LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. R., Toronto; W. F., Quebec.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

We notice a letter in the Norfolk Reformer from Dr. Chrysler, a graduate of the Toronto University, from which we make the following extract, on account of its applicability to the Bill now before Parliament for the election of a Medical Council for Upper Canada, for the control of Medical Education:—

"With respect to my medical qualifications I leave the public to judge, not Dr. Chicken-pox. As this Dr. Chicken-pox has made so much ado about my medical abilities, I consider it no more than fair and right that I should sum up with regard to his. No doubt it is fresh in the minds of many that in June, 1863, I wrote an article against the Provincial Board, accusing that body of having passed one or more students who had not answered a single question in an important branch of medical education. I now assert most emphatically that this same Dr. Chicken-pox was one of those who slipped through in this style. Three times before he had been rejected—once at Rolph's School and twice at the Provincial Board, while they had oral examinations; but as soon as his own professors passed a by-law stating that the examinations after this should be written, instead of oral, and that the papers should be retained by the examiners, or otherwise be destroyed, he slipped through without any difficulty."

Amongst the returns made to Parliament, we find a verification of Dr. Chrysler's statement in a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary by C. A. Greene, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who presents the whole matter in a manner so lucid, that we are tempted to insert it for the benefit of our readers:—

Toronto, 2nd May, 1864.

Sir,—I have been instructed, in behalf of certain Medical Students, to lay before you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, certain complaints respecting the Medical Board of Upper Canada and to seek, by a direct appeal to His Excellency, for the redress of grievances which I submit are wholly indefensible, and quite within the province as well as the power and correction of the Crown.

Candidates applying for an Examination before the Medical Board at Toronto are entitled by the Statute to be heard and examined, that is to an Oral Examination as heretofore. This privilege and right, however, has been denied to them by a recent action of the Board, as in the case of Mr. Chrysler, who upon making a formal written application in that behalf received a positive refusal.

Ever since the original constitution of the Board, extending over a period of forty years, the Examinations up to a recent date were conducted orally, and I am instructed it was provided in a By-Law passed by the Board a few years since, that these oral examinations should be public, so that professional men, medical pupils and their friends, being present might be satisfied with the thoroughly impartial manner in which they were conducted.

I find upon referring to the 24th sec. of Cap. 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, that the examinations for degrees, &c., in the University of Toronto are required, by express Act of Parliament, to be open and public, and it is matter of surprise and regret, that the Medical Board of Upper Canada should at any time have reversed the mode of proceeding, notwithstanding the legislative declaration of so sound a policy.

After some years the examinations (still being oral) were divided into Primary and Final, although not contemplated by the Act, and the Board determined that the Candidate should pay down, not a part of the fee, but the full fees required by the statute. The Board could not properly exact any fee for their certificate, much less the whole fee, until after the final examination, when the usual certificate of qualification should be granted, for which the statute alone authorized the payment of a fee. It may be further observed that any examiner who might subsequently attend and assist at the final examination could claim from the Candidate his fee therefor, although such Candidate has already paid the full amount at his first examination. Ought any Candidate to be even liable to such a double claim? From this position the Candidates might hope to propitiate the Examiners by complying with what might scarcely be called in his case an exaction, and further, the Candidate might presume upon his occupying a favorable position in his examination, from having already paid fully in advance. Or if he should die between the examinations, the Board would be placed in the unenviable position of having received the student's money without having given value for it. Whether the money would be returned in that case is quite problematical.

This kind of exaction beforehand, I apprehend, is neither conformable to the law nor conformable to what is just or generous. It is true I find that too many Candidates yield to consideration calculated to conciliate the favor of an Examiner.

But the encroachments upon the rights of Candidates, to which I beg His Excellency's more special consideration, are comprehended in the By-law or Resolutions of the Board by which the Examinations are no longer oral and public but written and private and with closed doors, and further these written Examinations suppressed or destroyed, surely nothing could be fairer from any Candidate than an appeal for an oral and public Examination, thus challenging as it were the justice and impartiality of the Examiners before competent judges.

