

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY.—The *Times* correspondent writing of the Shah's visit to Paris thus speaks of the display made by the new French army:—

Two years after a disastrous war, no more soothing emollient could be applied to the rankling wounds of French pride than the re-assertion of military power by the display of a well-equipped and well-disciplined army of 65,000 men, to muster which there was no need to go further than Paris and its environs. If the marching and dressing of some of the troops, both infantry and cavalry, were not all that could be desired, we must bear in mind that this is to a great extent a new army, formed under disheartening circumstances. The old traditions, so inspiring to the conscript, have been effaced by days of gloom, and the prospect of *la Revanche* is still too remote to replace the stimulus that used to be found in a series of triumphs almost unbroken by defeat. It may be questioned whether, in the long run, the lessons of adversity may not prove to have been of serious benefit to the French army, which had been spoilt by success, and had got to think that victory was chained to its colours. Overweening confidence may now be replaced by becoming modesty. The Press can do much by setting an example and by refraining from the vaunts to which in times past it was too prone. So far as they have come before me the language of the Paris papers on the occasion of this review has been guarded and moderate; some of them even think that a smaller display would have been preferable. "It would, perhaps, have been better," says the *Temps*, "to limit a little this exhibition of soldiers, which is in fact a manifestation of our amour propre rather than of hospitality." In this respect indulgence should be shown. It was so natural that the French should wish to make a good appearance before the Sovereign who comes to visit them at the moment of their revival, and who is known to be an assiduous student and warm admirer of the military glories of the first Empire. The *Avenir Militaire*, a military journal, founded at the same date as the new army began to be formed, has some sensible remarks suggested by the review:—

"Looking at these soldiers, brave and good as ever, taught and disciplined by hard lessons one might easily forget anxiety for the future and think that a nation whose army, animated by a sense of its worth, and of its duty, thus revives after the most terrible trials, is very near resuming its former place. But one thing must not be forgotten, and it is that this army has a great deal to do before it becomes all that it ought to be."

The *Avenir* exhorts the nation not to abandon itself to a blind confidence, but to remember that its late conquerors display the utmost activity and are indefatigable in important improvements, and that the tendency of their military legislation is greatly to increase the number of troops they can throw upon the Rhine within a week, and the enormous concentration they can effect on the new frontier between Metz and Strasburg.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE.—*La République Française* publishes an article in honour of the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. After resisting all day the garrison surrendered on the condition that they were to be allowed to go free. How this promise was kept is well known. Delaunay was killed in the streets exclaiming, "Friends, kill me quickly," and nearly all the defenders shared the same fate. Amongst the stormers were deserters of the Garde Française, and notably a half-pay officer named Hulín. With regard to this last-named gentleman the organ of M. Gambetta admits with a sigh that "principles have various destinies," which means that all Republicans do not remain pure. Hulín became a general and count of the Empire, and was one of the judges of the Duc d'Enghien.—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

SPAIN.

The Carlists claim the victory at Elquetá, in Guipuzcoa, ten miles from San Sebastián. They state that they captured one Republican General and 600 prisoners.

THE TRIANGULAR CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.—The Carlists under Don Alfonso and Saballs have gained another victory more important than that of Elío over Castanón at Lecumberri. At Alpens, about twelve leagues from Barcelona, they encountered General Cabrinety, who was himself killed with 100 of his men, leaving 800 prisoners, two cannon, and all his baggage in the hands of the Royalists. But the revolt of important towns is likely to do the Government far more harm than these defeats in the open field. Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, San Lucar de Barrameda, Cartagena, and Barcelona, are all more or less in a state of insurrection, and at Alcoy, a town in the province of Alicante, the scenes have been more frightful than anywhere. The Internationalists have been in possession of the place, have murdered fifty persons, including the mayor, under circumstances of incredible atrocity, and wounded more, because their Republicanism was not of the proper shade. It is even alleged that they put one unfortunate man into a bath of mineral oil and set fire to it. Fire-raising and plunder were of course a part of the programme, and about sixty hostages were thrown into prison. General Velarde has arrived at Alcoy and disarmed the militia, but the leaders, who are described as strangers of unknown nationalities, agents of the International, have got away. One of the most serious facts is that General Contreras has assumed the command of the insurgents at Cartagena, who are masters of the town and threaten the forts and the ships. In fact the Madrid Government cannot be sure of making its authority felt beyond a very moderate distance from the capital. In the North and North-east—except in the great towns—there are the Carlists, who levy taxes and issue

