

turning up his round cheeks said: "Then you won't take papa away?"

"No you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away and when your mother comes for you, I'll treat her so well that I'll make your father follow after."

Thus came happiness on the heels of ruin. If husbands oftener appreciated the exquisite and heaven-like affection of their wives, many happier fire-sides would be seen. "One in love and one in mind," ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many a time check improvidences, if they were to make use of reflection and kindness, rather than prejudice and strictness.

#### A COUNCELLOR PERPLEXED.

Not long since, a farmer in this country who possessed a "pretty considerable" share of the good things of this world, but who had no objection to occasionally taking a "wee drop of the crater," was arraigned before a Jury of his country, (according to the constitution,) on a charge of being an habitual drunkard; (according to the statute in that case provided,) for the ostensible purpose of securing to his family the snug little property he had acquired by honest and persevering industry. In the course of the investigation the following dialogue took place between the counsel for the complainant and of the witnesses for the defendant:

Counsel: Did you ever see this defendant drunk?

Witness: Why, I have sometimes seen him what I should call "pretty well how come you so."

C. I don't understand the expression.— Explain it.

W. Well to be plain—I have seen him pretty well corn'd.

C. What do you mean by corn'd?

W. I mean pretty well shot in the neck.

C. That is more blind than the other.

W. Then call him pretty well cock'd.

Don't you understand that?

C. (rising in a passion.) Answer my first question. Did you ever see the defendant drunk?

W. Why, as I told you before, I have very commonly seen him with a pretty good skin full.

[Up jumps an Irish Sailor.]

Sailor. May it please your honor, I begin to be after finding what the spalpeen would be at. He manes, please your honor, that he has seen the land lubber here 'three sheets in the wind.'

Counsel. And what is that honey?

Sailor. Why it manes that he was 'half seas over.' What else, your honor.

Witness. Well now, if you'll jist hear me a minute, I'll tell how it is. I've seen this feller when he want neither drunk nor sober, but somewhere about half way betwixt and between, I mean pretty well.

The Councillor here got out of all patience, and called another witness, who testified that he had seen him 'somewhat slied.' A third witness had seen him 'pretty fat.'

The jury decided, that although the defendant was occasionally a little 'coddled,' he could not be called an habitual drunkard.

#### A MATRIMONIAL TALE.

A fiddler and his wife, who rubbed thro' life as most couples usually do, sometimes good friends, at other times not quite so well, happened one day to have a dispute which was conducted with becoming spirit on both sides. The wife was sure to be right, and the husband was resolved to have his own way. What was to be done in such a case? The quarrel grew worse by their explanations; and at last their fury arose to such a pitch, that each made a vow never to sleep in the same bed with each other for the future. This was the most rash vow that could be imagined; for they were still friends at bottom, and besides, they had but one bed in the house. However, resolved they were to go through with it, and as they had not separate beds, at night the fiddle case was laid between them, in order to make a separation. In this manner they continued three weeks, the fiddle case being placed as a barrier to separate them. By this time, however, each repented of their vow: their resentment was at an end, and their love began to return. They both wished the fiddle case away, but each had too much spirit to submit. One night, however, as they were both lying awake with the detested fiddle case between them: the husband happened to sneeze, to this the wife as usual in such cases, bid God bless him. 'Aye, but, replies the husband, 'do you say that from your heart, Jenny?' Indeed I do my love, Nicholas,' replied his wife, 'I say it with all my heart.' 'If so,' said the husband, 'I fancy we might as well remove the fiddle case.'

#### GOING AS FREIGHT.

An Irishman whose funds were rather low had footed it all the way to Wheeling and was still desirous to get as far as Portsmouth, thence to proceed by canal to a point not far distant from the latter place where work was to be obtained. Having worn his toes through boots and the heels of a pair of old shoes quite low, he gave up the idea of using Shank's mare any longer. There were plenty of steamboats puffing and blowing at the landing, and he became quite fascinated at the idea of such an easy mode of conveyance.

