

(Published by Order of the City Council.)

A Law relating to Dogs and for the purpose of taxing the same.

Asented to, May 15, 1856.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charleston, as follows:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May, and in any succeeding year, there shall be imposed, levied and paid in lieu of the present tax, the following annual tax or duty on all Dogs which shall or may be owned, kept or harbored by any person residing within the City from and after such first day of May next, that is to say—for one dog or for four dogs, and for each such additional dog the sum of Five shillings.

Sec. 2. The following notice and certificate shall be deposited with every household by the collector of Dogs.

NO. 2A.

"You are hereby required to give and subscribe a just and true account and return of each and every Dog owned, kept or harbored by you or by any person lodging or residing with you for the year ending the first day of May 1857. The following certificate is to be filled up, signed and transmitted to me within six days from the delivery thereof.

Collector of Dogs for the City of Charleston.—A. C.

Housekeepers neglecting or refusing to make return of owning kept or harbored dogs to be fined for exceeding twenty shillings.

I hereby certify, that the number of Dogs kept or suffered to be kept by me on the first day of May, 1856, and of any residing with me, by persons lodging or residing with me, to wit: By

Sec. 3. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to make due return of Dogs owned, kept or harbored, or in the possession of persons lodging or residing with them within the time specified, or who shall give a false statement to the collector of Dogs relative to the number of dogs owned by them, or suffered to be about their premises shall, on conviction thereof in the Mayor or Police Court, be fined not less than five nor exceeding twenty shillings for each dog.

Sec. 4. Any person possessed of an dog, or of any dog, at any time between the first day of May, 1856, and the first day of May, 1857, or during any part of such period, who shall neglect or refuse to make return, as aforesaid, shall be liable to the tax on such dog or dogs imposed by this Law as if he had possessed, kept or harbored such dog or dogs for a full year. If any person thereof is hereby empowered and required to demand and enforce such tax of and from the owner of such dog or dogs.

Sec. 5. The dog tax aforesaid shall be paid on or before the expiration of ten days after it has been applied for by the collector, who shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Sec. 6. The owner of a bull dog shall not permit him to go at large, unless sufficiently muzzled to prevent biting or doing mischief under a penalty of ten shillings.

Sec. 7. Every fierce, malicious or dangerous dog shall be liable to be chained by the owner, and not permitted to go at large, either within or without his or their enclosure or premises, under a penalty of ten shillings for every person who shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councilor.

Sec. 8. Any person walking, riding or otherwise peaceably demeaning himself may kill any dog that shall suddenly attack him anywhere out of the enclosure or premises of the owner, or any person may kill any dog that shall be found out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner, attacking, worrying or mauling any child or child, or who shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councilor.

Sec. 9. The person who shall kill any dog, which may assault or bite any person when passing quietly through or along any street or squares of the city—or other place out of the enclosure of the owner, shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for each and every hour said dog remains alive after such order has been given.

Sec. 10. When the owner of any dog—which is dangerous to retain alive—shall be ordered to kill the same, he shall be liable to do so, such dog shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councilor at the cost of the person neglecting or refusing to kill the same, and he shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for each and every hour said dog remains alive after such order has been given.

Sec. 11. Every person who may be guilty of

setting, urging or encouraging dogs to fight may be taken into custody by the Police Constables, and may be kept in the Mayor's Court any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, and such dogs shall be forfeited and kept from fighting again at the expense of the owner or person setting them to fight.

Sec. 12. Dogs found fighting or worrying each other, or attacking any person, shall be separated by the police constables, if present, or persons present, not being public constables, are hereby authorized to do so. Dogs which are guilty of such interfering with the police or other persons separating such dogs, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, and if any dog of any of them shall be injured or killed, the police separating them shall not be liable to any action for such injury or killing, but the owner of a bitch who may suffer said bitch to run at large during the course of her being in heat, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 13. If any person shall wantonly or maliciously throw any stone, stick or any other hard substance at any quiet dog, or shall otherwise lame, wound or injure, any dog guilty of passing along any thoroughfare, or any person interfering with the police, the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 14. Any complaint being made to the Mayor, of any dog within the City, that by barking, biting, howling, or in any other way or manner is disturbing the quiet of any person or persons in the City, shall be neglected by the Mayor shall issue notice thereof to the person owning or permitting such dog to be kept, and if he neglects to do so, the dog shall be removed to be moved from such neighborhood or kept within the city, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for each dog which is retained, after such notice is given.

Sec. 15. In all cases in this law where the word "owner" is used, it shall be construed to mean the keeper or harbinger of a dog as well as the owner; and where the masculine gender only is mentioned it shall imply the feminine also. Any person who shall violate any provision imposed under this law with intent, shall not be paid, warrants of distress shall issue and when imprisonment is ordered, to the period not to exceed thirty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON,

W. B. Weller, City Clerk.

A Law relating to Public Pumps, Wells, Cisterns, Reservoirs, and Fountains.

(Asented to May 16th, 1856.)

Whereas the power and authority of the pump, wells, cisterns, reservoirs, and fountains transferred to the City Council, and it is necessary to make provisions for the proper care being taken of all public pumps and wells and to regulate the same in the most judicious manner that may hereafter be provided, and to regulate the use of the same:

Be it therefore enacted by the City Council of the City of Charleston:

Sec. 1. Any person convicted of injuring the pumps, wells, cisterns, reservoirs, or fountains, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Sec. 2. No well, cistern or reservoir shall be sunk or constructed in any of the public streets, at a greater distance than eighteen feet from the line of houses on either side of such street.

