

ed throughout the camp, although the superior decorum of the 78th evinced the more strict Sabbath observance which is instilled by Presbyterian training. The same routine of military duty is, of course observed on the Sabbath as on other days, except drill.

Through the efforts of our popular Surgeon Hodgson, all the men of our battalion have their heads adorned with a neat gully instead of the objectionable forage cap hitherto used, the former having been ordered from Halifax, and supplied to the men at cost.

THE QUANTITY OF RATIONS.

consumed daily by the camp is about 350 loaves of bread, a carcass of beef, 8 bushels potatoes, 60 lbs. sugar, 60 lbs. cheese, besides other articles. About three quarters of a cord of wood per day is used for cooking purposes. These are supplied, under contract, by Mr. George Fultz, Halifax, who procures the bread from the Truro-bakery.

Several members of the Amherst Company in recognition of the kindness of Sergeant-Major Greenwood, who is attached to our battalion, presented him with a sum of money and their best wishes.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Henry Fawcett offered a motion declaring that it was inexpedient for the Government to pay any portion of the expenses of the Prince of Wales' Eastern tour. Disraeli opposed the motion, because the Prince would be the guest of the Viceroy of India. Gladstone supported Disraeli. The vote was finally rejected on a vote of 67 yeas to 379 nays.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Rifle Association.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING will be held at Point St. Charles Range, Montreal, commencing on **TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST.** List of prizes and certificates of passage may be had on application to

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary.

31n.29



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 13th August, 1875, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, two times per week each way, during the winter between Rapids des Joachims and Mattawa, and three times per week each way during the season of navigation between Deux Rivieres and Mattawa, from the 1st September next. Conveyance to be made in a canoe, skiff, a suitable vehicle, or on horseback according to the season.

In Winter—The mails to leave Mattawa on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., and arrive at Rapids des Joachims, on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapids des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., or upon arrival of mail from Pembroke and arrive at Mattawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m.

In Summer—To leave Mattawa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., and arrive Deux Rivieres at 5 p.m. To leave Deux Rivieres on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m., and arrive at Mattawa at 8 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Rapids des Joachims, Rock-Hills, Deux Rivieres, and Mattawa.

J. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 13th July, 1875.

31n 29



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123 section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 21st year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 66, and entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

- Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.
- Class 2. Warehouses occupied by Importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.
- Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.
- Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.
- Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.
- Class 6. Sufferance Warehouses.

Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereupon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officer of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application, to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfilment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse, and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 3.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Customs locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a bonded Warehouse, and no partition of slats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labour in the loading of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class, shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods, and the proprietor of the Warehouse who will collect all amounts due for storage and labour, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charges for storage and labour thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of other class 2 or class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and all bonded goods, when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain, and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from these remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of class 5, shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond dated 31st January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of class 2 and 3.

Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of storekeepers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1863.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 4th December, 1855, and shall be subject to all the rules for the safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 3 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of June 25, 1863, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, in the case of Warehouses already established but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875, and no Warehouses of either of the classes named in this Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioner of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and, if burned or plundered, immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all facts connected therewith.