

(Published by Order of the City Council.)

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

Assented to, May 15, 1856.

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

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of May next, and in each 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 harboured by any person or persons residing within the City from and after such first day of May next, that is to say—for one dog the sum of four shillings, and for each additional dog the sum of Five shillings.

Sec. 2. The following notice and certificate shall be deposited with every householder by the collector of Dog Tax.

DOG TAX.

"You are hereby required to give and subscribe a just and true account and return of each and every Dog owned, kept or harboured by you or by any person lodging or residing with you for the year ending the first day of May 185-. The following certificate is left with you to be filled up and transmitted to me within six days from the delivery thereof.

Collector of Dog Tax for City of Charlottetown.—A. C.

Housekeepers neglecting or refusing to make return or making false returns are liable to a penalty of twenty shillings.

FORM OF RETURN.

I hereby certify, that the number of Dogs kept or suffered to be kept by me since the first day of May 185- is, viz: By myself dog, by persons lodging or residing with me, to wit: By

Sec. 3. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to make due return of the Dogs in his or her possession, 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 dog tax relative to the number of dogs owned by them, or suffered to be about their premises shall, on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court subject themselves to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each dog.

Sec. 4. Any person becoming possessed of any dog or dogs during any part of the period between the first day of May, 1856, and the first day of May, 1857, or during any part of any succeeding year thereafter ending as aforesaid, shall be as liable to the tax on such dog or dogs imposed by this Law as if he had possessed, kept or harboured such dog or dogs for a whole year, and the collector 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 then cause any delinquent to be summoned before the Mayor's or Police Court, and on conviction, warrant of distress shall issue, and the party 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 his biting or doing mischief under a penalty of ten shillings.

Sec. 7. Every fierce, malicious or dangerous dog shall be kept muzzled and 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, and in addition thereto, the dog may be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor.

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 of the owner of such dog; and any person may kill any dog that shall be found out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner, attacking, worrying or wounding any child or other person, or worrying, wounding or killing any neat-cattle, sheep, lambs or other domestic animals.

Sec. 9. The person owning 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 said owner, shall kill said dog or remove it from the city, and keep it so removed under a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and shall be subject to pay the amount of any damage which may have been done, and on neglecting or refusing to pay said penalty or damage with costs, shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 10. When the owner of any dog—which is dangerous to retain alive—shall be ordered to kill such dog, and neglects or refuses to do so, such dog shall be killed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the person so neglecting or refusing, who shall in addition, forfeit a sum not exceeding 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 be fined in the Mayor's or Police Court any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence, and such dogs shall be forcibly separated 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 on the streets or squares may be separated by the police constables, if present, or persons present, not being public constables, are hereby authorised to despatch such dogs, and any persons interfering with the police or other persons separating such dogs, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for each offence; and in separating fighting dogs any of them shall be injured or killed, the police so separating them shall not be liable to any action for such injury or destruction.

Sec. 13. Every owner of a bitch who shall suffer said bitch to run at large during the season of her being in heat, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 14. 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 quietly passing along any thoroughfare outside of the enclosure of its owner, the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sec. 15. On 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 immediate neighbourhood, the Mayor shall issue notice thereof to the person owning or permitting such dog to be kept, and in case such person shall neglect to cause such dog to be moved from such neighbourhood or kept without the city, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every day such dog is retained, after such notice is given.

Sec. 16. In all cases in this law where the word "owner" is mentioned, it shall imply the keeper or harbourer of a dog as well as the owner; and where the masculine gender only is mentioned it shall imply the feminine also.

Sec. 17. In cases where fines or penalties imposed under this law with costs, shall not be paid, warrants of distress shall issue and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed thirty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

W. B. Wellner, City Clerk.

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

[Assented to May 15th, 1856]

Whereas the power and authority of the pump and well assessors is by the Act of Incorporation transferred to the City Council, and it is necessary to make provisions for the proper care being taken of all public pumps and wells now in use in this city, as well as those 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 Charlottetown:

Sec. 1. Any person convicted of injuring the pumps, wells, cisterns, reservoirs or fountains, or fouling the water therein in any way or manner, shall be subject 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 conditions to the effect—that no pump or well shall be suffered by him to be out of repair for more than twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) and that if he shall permit the same to occur, the City Council shall have power to cause such pump or well to be put into immediate repair the cost whereof and all damage in consequence thereof shall be borne by the said contractor—and also, that he shall not permit the ice to accumulate outside the pumps, as specified in the tenth clause of the nuisance Law.

Sec. 4. Persons requiring a large quantity of water for shipping, mixing mortar, or for other purposes, shall not be permitted to take such large quantities from any one well, cistern or reservoir, without special permission of the Mayor or presiding Councillor, under a penalty not exceeding thirty shilling for each offence.

Sec. 5. No person shall be permitted to place about said pumps, wells or reservoirs, any quantity of casks, and keep them there longer than is necessary for filling and removing the same, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence per day for each cask; and said casks may be removed by order of the Mayor or presiding Councillor at the cost of the owner or other persons, placing such casks about such pumps, wells or reservoirs.

Sec. 6. Any person, guilty of taking away, moving or displacing any of the troughs

belonging to the pumps and wells, shall on conviction thereof in the Mayor's or Police Court, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings, for each offence.

Sec. 7. When any person shall be convicted of a breach or breaches of this law, the fine or penalty shall be recovered by summons with costs in the Mayor's or Police Court and warrant of distress shall issue, and when imprisonment has to be resorted to, the period not to exceed sixty days.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

William B. Wellner, City Clerk.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVING A LESSON.—During QUEEN VICTORIA'S residence, some years ago, at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now it so happened, on one occasion, that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The boy had got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So without any notice, he upset the boy's basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignant, and observed, "You 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. "Now," said the lad, "touch 'em again, if you dare," whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells; and the lad "pitched 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 well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from the royal mother. She inquired the cause of its disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a very straight-forward manner. At this conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said:—"You have been rightly served, Sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already, I should have punished you 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 her presence the following morning. 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 traveller 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, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself, 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 our admiration. The golden house of Hero is a mass of ruins; but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. 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 colonade. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to 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 deep ocean of time, we may well believe that 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 that of the man who, in his day, 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 generation to generation; imparting to its work something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing therefrom the ordina-

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

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Washington, that the United States 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 leave Washington, close up his house, and proceed with his Attachés 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. Ferley, the British Fishery Commissioner, has orders to proceed to the United States for the purpose of continuing the coast survey commenced last year, until 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 extremes, the sooner this determination 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. A war between the two nations 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 drawing-room 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 grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. 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, the latter 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 off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the side above the ear in bandeaus (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense: for I have not given that hostage to 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 Frederick 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 been so long on the tapis, settled without delay. These parties represent that the national interest of France demands that a foreign company shall not be allowed to snatch up all his traffic before the French lines can get fairly into play, and that the company or companies must be allowed a liberal subvention from the government to enable it or them to compete with the Cunard Company.

The London Times was established in 1788 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 in chief receives an annual of £5000; and its Paris correspondent 50,000 francs per annum.

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