postage-stamps; and in the South and East there are the Internationalists and the "Intransigentes," who play into each other's hands. Secession from the Cortes, as Senor Castelar observed, always means conspiracy and civil war, and the "Intransigentes," who withdrew the other day in order to appeal to the provinces, have shown what they understood by that appeal. Among the Carlists Santa Cruz has been called to account by the Marques de Valdespina for his independent and eccentric proceedings, and is said to have submitted himself, and expressed his willingness to obey superior orders and to conform to the general plans of the campaign. The Carlists have taken Baga, and Puyceda, and Don Carlos has re-entered Spain, and has issued a proclamation. As a specimen of the operations of the Spanish Reds, the correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* mentions that at San Lucar de Barrameda, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants in Andalusia, gangs of workmen are employed in the demolition of the churches and convents at three-and-sixpence for a working day of four hours, the money for their wages being extorted from the respectable inhabitants of the place.—*Tablet*.

SWITZERLAND.

In an excellent article on the persecution in Switzerland, the *Spectator* says:—"Now, if such a persecution as this—still, we admit, quite in the germ—is to go on, is it conceivable that the unity of Switzerland can remain unbroken? In England we tolerate Romanism to the full, and how are we the worse? In Ireland we tolerate it to the full, and how much are we not the better? Is it not time that every English journal raised its voice against a childish and meaningless persecution which, if it goes on beyond its present very initial stage, will certainly set the worst possible example to the Liberalism of the Continent; break up the neutrality of Switzerland, and very possibly endanger once more, and more seriously than ever, the peace of Europe?" Such is the blind hatred to the Church by which the Liberals are animated, that nowhere do they suffer their patriotism to check their headlong progress in the road to ruin. Provided they can but injure the Church, which is the effectual barrier between them and the open practice of everything flagitious, they care not what miseries they entail upon the countries to which they unfortunately belong. The Swiss Catholics are not to be persecuted with impunity, the present policy if persevered in will assuredly end in civil war, and perhaps in the annexation of Switzerland to some one of her hungry neighbors.—*Cath. Opinion*.

ITALY.

The Roman Correspondent of the *Tablet*, writing under date July 19, says:—

Looking abroad it cannot be forgotten that the King's Government has never yet rendered to the Powers of Europe any account of that lawless invasion of Rome, which Visconti-Venosta himself, before it had taken place, declared would be an act worthy of a savage Turk, and would be invalid without the sanction of the great Powers. It is a question that still remains to be weighed in the balance of international law and adjudicated on by the competent authority. And it has now been still more complicated by the confiscation of the Religious Houses; which is an international matter in two ways:—1. As it touches the Spiritual Power;—2. As it is a diplomatic circular of the Italian Government, declaring all that relates to the Spiritual Power to be of an international character. 2. As it affects the interests of the Catholic subjects of Foreign Powers; whether those Powers be themselves Catholic or Protestant matters little, they are bound to protect the possessions of their own subjects. Here then are the elements of serious difficulty in the future, of questions that may not be without their influence on the peace of Europe.

And if we look at domestic affairs, questions of no less gravity are seen to loom in the future. Minghetti has been forced to add the Portfolio of Finance to the burthens—in themselves quite enough for one man—of the Premiership. It had been refused by all others to whom it had been offered. The greatest possible reluctance had been manifested by those who were invited to take charge of the military and naval administration. These departments may grow up into terribly important ones whenever there is a menace of foreign war.