'Captain, dear,' said he, stepping on board a beautiful craft—'Captain, dear, and what 'll ye charge to take me to Portsmouth?'

'Seven dollars, in the cabin.'

'Seven dollars! arabi seven dollars.'

Why captain dear, I haven't the half of that sum.

'Oh, never mind that Pat, I'll take you as a deck passenger for three dollars if you'll half work your passage, that is help the hands to wood the boat.'

Pat mused some minutes on this proposition and then put another question.

'And Captain dear what'll you take about a hundred and sixty pounds of freight for?'

'I'll charge you seventy-five cents for that.'

'Then Captain you see I'm just the boy that weighs that—so you can enter me as freight and I'll stow away snug enough some where below strairs.'

A proposition so novel pleased the Captain highly and calling one of the hands he gave directions to have Pat stowed carefully away in the hold—and ordered the clerk to enter on the freight list—'One Irishman weighing 160 pounds.'

Pat kept snug until he reached Portsmouth, a distance of 356 miles—having shown himself but twice and for only a few minutes at a time during the whole passage. There he paid his freight of seventy-five cents honorably and was next seen with his bundle tramping it along the tow-path of the canal for his desired destination.—Balt. Athenæum.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the brig Paragon, which left Vera Cruz on the 8th of May, we have information to that date, but nothing of special interest. The following vessels were at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. The French fleet engaged in the blockade, under the command of Admiral Barcoche, comprising the frigate L'Hermione, the brig Eclipse, and a launch—barque Anne Eliza, Biscue, from New York; the Mexican brig El Unico Hejo, Laguna, from Cadiz; the English brig Mary, captain Wheelright, from London; the U. S. ship Ontario, commodore Br-eeze. On the 10th instant the Paragon passed in sight of the U. S. ship Natchez standing for Vera Cruz, and on the 14th spoke U. S. frigate Constitution, commodore Dallas, bound for Tampico and Vera Cruz. Advices from the city of Mexico is brought as late as the 5th inst. The blockade of their sea ports had thrown the population into commotion, and created a great excitement against foreigners. The natives indulged in threats and insults, and evinced their resentment in a way calculated to excite apprehensions of danger. Resolutions had been offered in the Mexican Congress for the expulsion of all Frenchmen, but were not passed. It is believed that a revolution will soon take place, the effect of which will be to bring about a change of ministry, and introducing men into power who are disposed to adjust the present difficulties with France upon the terms proposed by the offended nation.—New Orleans Bulletin.

FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Columbia, which arrived yesterday in three days from Texas, brought us files of the Banner to the date of the 18th ult. Congress was in session, but in daily expectation of adjourning. President Houston had declined executing the land patents, in a communication to Congress, explaining his views at length. The Banner remarks, the course of the executive had been severely censured by some, but it is thought his explanation will be deemed satisfactory.

At a ball lately given at B-xar, a rencontre took place between Major Tinsley and Eugene Navarro, which resulted in the death of both. Tinsley shot Navarro with a pistol, but was killed himself by a Bowie knife in the hands of his expiring antagonist. We have not learned the immediate cause of the affray, but understand that an old feud existed between the parties.

It is thought that Congress will adjourn on Saturday the 19th ult.

The Columbia had a rough passage across the gulf. On board of her came 120 passengers.—Ibid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Another Million in Specie.—Quite a sensation was produced yesterday by the appearance of thirty-two drays immediately opposite the Bank of the United States, each dray containing six kegs, and each keg, as is supposed, about \$5,000 in specie, the whole amount to about a million. The "Monster," it seems, is getting stronger, now having within its vaults upwards of 7,000,000.—Phila. Inq.

YOUNG WOMEN.—There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in every young woman (except indeed when they get together and fall a giggling;) it shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape, than our rough masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires great assiduity to move three steps—I do not say like a gentleman, but like a body that has a soul in it; but give the least advantage of society or tuition to a pleasant girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement, before the boy can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is a sentiment in all women, and sentiment gives delicacy to thought, and tact to manner. But sentiment with men is generally acquired an offspring of the intellectual quality now as with the other sex, of the moral.—[Ernest Maltravers.

