**MAIL FOR ENGLAND.**

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office on Friday 25th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FORTNIGHTLY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asia | April 12...To New York. |
| Niagara | April 19...To Boston. |
| Europa | April 26...To New York. |
| Caledonia | May 3...To Boston. |
| Africa | May 10...To New York. |
| Canada | May 17...To Boston. |
| Asia | May 24...To New York |
| America | May 31...To Boston. |

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| America | April 28...From Boston. |
| Asia | May 7...From New York. |
| Niagara | May 14...From Boston. |
| Europa | May 21...From New York. |
| Caledonia | May 28...From Boston. |
| Africa | June 4...From New York. |
| Canada | June 11...From Boston. |
| Asia | June 18...From New York. |
| America | June 25...From Boston. |

**Agents for the British Whig.**

Montreal.....B. Chaboyer & Co., Recollets st.
Hamilton.....Mr. Robert Nelles, Ancaster.
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr. Tom, Richmond-st., Bookseller.
Brockville.....John Ross, Esq.
New York.....V. R. Paige, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., No. 62, N. Junction.
And Postmasters generally throughout the United States.

☞ Arrangements for receiving orders for any of the above publications, either for Cash or otherwise, will be settled.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

[illegible]

**AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.**

[illegible]

☞ No Sale This Day.


# The Daily British Whig.

"Entered according to Royal Decree."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1851.


**The Firemen at the late Fire.**

In the two brief paragraphs, published on Tuesday and Wednesday, we made no allusion to the labors and exertions of the Fire Brigade. This omission was not incidental. Not having been present at the scene of the conflagration, we were unable, of our own knowledge, to state anything; and rather being busy with the details or incidents of the Captain of one of the Fire Companies, we preferred to say nothing, to saying that which might prove incorrect. As far as facts have come to our knowledge, we now venture to pay that attention to the exertions of the Fire Brigade which they unquestionably claim at the hands of every Press in the City.

The fire raged scarcely three hours, during which time upwards of thirty houses and other premises were on fire at one and the same time. Consequently, it was wholly impossible, that four or five fire engines, (two only of large size) could be very efficacious in subduing such a living mass of fire. It is therefore apparently natural, that the Mayor might deem the exertions of any particular Fire Company, of more use at a particular point, than where the engine was then working; and under such impression, gave orders for its removal. But it by no means follows, that the Chief Engineer, or the Captain of the Company saw matters in the same light; and the particular Fire Company being then engaged in the preservation of certain premises, it becomes excusable, if any thing like a misunderstanding of orders occurred. The Mayor's authority may be supreme at fires, which we believe it is; but is it the Captain of the Company imagined that he was not compelled to shift the position of his engine, without the precise direction of the Chief Engineer, his fault is not without extreme palliation; and it is to be regretted that his Worship did not seek the Chief Engineer, and give his orders through that agency. It is more than probable, that if the Mayor's orders had been obeyed, a certain valuable portion of property would have been saved; but it is also more than probable, that had not the exertions of the particular Fire Company been continued at the place where the engine was then stationed, (viz:—to save Mr. McCormick's house,) another and a more valuable block of houses would have been destroyed. This disagreeable contretemps excepted, the whole of the Fire Brigade, including the distinguished Captain and his Company, worked like men, and spared no exertions to save the property of their fellow citizens. They were early on the spot with their engines, and had the supply of water been greater, their labors might have been attended with more success. With four or five Fire Companies could an evil such a furious mass of flames was done by the Kingston Fire Brigade; and it would be unjust as well as ungenerous, not to award them their full meed of praise. The discipline of Fire Companies at fires is not so good, as it might be made; but when it is recollected that the services of Firemen are always gratuitous, and as in the present instance, sometimes not properly appreciated, it becomes a wonder that they are effective at all.

