ACTIVITY IN THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS.—The Paris Journal states that the utmost activity prevails at the present moment in the French dockyard, where there are no less than thirty-nine vessels in course of construction, including four armour plated frigates, the same number of corvettes and of guardships likewise armour plated, and a formidable armour plated floating battery. Besides theforegoing there are a screw frigate, six series corvettes, and a screw transport, none of which are armour plated. The actual seagoing force of the French navy now amounts to 343 steamships and 116 sailing vessels, which, with the thirty nine in course of construction, gives a total of 504 ships of war.

We do not object, if Her Majesty so pleases, to the foundation of an "Order of Meritand Old Age," but we do object to calling members Field Marshals. Four officers were advanced to the rank on Tuesday, Sir. A. G. Woodford, Sir W. M. G. ann, Sir H. D. Ross, and Sir J. F. Burgoyne. Not one ever commanded in chief in a great battle, not one ever stamped his name on English history, not one ever again will do a day's work in command. Lord Clyde died without this dignity, and Lord Strathnairn, to all appearance, will die without it, yet it is given to a batch of officers without a claim save that of meritorious service through an unprecedent ed number of years. Marshals of France are not chosen so, -one reason why when an army has to be reorganized the Emperor can set a Marshal to do it -English Paper.

THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER.—Menabrea is a man of progress, and an honest man, but he interprets freedom in a different manner than the so-called "men of the future," for whom law is only a clog and a hindronce. 1 need scarcely remind your readers that General Count Menabrea is well known for his superior accomplishments; and that his reputations stood so high as to cause the Emperor Napoleon to make him the most flattering advances, in order to induce him, after the campaign of 1859, to become a French citizen, when Savoy, the country of his birth, was ceded to France. But Menabrea's sympathies for Italy were too deeply rooted not to pe proof against such attempts. He refused the title of nide decamp to the Emperor, and the honour of being a F French senator, which were the rewards tendered, together with their corresponding emoluments, amounting to £2000 quite a fortune in Italy. And yet this is the man whom the revolutionery party here would reject.—Florence Correspondent of Daily News.

BEE HIVES.

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Montreal, Jan. 21th, 188.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 24th January, 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GEN-ERAL 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, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs."

His Excertency in Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following " tions" respecting the Warehousing and bonding of Wheat, Maize, or other grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs nt any Warehousing Port in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the importer of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Maize 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. The I such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of Maize 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 Maize and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be decined and considered a Government Bonded Werehouse, and that none of the Maize 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; Prs. ' by flour, meal or other products from t has ize or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforemid, either for con-sumption as aforesaid, for removal and exportation and payment of all Customs duties legally due on the ...our, meal and other products into which the said malze and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first beer 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 kiln-dried before grinding.

3 That before the importer or owner of any maize and other grain aforesaid shall for the purpose of drying, grinding, and packing, be entitied to obtain the delivery thereof either ex-ship upon their importation into the said Dominion, to be carried immediately to the drying, grindding 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 Maize and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double amount of duties payuble on the same, with the conditions that the whole amount of the duties so payable upon the quantities of maize 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 Melesty, and the said importer or long ther with a bare quantity of new Type and owner shall, before he can obtain the delivers that the said interest into and execute with a bare quantity of new Type and interested, further enter into and execute with the execution of every variety of Also, the short or SEA SERVICE, with Swond ! aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the Collector for the use of Her Majesty as scoresaid. 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, condition-4-1m. ed that at no period thall the quantity of maize

or other grain, or the product thereof in the said building or premises boiess 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 maize and other gradu shall be so bonded, or at the port nearest to the said drying organiding 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 maize of other grain and their products therein, at a nay reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and dofrayed by the importer or owner of the maize 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 13th, 1867

-fier

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NOTICE.

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

> R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Chairman, Board of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor. Ottawa, 23rd December, 1867.

1-3in.

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Ottawa, Dec. 2nd, 1867.