CONNUBIAL BLISS.—A young lady, residing at Farrington, Ontario county, possessed of great charms, personal and mental, rich, and highly esteemed by her family and friends, committed suicide 11 days after marriage! Her husband, turned out to be a drunkard.

#### AN ACT.

FOR REBUILDING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the State of South Carolina be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, in the name of the said State, to issue bonds or other contracts, to be countersigned by the Comptroller General, not exceeding in all, the sum of Two Millions of Dollars, one million of which shall be payable at the expiration of twenty years, and the other million at the expiration of thirty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., for the purpose of procuring a loan on the credit of the State, to rebuild that portion of the city of Charleston now lying in ruins; that the said bonds or contracts be issued in such form and for such sums, and the principal and interest be made payable at such times and places as shall be most effectual in procuring the said loan, upon the best terms, either in Europe or America; and that the faith and funds of the State of S. Carolina be, and the same are hereby pledged to secure the punctual payment of the said bonds or contracts, with the interest thereon.

Sec. 2. That in order to effect the said loan, the Governor is authorized and directed to commission such agent or agents as the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina shall appoint; which said agent or agents shall be empowered to receive the said bonds or contracts from the Governor and Comptroller General, and to make all such arrangements as in his or their judgments may be deemed expedient for procuring the said money and placing it to the credit of the State, subject to the draft or order of the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Sec. 3. The money when realized in Charleston, shall be deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and shall become part of the capital thereof.

Sec. 4. The President and Directors of the said Bank, are authorized and required to loan to such applicants as will rebuild that portion of the city of Charleston which has been destroyed by the late fire, two millions of dollars, if so much be required, under the following terms and regulations, viz:

Clause 1. As soon as the said loan, or any part thereof, may be effected, any applicant desiring to build upon the said burnt district, may avail himself of the benefit thereof, by making application to the said Bank, setting forth the plan and estimated cost of the building he proposes to erect, together with the situation and dimensions of the lot whereon the building is to be erected; and upon the President and Directors of the said Bank being satisfied with the title, and that it is free from incumbrances, they shall direct the said lot to be valued by the commissioners hereafter named, who shall certify their valuation to the said President and Directors; whereupon the said President and Directors are authorized and instructed to loan to the said applicant one half the appraised value of his said lot; and all applications for the said loan, shall be made within two years from the passing of this Act.

Clause 2. The applicant shall enter into bond in a sufficient penalty, with condition to pay to the President and Directors of the said Bank of the State, the principal sum of whatever may be loaned him, in ten equal annual instalments; the first of which shall be payable within three years from the date of the bond; also, with the further condition that the money loaned, shall within one year from its receipt, be expended in the erection of brick or stone buildings upon the said lot of land; and also, that the said applicant shall in all respects comply with the provisions of this Act; and the said bond shall be secured by a mortgage of the lot of land; and the form and nature of such bond and mortgage shall be prescribed by the President and Directors of the said Bank, under the advice and direction of the Attorney General; and if the said mortgage should at any time become forfeited, either by failure to pay any part of the principal or interest of the said debt at the times specified, or by a breach of any of the conditions of the said bond, the President and Directors of the said Bank shall and may, after six months notice to the obligor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, either personally served, or published in one or more public Gazettes in the city of Charleston, proceed to sell the property mortgaged, by auction, for ready money, for the best price that can be obtained for the same, which said sale shall be advertised for three weeks previously, in one or more of the public Gazettes of the city of Charleston; and the moneys arising from such sale, shall be applied by the President and Directors of the said Bank, in satisfaction of the said bond; any law, usage or custom, to the contrary thereof in any wise, notwithstanding: And the purchaser at such sale, his heirs and assigns, shall be deemed to be seized of a good and absolute legal estate in fee simple, of the premises purchased, as against all persons whomsoever, their heirs and assigns, not claiming by or under a paramount title.

