

# REPUBLICAN AND PATRIOT.

M. M. Lewis  
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS MISCELLANY, GENERAL INFORMATION, AND THE INTERESTS OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. I.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852.

NO. 23.

REPUBLICAN AND PATRIOT,  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
**GULICK & RICHARDSON.**

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ADVERTISING.—Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion, and twenty five cents for each succeeding insertion.

**A. M. MARPAN,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
Merchant,  
General Agent.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November, 1851. 28 ft.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors,  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**ALONZO J. WILLIS,**  
NEW-BERNE, N. C.  
For less CASH than at any other place in the State.  
L. & W. B. Whitfield, agents at White Hall. All orders punctually attended to.  
Nov. 18, 1851. 6m.

**I. DISOSWAY,**  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
Paints, Oils, Dyo-Stuffs,  
PERFUMERY, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c.,  
NEW-BERNE, N. C.

**EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,**  
BY  
**THOMAS HOWLE,**  
Market Street,  
a few doors below the Commercial Office, and opposite the Market House,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
ALSO  
Good Board and comfortable lodging. 20-ly.  
Sept. 25th, 1851.

**LEWIS & W. B. WHITFIELD,**  
DEALERS IN  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STAPLE AND  
FANCY GOODS,  
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
WHITE HALL, N. C., Apr. 3, 1y

**JOSEPH ROUSE,**  
DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STAPLE AND  
FANCY GOODS,  
PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
SNOW HILL, Apr. 3, 1y

**CHADBOURN & HOOPER,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND  
FORWARDING AGENTS,  
NORTH WATER STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Sept. 1, 1851. 17-ly.

**C. MYERS,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,  
And Walking Canes of every Description,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
North Side Market Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
N. B. Country Merchants supplied at New York wholesale prices.  
Oct. 24, 1y

**JOSEPH H. FLANNER,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or shipment.  
Apr. 29, 1y

**WILKINSON & ESLER,**  
CASH DEALERS IN  
Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles,  
Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
Market Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C. Mr. 13, 1y

**WASHINGTON & LaFAYETTE  
HOTEL,**  
DAVID THALLY, Proprietor.  
OPPOSITE CAPE FEAR BANK,  
Front Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C. Mr. 13, 1

**J. M. ROBINSON,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c.,  
Front-st., 3 doors South of Market Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C. Apr. 3, 1y

**Disolution.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing between Charles H. Harper and Oliver Murphree, under the firm of Harper & Murphree, is this day dissolved. Charles H. Harper will settle the business of the firm.  
CHARLES H. HARPER,  
OLIVER MURPHREE.  
Snowhill, Nov. 28th, 1851. 31 6w.

**OIL AND VARNISH.**—Lined Oil, raw and boiled, Turpentine, Train, Nuts Foot, Winter Strained, Olive, &c., &c. Coach, Japan, Furniture, Leather and Grate Varnish, for sale by  
I. DISOSWAY.

**WHITE AND BLACK LEAD,** French Ocher and Vanadic Red, together with a general assortment of articles in this line, for sale by  
I. DISOSWAY.

**THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.**—A complete assortment, just received and for sale at  
DISOSWAY'S.  
Newberne, Sept. 18th, 1851. 19

## NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

**Fall Importations.**  
MRS. McDONALD will be glad to see her friends at her old stand, where she is now exhibiting for sale, a large assortment of Millinery Goods, of the latest styles and best materials, suited to Fall and Winter, which have been selected with great care.

## DAQUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.

THE undersigned will respectfully inform the citizens of New-Berne, and the public generally, that he has completed his  
**New Gallery,**  
where he is prepared to take pictures of a superior style, and at lower rates than has ever been taken in this place. He pledges himself to take true copies of the original, and warrants to give satisfaction or no charge.

COPIES OF DAQUERREOTYPES  
OR  
Miniature Paintings  
taken and enlarged. Having the largest sized CAMERA and the best stock, he feels satisfied that he can please any who will favor him with a call. Pictures of Children taken from one year old and upwards.

## NEW-BERNE AND NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS.

WILL run regularly in line between this port and the port of New York (sufficient inducement offered, after the 15th November next).  
Schr. RHODE ISLAND, 900 barrels capacity, two years old, Capt. Fairchild, will leave here on or about 15th November.  
Schr. CONNECTICUT, 1200 barrels capacity, three years old, Capt. S. Fairchild, will leave on or about 25th November.  
Schr. FRANCES A. GODWIN, 1500 barrels capacity, two years old, Capt. Carlisle, on or about 5th of December.

