

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The (anonymous) writer of a pamphlet, La Russie, La Turquie, et l'Europe, which has just appeared, deems it his duty to raise a warning voice against the aggressive designs which he ascribes to Russia. When he calls to mind the unanimity with which France and Europe declared against Russia 14 years ago, the consummate ability of the Emperor of the French in bringing over England to his views, and the honorable manner in which the British Cabinet rejected the propositions of the Emperor Nicholas, the sailing of the fleets to the Baltic and the Black Sea, the crowning victory of the Allied Powers, the defeat of Russia and her acceptance of the treaty prohibiting her from all separate interference in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and when he sees the present arrogance of Russia, which at that time irritated Europe and combined the forces of the West, as well as the indifference with which the audacious designs of the St. Petersburg Cabinet are now received, he cannot but think that there are the most serious motives for apprehension. The responsibility of such a state of things is to be attributed in part to France and England, and in part to the Ministers who since the treaty of 1856 have directed the affairs of Turkey. France and England having joined for an object of general utility—that of saving Constantinople,—and having acted throughout the war with admirable accord, separated the moment the victory was gained. Instead of completing the great work by a fresh campaign, and by a treaty containing real guarantees, they allowed mere susceptibilities to take the place of political reason, and Russia profited by this discord to obtain conditions less severe, and to retire within herself in order to repair her disasters and take her revenge. While Russia was thus organizing herself, crushing Poland, and denying the right of the Powers to interfere on behalf of that ill-fated country, France set out on Transatlantic adventures, the first effect of which was to tie up her hands in Europe for many years, and Russia seized the occasion for renewing her intrigues in all the countries that constitute the Ottoman Empire, thus proving the insufficiency of the measures adopted against her ambitious instincts. This theme the writer dwells upon in 30 pages, and he arrives at the conclusion that on the union of England and France now depend the peace and liberty of the world.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—An official statement in reference to the Bill on the Reorganization of the Army has been distributed among the members of the Senate. It concludes as follows:—"The real cause for the presentation of the Bill is not the fear of war, but the experience learnt in the campaigns in the Crimea and Italy. The war in Germany was rather the occasion than the cause for the introduction of this Bill, for it must be said that without that striking warning it is doubtful whether public opinion would have accepted a Bill of the necessity and importance of which those only are aware who are responsible for the honor and security of the country."

The Patrie affirms that a tendency favorable to peace is manifested more and more every day in Government circles in Germany, England, and France; Russia alone holding aloof from this general harmony. "The desire for peace thus evinced implies," says the Patrie, "a triumph of the idea which dictated the Emperor's proposal for a European Congress."

The detective police of Paris have lately succeeded in taking into custody a band of English pickpockets, men and women, who had arrived in Paris for the fetes connected with the New Year. Notice had, however, been sent from England, and several were arrested while pursuing their operations among the persons collected round the shop windows of two of the principal confectioners. When taken to the Prefecture of Police several portemonnaies, all of French make, were found upon them, containing more than 4,000fr. in gold, and other property. As usual, they denied any knowledge of each other, but all declared that they had arrived in Paris the same morning. Others were afterwards arrested, and the whole gang have been sent for trial.

If the Paris correspondent of the Globe is to be trusted, ill-feeling is rapidly brewing between France and Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.

PETER'S PENCE.—Mgr. Dupanloup (so we read in the Standard) has sent to the Papal Nuncio a sum of 100,000 francs collected in his diocese as Peter's Pence. The Bishop of Orleans had forwarded to Rome a similar sum about six months back.

The Temps asks:—"Does recruiting exercise an influence on the age at which marriages take place, or not? Some persons maintain that it does; others, the contrary. Wapens, who may be considered an impartial statistician, says (vol. ii., pages 276 and 285) that in England the mean age for men is 25 3/4 years, and in France it is 28 1/4. The ages at which 10,000 bachelors marry in the two countries are, according to that writer, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Age Group and England. France. Rows include Under 20 years, 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, 35 to 40, 40 to 50, over 50.

