# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Paris letters say that the reports on the army bill are quite unfavorable. The adoption of the bill was received with manifestations of disfavor, and the measure is decidedly unpopular in the departmen's.

Let us see what the French army will be when the new system has been perfected, say eight years hence. There will be the conscripts of five years in actual service, those of four years in the reserve-making a force estimated, after all deductions, at 800,000 men ready for war at the shortest notice. Besides these there will be more than 400,000 of the new National Guards, who will probably, under the Imperial discipline, differ little from ordinary soldiers. They are to be the soil of France; they will perform garrison probably be carried beyond it. The French Empire will therefore support under various names an army of 1,200,000 men. - Times.

The statement made the other day in the Legislative Body by M. Rouher, during the debate on the Army Bill, to the effect that at any moment France was exposed to be menaced by 1,20 0000 Austrians, 1,440.000 Russians, 1.300 000 Prussians, and 900,000 Italians, would, if well founded, be indeed alarming, and would justify the Government in all that is doing for the national desence. The Minister of State added that it was much to expect from the courage of the French soldiers and the power of the army of France that a military force of 800,000 men could resist everywhere and at all times an army of 1,300,000 men. If the fears are well founded that France may have for enemies, and at the same time, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, an army of 2,000,000, instead of 1200 000, would not be excessive. A writer in the Temps, M. Maurice Block, strong in statistics, undertakes to show that these hosts which M. Rouher conjured up, perhaps to facilitate the passing of the Bill through a reluctant Chamber, have no existence in reality. He has examined the question with his usual care, and he demonstrates by figures that the calculations of the Minister of State were erroneous. Prussia and the Northern Confederation put together do not figure for more than 719,641 men, plus the second ban of the Landwehr, which may stand for the National Guard, as they have no other, and this second ban, as appears from the Annuaire Militaire of Prussia, 95,000 men. Of these 800 and odd thousands of men there are but 421,528 forming part of the active army, which in seven years may reac) 585 000 men.

The Avenir National, under the title of " 1867, 1868," gives a gloomy account of the present state of affairs in France. The year just terminated was a deplorable one, and that anything better. Among the principal disappointments of 1867 it reckons, first, the nonexecution of the Liberal reforms promised in the Emperor's letter, and, next, the result of the Universal Exhibition, designated by the writer "a universal deception."

In its review of the events of the year, which has just come to an end, La France, being to power and the incontestable rights of the Holy See. some extent the organ of a considerable portion of the Senate, and edited by a Senator, examines at the support of the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a are of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a senator, examines the support of that have contributed to the civilization of man-

Unfortunately, there has grown up in latter times a school half revolutionary, half Cosarian attacks all principles, upsets all traditions, and, both in a political and a religious point of view, wants to subject the intelligence as well as the conscience of men to the domination of brute force. La France says:-

"The type of this new school is Garibaldi. Garibaldism overflows on all sides. It has penetrated even into old England; and we have seen noble lords swelling the triumphal cortege of the hero of Caprera, and peeresses themselves claim the honor of offering bouquets of flowers. Garibaldi has left in England the seeds of revolution. They have quickly fructified; and now the English Fenians may stretch out the hand to the Garibaldians of Italy."

It is in the midst of a crisis caused by this double movement of social confusion and political perturbation that the present year opens. On one hand, the very principles on which society is constituted are at stake; on the other, the organic principles of the existence of Europe are menaced. The object which rulers and statesmen must have in view in the course of the present year is to extricate us from this danger; to save us from the pestilence which is invading us; to restore the great principles which have been so audaciously put aside, to arrest brutal force and to reconstitute right, to give us an honorable peace with constitutional liberty at home for its guarantee and respect for the influence of France as its ratification abroad If 1868 fulfils this noble mission it will have repaired many faults and many disasters.-Times.

