

from Her Majesty's Consul at Dunkirk, a copy of a notice relative to the Customs dues at that port, of which the following is a translation :—

*Dunkirk,
12th March, 1867.*

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Dunkirk.

EXTRACT of a letter written 7th March, 1867, by the State Councillor, Director-General of Customs and Excise, to the Director at Dunkirk.

SIR,

The obligation of direct transit, stipulated in our various treaties of commerce, has lost much of its importance since the advantages of the Conventional Tariff have been extended to the majority of the European Powers, and we are able at this moment to depart, without real inconvenience, from the rigour of the laws established in this respect. Commencing from the time of the receipt of this letter the obligation of direct transit shall be applied, in the case of merchandize mentioned in the Conventional Tariff, only in the case of those articles designated by name in the statement below.

This special category of goods will also be freed from the above restriction, whenever they have been brought by land, or by means of internal navigation from the place of their origin to the place of their arrival in France, and have not been carried by sea during any part of their transit. With the preceding reservation only ; merchandize, named in the Conventional Tariff, proceeding from one of the contracting States, shall be admitted to the advantages of the Tariff from whencesoever it is brought.

Thus, English iron coming from any country, whether a treating power or not, shall be received, subject to the Conventional duty, as though it had come direct from Great Britain.

With reference to the additional Flag-tax, all products comprised in our treaties shall, on their importation from one of the contracting countries, be considered as originating from that country. Therefore, to quote an instance, Swedish iron imported from Belgium by a French or Belgian vessel, shall be exempt from the additional tax. These vessels would be subject to such taxes on the other hand, if they were to arrive under any other flag.

One distinction remains to be made in the case of arrivals from Spain. Productions of a similar nature to those enumerated in Table B annexed to the decree of 26th July, 1865, will, on their importation, by any but French ships, pay the special additional taxes, determined by the decree of the 13th August following.

It is understood that these new measures, which are acts of indulgence on the part of the French Government, will not have a retroactive effect and may not be eventually made the grounds of demands for the restitution of duties.

I beg you to issue immediate orders in accordance with these directions, conformably to a decision of the 27th February last, of the Minister of State and Finance. You will also make it known in the commercial world.

(Signed) CH. LETOURMEUR.

(1) This statement comprises, besides sugars and molasses not intended for distillation, the productions of Europe, with respect to which the general tariff makes a distinction between those brought direct from the place of origin and those which arrive from warehouses.

Statement of the articles which remain subject

to the obligation of direct transit, with the exception of importations from the country of origin into France by land or by means of internal navigation without any sea transit.

Sugar.
Molasses, not intended for distillation.
Skins, unprepared.
Wool in mass.
Horse-hair, unprepared, prepared, or crisped.
Wax, unprepared.
Grease, other than of fish.
Scouring from skins.
Bones and Hoofs of cattle, unprepared or calcinated.
Horns of cattle, unprepared.
Rice with the straw.
Paste of Italy (macaroni, vermicelli, etc.)
Fruits for making oil.
Resins.
Anise unripe.
Grains for making oil.
Oil of every kind, not denominated.
Roots, herbs, flowers, leaves, and bark, for medicine, not denominated.
Cork of every kind.
Dyeing wood grounded.
Rushes and osiers.
Cotton plant.
Oleic acid.
Potash.
Tartar, unprepared.
Carbonate of potash.
Oil of schist, or petroleum, refined.
Silk crape, plain, embroidered, or worked.

War Office, Pall Mall.

29th March, 1867.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Captain and Adjutant George Francis Worsley to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Richard Pittman, deceased. Dated 14th January, 1867.

Lieutenant Christopher Charles Pemberton to be Second Captain, vice Worsley. Dated 14th January, 1867.

Lieutenant Holloway Walrond Hastings to be Second Captain, vice John Westrop Watkins, retired upon half-pay. Dated 21st February, 1867.

Lieutenant Horace Hervey Webber to be Second Captain, vice William Michael Tollner, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1867.

Second Captain Henry Watts Stockley to be Adjutant, vice Walter William Woodward, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1867.

Royal Engineers, Assistant-Surgeon William Gerard Don, M.D., from the 28th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. V. Seddall, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 30th March, 1867.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Henry J. Bagot Lane to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Philip Sambrook Crawley, who retires. Dated 30th March, 1867.

Ensign and Lieutenant Caledon James Alexander to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Lane. Dated 30th March, 1867.

7th Foot, Ensign William Horace Wilson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Morris James Fawcett, who retires. Dated 30th March, 1867.

Norman Pochin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson. Dated 30th March, 1867.