In Rome the Catholic view of the new Italian Ministry is that it has not been constituted without concert with Prussian influence. Prussia's ambitious designs are bringing her nearer and nearer to the Adriatic; she is, above all things, ambitious of maritime power. Once mistress of the lines of the Gothard and the Brenner Alps, and Prussia will have free access to Italy, and there will be danger for Venice.

The *Voce della Verità* of last Sunday, asserts, on the testimony of "many respectable persons," that six individuals, strangers to Rome, the other day insulted and hissed the French ambassador to the Holy See as he was passing through the Piazza Niccolina in his carriage. The *Voce* also says that the denial to the above statement which had appeared in all the Liberal papers, was inserted in them in obedience to orders issued by the Quostura.

In his reply to the address of the College of the Prelature and the Tribuna, the Holy Father said: "I think you must have observed how, in our day, God is displaying His justice in the plagues with which He is smiting Italy. First, there is the Revolution which destroys, but does not build up, and aggravates but does not alleviate; which enters the mansion to impoverish, and the cottage to oppress. With effrontery it enters the sanctuary, prying everywhere that it may get everything into its own possession. The Tiber began with its inundations, and then the volcanic fires caused heavy losses in the South of Italy. And now a pestilence, fatal to the young, though it has lasted but a few days, has already cut off its numerous victims, chiefly as if God wished to preserve a large number of children from the moral corruption of the age: *ne malitia mutant intellectum eorum*. There have been destructive hailstorms in many places, and the Asiatic cholera has come as a warning to bring men to

penance: *ut fugiant a facie arcus*. And, as if these were not motives enough to turn to God, behold the Lord Himself is looking upon the earth with an angry countenance and—*facit eam tremere*. There is no doubt but that these chastisements are coming down by reason of the enormous sins of injustice that are being committed in the land by those who abuse their power. I will not say that the cholera and the earthquake represent the two sections of *Right and Left*, but I will say that these plagues descend on the land, and specially on Rome, by reason of the sins of those men. They smite indiscriminately, and they perhaps harden the hearts of some, but they ought to open the eyes of the oppressed and turn them towards God."

THE INDIANS TO POPE PIUS IX.—The following address from the Indians to the Pope was carried to him some time since by the late Father De Smet: "To our Beloved Father, the Pope, the greatest Chief among the Black Gowns, the one whom Jesus Christ has placed in His seat here on earth.—Very Merciful our Father.—It is not boldness, it is love that prompts us to-day to address ourselves to thee. We are, indeed, the most insignificant tribe of Indians, and thou art the most exalted one here below; and yet it was thou who didst first look upon us with an eye of mercy and compassion. Father, thirty winters ago we were a savage people, very miserable in body and soul, when thou hadst mercy on us, and sent us the great Black Gown, De Smet, to make us children of God by Baptism; we were blind, thou sentest him to make us eyes. Why, then, should it be boldness on our part to address ourselves to thee, Father, in these days of thy distress and affliction, to thank thee for thy charity towards us, and to express our intense sorrow in hearing that some of thy bad children are constantly adverting thee, after having stolen everything from thee even thy own house. Though poor Indians, not knowing much of good or kind manners, yet we think it an awful crime to treat thee, Father, in that manner; and we ourselves, forty or fifty years ago, when we were altogether savages, would not have dared to treat thee in that way, had we known that the dignity and the power of the Pope came from Jesus Christ. But as we poor Indians scarcely believe in any expression of interior feeling, unless it be accompanied by some exterior gift, whatsoever it may be, we have made a collection of dollars, bits, and cents, to give to thee, as it were, a pinch of our own flesh, and a sign of sincerity, though we are very poor; yet to our surprise we have found the amount \$110, much more than we anticipated. Please, Father, accept this little gift as a sure sign of all that we have said before. In the name of all our children—VINCENT, of the Steliam family. ANGELO SMITH, of the Emote's Family.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Under this heading it is stated in an Italian paper, that the Government of the 30th of September is about to commence the demolition of a number of the churches in Rome, commencing with that of Sta. Pudenziana. The name of that church will always recall the association of events connected with the re-establishment of the English Hierarchy under the late Cardinal Wiseman, whose titular church it was. An ancient tradition says that it was the church in which the Apostle St. Peter commenced his public ministry at Rome. It was originally the house of the Senator Pudens, who, with his family, was among the first Romans who embraced Christianity in Rome itself.—*Tablet*.