Evidently, if fewer young men from 20 to 25 marry in France than in England there must be some impediment. The hindrance once removed, things might be supposed to resume their course—that is to say, young men who have passed the period at which marriage is prohibited might be expected to hasten to make up for lost time. But that is an error. In fact, by adding to the 3,075 young Frenchmen aged from 20 to 25 who have drawn a good number or who were ex-

onerated by purchase or otherwise the 3,596 marriages from 25 to 30, the total is only 6,671. Make the corresponding addition for the English and you will find 7,140. The French, it is true, marry later, or not at all. Late marriages are certainly a principal cause of the smaller number of births in France."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Government, looking upon the September Convention as broken, some time ago, as is well known, refused to pay the interest on the portion of the Papal debt transferred to it in that agreement. In consequence of this refusal Cardinal Antonelli applied to Count Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome, requesting the confiscation of certain moneys deposited by the Italian Government at Rothschild's, in Paris. Count Sartiges promised to second the petition, but eventually was unable to persuade his Government to take so extreme a step. Disappointed in his hopes, Cardinal Antonelli has now resolved to send M. Guidi, the director of the Papal debt department, to Paris, to renew his application at head-quarters. Should the French Cabinet seem inclined to acquiesce in the demand, the diplomatic assistance of Prussia would not be wanting to Italy.

FLORENCE, Feb. 5th.—Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua yesterday. The Government is using every means to restore order.

The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the Te Deum sung in all the churches of the city for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Courrier Francais, last evening, says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The Courrier says that the Admiral has sent to Capri the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Gen. Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.—Garibaldi has written an eloquent letter to Admiral Farragut, congratulating the United States on encouraging, by the presence of an American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

The inconvenience of the paper currency makes itself more than ever severely felt in Italy. Gold having got up to 15 per cent. premium, and silver having disappeared from circulation, copper is naturally in great request in a country where the smallest note issued with Government guarantee is for 2fr. There have been enormous issues of copper money since the forced paper currency was first established, but it seems that it pays to send it out of the country, for it daily gets scarce or is held tighter. In shops, when one makes a purchase involving the transfer of part of the franc, there is a constant difficulty, and the seller almost invariably begs the buyer to give him the exact sum instead of compelling him to return change. The one-franc notes of the popular banks are everywhere taken, but it is below that amount that the difficulty begins. If things go on as they have lately done, it is to be feared we must come to notes for 1/2 pence, as in Austria. I read in the Sentinel of the Alps that the Oneco Chamber of Commerce lately sent in a memorial to the Minister of Finance respecting the commercial condition of the province and the incredible scarcity of copper, and asking for an issue of notes smaller than two francs. The Minister refused this, and expressed a hope that the very considerable amount of copper money now in progress of coinage would remove the inconvenience complained of. This seems doubtful, for if all were now in circulation that existed in June 1866, and has since been issued, it is incredible there should be a scarcity, unless people have taken to hoarding copper money in default of silver and gold.

You have already been told that the friends of Government say it will display as a result the attainment of the equilibrium—at least upon paper. To do that the imposition of heavy taxes must be resorted to. No amount of retrenchment would suffice to give even the appearance of a balanced Budget. It is said that 80 millions are to be got from an impost on corn grinding, and 60 more from an increase in taxes already existing, chiefly the house tax. When imposing taxes on this already (for its resources, so far as they are developed) heavily taxed country it is of the utmost importance to devise such as can be surely collected, and that is one great recommendation of the proposed macinato—in fact, its only one, except that nothing else can be suggested from which an equally large sum could possibly be derived. The evils of the present financial condition of Italy are manifest to everybody; at a time when they might have been successfully met and overcome by resolution and self-denial, it was the fashion with certain sanguine Ministers to make light of them, pool roob d'ficils, and contract monster loans. Seils came, tore off the veil and exposed the nakedness of the land and none since him dare deny it. But, while admitting the immense gravity of the malady, the treatment proposed by the financial doctors was still sometimes little better than quackery. What is wanted is an efficacious remedy. No matter if the cure be slow and the medicines disagreeable, so long as they can be possibly taken, and as we can see one way to sure recovery.—Times Cor.