☞ THE CHARACTER OF THE PEACE.—It has become so universally customary to fill all vacancies in the several Townships of the Peace with professional men, that the Bar now claim a right, what at first was a favor or convenience. Certainly it requires a good lawyer to draw a good bill of indictment, lawyer to draw a good bill of indictment, [illegible]

Quarter Sessions, and under this view of the case in all probability Mr. Attorney General Baldwin may consider the appointment as the property of the Bar, and act accordingly.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

**THE LATE FIRE.**

Mr. Editor—

Assuming the report of the proceedings of the City Council, published in Wednesday's Whig, with reference to the late fire, in which it is stated that "the Mayor complained that his orders had been disobeyed, at the fire by Captain McDowall of the Deluge Fire Company." Assuming the report to be correct, it appears to me that there were no just grounds of complaint against Captain McDowall on that occasion, that is, if I understand the act now in force, "for the extinguishing and prevention of fires in the City of Kingston," and that no charge, but the one named, was laid against him.

The third clause enacts "that the Chief Engineer, or in his absence, the Assistant Engineer, (under the general direction of the Mayor, or in his absence, the Police Magistrate) shall in all cases of Fire, have the sole and absolute control and command over all the officers and men of the Fire Department, and shall direct the Officers and men of the various Companies to place their engines or other apparatus in the most advantageous situation."

From the words of this clause two things, to my mind, are quite conclusive. 1st. That the Mayor had no right to give any orders at all to Captain McDowall; and 2nd, that the mere act of disobedience of the Mayor's orders, on the part of Captain McDowall, constitutes no offence. Had he disobeyed the Chief Engineer or his Assistant, he would have violated the law, and assumed an awful responsibility; but in refusing to place his engine, as directed by the Mayor, he strictly conformed to the law, because the Mayor, under that law, had no authority to interfere. If this view of the case be correct I cannot understand the principle upon which the Council "determined that the Chief Engineer should be informed by letter of the misconduct of his officer." So far as appears from the "Report," the man has, clearly, been guilty of no misconduct, altho' in the absence of his immediate superior officer he might have treated the Chief Magistrate of the City with a little more courtesy; still in refusing compliance with the Mayor's orders, he cannot, in my opinion, be justly charged with an act of misconduct in any degree.

I wish it to be understood that these remarks are founded on the published report, and upon the act of the Council relating to Fires.—Something more may have occurred which, if explained, might place the matter in a different light. It is evident however that the absurd law which shackles the hands of the Mayor, and places him in a false position, on momentous occasions when his judgment, and discretion, and authority should have unbounded scope, ought to be repealed or amended. To say that the Chief Magistrate of the City shall have no control over Firemen, when half the City is in flames, is too preposterous an idea to be entertained by sober men.

Your obedient servant,

COMM'N SENSE.

April 24.

We observe that the Provincial Government has given a gentle hint to the Corporation of this City, that as the Military Authorities will no longer consent to furnish a Jail Guard, it expects that this City will defray the necessary expenses of providing another, inasmuch as the majority of the subjects under Mr. Mellish's custody are persons either arrested in this City, or committed for crimes perpetrated therein. We have a hint to give the Corporation, which may be useful to them—let the City Clerk be instructed to write a polite note to Mr. Secretary Leslie, and inquire of him whether it be useful, or whether it be considered necessary in England, to have the Common Jails watched by Armed Guards! or whether there are any circumstances peculiar to Montreal which demand such an extraordinary precaution? For our parts, we never heard of such a thing in England, and nothing astonished us more, when we first saw the Montreal Jail, than to find that a party of Her Majesty's forces were there continually degraded by being made the custodians of a parcel of thieves and prostitutes. If it be necessary to guard a Jail from the violence of rioters as disturbed the Jails of Bristol, in the famous Westbrook outbreak, then the troops can be applied to, as in other cases of popular outrage—to make a demand of the kind on the citizens of Montreal is merely an impudent attempt to pick their pockets.—Montreal Courier.