## GEORGE BISHOP, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

MIDDLE STREET, A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE.  
KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Furniture, Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, White and Yellow Pine Lumber. Repairing of every description executed at the shortest notice by Mr. PHARAOH LEWIS, a well known and experienced workman.

## Inspector's Notice.

THE Subscriber at the last Term of the County Court, having been appointed an Inspector of NAVAL STORES,  
would respectfully inform the public that he will at all times be ready to serve them in that capacity. He would also suggest, that having been engaged for many years in making his name, and having it made, he is sufficiently qualified for his office, and will be grateful to those who may employ him. He can always be found either at the Republican, now the New-Berne Job Printing Office, or at George W. Taylor's Store.  
JOSEPH R. FRANKLIN.  
New-Berne, June 30th, 1851. 8 ft.

## A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT

IS now offered by the subscriber, who wishes to dispose of his well known House and Lot in New-Berne, 281 and 283, Broad Street.  
The Lot is occupied as a Boarding House and Store. There is also a house occupied as a sleeping house with 8 commodious rooms.  
Also, a Cart-house and stables, well calculated to accommodate forty Carts and Horses.  
Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call soon and examine for themselves.  
L. B. HUGGINS.  
New-Berne, November 26th, 1-51. 29-1y.

## NOTICE.

THE regular convocations of Eureka Chapter, No. 7, of R. A. Masons, will be held on the first Wednesday Evening in each month, at early candle-light, until further notice is given.  
R. A. M., 2381.  
E. R. STANLY, Sec'y.  
Newberne, Sept. 11th, 1851. 18-6m.

## NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 19th day of January next, at the late residence of Francis L. Castex, dec'd., in the Town of Goldsboro', will be sold the perishable property of said dec'd., consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, on the same day, at the Court-house door, in said Town of Goldsboro', several Lots, some improved, and some unimproved; also, the lot and improvements in the Town of Waynesborough, whereon the said Francis L. Castex formerly lived; also, a small part of a lot in said Town of Waynesborough, unimproved.  
Six months credit will be given; Notes and approved security required.  
WM. K. LANE, Adm'r.  
Dec. 3rd, 1851. 30 6w.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having at November Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1851, held in the County of Wayne, taken out letters of Administration upon the estate of Francis L. Castex, dec'd., hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd., to settle the same without delay, as indulgence cannot be given, and all those having claims against said dec'd., to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
WM. K. LANE, Administrator of Francis L. Castex, dec'd.  
Dec. 3rd, 1851. 6w

## FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.

Messrs. Robinson & Gulick.—You will please announce me as a candidate for the Office of County Trustee at the election to be held by the Magistrates of Wayne at the next February term of the Court.  
THOMAS EDWARDS.  
Wayne county, Nov. 18, 1851. 28 ft.

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

THE subscribers, having just received their stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to an examination of them. Their stock consists of

## DRY GOODS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., usually called for and in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail Store.  
They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they do not purchase after examining them.  
They will give the highest Market prices for produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place for CASH, or good responsible Credit.  
GOLDEN & GRISWOLD.  
Goldsboro', October 24, 1851. 1 ft

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Edmondson & Borden,

ARE now receiving and opening at their store on the corner of John and Walnut streets, a large stock of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
consisting of a variety of every kind of Goods suited to this market. Their stock consists of  
**DRY GOODS,  
Groceries and Hardware,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
HATS, BONNETS, AND UMBRELLAS,  
Ready-made Clothing &c. &c.**

all of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices.—Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Edmondson & Borden take this occasion to return thanks to their customers generally, for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and solicit a continuance of their favor.  
Goldsboro', October 21, 1851. 1 ft

## Everettsville Female Academy.

THIS Institution will be continued under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Smyth, assisted by competent Teachers in all the branches requisite for a finished education.  
The next session will commence on the 1st of January, 1852.  
The Academy is furnished with Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical apparatus.  
Two or three boarders in addition to those already engaged can be accommodated in the family of the Principal; but board can be procured on very reasonable terms in families of the highest respectability in the village.  
For terms, &c., application may be made to John Everitt, Esq., Treasurer, or Rev. J. James Smyth, Principal.  
Everettsville, Wayne Co., N. C.  
Dec. 10, 1851. 31 3m

