

AN INGENIOUS INDIAN DEVICE.—It is said the Indians on the Plains have an ingenious way of setting fire to houses with their arrows. The wrap with a rag some powder, and on the top of their arrow-heads place a percussion cap. When the arrow strikes the object to be fired, the cap is exploded, and the powder ignited. The rag burns long enough to set any combustible with which it may come in contact on fire.

A PRAYING MACHINE AS THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—One of the novelties in the Exhibition is a praying machine, exhibited by the Buddhists. It consists of a little square box, with a handle at the right side. When you wish to say a prayer, a turn of a handle will do it as easily as if it were a tune on a barrel organ. The Buddhist machine has this advantage over a Barbary organ, that it is noiseless. Its inventors guarantee it to say a hundred and twenty prayers a day: and it will never get out of order.

An interesting challenge on the merits of English and American safes has just been decided at Paris. The question involved was whether the safe of Mr Silas Herring or that of Mr Chatwood offered the greater resistance to burglars. Each party staked £600 on the result. The burglars were represented by three skilled workmen on each side. The jury have not pronounced their verdict but practically it was shown that both safes were burglar-proof, since it took clever workmen three hours and fifty-five minutes, with the best appliances, to open the Chatwood, which was the first penetrated, and twenty minutes longer to open the American, and no burglars could by any chance have the same advantages as were enjoyed by the workmen. By any excess of confidence Mr. Chatwood, placed the object to be extracted on an exposed shelf; had he placed it in a drawer, as he was entitled to do, he thinks it would have made his defeat less decided.

A PITMAN'S VIEW OF THE QUEEN.—"Hooray! hooray!" oi shouted; for oi was wat you call transported. T'Queen, oi do believe, seed me, for she, looked at me, and shook her handkercher. When t' Queen was gone, oi looked down, for oi am higher than Molly, oi sez, "Wat do yow think on t' Molly?" and she was a cryin'. Sez oi, "Did oi stamp you toes, Molly?" for oi thowt p'r'aps oi might ha' dun so in my joy. She sez, "No." "Then," sez oi, "wot are yow a cryin' for?" "Oi doant know," sed she; "but if oi ha't sin t' Queen, oi am a cryin' because oi am sorry." Ooman's tears is queer things. "Notsin her," sez oi. "Molly, whoy that was hur, that cut, motherly-lookin' 'ooman, jest the thing for a queen: for her face sez that she's got a mother's hart, and that she looks on us all as bein' her lads and wenches." "Wos that hur?" sed she. "Whoy, she was dressed plain." "Plain," sez oi again; and oi stopped, for it wos a solemn subject, and oi wished to make an impression. "Would you ha' ha' hur dressed anything but plain?" She ain't cum here tew day as t'big folkses queen; she is cum as t' people's Queen. If she'd cum all'gould and feathers, the big folks would ha' sed, 'She's ourn; but she's cum jest the way to say tew us, 'Oi loike you, my lads and wenches, as well as oi loike the others.' "God bless her," sez oi, "and Molly, oi feel that if anybody was a goin' to hurt hur, that oi should let you go home alone, and oi should fought for her until oi could neither see nor feel.—All the the year Round.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon,

ON FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER,

For the conveyance

OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,

on a proposed

CONTRACT FOR FOUR YEARS,

during the winter season,

SIX TIMES PER WEEK EACH WAY,

BETWEEN

VAUDREUIL AND CARILLON,

AND

CARILLON AND OTTAWA.

by the North shore.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and

BLANK FORMS OF TENDER

may be obtained at the principal Post Offices on the route.

EDWIN F. KING,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Montreal, 29th August, 1867.

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NOTICE.

THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENTARY HAIR DRESSING SALOON will shortly be removed to the New Block opposite the RUSSELL HOUSE Two doors from Sparks-street, where the proprietor is fitting up a HAIR DRESSING SALOON, second to none in British America.

E. MILES.

Ottawa, August 23rd, 1867.



IN COUNCIL.

1st August, 1867.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada holden on the 29th and 30th years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting duties of Excise and to alter the duty thereby imposed on Spirits," it is among other things enacted that Sec. 3.—

"The Governor in Council may in his discretion, authorize the manufacture in bond of such dutiable goods as he may from time to time see fit to designate, in the manufacture or production whereof spirits or other articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise are used, by persons licensed to that effect and subject to the provisions hereinafter made and to the Regulations to be made by the Governor in Council in that behalf, and the goods so manufactured in bond shall, if taken out of bond for consumption in this Province, be subject to duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would then be subject if imported from British or Foreign Markets and entered for consumption in this Province."

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Finance and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to make and prescribe the following regulation, viz:—

1. That the Collector or other officer of customs at any Warehousing Port in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario heretofore constituting the Province of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Inspector of any Malze or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured,

on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such malze or other grain for drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such Inspector or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of malze or other grain and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing malze and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded warehouse, and that none of the malze or other grain so brought into the drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper ex-warehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the malze, or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured, as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kindried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any malze and other grain aforesaid shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof, either ex-ship upon their importation into the Province of Quebec and Ontario, or either of them, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises aforesaid, or out of any customs warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such malze and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable on the same with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of malze and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall, within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the collector of customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner shall, before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid, a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of malze or other grain, or the product thereof, in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties herebefore mentioned shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or Warehouse Keeper or other approved Officer of Customs at the port where the malze and other grain shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premises shall at times when such operations are being carried on therein, have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of malze or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the malze and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.
Canada.

G-17.

R. W. CRUICE,

GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent.
Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. References—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Nool, Esq., Joseph Aumont, Esq., Hon. James Skene, M. J. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robert Bell, M.P.P.
All Business with the Crown Timber Office and Crown Lands Department attended to.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

1 IDEAU street, Ottawa, Andrew Graham, Proprietor. The best of liquors, and a well supplied larder.

MATHEWS' HOTEL,

1 IDEAU street, Ottawa. Omnibusses to and from the cars and boats free of charge. This House has been refurnished throughout, and is second to none in the Capital.

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & Co., direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.