ROME.—Our Roman correspondent writing, Jan. 18, says that Lord Clarendon has had a private audience with the Pope. I need not say on no official mission. He was, however, I believe, requested by Victor Emmanuel to assure His Holiness that the Garibaldian movement was entirely without his consent or connivance, an assurance which his lordship probably accorded as much faith to as did the Pope. Lord Bloomfield is, it is stated, about to arrive on a far more serious mission from Vienna, and that his special mission is to study the facts of the Italian and Roman questions from a statesmanlike and impartial point of view.

We read in the Freeman that letters have been received from a dignitary in Rome in which it is stated that Mr. Odo Russell, British Minister at Rome, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of the English Government, has officially communicated to the Roman authorities that the report to the effect that the Prince of Wales had subscribed to the Garibaldian fund is unfounded—an announcement, continues our contemporary, which has given great pleasure to the many friends of the Prince in the Eternal City.—Cor. of Tablet.

On New Year's Day Count Sartiges received an anonymous packet. On being opened it revealed a well known engraving, representing Germany as a woman of gigan stature, trampling upon the Rhine. On the margin was the seal of the Roman municipality, with the following inscription:—

Le premier jour de l'an, 1868. A Sa Majeste Napoleon III., Empereur des Francais, Les Romains. Au nom des patriotes massacres Rome et Mentana. Exoriate aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

Despatches from Rome (we quote the Post) say that, under French direction, the city will be placed in a complete state of defence within a short period of time. Stores and military supplies will be provided by the French Government.

A curious indication of the anticipations of France in regard to the Roman question is the report, if true, in the Nation that the artillery materials brought by the frigates Orenougo to Civita Vecchia consist of mortars and cannon for the fortification of that port and of Rome. If the French fortify Civita Vecchia, the Emperor must intend to crush out deliberately

any lingering Italian hopes of a bargain with Italy. It is pretty clear that the clerical party in Rome has no idea of postponement of the Roman question, but considers it likely to progress rapidly, and in a sense extremely unfavourable to Italy. The most sanguine anticipations are there to be heard expressed by persons not usually prone to indulge in them without some grounds to go upon. A French protectorate of the Holy See is more than ever talked of as near at hand, and that not as a final measure, but as a step towards better things. The establishment of a French garrison at Viterbo will have strengthened the hopes of the Pope's adherents. It has caused an unpleasant impression here, where people discredit the validity of the excuse given. It is believed that for the number of French troops actually in the Papal States ample accommodation might have been contrived at Civita Vecchia without putting any part of them under the canvas. The priests look forward coolly to regaining what they have lost. A protectorate established, they believe that the first Garibaldian menace or demonstration (such as the Italian Government could hardly prevent) would be the signal for the occupation of Umbria to the Marches, with a view of their ultimate restoration to the Pope and to the disruption of Italian unity. These may be delusions, but still they have a certain importance, taken in conjunction with the tone and language, for a good while past, adopted by a part of the French press. There is no doubt that a very large party in France would be well pleased to see the Kingdom of Italy broken up and a federation substituted for it and some of the best informed people in Rome—on the Papal side—fully believe that it is thus that matters will end. It must be borne in mind that in regions of government in France the Emperor alone still stands up for Italian unity. A host in mind, it may be said; but still it is only one man's mind to turn, and therefore it is doubly important that Italy should give no handle to her enemies which might be worked so as to injure them with their puissant, but sole French, supporter.—Times Cor.