## NEW HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened that large and commodious Hotel in Goldsboro', on the East side of the Rail Road, for the accommodation of the travelling public, generally, as well as for local custom. The House has been neatly fitted up—the Beds and Furniture entirely new. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the markets can produce. Dinner and Breakfast will be ready on the arrival of the Rail Road Trains.  
A large addition is now being erected, which when complete, will make it one of the largest, and most pleasant establishments, to be found on the great Northern and Southern Rail Road.  
It is the point in the State for mail facilities, the Post Office being kept at the Hotel, and situated immediately at the crossing of the great Northern and Southern, and Eastern and Western mail routes. He hopes to merit, and expects to receive a full share of patronage.  
JAMES GRISWOLD.  
Goldsboro', April 21, 1851. 1 ft

## The Rail Road Hotel, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THIS House, situated on the West side of the Rail Road, so favorably known to the Public, continues to be kept open for their entertainment.  
Additions and improvements have been recently completed, which render this House, in point of comfort and appearance, inferior to none on the great Northern and Southern Rail Road.  
THE STAGE OFFICE of the Raleigh and New-Berne Mail Routes, is kept at this House.  
The Proprietress, while returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, hopes that her increased efforts to administer to the comfort of her guests, will meet with a continuation of their patronage.  
On the West side of the Rail Road.  
BREAKFAST and DINNER ready for the Passengers on the arrival of the Cars.  
M. A. BORDEN.  
Goldsboro', N. C., May 14, 1851. 1 ft

## TAKEN UP.

WAS taken up and committed to jail, on the 6th of last September, as a runaway, a negro woman named Joanna who says she belongs to Washington Hooks, of Tennessee.  
Said Joanna is about 22 years old, over common size light complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Exam of this County.  
The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take her away or she will be dealt with as the law directs.  
OLLIN COOR, Sheriff.  
Wayne county, 15th Nov. 1851. 28 ft.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WERE taken from my stables on the night of the 11th inst., my MARE and BUGGY, since which time I have not heard of them. The Mare is a bay color, and the buggy nearly new, the harness has brass mountings.  
All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the property, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.  
JOHN HOOKS.  
Nahant, N. C., Sept. 25, '51. 20-ft.

## \$100 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give the above reward for the arrest and confinement in any Jail in this State so that he can get them, his two negro men, Bob and Curtis, whom he purchased of G. L. Kornegay of this County; or he will give Fifty Dollars for either of them on the above conditions.  
These fellows were in the woods when he bought them, and are supposed to be still lurking about in the Country, especially in their old neighborhood.  
GEO. A. DUDLEY.  
Goldsboro', Oct. 1851. 24 ft

## HANDS! HANDS!!

THE undersigned wishes to hire 200 hands to work on the North Carolina Rail Road between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Application may be made to Messrs. Gregory & Griswold, at Goldsboro', or Duncan Ferguson, Rocky Mount, N. C.  
JOHN C. McRAE.  
Dec. 10th, 1851. 32 5w.

## AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE OF MADAME KOSSUTH.

During the month of August, 1848, the President Governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth, with the principal officers of his provisional government, were in the fortified town of Arad, on the river Maros-h.—Between that place and the town of Zagadin, on the Tisza, in the vicinity of Arad, Gorgey, with the Hungarian troops under his command, lay encamped; while behind him, towards the Tisza, was the Russian army of reserve, under Paskiewitch. Dembinski, with his men, besieged Temeswar, and had already carried its third wall. Between him and the Tisza lay the united Austro-Russian forces. The army of Bem had been defeated at Hermanstadt by the Russian General Luders, and he had fled with a small band of faithful followers toward Temeswar.

With this position of the combatants, the plan of Dembinski was to unite with Gorgey, near Arad, and then to attack the Russian forces. Before this was effected, news reached him of the capitulation of Gorgey, and that the Governor, M. Kossuth, had been compelled to forsake Arad, and retire to the town of Vilagos. Before leaving Arad the Governor separated from his wife and children, and their parting scene is said to have been one of the most touching nature. Under the circumstances of the moment, it was a subject of even more than doubt whether they would ever meet again on earth. It was only when a young Hungarian nobleman, named Ashbot, now in exile in Kutayah with M. Kossuth, solemnly swore to his wife that he would never leave her husband, that Madame Kossuth consented to be separated from him, and seek safety in flight.

