

ROYAL GOSSIP.—A Paris evening paper tells us that Napoleon is a moderate drinker, but a great smoker; Queen Victoria, abstemious, but prone to beef and pastry. Alexander II., a hearty eater and connoisseur in wine; His Prussian Majesty, a good drinker and lover of sweet things; the Emperor of Austria, mood at the table, eats dark meat and drinks only Hungarian and Bordeaux wines; Victor Emmanuel eats only white meat and small game; Queen Isabella possesses a great appetite; the Sultan is a partisan of strong meats and Burgundy; His Dutch Majesty prefers fish, and the King of Portugal is the smallest eater in Europe.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—M. Drouyn De Lhuys returned to Paris a few days ago, but, instead of going to preside at the Council General of the Aisne, he went back to Lucerne, which he is to leave on the 11th. It is thought that he has gone to Switzerland to discharge a political mission. Be this as it may, warlike symptoms continue to show themselves. Of those terrible engines of destruction, the mitrailleuses, ordered by the French Minister of War, several hundred are manufactured and ready for distribution. They are to be served out to the army in the proportion of one mitrailleuse a company. The 2000 which Marshal Niel considers necessary for the safety of France will be furnished before the end of the year. It is stated in different Paris papers that an army clothier, no less than a week ago, had 1800 hands employed both night and day in making pantaloons, tents, and effects.

HAVE MODERN ARMS INCREASED THE MORTALITY IN BATTLES?—The *Revista Militar*, of Lisbon, contends that the perfecting of firearms, far from increasing the mortality in battles, has, on the contrary, diminished it, and alleges the following instances:—At Austerlitz, the French lost 14 per cent., and the Austrians and Prussians respectively 14 and 30 per cent. of their soldiers. At Moscow, the French loss was 37, while the Russian loss was 44 per cent. At Wagram the casualties were, among the French 13, and amongst the Austrians, 14 per cent. At Bautzen, the French lost 13, the Russians and Prussians 14 per cent. At Waterloo, the losses of the Allies were 31 and of the French 36 per cent. Then comes the contrast. At Magenta, the French lost but 7 per cent. of their troops and the Austrian per centage did not exceed 8, while at Solferino the losses of the combatants were 10 and 8 per cent. It is hardly fair to compare the battle of Murfreesborough with those of regular armies, but according to the report of General Rosencranz, which caused some surprise at the time it was published, 20,000 discharges of cannon put only 728 men *hors de combat* and out of 2,000,000 musket shots no more than 13,330 took effect. It thus took 27 cannon balls and 150 bullets, or about 252 lbs of metal to disable each soldier.

THEODORE THE KING.—Yet I am sorry for Theodore, and stand gazing at this case full of tinsel and royal rubbish, and I wish we had not been obliged to buy them and the missionaries of the Fates for £7,000,000 sterling. A bargain is a bargain, and I do not forget the necessity of the expedition, nor the prestige it has recovered for England, nor the noble and knightly conduct of the chief of our Anabasis, which makes it a landmark in the chivalry of war. I salute that gallant and resolute soldier, Lord Napier of Magdala,

and thank him that he executed pure justice in Ethiopia, and did his function with the precision and completeness of a minister of Destiny. But I have been also looking at another trophy from Abyssinia—Mr Holmes' little sketch of Theodore's head as he lay defunct and bloody on the hill top at Magdala. Any-body that has studied physiognomy cannot mistake that sardonic visage for a vulgar countenance. It is writhed and twisted with the death pang; but the last of the King's thoughts must have been a stern and princely thought of savage kingliness, to leave that air of unsubdued pride upon his jaws and lips.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

A large number of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitations, which have caused a partial suspension of industry and labor in Madrid. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Thursday, 1st day of October, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency through the Board of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, that the Contagious disease or Epidemic affecting Horned Cattle, which recently prevailed in many parts of the United States of America, has almost entirely disappeared, and it is therefore expedient that the Order in Council of the 13th of August last, prohibiting the importation or introduction of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be revoked, and the importation of Horned Cattle into Canada, permitted under certain Regulations hereinafter mentioned,—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the provisions of the Act 29 Vic. Cap. 15, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 8th day of October instant, the Order in Council of the 13th day of August last prohibiting the importation of Horned Cattle from the said United States of America into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

His Excellency in Council, under the authority aforesaid, has further been pleased to make the following Regulations, that is to say:

On, from and after the said eighth day of October instant, all Cattle intended to be imported or introduced into the Province of Ontario, at the Ports of Windsor or Sarnia, shall, previous to their introduction, be inspected by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, and whose permission shall be obtained before such Cattle shall be allowed to proceed to their destination.

All Railway Companies conveying such Cattle shall be, and they are hereby, required to cause the Cars used for the conveyance of the same to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected immediately after the removal of the Cattle therefrom.

These Regulations shall remain in force until the First day of November next and no longer.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

CITY HOTEL,

CLARENCE street, Ottawa, William Graham, Proprietor. This House is well known to the travelling public of Canada, and still maintains its character as a first-class hotel

BROCKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION!

THE ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of this Association will take place at the Western Ranges, Brockville,

ON WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1868, and following days.

Programmes will be supplied on application to
CAPTAIN GEO. REDMOND,
Secretary.

Brockville, 8th October, 1868.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 28th day of September, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council, a copy of his Proclamation of the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1868, announcing pursuant to the suspending clause therein, Her Majesty's Royal approval of the Act of the Parliament of Canada of the 31st Victoria, Chapter 56, intitled: "An Act to impose a duty "on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works," and the issuing of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, under the Imperial Act of the 10th and 11th Victoria, Chapter 95, suspending, so far as regard this Dominion during such time as the said first mentioned Act continues in force within the same, the Prohibitions contained in certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament against the importing, selling, letting out to hire, exposing for sale or hire, or possessing, foreign reprints of Books first composed, written, printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and entitled to copyright therein.

Whereupon, under the authority of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada, it was by His Excellency, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, Ordered, And it is hereby ordered, that on from and after the first day of October next, all Copyright Works being first composed or written and printed in the United Kingdom, and with regard to which the notice to the Commissioners of Customs required by any Act of the Imperial Parliament in that behalf, shall have been given, and a list of which shall have been published by the proper authority in England, from time to time, and as the list in the form established by Law, shall have been furnished the Customs Department for that purpose, by the Imperial Authorities, may be entered for duty on payment of twelve pounds ten shillings upon every one hundred pounds value thereof—and under and subject to the same regulations as dutiable goods are now, or may hereafter be, admitted to entry for payment of duty under the authority of any law of this Dominion relating to Customs, Trade or Navigation.

That all sums collected as duty on such Copyright Works shall [less the cost of advertising, postages and making up the accounts of the same,] at the end of every fiscal year, say 30th June, be remitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, or such other Officer or party as may be from time to time appointed by competent authority to receive the same, together with a statement shewing the amounts collected for each Copyright Work, in order that the proceeds of such duty may be paid over to or among the party or parties beneficially interested in the Copyright of the Works which may be imported under these Regulations.

Whereof the Honorable the Minister of Customs shall take due notice, and give the necessary directions for carrying the same into effect.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.