







BYE-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

A Law to regulate the Public Fish Market in the City of Saint John.

Passed 14th February, 1850. Confirmed 16th May, 1850.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That every day in the year shall be and hereby is declared, That every day in the year shall be a Public Fish Market day...

II. And be it Ordained, That the person who shall be appointed by the Mayor of the said City to be Deputy Clerk of the said Fish Market, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty as such Deputy Clerk...

Table with 2 columns: To the Deputy Clerk, To the Common Council. Lists various fish and their prices.

III. And be it Ordained, That if the Common Council shall at any time or times think fit, the revenues arising from the said tolls for the use of the said Market...

IV. And be it Ordained, That the Deputy Clerk of the said Market shall, under the control of the Mayor of the said City, have the care and superintendence of the said Fish Market...

V. And be it Ordained, That none of the Fresh Fish herein before enumerated, shall be sold, or offered, or exposed for sale, by any person or persons whomsoever...

VI. And be it Ordained, That all persons carrying or bringing Fish for sale in the before mentioned Fish Market, shall forthwith report themselves to the Deputy Clerk of the Market...

VII. And be it Ordained, That no person shall sell, or expose or offer for sale, any fish in the said Fish Market, without having first reported the quantity of fish brought by him into the said Market...

VIII. And be it Ordained, That no person shall throw or sweep any offal, scrapings, sweepings, or damaged fish from the said Fish Market, or from any stand thereon...

IX. And be it Ordained, That no person occupying any stand in the said Fish Market, shall throw or permit to be thrown, or to remain within the precincts of his stand, any offal, scrapings, or any kind of dirt, filth, or useless matter...

X. And be it Ordained, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed in and by this Law, shall and may be prosecuted and recovered by and in the name of the Chamberlain of the said City for the time being...

A Law for preventing and extinguishing Fires within the City of Saint John.

Passed 14th February, 1850. Confirmed 16th May, 1850.

BE it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That no person shall have, put or keep, any hay or straw uncovered in any stack or pile, or in any other way exposed within one hundred and fifty feet of any building in the said City...

II. And be it Ordained, That no person shall erect any building in this City and use the same or any part thereof as a smoke-house, or convert any building, or any part of a building, already erected, to the use of a smoke-house...

III. And be it Ordained, That no person shall grave, burn, or make use of fire in cleaning the bottom or bottom-boards of any vessel or boat of any description whatsoever, or shall boil any tar, pitch, turpentine, or sulphur, within the limits of the said City...

IV. And be it Ordained, That no boat or vessel which may come into any of the slips, or to any pier or wharf, in the said City, laden, or partly laden, with hay or straw, shall have any fire on board the same...

V. And be it Ordained, That no person shall at any time carry, or attempt to carry, in or through any of the streets, squares, lanes, or slips, or upon any wharf within the said City, any fire, fire-brand, or live coals of fire, unless the same shall be in some vessel covered or secured in such manner as to prevent any fire being scattered or falling therefrom...

VI. And be it Ordained, That every shop, building, or place wherein any work in which wooden shavings are made is carried on, shall be daily swept and cleaned of all such shavings before sunset of each day...

VII. And be it Ordained, That no owner or occupier of any stable within this City, or any person in the employ of such owner or occupier, shall use therein any lighted candle or lamp, except the same shall be securely kept within a lantern, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for every such offence.

VIII. And be it Ordained, That if any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue within this City shall take fire and burn, or catch in rainy or snowy weather, and in the day time, the occupier of the house to which such chimney, stove-pipe, or flue appertains, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence...

IX. And be it Ordained, That no person shall kindle any fire, nor furnish the materials for any fire, nor in any way authorise or allow any fire to be kindled in any street, road, square, lane, or alley, or upon any wharf or pier in this City, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

(To be Continued.)

The Hunt of Taste.

How easy it is to be clean!—to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not in the mosaics, the carvings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candleabra, or the marble ornaments...

Poetry, &c.

OUR DOCTOR.

From the 'Spirit of the Times.' Our Doctor is a tender wight, And yet our Doctor's funny— He keeps the 'number one' in sight, Which means no more than money.

A pleasant sight it is to see Our Doctor jogging slowly Along the road, and lowly, With visage smooth and lowly, Just looking like a man who evers'd.

A pleasant sound it is to hear Our Doctor's words of physic; Of maledict's doubt, and woman's fear, Of quackery, pills and phisic— Of little men who turn away— With horror from a plaster— Of ladies who recede in fright, They're getting old no faster.

Of Billy Fry, who met a man— Of Black, who thought an oyster can Contained a lively dragon! And other funny thoughts that spring In his mind, as well as in his ear, With jokes 'e'en now we cannot bring Our lay pen to mention.