The children were confined to the care of a private secretary of the Governor, and this individual subsequently delivered them up to the tender mercies of Haynau, for the purpose of securing his own pardon and safety. The children set out before their mother, and the latter, in her flight, endeavored to keep at least so near to them as to hear now and then of their safety.

Madame Kossuth sought out a brother of hers, residing in the town of Vilagos, and he is now imprisoned in the fortress of Comorn, with many others of the unfortunate Hungarian patriots, for eighteen years, on account of the success which she next gave to his sister. Leaving him, she next went in search of her children, and wandered to a pest, or farm house, of Bocksak, belonging to a relative. There she fell ill of a typhus fever, which nearly ended her life; and when so far recovered as to be able again to travel, she continued her journey in search of her children. She soon learned that they had been given up by their protector to the Austrian General Haynau, and taken to Pesth. Her own safety depended wholly upon the fidelity of the Hungarian peasants, and on their attachment to her husband.

Now, having no other object in view than her own safety, without friends better than herself, she soon became reduced to a state of complete destitution. In disguise, she wandered over the most miserable part of Hungary. She even, as a means of safety, as well as support, sought for service as a servant, and by telling that she was a poor woman, who had just been discharged from a public hospital—which, indeed, she very much resembled—was so fortunate as to find employment in the family of a humble carpenter, in the town of Orash Haya, who little thought he was served by the lady of Louis Kossuth, the late Governor of Hungary. Everywhere notices were exposed in the streets, offering forty thousand florins for her capture, and proclaiming death as the punishment of the person who should dare harbor or conceal her from the authorities.

Among the persons who fled with M. Kossuth before the overwhelming number of his enemies, was an elderly lady, whom it is necessary to designate as Madame L., and who, from being unable to ride as fast as so long as those who were stronger and younger than herself, soon became exhausted, and was left behind. She had a son, a Major in the Hungarian army, near the person of the Governor, and both the son and the mother were warmly attached to his interests. Madame L., when unable to proceed longer with the fugitives, in order to reach a place of safety in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, determined to remain in Hungary, and devote herself to the finding of Madame Kossuth, and restoring her to her husband.

For this benevolent purpose, Madame L. disguised herself as a beggar; and after a long and weary journey, often on foot than in any conveyance, she crossed the vast sandy plains of Southern Hungary and, at length, reached the place in which Kossuth's children were, but could hear nothing of the mother.

She learned that the children had been sent, soon after their mother had lost sight of them, to the house of Gen. G., now in the service of the Sultan in Syria, to be kept with his own three children hoping that they would thus be screened from those who sought after them. The oldest, named Louis, after his father, was seven years of age; and all were told that if they acknowledged they were the children of the Governor, they would be imprisoned by the Austrians, and never see their parents again. So that when an Austrian officer traced them to the house of Gen. G., he was at a loss to know which of the children were those of Gen. G., and which those of M. Kossuth; and, approaching the eldest of the latter, he said:—"So, my little man, you are the son of the Governor?"

To which the youth replied—"I am not, sir."  
His firmness surprised and vexed the officer, who was certain, from the statement of their betrayer, that these before him were the lost treasures of his ambitious search. He now endeavored to frighten the children, and, drawing a pistol, directed it to the breast of the boy, and said that if he did not at once acknowledge that he was the son of Kossuth, he would put a ball through his heart.

Young Louis—who, it is said, shows himself now in exile at Kutayah, much of the character of his father—replied, in a tone equally firm—  
"I tell you, sir, I am not the son of Kossuth."  
The officer, baffled by the child's simplicity of manner and a parent's sincerity, was divested of his convictions, and led to believe that he had been imposed upon.

But before Madame L. could get near them, other Agents of the Austrian Government had been more successful, and the three children had been carried off in secret to Pesth, near the clutches of the butcher Haynau. The mother and sister of M. Kossuth had also been captured, and placed in strict confinement. It may be here mentioned, in this little narrative of the sufferings and deliverance of the relatives of Louis Kossuth, that Madame L., on finding where and how her children were situated, found out her own maid-servant, and so succeeded as to have her engaged at Pesth as their nurse.—This person never left them until the moment of their final deliverance from their Austrian jailors was arrived. After thus having provided for the welfare of the children of M. Kossuth, Madame L.—renewed her search for their destitute and suffering mother.