Advices from various parts of France speak of the great misery of the poorer classes. The Avenir National says that the accounts from the north, centre, and south are deplorable. The general disquiet occasioned by the uncertainty of the Government policy, in which politics do not much euter, paralyzes incustry and commerce. The Gironde mentions that in Bordeaux the number of those who demand bread and work is greatly increasing; that the guards at the Townhouse are doubled, and a squad of sergents dewille stationed before the gate, 'round which a famished crowd gathers.' At Lille, Auxerre, Limoges, and other towns the Charitable Boards (Bureaux de Bienfalsance) have been obliged to adopt exceptional measures to maintain tranquility. In Paris the Boards of public relief have received nearly 400,000f. from the Minister of the Intorior, and even this hardly soffices. M. de Girardin pertinently asks whether such a state of things is not a supreme warning to unhappily, the estimated revenue cannot always be more dangerous. For, after all—painful as it may be that it has something more useful and more collected, so that one never knows exactly what the be to avow it Italy is in danger of dissolution, and Europe that it has something more useful and more argent to do than to augment its armies. If it be real deficit will be.

not to make war, why are they increased. If it be With respect to Italy the Relazione del Maggioreto make war, why is there any delay about it? Be-tween amputation before gaugene sets in, and ampu-

tation after it, who but a madman would hesitate? The Paris 'Committee of St. Peter' has just published a statement respecting the funds collected on behalf of the Holy Pather, and the application of them up to the present time. In its report, it says—

In order to continue the works intended to place Rome out of danger of an attack, the Minister of Arms asked a first sum of 150,000f., which was immediately placed at his disposal. This being a point of primary necessity a farther sum of 350,000f. has been allotted to it, Other payments have been made for that of the land. The annual contingent is appearing, when a false colouring has been given it, state of things which has continued now for seven

ance for the troops on campaign, 20,000f.; for the damage at Serriston, 10,000f.; cloth for uniforms and round numbers 40,000 men. These men have to waist belts. 28,000f.; artillery, mountain peices, 21,0001.; blankets, 90,000f; revolvers, 50,000.; material for ambulances, 40,000f.; works for the defence of Rome, 500,000f.; total. 767,000f. And, as the total sum hitherto received is 1,737,000f., there is a disposable balance in hand of 970,000f. The Pontifical army, like the French, will have two kinds of musket some transformed on the French system, and some entirely new, on the Remington plan. The former will have the advantage of being ready very soon. They will cost. with supply of cartridges to the value of 50f., 75f. each; that is, 375,000f. for 5 000 muskets. The latter are of remarkable simplicity, and are approved by all competent men. With 75f. worth of cartridges they will cost 160f.; that is, for 5,000, 800,000f., making alsubscriptions will certainly cover. Both systems are in course of execution, and will be pushed forward with the greatest celerity. These weapons will meet the first necessities of the Pontifical troops, but will organized for the express purpose of defending not suffice to constitute the reserve indispensable for every army. According to the views of the duty, and be stationed in the fortified places on Minister of Arms, there are still required 10 000 new the frontier; at a moment of pressure they may carbines; to complete the works of fortification a certain number of rifled cannon for the ramparts of the same calibre as those which M. de la Rouchefoucauld gave in 1860; to construct a central barof Rome; to establish two or three small powder magazines, far from the habitations and near the most important positions, These necessities will entail still further expenses. Thus, in concluding, Catholics will not slacken, and suggests that next year - without interfering with Peters Pence - 15,000 contributions of 500f., spread throughout the Christian world, may provide for the support of 15,000 soldiers, while a new subscription will meet the extraordinary expenses of the Minister of Arms.'-

WAR IN EUROPE. - On the conclusion of the last of Notre Dame, the Archibishop of Faris addressed a short speech to the congregation which in one part quent lessons of our dear preacher is that society cannot exist without religion, without morality, without the sentiments of duty, and the reciprocal respect