NOTE.—For the past few days a Corporal's Guard of nine men has been stationed at the Jail in this City. Several refractory military prisoners are in jail.

☞ A most destructive fire broke out in Cornwall, Hudson, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., and, before it could be subdued, consumed the Green County Hotel, the Franklin House, the Dutch Reformed, Baptist, and African churches, the dwellings of Rev. Dr. Murdock, Dr. John Dean, Mrs. Charles Clark, Monty Sherman, Robert Dodge, William Barnet, and some other small dwellings; also the stables of Messrs. Beach, Prime, and Brown & Van Burgen, together with their contents, eighteen horses, some carriages, grain, &c. The Telegraph Office and store of Mr. Sylvester were torn down, but he saved most of his goods and instruments. The total loss was about $30,000, insurance about $20,000.

Mr. Sorell, Engineer of the Lewiston Suspension Bridge, who has made an examination of the site for the Black Rock and Fort Erie Suspension Bridge at Black Rock, and at the upstream Canadian shore, reports that there are no impediments whatever, in the configuration of the banks of the Niagara River, to the construction of that desirable work. The space between the towers is to be seven, within the distance of 1000 feet, less than double that between the towers of Lewiston and Queenston, and offer an impediment to the passage of the heaviest shipping that on the lakes. The expense need not exceed $250,000 for a bridge of the first-rate capacity required.

## Pickings from Punch.

**PUFF PASTE.**

The subjoined advertisement, from the Times, may perhaps be regarded as one of the curiosities of puffing:—

Sandhurst, Haileybury, and the Indian Army.—A Married Clergyman whose pupils have distinguished themselves in numerous examinations, has vacancies for pupils above 12 and under 17 years of age. His ministerial and family connections render it desirable that he should admit only such as are recommended by a gentleman of rank, and can produce a testimonial of good conduct. His system of instruction ensures the most rapid progress. Principals (sir) and manners are strictly attended to. The first masters are engaged for fortification, the Oriental and other languages.

The peculiar orthography of the word "principals" may be an error of the press, or we should say that the above was a strange mode of spelling for pupils. But what sort of a clergyman is this, who desires to admit such pupils "only as are recommended by a gentleman of rank?" Sure, he must be a mighty High Churchman!

WHAT IS THE WINDOW DUTY?—Why, it's the duty of Government to take it off.

WHY IS BREAD ON A CHURCH STEEPLE LIKE A RACE HORSE?—Because it is high bred.

TOO MUCH OF A PICKEREL.—High respect, generally, is due to the sensible principle of looking to the main chance, so strenuously asserted by Mr. Cobden and the Manchester School. Let us—as far as we honorably may—attend to their exhortations to be intent on making money. But in allowing them to inspire us with an eagerness to fill our pockets, we must not let them prevail upon us to pocket the Pope's insolence.

FRENCH NOTION OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—"The Sun so seldom shines in England," (says a sage French Politician) "that a Tax is actually put upon Light—that being considered to be one of the greatest Luxuries—in the shape of the Window-Tax."

CRYSTAL PALACE POLICE.—There is to be an additional force of 900 policemen, in order to keep 1800 police eyes upon the Crystal Palace. There will also be furnished, from the manufactory of Tussaud, for the contemplation of the foreigner, a group, illustrative of the habits of the policemen; namely, the Policemen, the Cook, and the Leg of Mutton, all in wax.

FATHER MATHEW'S OLD PARTICULAR.—There is raised and manufactured, on the Missouri, according to the New Orleans True Delta, a species of wine of so peculiar a nature, that

"No unpleasant effects are ever experienced from the use of this wine, no matter how large a quantity may be imbibed, the stomach and the head giving, on the succeeding morning, no signs of uneasiness, not causing any compunctious visitings' on account of the extent of the festivities."

This novel and remarkable kind of American drink must be somewhat analogous to the beverage commonly known in this country as "Adam's Ale."