The Resolutions to which I refer though they they may be verbally incorrect yet substantially declare that the Examiner propounding the questions and receiving the answers, shall alone be privy to the contents thereof and shall alone be judge of the qualifications and passing of the pupil upon his branch of the subjects, and while the Secretary on the one hand (whose duty as prescribed by the Act is to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board) is allowed merely to record the name of the successful candidate. The Examiners on the other hand hold the custody of the papers containing undisclosed testimony of the merits or demerits of the pupils and commit them to the flames at his option, and the Board, the entire Board, are kept in profound ignorance of what is going on, at the same time burthened with the responsibility of every Certificate issued for a License.

Every student is equally or even more interested than any Member of the Board in this extraordinary mode of conducting an Examination, for surely it is not just that the grounds of his rejection should be withheld from him and all available evidence destroyed by the destruction of his Examination papers, very different indeed from the oral Examination when he could have the benefit of every Member of the Board as well as the presence of his professional friends.

By the Statute all persons who desire to practice Medicine in Upper Canada, even professional men or others from abroad, whence soever they may come are obliged to submit to the same ordeal before the Board, in order to obtain the necessary Certificate, and whatever liberties the Board may presume to take with native Candidates, for the credit of the Province, when persons from other lands make application to the Board, the proceedings ought to be conducted in a manner to command the highest respect by conforming to the plain maxims of justice in such matters.

Whatever redress the law might afford by mandamus or otherwise it is to be feared that the very attempt at coercion would render the position of too many worthy students even more critical.

I have the honor therefore of confiding the whole case to the wisdom and justness of His Excellency, in the humble hope of a speedy redress for the condition of the Candidates of a noble profession, who are alike unable and unwilling to incur the expense of judicial action.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obd't servant,
(Signed,) COLUMBUS A. GREENE.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

What are we to expect from the proposed Medical Council if composed of such men as form the present Medical Board, presumed to be selected by the Government as the best the country can afford?

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A short while after the visit of the Watertown Firemen to Kingston on the 24th of May last, Phœnix Hose Company No. 3 of this city presented Jefferson Hose Company No. 3 of Watertown with a new silk British Ensign, as a token of respect for the members of the Company. Yesterday the members of the former Company received by express a very fine American Ensign, sent by the Watertown Company as an acknowledgement of the compliment. The flag is the regular national one of the United States, the jack in the corner being of blue underground, with the stars gilt. A figure three, also gilt, is worked in the body of the flag, which altogether is about four feet square, and intended to be carried on the Hose Cart.—The staff is of walnut mounted by a handsome silver spear. The Phœnix Company can do nothing else but treasure the flag as a great prize. The interchange of courtesies between the Companies is a very desirable thing, as it will create a most friendly feeling on both sides.

ELECTORAL DIVISION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Show of the Society is to be held on Thursday afternoon and evening next, in the King Street, Skating Rink.—The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be present in the evening and play a selection of pieces. It will be seen that the Directors have offered some additional prizes for agricultural implements. All entries must be made on or before the day previous to the Show.

THE ROAD MURDER.

Dr. Bucknill, of Rugby, at the request of Miss Constance Kent has published a detailed confession of her dreadful crime and the public mind will be relieved. She represents herself as having committed the murder with singular deliberation, having made preparation for it some time in advance. A few days before the murder, she furnished herself with an instrument for her purpose by abstracting a razor from a case in her father's wardrobe. In the same way she secreted a candle with matches in the corner of the closet in which the murder was to be committed. She retained this cool and circumspect deliberation to the last. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sisters would visit her room. "She lay awake watching until she thought that the household were all asleep, or until after midnight. She then left her bed-room, and in the first place, went downstairs and opened the drawing-room door and window-shutters, but not, as it seems, the window. Everything was then prepared for the commission of the deed." The razor was ready in her possession, the light was in the closet to guide her in her terrible work, and the path was all but open for her by which to carry the unhappy child from its cot to its grave. She had even thought of placing her goloshes ready for use in the drawing-room, that she might protect her feet on her cruel errand. All being thus prepared, she went upstairs again to the child's cot. She withdrew in the first place, the blanket from between the sheet and the counterpane, "and placed it on the side of the cot." She then took the child from his bed and carried him downstairs to the drawing room window. This she raised with one hand, while she carried the child in the other. Having reached the closet, she lighted the candle, and then, the child being still asleep and wrapped in the blanket, she inflicted the wound in the throat. It is a ghastly but a natural touch of horror when she adds that "she thought the blood would never come," and that she therefore thrust the razor into the child's left side, and then put the body with the flannel round it into the vault. "The light burnt out," and with her return to her bed-room the description of the act of murder is here completed. She does not add whether her leaving the drawing room window open as she returned was a part of the same deliberation she had previously shown, and was intended to lead to the supposition that the house had been entered, or whether her self-possession for the moment had failed her, and she hurried back too quickly to her bed-room.

