

The Twenty-First.

The arrangements for the celebration of "the day when the Britons came over" are now nearly completed. The proceedings of the day will open with the firing of a grand salute of 100 guns on the parade by the Halifax Field Battery, commanded by Capt. J. R. Graham, which will be followed by the ringing of all the church and fire bells of the city, for fifteen minutes. At nine o'clock a sailing and rowing regatta will commence from opposite the premises of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, at which handsome prizes will be offered for competition. (We are requested to state that the prizes in the fourth race for wherries, two pairs of paddles, will be: 1st. \$10, 2nd \$5—not \$18 and \$12, as advertised in the posters.) The judges who will take charge of the regatta are to be Thomas Hanrahan, Esq., and Alderman Boone; and the starters—William Gaul, Esq., and J. Kerr.

At 2 p.m. the sports on the Common will commence. These will consist of horse and foot races, etc. In the former the following gentlemen have consented to act as managers:

STEWARDS—Colonel Lund, Military Secretary to General O'Grady M.L.A., Lieutenant Humphreys, 87th R.I.F., Hon W. A. Henry, William Duffus, Esq., L. A. Barnaby, Esq., Thomas Spelman, Esq., and Aldermen M. J. Power, Coombes, Graham and Coleman.

JUDGE—Col. Lund.

CLERK OF COURSE—L. A. Barnaby, Esq.

STARTER—Lieut. Humphreys.

WEICHER—Thomas Spelman.

The day's performance will close with a grand free open-air promenade concert at the Public Gardens.—*Halifax Reporter*

COLONEL THOMAS ROSS.—Perhaps in no part of this Dominion is this popular and gallant Colonel more admired, nor his presence so much hailed with delight, as in the city of Quebec. Colonel Ross who has been more than a quarter of a century in the service of his country, while attending to his official duties, has ever been moved by patriotism, and during his stay in this city, when war was raging in Europe, he gallantly took to arms, and in a few days raised a company of artillery, of which not only its commander, but the city generally, had reason to be proud. The men in his corps were tall stalwart fellows, composed of the best muscle the city could produce, and in this instance the Colonel evidenced his capacity as a military commander and his popularity as a citizen. On his arrival here this week he was everywhere met with hearty congratulations, not only by those who had served under him but also by the many principal citizens and public men of the place, who recognized his ability and appreciated his qualities as a public officer and soldier. It is now many years since Col. Ross left the ancient capital for the new, but he has not failed every twelve months to revisit his friends here. He has carried with him his military ardor which characterized him here and infused in the breasts of the Ottawa people the same enthusiasm for arms, which he was so successful in rousing in this city, and is now commander of one of the finest volunteer corps existing in the Dominion, attached to which is a band unequalled in far places, and whose strains often delight the people of Ottawa.—*Quebec Budget*.



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 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 6, and intitled: "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. Suffrance 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 flats 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 handling 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 either 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—Suffrance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1868.

Suffrance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 11th December, 1868, 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 4 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, 1869, 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.