**MR. PUNCH'S POEM ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.**

Since Humpty Dumpty, whose immortal smash
A king's whole power could not repair at all,
Eyes have not witnessed such an awkward smash
To remedy, as Lord John's recent fall.

And what a task our gracious Queen has had,
Trying to mend a shattered Cabinet?
Why, 'twas enough to drive a Sovereign mad,
Whose crown had on a common head been set.

Suppose you had to join a broken dish,
With no cement at hand but gum or glue,
Wanting Pus-ley, Oh! would you not cry "Pish!"
And "Pus!"—or worse than "Pus!"—without the loo?

Such bothération as yourself might feel,
About your fractured platter or tureen,
Has been experienced—more, perhaps, a deal—
During this plaguy crisis, by the Queen.

And yet, how many subjects of the realm—
How many beggars—honest, wise, and true,
There are, who might be found to guide the helm,
And work the vessel, like a first-rate crew.

To satisfy the nation in the job?
Well—you might do it in an easy way;
Construct your budget so as not to rob
Income of more than it can all fairly pay.

Take off, without reserve, the tax on light:
Further reduction, if you fear to try,
Extend the franchise—there you'll sure be right—
And see about retrenchment by-and-by.

The tax on bread pretend not to remove,
In fact, you'd not be able, if you wished—
Protection's thrust in but an empty sow—
Dumch knows, himself, the cause is fished.

As to the Pope, in England put him down—
down, mind—don't play with him at fast and loose—
Let Ireland be—however and to own,
The fact is, Paddy's Popery's gone goose.

This is the programme for the "Coming Man,"
Forthcoming who does not appear to be,
But will be, if approving of his plan,
Her Majesty will only send for me.

**ARRIVALS AT KENTS BRITISH AMERICAN.**

April 24th—James Morley, Kingston—W. Gould, Montreal—Sir E. Pole, H. Mackenzie, Oxberg—B. Seymour, Bath—Smith's Express, Montreal—J. E. Sweazey, Oswego—A. C. Thomson, Fort Trent—G. F. Ogden, Troy—G. Brown, J. Curry, Toronto—Mrs. Donaldson, Joseph Ward, New York—A. H. Campbell, Montreal—A. S. Menzies, Toronto—Thos. Molson, Montreal—J. M. Graham, London—C. W. Wm. Fraser, N. Kinghalle, Fort Hope—Wm. Brinton, Montreal—W. C. Clarke, J. B. Osborne, Toronto—M. A. Farrow, Montreal—James Harty, Kingston.

**MARRIED**

On the 24th inst. at St. James' Church, by the Rev. E. V. Rogers, Frederick S. youngest son of the late Sir John Henry Sade, Bart., of Mount Bures, Devonshire, to Harriet 2nd daughter of James A. Harvey, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, Kingston.

# A BY-LAW

## *To Regulate the Public Market in the City of Kingston*

[Passed, April 17th, 1851.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to revise the Acts relating to the Public Market, in the City of Kingston, and embody them in one By-Law,—

*Be it therefore enacted*, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Kingston, in Common Council assembled:

1. That all Acts or By-Laws of the Common Council of the Town of Kingston, or of the City Council of the City of Kingston, in any wise contrary to, or inconsistent with this By-Law, be hereby repealed.

2. That the Public Market House and Market Place now established within the said City, shall be the Market House and Market Place for the said City.

3. That every day in the year shall be a Market Day, except Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; and no person shall sell or expose for sale any article or thing on any of those days, except that Fish may be sold on Good Friday.

4. That on market days the said market shall be kept open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., from the First day of December to the Thirty-first day of March inclusive; and during the remainder of the year, from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., except upon Saturdays, when the said market shall not close until 10 o'clock, P. M.