In the consistory of March next will take place a promotion of Cardinals, in which the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbe Bonaparte a Roman prelate, will be included. The Papal Nuncio has notified in person to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the decision of the Pope, declaring that the proposal of France transmitted through the Ambassador in the name of the Emperor, has been accepted, so far as Monsiegnor Darboy is concerned. The Metropolitan of Paris is the youngest of the French Archbishops. Having been born in 1815, he is but 54 years of age; he only entered the episcopate in 1859, when he was made Bishop of Nancy. The nomination of the Abbe Bonaparte is an act of courtesy, and gratitude of which the initiative is due to the Holy Father. This promotion of a member of the Imperial family of France to the sacred hat is an exceptional act. Monsiegnor Obigli has expressed the desire of conferring the same dignity on two other French prelates, as France, which has almost always had eight Cardinals, at present possesses five only. The French Government in accordance with the desire of the Holy See, is said to have proposed the new Archbishop of Rennes, Monsiegnor Landriot, who was raised to the Episcopacy in 1856, and Monsiegnor Regulier, Archbishop of Cambrai aged 73, and who was made a Bishop in 1843. The five present Cardinals are—Monsiegnor Billiet, aged 84; Monsiegnor de Bonald, 80; Monsiegnor Donnet, 72; Monsiegnor Mathieu, 71; and Monsiegnor de Bonnechose, 67.—Times Cor.

KINROSS or NAPLES.—Signor Tazzari is still here in Naples and has abandoned his Sicilian tour, where great ovations awaited him. The probabilities are that he wishes to be nearer Florence at this great political crisis, but the reasons assigned are that the weather is most inclement, his health is very infirm, and some cases of cholera have unhappily appeared in Messina. In the provinces of Cosenza and Reggio, on the opposite side of the Straits, it is deplorable the inhabitants, so that it has been found necessary, to send relief from Naples. A letter from Palermo published in the Independent, after describing the discontent and misery which prevail in the island, attributes them in a great measure to the vast accumulation of landed property in the hands of a few. Thus there are only two classes—the wealthy proprietors, and the far greater multitude of laborers. In the great towns where industry and commerce provide other means of existence the evil is not felt, but it is otherwise in the interior. It was hoped that when the ecclesiastical property, amounting to thousands and thousands, was appropriated, the evil would have been in some degree diminished; and the law of the 2nd of August, 1862, proposed two objects—the better cultivation of the Church lands, and the creation of a number of small proprietors. The first object has been attained, and in ten years, we are told, the country will no longer be recognized as the same; but the second object still remains a desire. The great proprietors, the capitalists, have obtained the property which has as yet been lib-rated from the religious corporations. The writer, therefore, proposes a modification of the law of 1862, the effect of which would be to increase the number of small proprietors. At present in Sicily there are only two classes, the wealthy proprietors and those who possess nothing.—Times Cor.

The draft of an address to King Francis II. of Naples on the occasion of his birthday (the 16th) has been secretly circulated in Southern Italy. It professes to proceed from 'the people of the Two Sicilies,' and assures His Majesty that the majority of his former subjects have now seen the error of their way, and ardently desire 'that the great Powers of Europe may at length for once comply with the rules of justice by destroying the monstrous Italian amalgam and freeing the south from the rule of Savoy which oppresses, humiliates, tyrannizes, and exhausts.' The greatest loyalty and affection are expressed for the King, who is described as 'our young King, who has fought heroically for our independence, and who was just and good while on the throne, and angelic' (sic) 'while in exile.' The address concludes by declaring that it is the unanimous wish of his Majesty's 'subjects' that peace and prosperity may be restored to them, and that this wish has been expressed 'to the rulers and representatives of all civilized nations.'

The Havas agency, which supplies the French provincial papers with all the foreign news which the Government thinks it good for them to publish, states that the movement of agitation for separating the Kingdom of Naples from Piedmont is daily gaining strength and adherents. The correspondent also tells us that a still more striking manifestation of the ill-will of France towards Italy is to be found in the circumstance that M. de Sartiges has lately been paying marked respect 'to King Francis II. of the Two Sicilies and that he has been cautiously sent to Naples to inquire into the State of public opinion relative to his Majesty.'