Commenting upon this terrible statement the London Times remarks:—

"The difficulty, of making the terrible journey from the nursery to the closet without disturbing any one, even the child, is inseparable from the nature of the case, and with regard to this we can only accept Constance Kent's own description. The most extraordinary part of the story commences afterwards, and relates to the night-dress, of which so much was made at the time by Inspector Whicher. She wore, she says, in committing the deed only a night dress, and when she got back to her room she examined this, and found two spots of blood upon it. These she washed out, pouring the water, which was only slightly discoloured, in a footpan which she had used the night before. 'In the morning her night dress had become dry; she folded it up, and put it in the drawer.' This of itself, seems somewhat strangely at variance with the caution she had otherwise displayed. A soiled night dress, discarded just before the end of the week, folded up, and put away in a drawer, would seem likely at once to attract suspicion; and it is not easy to suppose that every sign of recent washing had been removed, while she herself subsequently discovered that the marks of blood had not entirely disappeared. But what follows is more extraordinary still. "Here three night-dresses were examined by Mr. Foley, the superintendent of Police, and by Mr. Parsons, the surgeon of the family." Would it have been credible that two persons of such intelligence as Foley and Parsons should have examined these three dresses, one of which had been only just taken into wear, and another had evidently been recently discarded, without being led to suspicion? And if suspicion had once been thus awakened, and the soiled dress more carefully examined, most not the still lingering stain of blood have attracted attention? The rest of the story of the night-dress is very much as Inspector Whicher imagined it, except that, strange to say, the blood-stained night-dress found in the kitchen, which seemed to give so much plausibility to his conjectures, is said by Constance herself to have had nothing to do with the matter. It still remains a mystery, therefore, to whom this night-dress belonged, and how and why it so strangely disappeared. Constance Kent's night-dress was really removed from the clothes basket while the maid-servant was sent for a glass of water, but it is not clear whether this was not the very dress in which the murder was committed; for it was a day or two after the murder that she found the stains still visible. But the murder was committed on Saturday morning, and the clothes went to wash on Monday. It was, moreover, "five or six days" afterwards that she burnt the dress. She had meanwhile secreted it, moving it about from place to place. The razor was replaced in its case on the Saturday morning.

Altogether a more horrible story has seldom been placed before the world. A description given by a girl of 21 of the way in which, when only 15, she murdered her little brother from no motives but those of the most trifling spite, the horrible deliberation which every turn in the story displays, the still more diabolical self-possession which it indicates,—these things combined form a picture which may well make us shudder. Let us hope that the mystery which remains may soon be unravelled, and the terrible tale consigned to a quick oblivion.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 16.

The following Bills, besides a large number of private Bills, were read a third time and passed:—

Excise Duties Law Amendment—Sir N. F. Belleau.

Property and Trusts Law Amendment—Mr. Campbell.

Contagious Diseases Prevention.

Arbitrators Costs Regulation, Upper Canada—Mr. Campbell.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

The House met again at 3 o'clock, and after some private bills had been advanced a stage, resumed the adjourned debate on the supply bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 15.

Mr. Cockburn moved the third reading of he fisheries bill.

Mr. Ross (Prince Edward) moved the six months' hoist—negatived; yeas, 12; nays 45.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The following bills were also read a third time and passed:—

To authorize the construction of a tram way from the the Marmora forges to the River Trent—Mr. Cockburn.