5. That the market square of the City shall be the only place within the said City, for selling, or exposing for sale, or marketing, in the open air, any agricultural produce, corn, grain, flour, meal, bran or shorts; fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter, cheese, lard, poultry, game, farm stock, or other animals, whether live or dead, shell or other fish; hay, straw, fodder, boards scantling, staves, shingles, lath, fuel or other wood, coal or lime, when conveyed by land, or across the ice in winter: Provided always, that such articles usually brought by vessels, boats, or rafts, and exposed for sale, or marketed thereon, may be sold from the same on payment of the market charge or duty according to Schedule C; and in case the cargo of such vessel be exposed for sale, partly on the said vessel and partly on the market square, an apportionment of the proper rates shall be made by the Clerk of the market.

6. That no person shall sell or expose for sale, any tainted, blown, or measly meat, poultry, fish, or provisions, that is in any degree unwholesome; or use any trick or artifice, or make or induce any false representation or appearance to increase the weight or value of anything sold, or exposed for sale, or marketed, on the said market square or elsewhere: and it shall be lawful for the Clerk or person in charge of the said market, to seize any such meat, poultry, fish, or provisions, and to cause the same to be destroyed; or when eatable, to dispose of it, at the discretion of the Mayor or Market Committee.

7. That no person or persons shall ride or drive through the said market square, during market hours, faster than on a walk, nor shall cause any obstruction to the free passage thereof, or the arrangement of vehicles thereon by the Clerk of the market or other competent authority.

8. That no person shall, on the market-square, or any street or public place, use any device, or means for gambling, or deciding by hazard, lot, or chance, whereby any pies, provisions, fruit or other article or thing may be won or obtained.

9. That no butcher, huckster, carter or other person or persons, shall thwart, hinder, molest or ill-treat any officers of the market or their deputies, while in the execution of their duties authorized by the Common Council.

10. That any person by himself, or his agent, bringing into the said City for sale, or exposing for sale, or marketing, any of the articles enumerated in the 5th section of this By-Law, shall on demand pay to the person authorized to receive it, by way of charge or duty, the sum or sums mentioned in Schedule A.

11. That all hay and straw, so soon as it is brought into the said City, either sold or for sale, shall be weighed at the Public Hay Scales or Machine, (except straw for sale by the bundle) and the Market Collector, or his deputy duly appointed, shall give a certificate of the gross weight of each such load and of the vehicle on which it is loaded, to the person in charge of the same, and shall be entitled to receive therefor before granting the certificate, the sum of one shilling for weighing each load of hay, and seven pence half-penny for weighing each load of straw, the above charge to include the standing on the market; and it shall be the duty of the said Collector, or his deputy, to add, without further charge, to the said certificate, the net weight of the hay or straw after the vehicle on which the same was loaded shall have been weighed by him; and any person who shall deceive by fraud, or make-weight, in order to increase any weight so weighed, shall be fined in such penalty as may be imposed by this By-Law; provided that straw may be sold in bundles, of not less than twelve pounds each.

12. That every article or thing [except straw in bundles and meat sold from the stalls,] sold or bargained for in the said market, shall, at the option of the buyer, and at the expense of the seller be taken to the weigh-house and weighed by the market Collector or his deputy. The fee for weighing by the market Collector shall be the sum mentioned in Schedule B.

13. That no butchers' meat shall be sold by any person following the trade of a Butcher, or by his servant or agent, or by any other person, except from the Stalls within the said market house; and under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the common council; Provided always, that farmers may sell their own stock, and persons raising, fattening, or importing stock from a foreign country, may sell the same from their wagons or vehicles on the market square, during market hours, in quantity not less than one quarter, and not otherwise.

14. That when any article is publicly offered for sale, and marketed within the said City, under the laws relating to the public market, and earnest money is paid and received between buyer and seller, both parties shall be compelled to abide by their bargain, and complete the sale and delivery, unless sufficient reason shall be shown to annul the bargain.