The Doctor is a precious one, If people only knew it! And now our task is nearly done, We hope we'll never see it! Our Doctor we believe to be Not only wise but funny; He loves the patient and his fees, But loathes most the money!

VACCINATION.—The following paragraph from the 'Home Journal' contains information which may prove useful to all newspaper readers.—First, every individual is susceptible of vaccination; second, re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventative of small pox; fifth, re-vaccination is a sure preventative of varioloid; sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small pox, without re-vaccination; eighth, re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; ninth, those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty, and re-vaccinated at that rotation of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small pox.

NEW PROCESS OF SWELTING IRON ORE.—Sir E. Knowles, in the 'London Mining Journal,' proposes an entirely new process for smelting the ore and saving the loss by the common method being made by him at 2 per cent. His plan is to crush the ore and put in 2 per cent. reverberatory furnace. The fuel is to be decomposed in a separate furnace, and the vapor of carbon passed into the heated mass of ore; so that the oxygen of the ore uniting with the carbon, will leave the pure metal only behind when the ore is an oxide of iron.

LEGION GOLD.—On Tuesday, the Philad. Bulletin states there was melted down, cast into ingots for rolling, in the miller and refiner's department of the Mint, about six hundred thousand dollars worth of gold; and on the same day, gold preparatory for assay, there was melted nearly one hundred thousand dollars more.

The latest novelty in the musical world is a black prima donna. She is now in Paris, and is reported to have a magnificent soprano voice, whose power, vibrating and peary when high, soft and velvety in the medium, have in their low tones the mellowing ring of the contralto.

The Philosopher among the Tombs.—A sage philosopher, well versed in all knowledge, and whose mind was one day found in a cemetery, deeply absorbed in contemplating the human skeletons that lay before him; one that of a duke, the other a common beggar.

The Legal Profession in America.—The 'New England Washingtonian' says that in America the legal profession is so overstocked as to yield rather lean pickings to many disciples of Coke.

The Barber and the Queen's Barber.—Four apprentices lately elected the shop of Mr. Dalton, a Middleburgh barber, his successions, and were 75, 80, 85 and 90. They all came into existence long before the town of Middleburgh.—'Gleanings of Europe.'

Why is a young lady like an arrow? Because she is in the hand of her lover. For what other reason? Because when she gets into your heart she can't get out of it.

A PARABLE.—Some persons are always barking at the feet of a tree, and calling it an eagle.

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

On Wednesday last, the Sons of Temperance of this City and its vicinity, with several of their brethren from Fredericton, and from other contiguous parts of the Province, united in a procession, preceded by Samuel P. Cary, Esq., Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

At the close of the address, the Most Worthy Patriarch, with the Sons and Cadets, proceeded to Carleton, when the corner stone of the Carleton Temperance Hall was laid by their distinguished head. Immediately after the interesting ceremony by request, the following paper was read by Peter Stubs, Esquire, to the immense audience then assembled.

This Corner Stone just laid by our Most Worthy Patriarch contains a Copper Box which includes a copy of Child's Almanac for the present year, the Constitution of the Sons of Temperance and the By-Laws of Carleton Division, several numbers of the Temperance Telegraph, a few copies of the present reign, and a parchment roll, sealed in a glass vase, and upon which is written the following record.

The Corner Stone, which contains this record, was laid by Samuel P. Cary, Esquire, Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, North America, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1850. The fabric which this Stone will assist to uphold, is designed for a Temperance Hall—'Look not upon the wine, when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. As yet it is like a serpent, and will soon get like an adder.' Prov. xiii. v. 21.

The Lot of land upon which the Hall will be built, is the magnificent gift of Miss Elizabeth Bentley, by deed, (duly registered,) bearing date the 4th day of June, 1848, to the following persons, who are therein designated as trustees.

William Olive, Joseph G. Dunham, Robert Salter, William Beattie, John Clarke, Junior, John Christopher, Junior, and William Buchanan.

But to do good, and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.' Heb. c. xiii. v. 16.

Carleton Division, No. 11, of the Sons of Temperance, (as yet the only Division in Carleton,) when the following persons constituted its first officers, viz:—Beach P. Seely, W. V. Lyall, J. Allan, W. A. Isaac, O. Beattie, R. S. John A. Mace, R. S. James Kindred, T. James S. Lilly, P. S. William Threlk, Captain, George Stackhouse, C. John Kindred, A. C. George Hancock, R. S. Gideon Strass, O. S. Love, P. S. John P. Kelly.

Stead, Architect, Zachary A. 2d, John McLaughlin, Thomas McLeod, Zachariah Adams, John W. Seely, and Thomas S. Day, Building Committee.