for rights. The declaration was followed up by an eloquent appeal to his auditory, composed of the young and the following day, several Italian officers condoled inexperienced, whom he exhorted to remember their mothers as the safeguard of their morals; those of the French had beaten him. 'No,' replied the Genematurer age, who labour for the good of their coun. ral. 'it was our own men.' by which he evidently try; and the aged, 'who have survived many revolutions, have seen how much authority loses in them, but not seen how little liberty gains;' and he concluded with a fervent prayer for the protection of France, 'oldest sister of the nations of the West,for her protection both in peace and in war, when war cannot be any longer avoided. It was these last words that produced the effect. Many persons called to mind that at a very pacific banquet at the Hotel de Ville, a few weeks ago, the Prefect of the Seine made use of warlike language; and they asked themselves whether the Archbishop really meant to say that war is inevitable. At any rate, there is some contradiction between these words and the to come up. pacific addresses of the Emperor.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the draft of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne laid before it by the committee.' The most notable passage is the following, in which the la Plata South America. Nothing is known as to which is now commencing will probably not be Chamber refers to the position of Spain with regard the causes or the object of this movement. Prime to the Roman question :-

'The deputies may be permitted to express their satisfaction at the flattering and pacific state of our relations with friendly Powers, and to render themselves the interpreters of the extreme joy that has been produced in all truly Spanish, and consequently cerning either home or foreign policy. The only Catbolic hearts by your Majesty's magnificent words open question with respect to other Powers is the relative to the Pontifical Power. and favourable to Roman question, on which the Italians are so far to the independence and stability of the legitimate

our moral co-operation, and even of our forces, in case it should be thought necessary to employ them, in the defence of the legitimate rights of the Holy See, the Government has deserved well of the nation, times a school half revolutionary, half Casarian has shown itself worthy of the Queen who happily -a compound of despotism and anarchy—which occupies the throne of Isabella I., and worthy also of the nation which has combated for the integrity of its faith during seven centuries. In the horrible struggle of the revolution against legitimacy, of force against right, the Holy See symbolises the cause of right and of legitimacy. By her filial love towards the Holy Father, by the moral influence of her opinion, by her language and her vote, if the Europeon Conference came to be realised, Spain must assume the post of bocour and of justice at the right of the Sovereign Pontiff, who is the most august, the calmest, and the most venerable figure of contemporary history.'

The Queen to day, in her reply to the address, sail :- My fidelity to the constitution will be as lasting as my catholicity.'

# ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-LONDON, Jan. 39,-The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a coup d'etat is contemplated at Florence.

It is believed the French and Italian Governments

are not so cordial as they have been. According to the Italie,, the total deficit up to the end of 1869 will be 603 millions, or about 24 millions sterling. If the Finance Minister can succeed in establishing an equilibrium in the Budget of 1869, and getting it voted this year, the Italia thinks the accumulated deficit may be grappled with and paid off—even though it should prove to be 700 or 800.
millions instead of 600. The principal means recommended is the ecclesissical property, and a combination is alluded to as already devised by which the State should receive an advice of 400 or 500 millions, guaranteed more or less directly by the sale of the Churct property, which the Italie declares to be proceeding very well. On the 28th of December, it says, property had been sold to the estimated value or 38 millions, but which produced 52 millions. A more important question than how to pay off the deficit is, in the opinion of the Italie, how to prevent its increase? Deficit is a monster that advances with giant strides when not effectually and completely checked. Two years ago Scialoja estimated the one then existing at 237 millions. Ferrara sought 400 millions to cover arrears up to the end of 1857. Cambray Digny now needs at least 600 millions in order to pay of all that will be due over and above the estimated revenue up to the end of 1868. And, element of dissolution as Naples and Sicily; only

Generale M. Torre speaks of 576,045 men, all included, and it is very doubtful whether all could be got together in 1866. On what ground, then, did the own hand: by the improvidence and infatuation, by Minister speak of 990,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard? In Italy it is calculated, says M. Block, that the country can furnish for the army a maximum of 3,400 men out of every million of population. In the same proportion France with her

composed of 55 per cent. of the contingent, or, in serve for 11 years - ave with the colours, and six in the reserve. 40 000 multiplied by 11 give 440,000; and from these must be deducted for deaths and other cosualties 10 per cent. ; there remain, therefore, 396,-000. The remaining 36,600 form the second category, who serve five years in the reserve. 36,600 multiplied by five give 183,000; deduct 5 per cent. for deaths, &c., and there remain 173,250, making a total of 569,250 men.

