will enable the public to decide on the truth or falshood of the article.
"From the Washington Federalist of the 24th March.
THE TREATY.
We believe we have it now in our power to relieve the public mind from the uncertainty in which it has heretofore been suspended. The treaty will be immediately returned to London for further negotiation. For this purpose the Wasp ship of war is ordered to be got ready for sea immediately—the officers are selected; the crew completed, and Thursday next is named as the day on which she is to sail. Capt.

Smith, who is to command the Wasp, will be the bearer of the treaty to London; from thence the Wasp will repair to the Mediterranean, where she is to be stationed.
In conversation on the subject of the treaty, the president has been heard to declare, that had he laid it before the senate, and that body had been unanimous in advising its ratification, still he would have withheld the sanction of his signature. So hostile does he feel himself to some of its principles, and so determined on its total rejection in its present form.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1867.
The arch-Traitor Burr, was apprehended on the 3d inst. and is now on his way to the city of Washington, under a military guard.
TO THE PUBLIC.
AS various opinions seem to prevail, respecting several Letters published some weeks since in a Norfolk Paper, signed *Willaumez*, I deem it my duty to state to the Public, that I took the command of the schooner Merchant, at the Havana, for Baltimore, at the request of Capt. Hamilton; and that when ready to sail, Captain H. brought all my ship's papers and a number of letters on board, which, without examination or looking over, I tied up all together in a Handkerchief: Capt. H. observed to me, that if I should be boarded by a British Cruiser, I should shew all my papers. When within about a league of Cape Henry I was boarded by an officer from the Melampus frigate and taken on board; and all my papers were looked over, letters opened, and four of them retained; some of which, if not all, signed *Willaumez*; which were all in one package directed to Mr. Williams, Baltimore. I demanded those letters of the officer, but he replied that they were of such consequence to them, that they must retain them.
The foregoing is a correct statement of facts, which should have been published immediately after my arrival, had not circumstances intervened which prevented me.
I am the Public's Humble Servant,
JOHN BIGBY.
Balt. 24th March, 1867.
We are informed that Mr. Bowen, proprietor of the *Columbian Museum* at Boston, which was lately destroyed by fire, has arrived in this city, in order to solicit some aid from the liberal promoters of the arts and sciences.—We hope that his application for subscriptions here may be as favourably received as that which he has already experienced from the opulent and respectable citizens of New York and Philadelphia, which will enable him to commence the re-establishment of his institution.

MARRIED on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Mr. John Wood, to Miss Mary Halfpen, both of this city.

Errors. The reader is requested to correct the following errors in the advertisement signed by the commissioners of the "Baltimore and York-Town Turnpike Road," to wit: In stead of "shares of 200 dollars," read "shares of twenty dollars;" and for "must lay down," read "must pay" down.
The Six Sisters performed the passage from this port to Bristol in 26 days.
Several articles prepared for to-day's paper have been unavoidably postponed till tomorrow.

Marine Intelligence.
Port of Baltimore.
ENTERED,
Ship Erin, Stevenson, Bombay
Brig Betsy, Davis, Guadeloupe
Schr Antonette, Hurst, Jacmel
Vixen, Hutchings, St. Thomas
Spedwell, Green, Cape Francois
Wolf, Jones, Charleston
Sloop Richard Alfred, Terbill, Matanzas
Criterion, Drinkwater, Portland
CLEARED,
Ship Sidney, Davey, Batavia
William and Jane, Gorton, Madras
Junata, Murphy, London
General Mercer, Miller, Rotterdam
Ruth, Murphy, Barcelona
Brig Sophia, Carman, do.
Sally, Henry, Madeira
Schr Freedom, Smith, Hayanna
Hercules, Felt, Salem
Greyhound, Osborn, do.
Almira, Merrit, Boston

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.
March 22.
Arrived, Portuguese ship Eliza, Salazar, 45 days from Oporto—Fruit and Corks; John Curson Beton.
March 23.
Arrived, the Swedish schooner Speedwell, Green, from Cape-Francois: Passed in the Bay, ship Margaret from Havana, and the Danish brig Two-Liddies, from St. Thomas.
Also, schr. Enterprize, Austin, from Leghorn, and 53 days from Malaga—soap, oil and marble.—Christopher Deshon. Left at Malaga, 23th January, ship Globe, Deblot, to sail 27th January, destination unknown; Herald, Bartlett, for La Vera Cruz; Actreia, Ogilvie, N. York—put in with the loss of her mainmast and rudder, repairing; schr. Eliza, Peinters, of Philadelphia, from Barcelona, put in in distress; brig Eliza, Kitchen, Philadelphia, to sail in company with the schr. Four-Brothers, Noble, of Salem; brig Friendship, Skilling, of Boston; brig Sea Nymph, Whelan, for

Philadelphia. Passed in the Bay, schr. Caroline, from New-Oleans.
Also, brig Betsy, Davis, 26 days from Point-Petre, (Guad.)—sugars, &c.—William Patterson and Sons.
Sloop Richard Alfred, Tirbell, 20 days from Matanzas—sugars—Smith and Buchanan.
The brig Betsy sailed from Point-Petre, 24th February, in company with schr. Union, Mason, of New-York, and brig Elizabeth, of Newburyport. Off Basatterre, was boarded by the British frigate Saucy, opened several letters, and dismissed us. She afterwards bore down to the Union, and saw them bear away together. Left the brig Greenwich, Wells, and schr. Nymph, Gover, of Baltimore.
Arrived, brig Charles, Stiles, 128 days from Batavia—Coffee, &c.—Geo. Stiles. Nov. 14, saw five large ships at the watering place, on the north side of Prince's Island, could not discover of what nation they were. Feb. 2 lat. 5, 20, S. long 29, 50, W. spoke the English ship Eliza, from Bristol, for Buenos Ayres, Oct 32 days. 26th, in lat. 19, N. was spoke by a French privateer schr. Detained a few minutes and permitted to proceed. March 18, Cape-Henry bearing W. by S. distance 7 or 8 miles, passed a large ship, she hoisted English colours, fired several shot at us, but to no effect.
Also, Danish brig Two Liddies, —, 20 days from Cape Francois—Coffee—the master. Also, brig Harriot, from Boston, and sloop Jersey, from New York.