Sec. 3. The bond of the contractor for public pumps and wells shall in future contain a clause obliging him to be out of repair for more than twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) and that if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for each hour such pump or well be put into immediate repair the cost thereof and all damage in consequence thereof shall be paid by the contractor, and also, that he shall not permit the ice to accumulate outside the pump, as specified in the tenth clause of the contract.

Sec. 4. Persons requiring a large quantity of water for shipping, mixing mortar, or for other purposes, shall not be permitted to take such quantities from any one well, cistern or reservoir, without special permission of the Mayor or presiding Councilor, under a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for each and every person who shall be permitted to take said pumps, wells, or reservoirs, any quantity of water, and keep them there longer than the time specified in the contract, and also, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence per day for each such said cistern or well, may be removed, at the cost of the owner or other persons, placing such cisterns about such pumps, wells or reservoirs.

belonging to the pumps and wells, shall on conviction thereof in the Mayor or police Court, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings, for each offence.

Sec. 7. When any person shall be convicted of any offence under this law, the fine or penalty shall be ordered before the Mayor or Police Court, and a warrant of distress shall issue, and when imprisonment is ordered, to the period not to exceed sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON,

William B. Weller, City Clerk.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVING A LESSON.

—During Queen Victoria's residence in the Isle of Wight, the young Prince, now the Duke of Edinburgh, was seen yesterday to ramble along the sea shore. In the middle of the day, the young Prince, who was seen on one occasion, that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The boy had been making the champion of a myself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So without any notice, he upset the boy's basket and shells. The poor lad, who was crying bitterly, said, "I don't do that again, and I'll lick you." "Put the shells into the basket," said the Prince, "and see if I don't." The shells were gathered up and put into the basket. "You said the lad," "touch 'em again, if you dare," said the Prince, "I'll pitch you into him," and gave him such a licking as few princes ever had. His lip was cut open, and his eyes of a colour which might have been taken for the champion of a myself. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from the royal mother. She inquired the cause of his disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell the story. He did so in a very straight-forward manner. At this conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said:—"You have been roughly served, Sir. Had you not been punished so severely. When you commit a like offence, I trust you will always receive a similar punishment." Turning to the poor boy, she commanded his parents to take care of him, and to see that he was well. They came—and the result of the interview was that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which would be placed within his reach.—*Birmingham Journal.*

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.—The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory, and even the Temple of Jerusalem, hollowed by the ocean into a city, and the city, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the holy city, not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence to the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into the dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge your admiration. The golden house of Hero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still flows in the city of Rome. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmor, in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountains sparkle as freely in his rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty towers. The city of Babylon, and not far from it, the city of Nineveh, will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing will mark its site, save mounds of crumbling brickwork; but the Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still rise over the ruins of the city, it will be the monument which it will be neither palace nor temple, but some vast reservoir. And if the light of any man should still flash through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be the light of some man who has sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the glory which outlives all other, and shines with undying lustre from generations to generations, and is the only something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing therefrom the ordina-

ry monuments of historical tradition of more magnificence.—*Buffalo Christian Adocate.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We leave by a telegraphic despatch from Washington, the following news from Government have resolved to dismiss Mr. Crampton the British Minister, and that he will receive notification to this effect to-day.

It is reported that Mr. Crampton will immediately depart for Washington, close up his house, and proceed with his Attaché to Canada, and will probably take up his residence at Toronto, thus leaving no direct communication between the two Governments.

It is also understood that Mr. Dallas, the U. S. Minister at London, will receive his passports, and retire to Paris.

Meantime we learn that Mr. Perley, the British Fishery Commissioner, has orders to proceed to the United States for the purpose of continuing the coast survey commenced last year, and further notice.

It is difficult to predict what will be the result of this state of things. If President Pierce is determined to carry matters to the extreme, the sooner the British Government is known the better. Great Britain was never so well prepared for war, and perhaps the United States could not provoke hostilities at a more unfavourable moment for themselves, than at the present. The war would be most unpopular on both sides of the Atlantic, but it would be most disastrous for the Americans.

We shall wait with much interest for further developments.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

—A correspondent of the *Aberdeen Free Press* thus describes the Princess Royal, as seen at the recent ball given at St. James's:—"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine young woman, taller by a head than her mother, and carrying herself with the grace and refinement of her mother. When you court her, it is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large, and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humour. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, and have a giving effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add as interesting to your lady readers, that she wears her hair slightly over her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenic fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the side above the ear in bandeaus (really the most comfortable mode of wearing the hair, for I have not given that thought) fortune which would enable me to speak ex cathedra."—Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough, and lovely enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Ferret should consider himself a lucky fellow.

THE CUNARD COMPANY IN FRANCE.

The approaching establishment, by the Cunard Company, of a line of steamers between New York and Havre, has increased the anxiety of interested parties to have the question of the establishment of transatlantic lines of French steamers, which has long been a subject of discussion, without delay. These parties represent the national interest of France demands that a foreign company shall not be allowed to snatch up all his traffic before the French line can get fairly into play, and that the company, if it is to be established, should be liberal subvention from the government to enable it or them to compete with the Cunard Company.

The London Times was established in 1785 by John Walter, and on his death, in 1838, inherited by his son John, at present a member of Parliament. The establishment is valued at £750,000 sterling. Its editor is chief secretary an annual of £2000; and its Paris correspondent £5,000 per annum.