To make further provision for grammar schools in Upper Canada—Mr. Macdougall.

Bill relating to registrars' offices, &c, in Upper Canada—Mr. Cockburn.

To transfer the York roads to the County of York—Mr. Cockburn.

To amend the Lower Canada Superior and Circuit Court Procedure act—Mr. Cartier.

To amend the act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies—Mr. McGee.

To amend the Montreal Harbor act.

On the motion for the third reading of the excise bill,

Mr. Holton said he was not going to object to its passage, but he regretted that the attention of the Finance Minister had not been directed to the whole subject of the excise.—A great falling off in the revenue had taken place since the change in 1862 and again in 1864.

Mr. Galt said it was true that the revenue had been subject to frauds; but at the same time the officers of the excise had endeavored to do their duty, and he did not agree with his friend that frauds had reached the extent he said. Wherever frauds had been discovered they had been pursued, and no leniency had been shown. The government had now under consideration the desirability of changing the system of levying excise duties, and they hoped next session to bring down a measure for imposing a duty on malt instead of beer.

Mr. Dunkin expressed satisfaction that the change was contemplated; and pointed out the necessity of increasing the number of minor officers, who should not be allowed to remain any length of time in one place.

M. Cartier, in the absence of Mr. John A. Macdonald, moved the second reading of the bill to amend the militia act. He said its object was simply to sub-divide regimental divisions, so that in case of the ballot for service men, companies and battalions might be drawn from particular sections instead of having them called out from the whole division. It also enabled the Commander-in-Chief to call out a less number than a battalion if he saw fit.

Col. Haultain hoped the government did not intend to call out the militia for six days' drill, for it was perfectly useless to do so; and the money might as well be thrown away. If they were called out for six weeks then they might be taught something, but the provision of law to drill them for six days was very much of the character of the militia legislation of the member for Cornwall.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald defended his legislation on the subject of the militia, and taunted the member for Peterboro' with having supported his government and this very measure which he now criticised.

Mr. Rose said he would say a few words with regard to the Government policy as regards defence. At the last Session a million of dollars had been voted for defence of the country, but it was understood that the money would not be expended before the whole system of defence between this country and the Empire should be settled. The Government resolved to take no action on this vote, and nothing would be spent, for works of defence before Confederation, so that the subject should be considered in connection with the defence of the Maritime Provinces. Events since that vote relieved the country from imminent peril, and the Government had decided to wait till the constitutional changes would take place. He thought the opinion of the Government that this country would be as sure of peace twenty years hence as now was a fallacy. He showed how the armies of the United States were disciplined. They now had armies and navies and were able to cope with us. He did not believe there was any immediate danger in our relations with the United States. They were now on a very friendly footing, but we must bear in mind that they could now invade the country in 24 hours, and we could not hold 48 hours without new works of defence. (Hear, hear.) The gentlemen then went on to show that the Government was in error in not beginning the works immediately. He believed that the report of Col. Jervois should be attended to without delay. That distinguished officer had recommended the fortifying principally of Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. He said it would be a grave and disastrous error not to defend our Western peninsula. We should begin our struggle at Collingswood and fight downwards to Kingston if possible. If the Western part is not well fortified, the Province is exposed to be lost at the beginning of hostilities. Works of defence could not be constructed in the face of an invading enemy. He complained of the Government not going on with the works before Confederation. He cited the opinion of Col. McDougall to show that it was necessary to begin now some fortifications and complete them when danger was at hand. In constructing those fortifications we obtain a guarantee of peace, and would be no longer at the mercy of our neighbours. He was convinced that we ought not to postpone those works for a future contingency according to, he was sorry to say, the policy of Government.

Mr. Dunkin said we were further from danger than ever before, and it was wrong and improper to raise the cry of alarm and say we were in danger. Even were there some for the belief, our first duty was to train our available defensive force for any emergency and not to build costly fortifications, because we did not know in the present progressive state of military science, how long these works might be really useful for defensive purposes. He urged strongly the proper organization and training of the militia.