M. Erdan, the Florence correspondent of the Paris Temps, says :- "The 160 pages of governmental revelations which Signor Gualterio has just published before quitting the old palace of the Medicis are certainly of a kind to cause a sensation. Almost to the last moment, almost to the 18th of October, the date of his resignation, Signor Ratazzi, and his secretary together 1,175,000f., an amount which the unpaid general, Signor Monzani, sent throughout the country instructions in the sense of respect for the convention of September. The reports addressed to them by the prefects on the Papal frontier, to the 18th October, bear traces of these severe instructions. There is no definitive, long, or detailed report indicating the complicity of authority with the invasion. Everything written was measured and wise. There is scarcely matter for any inductions. But the compromising part is that played by the telegraph. These despatches, of which some were supposed to be destroyed, seem to have been preserved in those rack to remedy the excessive division of the garrison small slips of paper that have to be kept for some time in the telegrapic station. The history of the departure of Garibaldi on the 21st October and his entry on Papal territory, is very significant. A despatch is talked about, saying 'Pursue Garibaldi the committee expresses the hope that the zeal of the but without overtaking him,' countersigned by the King. But, naturally enough, this despatch is not, published. People persist in maintaining that it is in existence. As regards the respect due to authority this publication is to be regretted Such matters should never have seen the light, not even after the decision of the Chamber, and the bold provocation of Signor Ratazzi. More than 100 police agents are disclosed. The prefects show that their confidential the Advent sermons preached by father Hyacinthe, at | or secret agents were enrollers they gossip with Me-In fact a government which 'tells everynotti, &c. thing.' Nothing like it has ever been seen before. It is a terribly childish act, intended to destroy Raproduced a certain sensation. . . The concin- It is a terribly childish act, intended to destroy Rasion, the prelate said, which we drew from the elocountry, inasmuch as the Italians of the Left will be

grateful to him for having desired Rome so much. He is already openly exalted by several journals."

Garibaldi is said to have suffered from extreme prostration after Montana. On with him on his defeat, and put the question whether meant that however gallant, his army was not suffi ciently disciplined to meet experienced troops. He even remarked to a General 'It was impossible to conquer with the canailte I had under my orders The affair at Monte Rotundo was a fresh instance of the danger to which undisciplined gallantry may expose an army. The Pontificals lost but two men, and only surrendered when they had spent their isst cartouche, and when the bouses of the town were actually on fire, while the General himself admits he lost three hundred men in that action alone. It was this heroic struggle which prevented Garibaldi from marching on Rome, and which gave the French time

Bellazi, a member of the Italian Parliament, and secretary to Garibaldi, recently blew his brains out with a revolver.

LONDON. Jan. 31. - Despatches received from F.o. rence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio de Minister Menabres, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation.

The difficulties of Government in Italy are not so much political as personal There are, properly speaking, no points at issue before parliament conagreed that they see their inability either to coax or to force the French out of Rome, and that they must dignified attitude as regards France, a certain discretion must be allowed to the Executive, which alone can appreciate the dangers and difficulties of negociation with an exacting and susceptible Power At home there is also only one question, but it is precisely the question of life and death for the nation, and its solution depends to a great extent on the chances Italy may still have of getting out of her present embarrassment. It ly exhibits the melancholy phenomenon of an orderly people living under an anarchy. The Italian people ask for nothing better than rule and guidance; their political men or what we should call their governing classes, give them no other example than that of discord and impotence. There is nothing but delay and inconsistency in legislation; nothing but confusion and hopelessness in the administration; the equal distribution and punctual collection of the taxes, the maintenance of public security, the prompt execution of justice, all the merest rudiments of government, are still inso-luble puzzles to Italian statesmen. With the most extensive means they obtain the least results; with the most numerous and complicated staff of functionaries ever known, they have arrived at the most complete dead-lock in the management of public affairs that the wo id has ever witnessed. The evils spring from a variety of causes, but from one chiefly that Parliament is split into parties, none of which is either able to govern or willing to allow the others to govern. The predicament in which General Menabrea now finds bimself is a flagrant case in point. The necessity for a strong Conservative Government is universally acknowledged. The talents and principles of the present Premier are unanimously admitted. His conduct under most difficult circumstances defies criticism. His devotion in accepting a charge which everybody else declined meets with the approbation of friends and foes. It is neither ambition nor rivalry that keeps good and true men from him; but there are a variety of petty antipathies, of mean punctilios, which bind public men to a nar.ow line of action, array them in bigoted sects and brotherhoods, and tie them down to paltry local interests, till the general policy of the country becomes with them an object of indifference. No party at the present crisis has given evidence of more glaring personal and provincial selfishness than the Pied montese, whe, from the day Turin ceased to be the capital, seemed determined that I sly berself shall cease to be a country. There are no abler men in the Chamber than these sullen sub-Alpines, but Piedmont, which was orginally the bulwark of national unity, has been turned into as active an from internal disorders rather than from foreign uiolence. It is not by France or Austria, not by the Pope or by the Bourbon, that the ruin of Italy can