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Ever since the battle of Mentana Prussia has sought to be on good terms with both Italy and Rome. To the Papacy, reactionary as it is in the Prussian Cabinet of the day feels naturally attracted. Italy it most endeavours to conciliate as a possible ally in those liberal and even revolutionary emergencies which on Government, however Conservative, can entirely steer clear of in these days of change. Accordingly, all parties in the Peninsula alike count upon Prussia. At Rome, notwithstanding a difference which has recently arisen concerning the recognition of the Northern Confederacy Prussia is so well thought of that M. de Ledochowski the Bishop of Posen, will be probably made a Cardinal at his request. The Bishop, although a Pole is a loyal Prussian, and has strictly enjoined his clergy to abstain from all political demonstrations. Simultaneously with this mark of special respect, expected on the part of the Pope to revolutionists in the Holy City equally turn to the Government, if not for assistance, at least for consolation.

Paris and Berlin are always at opposite poles upon the question of peace or war. While the French public has been a little tranquillized by the pacific declarations of the Emperor on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, the Prussian public has had its fears revived by the publication of the new regulations for mobilising the army of the North German Confederation. These regulations embrace all the details relative to bringing together and provisioning the troops, and supplying horses and forage. The whole process is distributed over a period of eleven days, so that a definite operation is fixed for each day; and the duties of the civil and military officials are so exactly laid down that nothing is wanted but a telegraphic message from Berlin to have the mobilisation effected simultaneously all over the Confederation.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The Northern Post, in its review of the events of the past year, says:—"Russia does not require either enlargement of her territory or increase of her influence over the populations of the East. She demands, however, the co-operation of the European Powers in promoting the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey, by which the occurrence of a catastrophe will be averted." The Committee of the Polish Emigrants established in Paris warns the public against buying any portion of the property belonging to Poles which has been confiscated by the Russian Government.

UNITED STATES.

FLATTERING PORTRAITS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, seems to have become enamored of everybody and everything he met during his recent visit to the Pan-Anglican Synod. In the course of an address he has just delivered at Grace Church, Jersey City, he said that the characteristics of the Anglican debate were 'its tenderness and delicacy, and the absence of all pedantry and self-consciousness.' During the progress of the debate he had seen 'tears standing in the eyes of hard-headed, world-renowned writers of treatises, who could not agree with one another, and yet wept to disagree.' The Bishop then gave brief portraits of some of the prelates assembled. The Bishop of Canterbury was a man whom all who knew must love; and, although, in the gradations of English rank, his place was next to that of Royalty itself, 'the lecturer thought' it was nearer still to God. 'In the Bishop of Winchester the brightest accomplishments of social and scholastic life were united to a most genial and Christian spirit.' The Bishop of Oxford was 'the Oryzostom of England.' Archbishop Selwyn received his warmest tribute of admiration. The lecturer thought that if the bereft of Cosens should overpread the Church of England, it would go down as completely as the Church of Ephesus. He considered the gathering the most important that has taken place since the Reformation.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The nice little bill of contingencies in the United States Senate is \$164,892. Numerous gallons of 'alcohol' and 'fruit' at \$5.50 per gallon are among the items. Corkscrews, boxes of lemons, lemon-squeezers, and 168 lbs. of sugar go side by side with the alcohol. The venerable legislative gentlemen also treated themselves to Bay rum, a certain quantity of toilet powder, and some eau de Cologne.

Dr. Harris, of New York, in giving this return of the mortality of that City for the week ending January 25th, draws attention, with severe censure, to the large number of helpless infants 'farmed out' to die by contract with nameless persons. Dr. Harris states that society should be aroused to the duty of saving still more of the innocent life which vice and cupidity now crush out by inhuman means.

Our United States exchanges concur in stating that the recent sensational despatch from Washington about the Alabama claims, was purely intended for political effect and stock jobbing purposes. They add that war at present is out of the question.

The United States Supreme Court now in session at St. Albans, Vt., has just granted 17 divorces and refused 24.

THE ENGLISH ZOUAVES AT MENTANA.

Pro Sede Petri

The story of two British subjects wounded at Mentana remains still to be told.

