

bears very favourable comparison with gunpowder; and other things being equal it is about five times as effective. It has been contended that it ought to develop an intenser heat than gunpowder, and this appears to have been borne out by several experiments which have been made at different times in Saxony by Mr. Nople. He calculates that as compared with gunpowder it possesses about thirteen times its power when volume is considered, and eight times its power for equal weight, and that, owing to its rapidity of explosion, its advantages are still greater. It is made very extensively in Prussia. It will be remembered that some months ago an action was brought in Liverpool against the Messrs. Gulton & Co., who had conveyed some of the blasting oil to South America on board a large ship. On unloading a portion of the oil fell upon the deck and exploded, sunk the vessel, and destroyed several of the crew. The action was brought against this company, and they were mulcted for £80,000. Not only the vessel which conveyed it was injured, but five or six others were damaged to a considerable extent. Nitro-Glycerine is not what is commonly called "Greek" or "Fenian fire." In blasting the nitro-glycerine is used in the following manner. "If the boring presents fissures, it must first be lined with clay to make it water tight this done, the nitro-glycerine is poured in, and water after it, which, being the lighter liquid, remains at the top. A fuse is then applied in the usual manner. A bored hole 1-1.3 inch in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolomitic rock, 60 feet in length, and at a distance of 14 feet from its extremity, which was nearly vertical. At a depth of eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in consequence of which the bottom of the hole was tamped, leaving a depth of seven feet. Nearly three pints of the nitro-glycerine were then poured in—it occupied five feet—a match and stopper were then applied as stated, and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to produce a fissure of 50 feet in length, and another of 20 feet." The compound is powerfully explosive, as will have been seen from the above account. It detonates either by a blow or by elevation of temperature; a single drop placed upon paper and struck upon an anvil producing a deafening report. In this compound two equivalents of hydrogen are displayed by an equal number of equivalents of peroxide of nitrogen. It is resolvable in alcohol and in ether; it has a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste, and if but a single drop be placed upon the tongue it produces a painful aching in the back of the head, which lasts for many hours. It has been stated that there is a way of making the glycerine so as to render it innocuous, and it is a great pity, if such is the case, such measures were not taken as would have prevented the explosion.

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Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1868.

4-1m.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 24th January, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority given and conferred by the 123 clause of the Act 30 and 31 Viet. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

HIS EXCELLENCY in Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following "Regulations" respecting the Warehousing and bonding of Wheat, Malze, or other grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs at any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the importer 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 the purpose of drying, grinding and packing in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer 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 purposes 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 said 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 Dominion, 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 and exportation and payment of all Customs duties thereon 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 five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kiln-dried 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 said Dominion, 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 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 hereinbefore 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 all 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.

The order of His Excellency in council of the 1st August, 1867 prescribing Regulations on the above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

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April 18th, 1867.

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P. J. BUCKLEY, L. L. B.,

BARRISTER-AT LAW,

Office: McDonald's Buildings, Rideau St., Ottawa



NOTICE.

ON and after the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1868, all requisitions for Law and Registration stamps, to be used in the Province of Quebec, and all Returns of Stamps cancelled by the various Officers entrusted with that duty, will have to be addressed to the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, and not as heretofore to Ottawa.

R. S. M. BUCHETTE, Chairman,

Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Ottawa, 2nd December, 1867.

1-31m.

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Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

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