After some further discussion, the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Galt moved the second reading of the bill to amend the stamp act.

Mr. Holton raised the point of order that the third clause of the bill imposed a new tax upon the people; and that as it had not been originated in committee of the whole the bill could not be read.

After recess,

On the motion for the third reading of the militia bill.

Mr. Wallbridge asked what the government intended doing in respect to the remuneration of volunteers on the frontier. They had only received two shillings and sixpence whilst they claimed either five shillings, or the difference between the cost of their rations and five shillings.

Mr. Galt said the government had the petitions on the subject under discussion, and would give him due consideration. The bill was then passed.

The stamp bill was then taken up when a discussion followed on the point of order raised before recess by Mr. Holton. The Speaker finally ruled the bill in order and the second reading was then moved.

Mr. Galt said the subject of the bill was not to increase, but to prevent people from evading the law by making two small bills instead of one larger.

Some discussion ensued. Mr. Eric Dorion moving the six months' hoist which was lost on a division. Yeas, 14 nays, 38.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Galt then moved the House into committee on the bill.

The motion was carried and the bill was reported with certain amendments.

Mr. Dunkin moved the reference of the bill again with a view of exempting from duty all bills under fifty dollars in amount.

M. Eric Dorion moved to substitute $100 for $50—lost, 17 to 40.

Mr. Dunkin's amendment was also lost by 16 to 39. The second reading was then carried on a division.

On the third reading,

M. Eric Dorion again moved the three months' hoist, which was lost on a division. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Brown rose to make his statement on the North-west question, when

M. Cauchon said hoped the provincial bills would be taken up first, otherwise there would be no opportunity.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and others said the orders should be proceeded with. There was nothing before the House and if the President of the Council made his speech, the discussion might afterwards be choked off by crying "question."

The private bills were then proceeded with and all disposed of.

The public bills were then taken up.

On the interest bill being called, M. Cartier said he did not think the House was prepared to settle this question now. If dropped it was the intention of the government to move next session for the striking of a committee composed of members representing the different views and interests, and of several members of the government to enquire into the working of the present laws with a view the setting of the difficulty.

The bill was then withdrawn.

The House the proceeded with the public bills and adjourned at 1 40 till one o'clock on Saturday.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

IS PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M.D.,

EVERY MORNING

AT THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH WHIG,

BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.

AT

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GIBERTON & YARKER,

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them since their commencement in business, take pleasure in informing their customers and all friends who have not yet favored them with a call, that they are still determined to sell at extremely low figures, notwithstanding the recent advance on nails, &c., &c.

☞ Call and see us, at the Sign of the Silver Auger, Brock Street, near the Market.

TO ARRIVE

Ex S S. St. Andrew, Three Cases Gilling Threads, from 25 to 80—two and three corts.

A. GIBERTON. JAMES S. YARKER.

Kingston, Aug. 30th, 1865. 203&3

WANTED, AGENTS

TO Sell Lloyd's Topographical Railway and County Map of the British Isles. Agents can make $10 per day. Apply to E. BOOTHROYD, at American Hotel, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 8th, 1865. 210

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS

AT

Macnee & Waddell's, Princess-St.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED OVER

100 CASES & BALES NEW GOODS.

☞ Our Stock will be Found Larger and Superior to Importations of Previous Seasons.

New Dress Goods in Great Variety.

FRENCH MERINOS—GREAT BARGAINS—WARRANTED ALL WOOL, FROM 2s. 3d. PER YARD.

☞ Black Glacie and Gro Grain Silks at Last Year's Prices.

800 Pieces Grey Cottons,
300 Pieces White Cottons,
400 Pieces New Prints,
200 Pieces Scarlet Flannels,
100 Pieces White Flannels,
90 Pieces New Fancy Flannels.

☞ ONE CASE OF THE CELEBRATED JOSEPHINE AND ANGELA KID GLOVES.

200 PIECES PLAIN AND CHECKED WINCEYS,

Beavers, Whitneys, Astrachans, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Doeskins. A Large Stock of New Paisley and Woollen Shawls; together with a large assortment of Smallwares and Fancy Goods.