Clause 3. Whenever the amount first loaned, shall have been expended in the erection of buildings as aforesaid, the said applicant, his heirs at law, legal representatives or assigns, may make application for a further loan; whereupon the President and Directors of the said Bank, shall cause the said commissioners to ascertain and report whether the sum originally loaned has been applied as aforesaid; and upon the same being certified to the said President and Directors, they shall make to such applicant, his heirs at law, representatives or assigns, a further loan, equal in amount to one half the appraised value of the said lot, should so much be necessary to complete the improvements thereon; which said loan shall be taken upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as the first; and a further loan shall be made, equal to one half the value of the lot, should so much be required to complete the improvements thereon, whenever the said commissioners shall certify to the President and Directors of the said Bank, that the amount already loaned has been actually expended, agreeably to the provisions of this law; and as soon as a good policy of insurance upon the property, to the extent of the amount previously loaned, shall have been duly assigned to the Bank; the said additional loans shall be taken, subject to the same conditions, and shall be secured in the same manner as the first. And in case any part of the said two millions shall remain, after making the said loans, the same may be lent to any applicant, or his heirs at law, representatives, or assigns, for the purpose of completing his improvements, upon such securities as may be deemed satisfactory by the President and Directors of the said Bank.

Clause 4. The valuation of the lots upon which the said loans are to be made, and also the certificates of expenditures upon the buildings, shall be made by a board of five commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed in behalf of the State by the Bank, and two in behalf of the City, by the City Council, and a fifth to be chosen by the other four; and in case any vacancy occur, it shall be filled by the same parties who had appointed to the place so become vacant; and the said board, or a majority, (having been first duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty,) shall, in all cases where a loan is to be made or increased, certify their valuations to the Bank, and make such report of facts as may be necessary and proper to enable the said Bank to discharge its duty to all interests concerned.

Clause 5. In all cases where the value of the lot has been loaned, it shall be the duty of the borrower to cause insurance to be effected upon the building thereon, and to keep the same renewed for the amount of the loan, or so much thereof as may remain unpaid, and to assign the policy to the Bank, as collateral security; and in case the said borrower shall neglect so to do, the Bank shall cause insurance to be effected or renewed by the said President and Directors of the said Bank, and shall demand from the said borrower the premium of insurance paid and all expenses, and if the same are not paid within one month, then the bond given by such borrower shall be considered forfeited, and he shall forthwith be bound to pay up the whole of his debt, as though the instalments had all been made payable at such date of forfeiture, if the said Bank shall deem it expedient to require payment of the same; and in cases where a policy of insurance is required by this Act, the Bank may accept in lieu thereof some other collateral security.

Clause 6. No loan shall be made upon any lot upon which there may be a wooden building, unless sufficient security be first given that the same shall be removed within one year from the passing of this Act.

Clause 7. The interest to be charged on the said loan shall be fixed at as low a rate as will cover the interest to be paid by the State, with the necessary charges of remittance, but the said rates shall in no event exceed seven per cent. per annum.

Sec. 5. Before the said loan is effected, the City of Charleston shall, by an ordinance to be duly ratified by the city authorities, guaranty the State against all loss to arise from loans to be made to the citizens of Charleston, under the authority of this Act.

Sec. 6. The lessee or tenant for life of any lot of land within the said district shall be allowed the benefit of the provisions of this Act, if the owner of the reversion or remainder join in the mortgage to secure the amount loaned, in such form as may be advised by the Attorney General.

Sec. 7. The mortgage executed by the applicant shall be a charge upon the land, in favor of the said Bank and its assigns, from the date of its registry in the office of mesne conveyance, against all persons whomsoever; and all mortgages shall be recorded, or lodged in the Register's office for record, by the applicants, before any money shall be paid by the Bank.