Finding no trace of her, Madame L. determined to follow the fugitives, and if she reached Widdin, to ascertain from M. Kossuth himself, where his poor wife had gone, and then return in search of her. Continuing in the disguise of a beggar, sometimes on foot, at others in a farmer's cart, this heroic woman reached the frontiers of Hungary, and crossing them, entered the fortified and walled town of Widdin, where the late Governor of Hungary and his brave unfortunate companions were enjoying the protection and hospitality of the Sultan of Turkey. Madame L. applied to M. Kossuth, but not being known to him personally, and the Austrian General having set so high a price on the capture of his wife, he at first regarded her in the light of an Austrian spy. Having, however, soon found her son, who had followed the Governor into Turkey, he readily convinced M. Kossuth of the identity of his mother. All the information which M. Kossuth could give her was, that there was a lady in Hungary in whose house he believed his wife would seek a refuge; and if she was not still there, this lady would most probably know where she was.

The Governor now furnished Madame L. with a letter to this lady, and another with his own signet ring for his wife, which would be evidence of her fidelity. It is not here necessary to follow Madame L.—on her toilsome journey. Devoted to the philanthropic work which she had undertaken, she wandered over the sandy steppes of Hungary, until she succeeded in reaching the little town in which the lady resided, and delivered to her M. Kossuth's letter. This she read, and immediately burned it, not daring even to allow it to exist in her possession. The lady informed Madame L. that the wife of Governor Kossuth had left her residence in the guise of a mendicant, and intended assuming the name of Maria F.—; that she was to feign herself to be the widow of a soldier who had fallen in battle, and that if possible, she would go to the very centre of Hungary, in those vast pasture lands where she hoped no one would seek after her.

With this information, Madame L. again resumed her journey. She feigned to be an aged grandmother, whose grandson was missing, and that she was in search of him. She made many narrow escapes while passing guards, soldiers, and spies; at length she reached the plains before mentioned.—She went from house to house, as if in search of her grandson, but in reality to find one who would answer the description given of poor Maria F.—. At length, in a cabin, she heard that name mentioned, and on inquiry who and what that person was, learned that she was the widow of a Hungarian soldier who had fallen in battle, and that she had a child, who was with its grand parents.—They then described her person, but added that she had suffered so much from illness and grief that she was greatly changed.—"Before she came here," said the speaker, "she worked for her bread, even when ill, but after her arrival, she became too much indisposed to labor, on account of which they sent to the Sisters of Charity for a physician, who came, bled and blistered her; when she was able to go, she had been conveyed to the institution of the Sisters, where she then was."

Madame L., feeling that the poor sufferer must be none other than the object of her search, expressed a desire to visit her. At the Sisters of Charity, Madame L. had much difficulty in procuring access to Maria, and the latter was as much opposed to receiving her. At length Madame L. told the Sisters to inform her that she had a message for her from her husband, who was not dead, as she had supposed, and that she would soon convince her, if she would permit her to enter. Poor Maria, between fear and hope, gave her consent, and Madame L.—was allowed to see her. Madame L.—handed her the letter of Governor Kossuth. She recognized at once the writing; kissed it; pressed it to her heart; devoured its contents, and then destroyed it immediately. Soon a story was made up between the two females; they told the Sisters of Charity that Maria's husband "still lived," and that she would rejoin him. A little wagon was procured; and these two interesting women set out on their escape from the enemies of their country.

It is not known by what route the ladies reached the capital of Hungary; but it is certain that, supposing their presence would not be suspected at Pesth, they heroically proceeded to that city, then in possession of General Haynau. It has since then become a source of pride to both of them, that they, safe in their disguise, passed that celebrated military "butcher" in the streets of Pesth.—Among the letters with which this lady was charged by the exiles of Widdin, was one for the lamented martyr of Hungary, Count Casimir Bathany, then confined in a prison of the city, waiting the cruel fate to which

the "butcher" subjected him. When it was decided that he should be ignominiously put to death by the hangman's rope, that excellent and mild Hungarian patriot endeavored to put an end to his own existence with a razor; but, unfortunately, not succeeding, Haynau dragged his mutilated and bleeding body from the prison, and ended his life on the gallows. The letter which Madame L.—had for him was from his brother, who had escaped into Turkey with M. Kossuth; and she had the satisfaction of causing it, through the venality of his jailors, to be placed in the hands of the sufferer, to whom it was no little source of consolation to know that his brother lived in safety.