the blind selfishness of her leading men.

Rows.—The Roman correspendent of the London Weekly Register, a Catholic organ, of January 4th, gives the following remarkable statement of the dismissal of Fenian sympathisers from the Pope's

ever be compassed. If Italy falls it will be by her

use mincing matters; and what I have to chronicle will contain both a warning and advice. Corporal Shea conducted nineteen Irishmen yesterday to the of these were men who left Glasgow after, and in no connection with Gordon's party, and made their way here without bringing any recommendation whatever, and their conduct since their arrival has not been such as to justify any supposal that they deserved any. Their misdemeanours, frequent during the few weeks of their stay, culminated on the day of the age must and will crop up again.

NAPLES, Jan. 21,—The Italian fleet now in this review,' when they instigated some of their brethern to join in a Fenian demonstration, which was to begin in the morning by attending a Mass at some church in the Corso, got up by a Fenian resident here, for the repose of three men executed at Manchester, and to conclude by a display of ribbons and other proceedings to be gone through on the Piazza of St. Peter's during the distribution of military rewards. The colonel got to hear of it, and on the very morning sent an order round to all the barracks that all the Irish were to be compelled to keep the house all day. Mutiny and disaffection followed, but the Pope's government was firm; the civilian who attends a well-known book shop on the Place of Spain was ordered to quit the city for promoting disaffection among the troops, and the chief grumblers availed themselves of the permission sent, round by Dr. Charette, that those who wished to return home could sign their names and depart. They all belong to the party to sixty men who came

out from Scotland a few werks after Gordon's.' We (Weckly Register) hear that for the present the Papal authorities do not wish any more recruits to be sent out to Rome except such as are able to support themselves at their own expense. The barracks are now quite full. The Commander in Chief of the Roman army has determined to draft the various English and Irish recruits into different corps, instead of forming a distinct British regiment as was contemplated at first. The reason for this is said to be the Feniau, or republican spirit, shown by some of the Irish recruits that joined lately from Glasgow. Volunteers-gentlemen who are able to support themselves and will take service in the Zonaves - are still welcome, and we are glad to hear that many are still flocking to Rome; but amongst those who are entered merely for the sake of the pay there is a great deal of discontent and bad feeling, so much so that the Roman Government would, if possible, be glad to dispense with their services. Still it seems hard that for the sake of a few ill-behaved men the plan of baving a British regiment should be abandoned.

FLORENCE, Jan. 3. - Italy has in all ages been the been the country of plots and counterplots, of conspiracies and intrigues, and it is curious to observe how, even in our matter-of fact century, the tradition is preserved and the practice flourishes. To attain a common national aim such as the acquisition of Rume, one might suppose that harmony in the means might have been arrived at, but such, it has lately been clearly shown, has never been the case: and it even seems proved beyond a doubt that, besides the few bigoted Papists who, declaring themselves 'Catholics before they were Italians,' openly disapproved all attacks upon the temporal power, s great number of persons in this country are secretly but actively hostile to the acquisition of Rome.