Sec. 8. And whereas, the frequent visitation of the city of Charleston by fire, the destruction of property, and the loss of life occasioned thereby, admonish the State of the evil of permitting other than fire proof buildings in the said city; and whereas, the funds of the State herein authorized to be advanced on the security of buildings in the said city, may be endangered, and no inducement is offered to individuals to erect fire proof buildings, so long as others are allowed to build in their immediate neighborhood of combustible materials; for remedy whereof, Be it enacted, That hereafter it shall not be lawful to build, put, erect or construct, within the city of Charleston, any wooden

or framed building, or to cover any building with a roof of combustible material; and every building or construction framed or constructed of wood, or having more wood on the outside thereof, or the roof of which is constructed otherwise than is prescribed by an Ordinance ratified by the City Council of Charleston, on the 8th May, of the present year, entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings, and to provide greater security from fires," shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a public and common nuisance, and as such shall be abated by the judgment and process of any court of competent jurisdiction; and the persons respectively, building, covering or constructing, or instrumental in building, covering or constructing any building, roof or construction, contrary to this Act, or to the provisions prescribed in the said Ordinance, shall be subject to the same penalties in all respects as are provided by the said Ordinance; and all additions which shall be made to houses and buildings already erected, and all houses and buildings which shall be erected on old foundations, in part or in whole, shall be deemed and considered within the provisions, restrictions and regulations of the said Ordinance and of this Act; and full power and authority are hereby granted and confirmed to the City Council of Charleston, to determine the materials, thickness and construction of the walls and other parts of buildings, of different dimensions and character, within the said city; and to make such other provisions by law, as they may deem expedient, to promote the erection of safe and convenient fire-proof buildings, and to provide greater security to the said city from fires. Provided always, that none of the securities against fire, prescribed by this Act, shall be diminished by any action of the City Council; and provided also, that the marshes flowed by the tide within the said city, shall be excepted only to such extent as has been excepted by the said City Council.

Sec. 9. And whereas the whole property in which the funds of the State are authorized by this Act to be invested, may be also greatly endangered by the wooden buildings and sheds already erected upon the said burnt district since the late fire; Be it enacted that every wooden building erected upon the said burnt district, be, and the same is hereby declared a public nuisance, and as such, shall be abated as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, to cause the same to be abated or removed at any time after the expiration of one year from this date, giving to the persons occupying the same, at least three months previous notice of their intention to remove the same. And all persons who shall receive damage to their property by reason of such removal, may apply in petition to the Court of Common Pleas, who shall thereupon cause the damage to be assessed by a jury, in view of the premises—and after having heard the parties or their counsel; and the jury in assessing the damages, shall take into consideration the advantage which may accrue to the petitioner by surrounding his premises with brick instead of wooden buildings; and the damages so found by the jury shall be paid by the City Corporation to the party entitled. And in case the City Council before removing the said building, shall prefer to have the damages assessed, it shall be lawful for them to file their petition in the said Court, giving notice to the owner or person in possession, and thereupon the said Court shall cause the damages to be assessed by a jury as aforesaid; and the finding of the jury shall be conclusive upon all parties; provided always, that the City shall not be bound to indemnify or pay damages for any building which has been erected or constructed contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance hereinbefore mentioned and referred to.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina to make proper provisions for the punctual payment of the Interest of such loans as may be effected upon the credit of the State, under the provisions of this Act; and also, for the ultimate payment of the principal thereof.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to cause to be opened in the books of the said Bank, an account in which they shall debit themselves with the profits arising out of the additional capital, created out of the two millions loan aforesaid, for the year ending on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and with all the future profits of the said loan, as the same shall hereafter be annually declared, which said fund, with its annual accumulations, shall be considered solemnly pledged and set apart for the payment of the interest on the said loan, and the final redemption thereof; and it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, annually to report to both branches of the Legislature the exact state of the fund.

Sec. 12. When the profits of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, shall have paid the interest of certain stocks, and redeemed the said stocks, for which they have heretofore been pledged and set apart, the said profits shall also be considered solemnly pledged and set apart for the payment of the interest on the said loan, and the final redemption thereof.

Sec. 13. The said President and Directors shall make such additional compensation to the Attorney General, as they may

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