Madame L.—had a relative in Hungary who had not been compromised in the war; so this person arranged to meet these ladies at a given place, and in the character of a merchant travel with them. After they had left the pasture grounds, he passed as the husband of "Maria," and the elder female as his aunt. At night they stopped at a village and were suspected, on account of the females occupying the bed, while he slept at the door. They started early in the morning, the "husband" remained behind, to learn something more of the suspicions to which their conduct had given rise. He again overtook them, as they stopped to feed their horse, and bade them to be greatly on their guard.

In the evening, while the two ladies were sitting together in a miserable cold room—the face of poor Maria so muffled as to conceal her features, and induce the belief that she was suffering from her teeth, both appearing much as persons in great poverty, overcome by their afflictions—Maria had a nervous attack, and talked and laughed so loud that her voice was recognized by an Austrian officer, who happened to be in the house. This person sent a servant to ask them to come into his room, where there was a fire. Madame L. inquired the name of the "good gentleman" who had the kindness to invite them to his room, and when she heard it, Maria recognized in him a deadly enemy of her husband. While they were planning a means of evading him, the officer came himself into their apartment. Immediately arising, they made a humble courtesy, in so awkward a manner as to divest him of all suspicion. Madame L. spoke and thanked him again and again for his kindness, but added that such poor creatures as they, were not fit to go into his room. So soon as the officer retired Maria had another attack, which would certainly have betrayed them had he been present. Madame L.—implored her to be composed, or they would be lost.

Starting again, they were not molested until the evening, when they were apprehended and conducted by two policemen before a magistrate. There the former spoke of them as suspicious characters; but they were not told of what they were suspected. While the examination was going on, Madame L.—slipped a bank note into the hand of the superior of the two policemen. This bribe quite changed the affair; the men became their friends, excited the pity of the magistrate in their favor, and they were allowed to depart. Thus they went on from station to station, until they reached the frontiers of Hungary, near the Danube. They entered the little town of Saubin, and asked permission of the head of the police to pass over the river to Belgrade. This was refused, until they said they wished to go there for a certain medicine for a daughter who was ill, and they would leave their passports as a security. He then gave his consent and they crossed the Danube, and entered the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey.

It was night when they entered Belgrade. They knocked at the door of the Sardinian Consul, who had recently been stationed in that frontier town by his king, whose whole heart sympathized in the Hungarian cause, and who had formed a friendly alliance with M. Kossuth for the freedom of Italy and Hungary. The Consul had been advised by M. Kossuth, that two females would probably seek his protection; but not knowing them, he inquired what they wished of him? Madame L.—replied, "lodging and bread." He invited them in; and Madame L.—introduced him to Madame Kossuth, the lady of the late Governor of Hungary.

It will readily be perceived that the Consul could scarcely believe that these two miserable beings were the persons they represented themselves to be. Madame Kossuth convinced him by showing him the signet-ring of her husband. In his house, Madame Kossuth fell ill, but received every possible kindness from her host. They learned that all the Hungarians and Poles had been removed from Widdin to Shumla; and notwithstanding that it was in the midst of a severe winter, they decided upon proceeding at once to the latter place. The Sardinian Consul applied to the generous and very liberal Prince of Servia, in whose principality Belgrade is, for his assistance in behalf of the ladies, and in the most hospitable and fearless manner he provided them with his own carriage and four horses and an escort, and in this way they started through the snow for Shumla. Their journey was without any apprehension of danger, for the British Consul General at Belgrade, M. F.—, had provided the party with a passport as British subjects, under the assumed names of Mr. Mrs., and Miss Bloomfield; yet the severity of the weather was such that Madame Kossuth, in the ill state of her health, suffered very much. Often the snow was as deep as the breasts of the horses, and not frequently four oxen had to be attached to the carriage in their places. A journey, which, in summer, would have required but a few days, now was made in twenty eight.

On the twenty eighth day a courier was sent in advance of them, to apprise Governor Kossuth of their approach. He was ill; and moreover, on account of the many plans of the Austrians to assassinate him, the Sultan's authorities could not allow him to leave Shumla, and go to meet his wife. The news of her deliverance, and her approach, ceased

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