Alfred Laroque, a native of Montreal in Canada, had finished his course at Stonyhurst some seven months ago, when heedless of the bright prospects the wealth and influence of his family gave him reasonable hopes to look forward to, the strong desire took him to come to the aid of the Church, as the hour of her need drew nigh. Exalting the generosity of so many of rank and fortune, he hesitated not to enlist like them as a private in the Zouaves; but his weak health unfitting him for the arduous duty, the terms of his enlistment had almost run out when he was about to return to his native country when the 1st decisive battle called for proof of his valour, and there were added to the daily sacrifices of nearly six months, wounds that will be rewarded hereafter. He went out, prepared with gladness on Sunday November 3, and rejoiced as he neared the enemy. He soon was drawn into the thickest part of the engagement, between Vigas Santucci and Mentana. He had been fighting for two hours, and was charging up the deep narrow lane leading to a small eminence where the Garibaldians were in position, when a ball from the enemy entered his upper lip, passed along the gum, and broke the jaw. It lodged in on the left. He still went on with his company amid the smoke and roar of thunder, when the French having opened fire behind, one of their stray balls (not Chassepot) entered under his right shoulder, and shattered the clavicle as it went out above. This must have been fired from below where the French soldiers followed, and all the doctors now agree that the wound is from one of their balls. This brought him to the ground, but as soon as he recovered from the shock, he tried to rise again, though the firing round him was terrific. But a good French soldier near told him it was useless to get up and to lie down flat or he would be shot probably again; and saying this he stopped, and taking his handkerchief, bound it under the chin to support the bleeding jaw. But the deed of charity was scarcely done, when a shot from the enemy stretched him on the ground beside him, and the agonies he endured a few moments before he died were so great, that he called upon Laroque to shoot him.

When the firing had somewhat slackened, Laroque rose from the midst of the wounded and the dying and dragged himself to the ambulance, which was not far but a bed of straw hastily strewn around a little chapel some way back on the road to Rome. The forces had all moved forward to the attack of the village and castle, and during the whole night stood guard around the high-walled Mentana. The field chaplains and surgeons were busy on the field of carnage, and when Laroque reached the chapel in the dark it was only to be locked up in it for the night. There was no water whatever to be found in the neighbourhood nearer than Mentana and the agonies of thirst he endured that night from the blood he had swallowed from his mouth, and the burning fever of his wounds, was enough to have broken up his frame. In the morning he was carried on to Rome, and there he lay for three weeks in the hospital, when towards the end of November, he was removed to the American College.

Here I visited him in the first days of December. Cardinal Wisch and Mgr. Nardi, had been to him the day before. When I first entered the room he looked like the picture of the dying. There was not a trace of green, but the half grown beard on the face the pale emaciated features the haggard and wearied look of the eye, left the impression of a ghouly on the mind, carried one back to Gethsemane. It was only a few days before the painful operation had

taken place, when three bits of the broken collar bone were taken from the shoulder leaving a wide wound behind which the least movement of the body opened. He showed me his right arm stretched like a lifeless limb on a cushion, and while this was being raised a little I witnessed what unexpressed suffering a slightest change of posture caused him. His being exposed so long to the night air after the battle, had brought on irritation of the lungs, from which, most terrible affection, while his wound in the face was fast improving, the doctors had most reason to fear. But this has now been allayed, and I have since heard a great change for the better has taken place since my visit, for then those around him had few hopes of his recovery. I must add that he was then suffering from a great depression of spirits, brought on by the departure of the three French surgeons sent out by the committee in Paris as soon as they heard of the battle, and in whom he had been obliged to leave for Canada. We have looked on a picture of woe, but a tide of glory awaits. We cannot but think, that so much great heartedness will be rewarded by special gifts of grace, guarding him during life from the wiles of the evil one. And when the hour of death come angels will stand around and there will be a welcome for him in heaven, and a crown and a palm be given him. For if he dies for the freedom of his country he a hero and patriot, why should not he who suffers or dies for the independence of the Church, the kingdom of Christ, be styled and honoured as a martyr?

Hugh Murray, likewise from Montreal though educated at Quebec, has been six years and a half in the service next February, and is sergeant in the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the Zouaves, and consequently the one which began the attack at Mentana, and suffered the most severely. He was wounded in the very beginning of the engagement.