After reading this document, an address was read and presented to the Most Worthy Patriarch, by Mr. James Olive, W. P. of Carleton Division, No. 11, as follows:—

To SAMUEL P. CARY, Esquire, Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, of North America.

We, the Officers and Members of Carleton Division, Number eleven, Sons of Temperance of New-Brunswick, heartily congratulate you upon your arrival in this Province.

Education in Cookery.

We have often asked why simple cookery is not made part of the education of the girls brought up in the various schools for the poor. We know how easily soldiers and sailors learn cookery, when obliged to take their turn of cooking; and the girls in the schools of the poor might be employed in turn in the kitchen of their masters and mistresses, or patrons and patronesses.

The services that might be rendered to the humbler classes of society in respect of comfort, temper, health, and economy, by a more general and competent skill in cookery, is hardly to be estimated. Little have the rich an idea of the vexation, the ill-humor, the bad digestion, and waste, that come of those cooks proverbially sent upon this errand by the enemy of mankind, as a set-off to Heaven's bounty in furnishing good food.

What is commonly self-called a plain cook (plain is the sense in which the term is applied to a woman) is a cook who spoils food for low wages. She is a cook, not because she knows anything about cookery, but because she spoils the kitchen fire by scrubbing floors, polishing grates or making beds. A cook who can boil a potato and dress a mutton-chop is one in a thousand.

Well, in the various schools supported by the benevolent throughout the country, would it be very difficult or expensive to teach the girls in turn to boil a potato, to grill a chop—aye, and to make a hotch-potch soup such as the French do, with a few vegetables, a little seasoning, and a morsel of bacon? If we could see by the help of an Asmodeus what is going on at the dinner hour of the humbler of the middle class, what a spectacle of discomfort, waste, ill-temper, and consequent ill-conduct, it would be.

The man quarrels with his wife because there is nothing he can eat, and he generally makes up in drink for the deficiencies in the article of food. Gin is the consolation to the spirits and the resource to the hulked appetite. There is thus not only the direct waste of food and detriment to health, but the further consequent waste of the use of spirits, with its injury to the habits and the health. On the other hand, people who eat well, drink moderately; the satisfaction of appetite with relish dispensing with recourse to stimulants.

Good-humour too and good health are a good thing, and by a good meal we mean anything, however simple, well dressed in its way. A rich man may live very expensively and very ill, and a poor one very frugally but very well, if he has good fortune to have a good cook in his wife or his servant, and a ministering angel a good cook is, either in the one capacity or the other, not only to those in humble circumstances, but to many above them of the class served by what is so often termed professed cooks, which is too frequently an affair of profession purely, and who are to be distinguished from plain cooks, only in this, that they require larger wages for spoiling food, and spoil much more quantity, and many other articles to boot.

Great, we repeat, would be the benefit both to the subjects of the instruction and to the public generally of making cookery a branch of the education of the female poor; and amongst the prizes which the Bountifuls of both sexes are fond of bestowing in the country, we should like to see some offered for the best-boiled potato, the best grilled mutton chop, and the best-seasoned hotch-potch soup or broth.

In writing of a well-boiled potato, we are aware that we shall incur the contempt of many for attaching importance to a thing they suppose to be so common; but the fact is, that their contempt arises, as is often the origin of contempt, from their ignorance, there not being one person in ten thousand who has ever seen and tasted that great rarity—a well-boiled potato.

—London Examiner.

D'ORSAY AND GUICCIOLI.—Paris, says a foreign correspondent of the Evening Mirror, is now filled with celebrated people and 'lions,' who are enjoying its many amusements; I say its many amusements, the other night at a party, being no less persons than Count D'Orsay and the Comtesse Guiccioli, Byron's friend.

By the Olive, from Liverpool 4 BBLDS. LANSBED OIL, 1 case CASTOR OIL, 2 bds. Crushed SUGAR, 10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES, 120 lbs assorted SHOT, 6 bgs COFFE, 100 reams Wrapping PAPER, 5 bags Black PEPPER, 12 dozen PIPES, 1 barrel Tartaric ACID.

By the Olive, from Liverpool 20 BBLDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY, 51 chests DOMESTIC TEA, 40 kegs MUSTARD, J. & J. Coleman's, 10 cwt. STARCH, ditto, 12 cases BLACKING, 25 lb. Day & Martin's, 5 boxes SPERM CANDLES, 2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACA, 1 cwt. CLOVES, 1 case Cream Tartar, 5 cwt. SALT PETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VERMOREL, 1 case Washing SODA, 15 cases WHITING, 1 ton PUTTY, 6 bds. GUNNERS LIME, 1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Branden Brothers, 5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do do.

By the Olive, from Liverpool 1 case SUGAR, 15 lbs. Weight Puto Rico SUGAR, FLEWELLING & READING, April 30.