GERMANY.

STATE AND CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.—The appointment of Herr von Balan to be Prussian Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been now officially announced, and the telegram adds that Prince von Bismarck thus virtually ceases to be a member of the Prussian Cabinet, though whether he remains so nominally is unknown. The legacy which he has left behind him in the shape of the new ecclesiastical policy is already beginning to produce embarrassment. The Archbishop of Cologne has been interrogated in his own palace—his conditor, Mgr. Baudri, is absent—and the Courts will have to pronounce upon the monstrous contention of the Government that an Archbishop has broken the law because he has excluded from Catholic Communion two priests who have openly joined a schismatical sect, and from the performance of Catholic functions two Seminary students who have obtained ordination from a prelate of a hostile communion. Seeing the difficulties before them, the authorities have, it is said, endeavoured to effect some kind of compromise. The President of the Rhine provinces, Herr von Bardeleben, has, it is reported, been to visit the Archbishop, and has proposed several arrangements, one of which was that the Government would accept all the Archbishop's nominations, if he would first notify them to the authorities for approval. This the Archbishop of course refused referring the President to the collective Memorandum of the German Bishops. In a reply to a letter of sympathy from the Catholic Association of Lower Austria, the principal leaders of the Centrums Fraction, or Catholic party in the Reichstag, express great confidence that "the Parliamentary triumphs" of their enemies "will break in pieces against the resistance offered by the faith of the people," and that the State will be obliged, in its own interest, to retrace its steps, and to deliver the Church from its bonds.—*Tablet*.

THE GERMAN REDISTRIBUTORS.—The following are the principal houses of the Redemptorists in Germany:—In Bavaria—Alt Oetting, a celebrated sanctuary, where are buried the hearts of the Princes and Princesses of the House of Bavaria. At Gars (the seat of the Provincial), at Heldenstein, Mariadorfen, Velsbour, Niederachdorf, and Faerbruck. In Prussia—Treves, Bernhofen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bochum, Hammikolb. In Alsatia—Bischensburg, Mulhouse, and Landser. The Lazarists have houses at Cologne, Neufs, Munsterfeld, Malmady, Hildesheim, Heigenstadt, Culm, and Marienthal. The ladies of the Sacred Heart have houses at Munster and Posen. All these convents will be closed in November next, unless God interposes to help them.

It will be remembered that it was the intention of the German Bishops to found a *free Catholic university*. The *C Germania* now writes:—"Under these circumstances (the present position of the state to church and school), and still more, considering the probably very great demands which will have shortly to be made on Catholics for pastoral purposes, a free Catholic university is not to be thought of at present. The bishops have therefore resolved to discontinue till further orders the collections some time since begun to be made in churches for this purpose."

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARY.—RESULTS OF HOME RULE.—"No country in Europe has advanced more rapidly than Hungary during the last quarter of a century. No city in Europe, and very few in America, have made such strides as Pesth has made in the same time." So says the *Times* writing *apropos* of the recent visit paid by the Prince of Wales to that country. It proceeds to draw a glowing, but certainly not an exaggerated picture of the immense development of material prosperity which Hungary has experienced since her recovery of her ancient powers of self-government. "For nearly two miles," it says, "if not more, the Danube has been embanked, and piles of counting-houses and warehouses arise beside it as full of business and trade in their proportion as the warehouses and offices that front the docks at Liverpool. A suspension-bridge, the work of an English engineer, connects Pesth with Buda, or Ofen across which a stream of traffic is ever passing; and as the Prince ascended through the precincts of the Emperor-King and reached the Blockberg, which towers over all, he could see around him the ways and means of Hungary's prosperity."