An error inadvertently crept into the statement under the head of "Lloyd's Lists" relative to the ship Paulina. She was bulged.

BY AUTHORITY.
AN ORDINANCE
To preserve the health of the city of Baltimore, and for the due performance of quarantine at the port of Baltimore.
I, B. E. enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That four persons, two of whom shall reside on the west side of Jones's Falls, and two on the east side thereof, be annually appointed commissioners of health, who shall appoint a secretary, and said commissioners and secretary shall receive such compensation as shall be annually appropriated for their services. And the said commissioners, after their appointment, shall divide the city into four districts, allotting one district for each commissioner, a copy of which proceeding shall be filed in the register's office; and whenever a change or alteration shall be made by them in such allotment, a copy thereof shall be filed as aforesaid. And the said commissioners shall meet as a board, at least once a week at such place as a majority of them shall appoint in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, for the purpose of communicating and receiving information relative to the health of the city, and to consult with each other respecting the preservation of the same, and to perform the duties hereinafter mentioned, and to adopt such further regulations in discharging the trust confided to them as may appear reasonable and proper: And each practicing physician within the city is hereby invited and requested at all convenient times, to give information of the state of the health of the city to the commissioners of health, and aid and assist them with their council and advice in all matters that relate to the preservation of the health of the inhabitants and the prevention of contagious diseases.
It is also enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of each commissioner of health to cause to be removed from the streets, lanes, and alleys, wharves and docks within the district allotted him, all offensive filthiness or nuisances which in his opinion may have a tendency to endanger the health of the citizens; and the superintendants of the streets and the several city constables shall, and they are hereby directed to obey without delay all orders that shall or may be given them, or either of them, by any of the said commissioners respecting the removing such nuisances: And it shall be the duty of said commissioners to view and examine all public docks in the city of Baltimore; and that if it shall be the opinion of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, that if any such dock or docks are not sufficiently cleaned and deepened, so that a nuisance may be thereby created in the warm and unhealthy season, and the health of the citizens thereby endangered, the said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to cause the said dock or docks to be cleaned and deepened in such manner as in their opinion shall prevent the said dock or docks from becoming a nuisance: And it shall be the duty of each and every occupier of any house or houses, or owner of any lot or lots fronting upon each and every paved street, lane, or alley within the city aforesaid, to keep the gutters in front of their house, houses, lot or lots clean, at all times, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and each and every person or persons herein offending, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, twenty-five cents.
It is also enacted and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, carefully to examine all lots, grounds, suspected cellars or possession, and all public streets, lanes, and alleys within the city and precincts of Baltimore, and wherever the said commissioners or either of them shall be of opinion that any cellars, lots, grounds or possessions within the city or precincts of Baltimore, belonging to any person or persons bodies corporate or politic, are in a state of nuisance, or so situated that in warm and unhealthy seasons a nuisance may be thereby created, and the health of the citizens thereby endangered, it shall be their duty, and they or either of them are hereby authorized to cause a notice to be served on the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of such cellars, lots, grounds or possessions, directing him, her or them to have the same filled up in manner as may be prescribed in such notice, and if such owner or owners, occupier or occupiers, on such notice given, shall neglect or refuse to fill up such cellars, lots, grounds or possessions, as may be directed in such notice, he, she, or they if refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for every day he, she, or they shall continue to neglect or refuse to fill up the same agreeably to the direction in said notice contained, and shall moreover defray and pay the expenses incurred, in case such cellars, lots, grounds and possessions shall be filled up under the authority and direction of said commissioners or either of them, which the said commissioners are hereby authorized to cause to be done on such neglect or refusal as aforesaid; and whenever the said commissioners, or either of them, shall be of opinion that any filth or dirt of any kind upon any lots, grounds or possessions, within the city or precincts of Baltimore, or may become a nuisance, during the warm and unhealthy

season, it shall be their duty, and they or either of them are hereby authorized to cause a notice to be served on the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of such cellars, lots, grounds or possessions, directing him, her or them to have the same filled up in manner as may be prescribed in such notice, and if such owner or owners, occupier or occupiers, on such notice given, shall neglect or refuse to fill up such cellars, lots, grounds or possessions, as may be directed in such notice, he, she, or they if refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for every day he, she, or they shall continue to neglect or refuse to fill up the same agreeably to the direction in said notice contained, and shall moreover defray and pay the expenses incurred, in case such cellars, lots, grounds and possessions shall be filled up under the authority and direction of said commissioners or either of them, which the said commissioners are hereby authorized to cause to be done on such neglect or refusal as aforesaid; and whenever the said commissioners, or either of them, shall be of opinion that any filth or dirt of any kind upon any lots, grounds or possessions, within the city or precincts of Baltimore, or may become a nuisance, during the warm and unhealthy

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