Where the monotonous tufts of the Campagna cease, and the brushwood and low oaks denote our approach upon the hills, was where the dragon sent out to scout, first descried the enemy, fired a shot at the outpost, and rode back in haste. When the first company came up, and turned an angle of the hill, they saw the enemy in position beyond an open space in the middle of which was a chapel, and determined to prevent their further advance upon the road. All around were the low oak woods thick with Garibaldian skirmishers, and the road leading to Mentana went down deep in the hill side beyond, and was exposed to a fire from the high banks along it. The place was well chosen. As the Zouaves moved into the centre, a galling fire opened on them, and they fell around the chapel where the future ambulance was to be. Half the company took shelter behind the walls, to form a kind of reserve and keep up connection with the army, while the other half under a lieutenant and sergeant Murray, after returning a volley, were ordered to fix bayonets, and clear the road, banks and wood. This they did in two charges, the lieutenant at the head of one division and Murray leading on the other, and drove the enemy from a position both times; they were then ordered to separate, and drive in the enemy from the right side and the road, and then come to halt. This done the gallant Murray found himself with only five men in advance of the rest and standing in a clump of trees on the left side of the road. The Garibaldians seeing they had stopped pursuit, returned, and a body of them under command of an officer recrossed the road, and took up position on the high bank on the right opposite to where Murray's little party were standing. The officer who wore a red shirt over his dress, and was armed with a rifle, seeing that Murray was in command from his batons in front, took deliberate aim at him, but missed, and shot the man behind him. He fired again, and the small Tyrolese ball hit his maxilla, entering the flesh of the right arm on the inside just above the elbow, swept through the tendons, and out an inch or two above the wrist, without splintering the bone. The musket dropped from his hold—the arm was paralysed. The man wanted to escort the disabled sergeant to the ambulance, but he bade them hold their post, while he went back a couple of hundred yards to send on the others. The companies advanced, and as he saw them dashing past him bravely, he only wished that he could throw himself into their ranks again. The strife waxed warm, and volley after volley flew about till the roar grew dimmer and dimmer, and they neared Vigas Santucci, the decisive point of the day. In the ambulance, a surgeon dressed his wound; but later on some troops of Garibaldians who had not left the woods, which stretch into the valley, and far beyond, at one time nearly surrounded the little chapel, and the balls came whizzing in on every side, though the black flag protected it. Murray, and got safe behind the altar, and escaped, perhaps, being shot again when unable to stand out for fight. Carey also says that he was fired at by the Garibaldians among the trees every time he was sent back to carry a wounded comrade to the ambulance.

Next day Murray was conveyed into Rome where he was laid up for four weeks in the hospitals of Santo Spirito and Santa Agata; but since December he has been at the Quirinal, where the convalescents are lodged in the large handsome halls of the ground floor, and have access at all times for exercise to the splendid gardens of the Pope covering the hill, so much admired by winter visitors for the richness and variety of their design and contents. In another four weeks, it is to be hoped, he will be again fit for service. It has recently been made known that he is to obtain the Cross of Pius IX., given only to these officers who have distinguished themselves in some signal manner.—Weekly Register December, 15th 1867.

A carpenter, who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five storey building, upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery, he lost his footing, and as he was descending towards the eaves he exclaimed, 'Just as I told you!' Catching however, in an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself: 'I know'd it; there's a pair of shoes gone!'

Dr. Thompson took occasion to exhort his man David, who was a namesake of his to abstain from excessive drinking, otherwise he would bring his gray hairs prematurely to the grave. 'Take my advice, David said the Minister, and never take more than one glass at a time.' 'Neither I do, sir,' said David; 'neither I do; but I care unc little how short the time be between the two.'

The only fruit, it is said, which is known to grow in every climate, is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which somewhere on the earth is picked every day all the year round.

A red nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. 'Ay sir,' replied he, looking him full in the face, 'I see too much evidence before me to doubt that.'

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT. If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

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