Such is the flourishing and happy condition to which Hungary has attained since it succeeded in repealing the Union with Austria and obtained for

itself the blessings of Home Rule. The country thrives and prospers and blossoms like a rose because it is under the care of its own children. While it lived in enforced "Union" with Austria, while an "Imperial Parliament" in Vienna made its laws, neither peace nor progress was known in Hungary. The Hungarian people were discontented with the loss of their nationality, as they had a right to be; they were disaffected towards the nation and the government that robbed them of their ancient political constitution and such disaffection did them honor, for it was a most righteous and holy feeling; they rose with arms in their hands against the usurping power, and fought bravely for their liberties when they thought circumstances favored that line of action, as they were perfectly justified in doing; and when their patriot legions were defeated and scattered by superior force they did not give up the cause, but set on foot a constitutional opposition to the "Imperial" system of rule, and by this means won their way at last. In the face of such courage, intelligent, and indomitable patriotism, rulers of Austria wisely abandoned their vain and perilous endeavor to "stamp out" the nationality of Hungary and make a perfect amalgamation of that country with the Austrian kingdom. They consented to Repeal the Union; they conceded Home Rule. The Hungarian Parliament was re-established; the Emperor of Austria was solemnly crowned King of Hungary at Pesth, amidst the thundering cheers of his reconciled and now loyal and happy Hungarian subjects; the international or imperial relations between Hungary and Austria were settled on a satisfactory basis, and from that day to this the arrangement has operated to the immeasurable benefit of both countries. The Repeal of the Union has been found to be not the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, but its preservation. The existing connection between the two countries has been tested in peace and war, and was found to be strong and lasting. Difficult questions of Imperial politics have arisen and been disposed of without straining it in the least. A great military struggle has been fought out by the Empire, throughout which Hungary stood loyally by the side of Austria and cheerfully contributed her share of men and money. How terribly different would have been the state of things under the previous form of political connexion. Either Austria would not have dared to draw the sword, or she would have had to deal at once with the foreign enemy and with a formidable insurrection on the plains of Hungary. And it is a reasonable and well-founded opinion that in such circumstances the Austrian Empire would have perished.

In the past and present relations of Austria and Hungary there is a useful lesson for other empires and other nations. The *Times* itself is good enough to point the moral. Of Hungary it says:—

"Its political history since 1848 has been such as should reassure those who are inclined to despair of any country as degraded past redemption. Yague traditions of municipal liberties had survived, and Hungarian magistrates had asserted their power at fitful intervals, but there was little promise to encourage any one to believe that a nation could be torn again out of such materials. The Turks had long held Buda, and the tomb of a Moslem saint is still one of their landmarks, having been preserved by an express stipulation of the Treaty under which the Turks finally relinquished their hold of the city. Hungarian nobles were unruly, and Hungarian peasants degraded, but the faith—the national faith—of Deak has been justified by the event. The relations between Hungary and the Empire have probably not yet assumed their final form, but it may be confidently foretold that whatever changes are yet in store will be effected in the way of Constitutional progress without any suggestion of violence." So the era of rebellion has been closed in Hungary, and the era of contentment, peace, industry, and prosperity has fairly opened. The re-establishment of Home Rule has wrought those blessings for Hungary. It would do at least as much for Ireland.—*Dublin Nation*.

THE CHEVALIER HUGH MURRAY.