Deputy Montecchi, one of the best known and most respectable members of the body of Roman emigrants in Italy spoke of the so-called Roman National Committee as an association festered by the Moderate party, and consisting of a few individuals who made a trade of conspiracy, and would have regarded the settlement of the Roman question as a great misfortune to their personal interests. There are good grounds to believe that Montecchi was justified in this assertion. The Committee was formed after the war of 1859, and most of the Italian Governments that since then have succeeded each other allowed it a monthly sum, which from 5,000f., was raised to 10,000. But a small portion of this subsidy can have been absorbed by the malcontent demonstrations (for the most part trivial) which from time to time were got up in Rome. The object being the overthrow of priest government as soon as the departure of the French and other favorable circumstances should seem to authorize the attempt, it is obvious that the first duty of the Committee was to provide arms, and had it been sincere and estness in its mission, it might certainly have contrived to collect a store of serviceable weapons in Rome, in readiness | Turkey, and Italy, and in the presence for the hour of insurrection. All it did in this way seems to have been the merest sham and make-believe. In the narrative of recent events in Rome, already referred to the following curious passage occurs :-

'The National Committee, in spite of all the means at its disposal and of the slum-er into which the Pap I police had sunk, had been unable or unwilling during six years to introduce other arms than 1,000 halberts, good at most, as was energetically replied by one to whom they were offered, to arm melodramatic regiments on the stage of a minor theatre. Later, almost on the eve of the outbreak, the report was spread that the Committee had 1,000 muskets in store, the which, if true would be the worst of all the charges against it, since it did not distribute

The official journal of January 7th publishes the neither cow nor ewe.' 'Very well,' replied Mr. retraction of Cardinal Andrez. It is dated the 28th Miller, mildly, 'I remember you when you had of Dec. The Cardinal asks pardon for having gone to Naples, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Pope : he deplores the scandal he has caused, and his connexion with the Examinatore newspaper at A 'COUGH,' COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT Florence, the heretical doctrines of which he disapproves. The Cardinal adheres to the address of the bishops assembled at Rome in June, 1867; he withdraws his protest against the Pontifical brief of the 12th June, 1866, and asks pardon of the Pope and all those whom he has offended.

FLORENCE Jan. 29 -The Unita Catolica news. paper says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at

an early day. The journal gives no information as to the character or effect of the mission upon which the American agent has been sent.

Rome, Jan. 7. - Two bundred fresh recruits for the Antibes Legion arrived here to-day, thus raising its strength to 1,835 men The Papal Zonaves number above 5 000.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Times correspondent

writes :--Any one who has interested himself in public matters since his arrival here must have seen that the people are in a state of great discontent - that even the Liberals, if not abandoning their principles, are many of them of doubtful loyalty-that political parties are striving one against the other-and that condition of the provisions, badly administered, and without faith in their rulers, is as deplorable as it can be. To remedy these evils, and to save the country from ruin, it is necessary that all party divisions should be merged in one determined and united resolution to act for the benefit of all. It is nothing short of madness, of political suicide, at a time when the good ship is sinking to be quarrelling about modes of construction, and burling reproaches right and left as to past mismanagement. Yet this are the Italians doing and unless there is a hush in this disgraceful strife the worst consequences may be apprehended. As I am writing, intelligence arrives of tresh enterprises on the part of the bands of Guerra Fuoco, Paco, and Ciccone. A pleasant life these fellows have, passing their winter almost at the gates of Naples, sheltered by the sympathies or fears of the inhabitants in the mountain villages one

as follows Succour for the wounded, 8,000f.; assist- divided into two parts, or categories. The first is and prejudices awakened against it. For it is no years, not merely in this but in other provinces of the South. Great zeal has been displayed by the commanders, but divided here and there in detached bodies they have been as useless against the brigands station en route fer the places they came from. Five as they would have been against Jack-o'-Lanterns. Again is it urged by the author of a 'memorial' which was presented to General La Marmora, to form flying bands of the principal inhabitants of a menaced district under the command of officers of the army. Yet, when all is done, until this country is better governed and better administered, brigand-