15. That whenever it is agreed between any buyer and seller that the price of any article shall be determined by weight or measurement, it shall not be lawful for either party to recede from the bargain, after the said article is weighed or measured, and the money or article duly tendered.

*Relating to the Clerk of the Market.*

16. The duties of the Clerk of the Market to be as follows:—

He shall cause the gates of the Market to be open every day, according to the fourth clause of this By-Law.

He shall attend in the Market place every Market day, during the hours aforesaid, and shall not absent himself, or substitute a deputy, without permission from the Mayor, or in his absence, the Chairman of the Market Committee.

He shall overlook and inspect all meats, fish, and provisions that may be exposed for sale in the market, and seize and destroy any that may be tainted, or otherwise unfit to eat.

He shall, under the direction of the Mayor or Police Magistrate, examine the Weights, Measures, and Balances that shall or may be used in the market, and proceed according to law against all persons using such as are not according to the established standard, and shall determine all disputes that may arise in the market respecting Weights and Measures.

He shall exercise a general superintendence over the affairs of the market; shall see that the Stalls, Stands, Shambles, and Market Place generally, are kept clean by the Market Scavenger, and that the blocks and other utensils used by the butchers be kept clean and within the stalls, that no person throw or deposit any offal, filth, garbage, or rubbish upon any part of the market house or place, and shall report from time to time concerning all repairs necessary to be done in or about the Market building.

He shall see that the Market Collector performs his contract in a proper manner, and that he does not exceed his authority, and shall settle all disputes about market charges, with a right of appeal to the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or sitting Alderman.

He shall exert himself to preserve order and regularity in the market, shall arrange and place all vehicles coming into the market place, the stands of hucksters, market gardeners, and other retailers, and assign places for the sale and standing of horses, swine, cows, and other cattle.

He shall enquire into the conduct of all persons exposing for sale or vending any provisions, or other articles or things in the Market, and of all butchers, hucksters and carters attending the same, and whether they or any of them, are guilty of a breach of any of the laws of the Common Council and report all offenders against such to the Mayor or Police Magistrate for prosecution.

He shall collect all rates, fees, charges, and tolls imposed with reference to the market, which are to be collected by him, and shall pay over the same with a faithful account thereof, to the Chamberlain, as often as the Common Council shall direct.

He shall also see that Butchers hold the receipts of the Chamberlain for the stall rents, and shall report to him all delinquents and vacant stalls.

He shall be sworn in as one of the City Constables, and deliver to the City Clerk, on the first Monday of every month, a written report, stating the amount of money collected by him during the past month, and from what source, the complaints made by him, against whom, and for what offence, and all other special matters that may come under his notice in the discharge of his duty.

He shall, within ten days after his appointment, enter into a Bond, with sufficient sureties to be approved of by the Common Council, in the penalty of £250, conditioned for the due performance of the duties of his office, and the regular payment to the Chamberlain of all monies which may come into his hands.

*Relating to the Market Collector.*

17. That it shall be lawful for the Common Council annually, or from time to time, as occasion may require, and after public notice given to let or rent to any one person who will make the highest tender in money for the same, for a period not to exceed one year, the charges, or duties, levied by the authority of this or any other By-Law relative to the market of the said City, and the sale of marketable articles, together with the fees and charges for weighing hay and other things on the market scales; and any person who shall make the highest tender for the same, and sign and execute a lease, agreement or other legal instrument in be drawn by the City Solicitor, and adopted by the Common Council, and enter into such conditions, and offer such sureties as shall be approved by them, shall be entitled to receive all the said charges, or duties, and the said fees and charges for weighing, for the period for which he shall lease or rent the same; and shall also for the time being be the Market Collector of the said City.

18. That in case the person leasing the charges or duties, as aforesaid, shall from any cause refuse or neglect to collect the same, or forfeit his right to do so, or shall neglect or refuse to keep his agreement under the lease, it shall be lawful for the common council, from time to time, as occasion may require, to authorize the clerk of the market, or other officer appointed by the common council, to collect the said charges or duties, and account for the same to the Chamberlain of the said city.