Our habitual readers have learned to love the heroic soul that has written so much, of late years, in our columns, under the signature of "H. M." His utterances have been those of a caged eagle.—Of pure Irish blood, and soldier born, his ear was one of the first to catch the note that called soldiers to defend the Temporal power of the Pope. A Canadian boy, he had, yet, friends enough to have secured him a good reception at Rome. He would have none of them. He went—some thirteen years ago—as a volunteer for the Pope, and was enlisted as a volunteer from other countries have been enlisted, as a private in the service of the Pontifical Zouaves.

By his undeniable merits he was advanced to the grade of a commissioned officer. He won it by his courage, his coolness and address, and by his wounds, at the famous battle of Mentana. Respectfully decorated for gallantry in action; made Knight of St. Pius V. by our Holy Father the Pope, and personally honored by our Holy Father on occasions not expedient to mention, the Chevalier, Hugh Murray, to his intense mortification, nearly three years ago, at the Gate of St. Sebastian, was ordered, by the Holy Father's command, to surrender to the villainous and cowardly hordes of the Piedmontese invaders. It is no secret to any one who worried himself into the confidence of this true knight of the modern Crusade, that his desire was to have died there, at the gate of St. Sebastian. It was not to be.

He surrendered a prisoner to the dirty Piedmontese, because the Holy Father so willed it. So soon as possible he changed the loved dress of the Pontifical Zouaves for a civilian's costume, and it was thus that, in 1870, he accompanied the Pontifical Zouaves of Canada, of whom he was, by rank, first officer, when they marched, on their return, through New York. We noticed it, at the time, but it was only long after, that we came to suspect the motive of his civilian's dress. He refused to wear the dress of the Pontifical Zouaves when he could not fight for the Pope.

The Chevalier Hugh Murray was our guest during part of the last month. He was never gloomy, but he was pre-occupied. He was the happy possessor of high thoughts, given him by Him who gives each of us all we have. At length information came to us that Pontifical Zouaves, not of Spanish, nor of Latin, blood, were fighting in Spain with Don Alphonso, Brother of Don Carlos, not as Spaniards, but as soldiers of the Cross, for Holy Church, and her liberties everywhere. The Chevalier Hugh Murray had been the friend and comrade of the young and gallant Don Alphonso, in the Pontifical Army. A fresh light dawned on our dear Chevalier. He made it the matter of reflection, went to Communion; and, next morning left New York to ask—not the approval, but the blessing of his revered uncle, the Bishop of Kingston, on the path he was about to pursue. In three days he was back in New York. He had, with him, the sword the Pope had blessed, and that his Canadian brother-Catholics had given him, inscribed "First officer of the Pontifical Zouaves of Canada." It was a little rusted in the scabbard, from which, in three years, he had refrained from drawing it. The best skill of New York armorers burnished blade and scabbard, and gave the sword its true edge and point; and inscribed on it the emblem of Mentana: *Veritas et fides*—"To courage and faith," with the cross between, and other devices, such as a true Christian knight wishes to have on the sword he is ready to use for Holy Church.

On the feast in commemoration of "the chains of St. Peter," which the Angel struck off, and which feast was indulgence for those who had prayed daily for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, we received Holy Communion kneeling beside our friend,

And, next day, he sailed for Europe—not to fight for Spain, as Spain, nor for France as France, but with the one, or with the other, or with both, to fight for those whose purpose it may be to fight for the dispersion of the cowardly rabble that are imprisoning the Holy Father, and outraging the Catholic Church.

By telegrams, if necessary, or by letters, short as a soldier, if he finds the cause of Don Carlos, as we think it, the cause of the Church and of the Pope—or by letters longer, if there shall be the least doubt as to the Catholic sincerity of the Carlist movements, which we do not think it possible to doubt—we will, in a few weeks, hear from our friend—whom we commend to the prayers of our friends, and of all the lovers of the Church, and of the Holy Father.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*, Aug. 9th.