harbour, which has been getting ready for sea, has been ordered to sail forthwith for the Rio Parana, Paraguay. All information in regard to the subject is rigorously withheld by the Government, and to the naval officials its destination only is known.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Presse states that the relations at present existing between Austria and Italy are of the most friendly nature. It adduces as a proof of this the presentation of the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order to the Italian Ambassador. Count de Barral, who has just been recalled, and also the exchange of cordial New Year's congratulations between the Courts of Vienna and Florence. Equally friendly congratulations were interchanged on the occasion of the New Year between Austria and France.

As regards Austrie, official documents (Statistiches Jahrbuch) published by the statistical department show the effective strength of the Imperial army, on the 1st of Tanuary, 1866, to be 374,371 on the peace and 728,915 men on the war footing. It is well known that in the campaign of 1866 the effective strength could not be attained, and that money, as well as men, was wanting. After the great disaster of that year, an Imperial Decree gave, it is true, the basis for a new military organization, which was to increase the strength of the army to 850,000 in peace, and 1,100,000 in war. This Decree, which was issued simply to tranquilize the public mind, then so agitated, had to be withdrawn when the Constitutional state of Austria was established each Diet having the right to vote one half of the contingent. Her contingent Hungary fixed at 40,000 men, with the obligation of serving for six years, three of them in the reserve. The Hungarian army can therefore be counted at no more than six times 40 000 or 240,000 men. The other half of the Empire will in this case probably yield no more than six times 50,000, or 300,000 men-namely, a total war footing for the whole Empire of 540,000, and allowance must be made for non-effectives. No one, not even the Government itself, knows accurately what is the amount of the present war establishment of Austria; and her rulers have been for some time too much occupied in organizing peace, to attend to war.

### PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 29 -The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman quostion, and her agreement with France on the treatment of that subject, has caused some surprise, but an explanation of this course is found in the fact that in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope the Prussian Government finds a powerful means of conciliating its Catholic subjects and of strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of Southern Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writing on the 8th says :- People at Berlin cannot close their eyes to the fact that while making alvances bere France is in such a hurry to strengthen her Eastern fortresses that the works are not suspended even in mid winter. Prussia likewise military activity is not interrupted by the inclemency of the season . Orders have just been issued for a general inspection of railways and rolling stock, for the purpose of ascertaining what may be expected of them in time of war.

## RUSSIA.

If M. Rouher believes in the 1,449,000 men of Russia, it is because it pleases him to inclulge in illusions. M. Block affirms, as in the case of Austria, that nobody knows and the Czar less than any one the numerial strength of the Russian army; and the formidable numbers paraded in terrorem before the world exist only on paper. He is prevented by want of space from explaining in detail the mode of recruiting in the Russian Empire; but it is a fact that at the period of the war against France, Ergland, Austria, the statistics of the Russian army showed 796,-974 men, including the militia (see Colonel de Rustow's work)-that is, less than 800,000 and very far indeed from M. Rouber's 1,440,000 men.

A chicken thief, at Stenbenville, Ohio the other night took twelve hens, and left a wallet with \$30 in the coob.

MUTUAL REMEMBRANCE. -- Mr Miller, of Baltimore, hac occasion to flud fault with one of his lobourers, who had been improvident, and known better days He was digging a drain, and he told him if he did not make better work he should turn him off. The man was very angry, and throwing down his spade called out in a tone of resent, 'Ye are ower pridefu', Davie Miller. I minde ye i' the warld when ye had both.'

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

# BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CAT BRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials atesting their efficacy are letters from -

E. H. Chapin, D D , New York, Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Olinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868.

## ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859. T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen : I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Years respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House. OURE OF ORICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO

Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862. Messrs Allcock & Co.: Piesse send me a collar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

# L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had I am sorry to have to close with what will pain sees on the road to Rome. Every now and then purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and loing. Sold by all Druggists.