19. That it shall be lawful for the common council to appoint from time to time, a market Scavenger, and he shall perform his duty under the direction of the clerk of the market, who shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the premises.

20. That no person shall deposit any nuisance upon the market house or square or wilfully deposit any filth or rubbish, in or about the same.

21. That the Common Council shall have power, from time to time, to make rules and regulations respecting the rent or charges, order, cleanliness and general arrangement of the butchers' stalls, hucksters' shops, and hucksters' stands, the same not being contrary to this By-Law; which regulations, after being published in the same way as the By-Laws of the Common Council, are required to be published and signed by the Mayor, shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if embodied in this By-Law, and any person offending against any such rule or regulation shall be liable to the same penalty as is authorized to be imposed for the violation of any other of the provisions of this By-Law.

22. That no Innkeeper shall permit any person to trade for or traffic with any marketable articles brought into the City for retail, while the same remain in the open air on any part of his premises.

23. That no person shall exact, extort, or receive any higher fee or charge than is authorized to be paid by this By-Law.

24. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Alderman to distrain butchers' meat for the rent of market stalls and sell the same after six hours notice.

25. That this By-Law shall come into force on and after the first day of May 1851.

26. That any person who shall neglect or refuse to pay the charges imposed by this By-Law when demanded, or who shall be guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of this By-law, shall upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, or any Alderman, be fined for each offence in such sum, not to exceed five pounds nor less than two shillings and six pence, besides the costs, as the said Mayor, Police Magistrate, or Alderman shall deem proper; which fine and costs may be levied of the goods and chattels of such offender; or such person shall be imprisoned in the Gaol of the City of Kingston, for a period not to exceed thirty days, unless the amount of such fine and costs be sooner paid.

**SCHEDULE A.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Every Vehicle drawn by two horses or other animals, for standing per day. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Do. do. when loaded with cord wood | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Every Vehicle of a farmer or market gardener, driven by one horse or other animal, per day. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. do. when loaded with cord wood, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Every vehicle of a huckster or a pedlar (not a farmer) per day. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For every table or standing for the sale of Fish, | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| For every other table, | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Every other vehicle with a wheel or wheels, per day, | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Every hutch, basket or other depository, per day, except tables. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| For every horse, or gelding standing, sold, or exposed for sale on the market, per day. | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Every head of horned cattle, per day. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Every calf per day, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Every calf, head of sheep, or swine (unless in vehicles, per day, | 0 | 0 | 2 |

**SCHEDULE B.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| All articles or things for each weight under 5 lbs. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| 5 lbs and under 28, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 " " " 56, | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| 56 " " " 112 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 112 " " " 224, | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 224 " " " upwards, | 0 | 0 | 4 |

For every weight beside hay or straw weighed on the hay scales 3d. for the first two cwt., and a 3d. for every other cwt.

**SCHEDULE C.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For every vessel above two tons burthen, for each arrival, when not loaded with wood, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For every vessel under two tons burthen, for each arrival, when not loaded with wood, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For every Punt, Skiff, or Canoe, for each arrival, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| For every Cord of firewood brought in Vessels, Rafts, Cribs or Drams | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| For every 1000 superficial feet of lumber so brought, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Rafts for every annual check entered here, per diem, | 0 | 1 | 0 |

FRANCIS M. HALL, Esq.
Mayor.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.


**AUCTION.**

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform the Town and Country Trade, that their second Spring Trade Sale consisting of a very Extensive Assortment of Seasonable DRY GOODS, (which are now on their way from England, per Ship's Britannia and Toronto and New York, (per Railroad), and a large variety of Groceries, will take place at their Store, Princess Street, on Tuesday, May 6th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Terms Liberal.

WM. McMILLAN, & Co.

Kingston, April 18th, 1851.