STRANGE FATALITY.—One of the most remarkable instances of fatality—rather, series of instances—has reached the ears of our reporter. On the 25th of September, 1872, John Kennedy, of this city, purchased at the Union Ticket Agency of Th. Venneman & Sons, a prepaid passage ticket to bring his wife and children from Liverpool, England, to this city. About the time Mr. Kennedy expected his family to embark, Mrs. Kennedy took sick and died. Upon being so informed, the Messrs. Venneman made arrangements to let some one else come on the prepaid ticket, with Mr. Kennedy's children. About the 22nd of June last the children reached New York, under care of Michael Naughten, but before they could reach Evansville, the father, John Kennedy, died here of heart disease. The children and Mr. Naughten arrived here about a week ago, and strange to say, on the 15th of July, ultimo, Mr. Naughten was prostrated by sunstroke, and died the next day. Death seems to have accompanied those little ones, until now they are left in orphanage in a strange country; but under the care of a kind relative and friend, may we yet live to see them prosperous and happy.—*Evansville (Indiana) Courier*.

The corner-stone of the new church of St. Stephen, Brooklyn, was solemnly laid on Sunday, July 20th. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese preached on the occasion.

On the 26th of June, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, the daughter of a prominent Israelite of that city made a formal renunciation of the Hebrew faith and received the Sacrament of baptism. The ceremony was witnessed by a select circle of friends.

FATHER BURKE.—HIS REMOVED RETURN TO AMERICA DENIED.—The rumor set afloat here, says the *Irish American*, by some unauthorized parties, that the great Irish Dominican preacher, Father Burke, was to return to the United States this Fall, has been contradicted by Father Burke himself. The *Tuam News*, of July 18 gives the statement as follows:—"We are authorized to state by the Very Rev. gentleman, with reference to his rumored return to America, that there is no intention of his immediately re-visiting the United States, or any part of the New World."

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—There is a peculiar saddening effect in awaking in the night and hearing burglars at work in your house. This was the case with Mr. Henry on South street, Friday night. As soon as he detected the noise, and which appeared to be down stairs, he softly crept out of bed and commenced to prowl around for a match. His wife was soon awakened by the same noise, and believing that something was the matter with the children who slept in the next room, she carefully withdrew from bed, so as not to disturb her husband, and started for the door. An instant later they collided. What he thought was evident enough. All the hard earnings of an arduous life was at stake. Before him stood one or more robbers. With an exclamation of condensed eloquence he clinched her. What she thought was not quite so evident, but it was doubtless of her husband and children, and being plucky withal, she at once twined her fingers in his hair, and gave him a wrench that made him think of death. Then both of them went down to the floor together, she having the advantage in the fall, and getting on top, with her hands still in his hair. She shook his head against the floor with an energy and courage that would have undoubtedly filled him to overflowing with admiration, had he known who it was, or had he known anything at all. Every time she moved him, she shrieked for help, and in a brief space of time the children and Mrs. Davis, who lives down stairs, were on the scene. Mrs. Davis was not dressed for company, but in the excitement she did not mind adornment. She had a candle in one hand, and a large carving fork in the other, and was about to drive the latter into the leg of the villain, when recognition ensued. Then Mrs. Davis laid down her candle in one direction, and the fork in another, and returned to her own apartments, her yellow flannel night-cap, as it shot down the stairs, being the first thing Mr. Henry saw on springing to his feet. The children were returned to their rooms and put to bed, but the parents did not resume their couch. It was so pleasant that Mr. Henry concluded to remain up and enjoy the scenery, and Mrs. Henry thought it best to stop up, so as to change the cloth on his head as often as possible.—*Danbury News*.

P. T. BARNUM TO THE PEOPLE.—A rumor—originating with, and industriously circulated by unscrupulous showmen,—having gained some credence, that I would divide my Great Traveling Exhibition on leaving Boston, I beg to state that such an idea has never been entertained for a moment. The vast enterprise,—involving a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars,—is the crowning event of my managerial life, and, although acting against the advice of many experienced showmen, I shall adhere to my determination to keep the monster combination intact during the entire season.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

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