MACNEE & WADDELL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
Princess Street,
Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1865. 215

E. H. SMITH,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS,

BEGS to announce that he has received per Sir. Damascus a Supply of

New Goods,

Amongst which will be found

Electro-Plated Ware,

CUTLERY IN VARIETY,
PAPIER MACHIE TRAYS IN VARIETY,
JAPANNED GOODS,
DISH COVERS, &c., &c.,
with a general

Assortment of Domestic Hardware,

to which he invites special attention at his

NEW STORE,

Two Doors West of Wm. Ferguson & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.

E. H. SMITH.
King Street.

Kingston, Sept. 6th, 1865.

A CHOICE Assortment of Parian Vases at E. H. SMITH'S.

Kingston, Sept. 6th, 1865.

TO SPORTSMEN.

GOOD DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS,
GUN CAPS, a First-Rate Article,
SHOT POUCHES,
POWDER FLASKS,
at E. H. SMITH'S.

Kingston, Sept. 6th, 1865.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BRIDLES at E. H. SMITH'S.

Kingston, Sept. 6th, 1865. 207

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The State of Amherst Island,
The State of Wolfe Island,
The State of Garden Island,
The State of Bell's Island,
and last, though not least,
The beautiful State of the Ducks.

OUR American neighbors would be proud to add to their vast territory those five large States, but they have not got them yet, and I earnestly hope they never will. Always with an eye to business, the keen Yankee finds out that there is easy water communication from east of these fertile States with

MORRISON'S

Wholesale Flour Store,

40 Princess-st., Kingston.

MORRISON has 100 barrels XXX Pastry Flour, from new Wheat.
MORRISON has 250 barrels Extra Family Flour, from new Wheat.
MORRISON has 300 bags No. 1 Superfine Flour, to arrive this week.
MORRISON sells good Family Flour as low as some of those two-penny half-penny shops sell an inferior article.

Buy your Bran from Morrison; it is fresh ran from fall Wheat—*none of your two-year old musty stuff.*

Buy your Shorts from Morrison, fresh and sweet; it will do your animals good.

If you happen by accident to drop into one of those two-penny half-penny concerns, dart out at once, and make tracks for Morrison's, where you will find everything to suit you, where everything is well regulated and in good order, where no inferior goods are sold, and you will at once arrive at the conclusion that you have found the Toronto Wholesale FLOUR STORE, and a man that understands his business, in MORRISON.

Kiln-dried Oatmeal, the best in Canada.
Double Bolted Coarmeal for family use.
Wheatmeal from picked new Fall Wheat.
Cracked Wheat from fresh ground best white Winter Wheat.

The above goods are specially manufactured for my customers, and I defy competition.

SELF-RISING OR PATENT FLOUR

I have received a small quantity of Patent Flour, and as most of my customers are fond of good things, I would recommend it as being very good for bread, Windsor tea cake, very superior luncheon cake, pastry, &c., &c. An excellent pudding may be made by merely mixing some of the flour and water together, boiling it in a cloth, or steaming it, with room for expansion, and using a little nice melted butter with sugar for sauce. Pancake fritters &c. are very superior when made of this flour—no eggs need be used.

N. B.—I have a few choice SUGAR-CURED HAMS still on hand.

M. MORRISON.

Toronto Flour Store,
40 Princess Street,
Kingston, Sept. 4. 206

BY-LAW NO. 7,

For issuing Debentures to the amount of $10,000, for redeeming Debentures and paying other liabilities of the County of Frontenac.

[Read a first time 17th June, 1865. Read a second time same day.]

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient for the Municipality of the County of Frontenac that the sum of $10,000 be raised by way of loan for the purpose of redeeming Debentures falling due and paying other liabilities of the County;

And whereas in order to liquidate the said debt or loan so to be created or contracted, and the interest thereon, it is necessary that a special rate over and above and in addition to all other rates for the payment of said debt or loan and interest, within the time limited by the provisions of this By-Law, should be levied annually, according to law, on the rateable property of the Municipality;

And whereas the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, according to the Assessment Returns of the same for the last financial year ending 31st December, 1864, amounts to the sum of $3,000,000;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Frontenac,

1st. That Debentures shall be prepared, sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the County, of a denomination of not less than $400, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to the amount of the said sum of $10,000, and to be redeemed as follows, viz., in 10 years from the date of this By-Law taking effect.

2. For the payment of the said debt or loan and interest thereon, within the time hereinbefore limited, a special rate to be levied in each year on the said amount of rateable property within the aforesaid County, amounting in the year

1865 to	$1600
1866 to	1600
1867 to	1600
1868 to	1600
1869 to	1600
1870 to	1600
1871 to	1600
1872 to	1600
1873 to	1600
1874 to	1600

3. That for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned the following annual rate in the dollar for the respective years following shall, in the said years, be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as the general rate of the said County, upon and out of the said whole ratrable real and personal property in the said County as aforesaid, namely:

For the year 1865.
For interest 1-5 of a mill per $1.
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1866.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1867.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1868.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1869.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1870.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1871.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1872.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1873.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1874.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "

4. That this By-Law shall take effect on the FIFTH day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865.

D. D. CALVIN,
Warden.

HUGH SPRING,
County Clerk.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Frontenac, at the Council Chamber in the City of Kingston, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the Members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

HUGH SPRING,
County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,
Kingston, 20th June, 1865. 143&25

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell: Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Nov. 10th, 1864.

CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company
OF HAMILTON.

AGENT,

C. NEWTON LEE, KINGSTON.

☞ Enquire at City Hotel.

Kingston, April 10th, 1865. 6mow82

JAMES NEISH, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Surgery, Bagot Street, next door to the British Whig Office.

Kingston, Aug. 12th, 1865. 3md&w189

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A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minuts, by the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Cerise, Canary, Magenta, Mauve, Violet Scarlet, Orange, Green, Blue, Brown, Crimson, and Pink.

Price 6d., 9d., and 1s. per Bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow-shavings, Paper; also for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

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DEPOT—19a Coleman Street, London.

☞ Liberal Allowance to Dealers.

Feb. 14th, 1865. 26:1aw36

Ayer's Ague Cure.

BY-LAW NO. 7,

For issuing Debentures to the amount of $10,000, for redeeming Debentures and paying other liabilities of the County of Frontenac.

[Read a first time 17th June, 1865. Read a second time same day.]

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient for the Municipality of the County of Frontenac that the sum of $10,000 be raised by way of loan for the purpose of redeeming Debentures falling due and paying other liabilities of the County;

And whereas in order to liquidate the said debt or loan so to be created or contracted, and the interest thereon, it is necessary that a special rate over and above and in addition to all other rates for the payment of said debt or loan and interest, within the time limited by the provisions of this By-Law, should be levied annually, according to law, on the rateable property of the Municipality;

And whereas the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, according to the Assessment Returns of the same for the last financial year ending 31st December, 1864, amounts to the sum of $3,000,000;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Frontenac,

1st. That Debentures shall be prepared, sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the County, of a denomination of not less than $400, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to the amount of the said sum of $10,000, and to be redeemed as follows, viz., in 10 years from the date of this By-Law taking effect.

2. For the payment of the said debt or loan and interest thereon, within the time hereinbefore limited, a special rate to be levied in each year on the said amount of rateable property within the aforesaid County, amounting in the year

1865 to	$1600
1866 to	1600
1867 to	1600
1868 to	1600
1869 to	1600
1870 to	1600
1871 to	1600
1872 to	1600
1873 to	1600
1874 to	1600

3. That for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned the following annual rate in the dollar for the respective years following shall, in the said years, be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as the general rate of the said County, upon and out of the said whole ratrable real and personal property in the said County as aforesaid, namely:

For the year 1865.
For interest 1-5 of a mill per $1.
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1866.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1867.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1868.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1869.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1870.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1871.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅕ of a mill "
For 1872.
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HUGH SPRING,
County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,
Kingston, 20th June, 1865. 143&25

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Dec. 19th, 1864. 2awly299

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