POETRY AND MISCELLANY

THE FOUNTAIN. BY RICHARD B. WILLIS

Dage within a quiet valley, Burst a fountain fourth to light-Burst, and sprang instinctive upward, For its source was on the bright. But its bpight and eager water Left not far their crystal track; Bonds invisible detained the And they fell exhausted back.

11. On that fountain's mossy margin, Still, at eve, I sat reclined, Listened to the fountain's music, Wished I might its chain unbind! Bill drew back Itsellent rain. Airy atms would soon receive it-Boon as cloud 'twould mount again

111. In my bosom's quiet valley, Bursts the fount of life its sod-Bursts, and strives instinctive upward, For its lofty source is God. But that striving spirit-fountain Gains not far its upward track, Bonds Invisible detain it-Off it sinks exhausted back!

IV. On that fountain's crystal margin Bits a spirit, still reclined. Radiant now with silver pinion, But a soul, from earth refined! Still that gentle spirit watches, Waits till mine shall rend its chain, While its pinion, half-unfolding, Lures me still the hight to gain

A Leaf from Life's Day-Book.

BY MEETA M. DUNCAN.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." About nine o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of July, 1830, a group, consisting of some six or eight gentlemen, stood upon the deck of a safety bargo. Lady Clinton, lying in the North River, at New York. A quick observer, even though out of car-shot, would have pronounced them Frenchmen, by their volubility, eagerness, and violence of gesticulation. This description, however, does not apply to one member of the party, a gentleman past the middle period of life, who stood, as it were, among, but not of them, and in whose attitude and bearing there was a something which vaguely accounted to the beholder for the marked deference and respect which was evident in the manner of these around him. His countenance was grave and thoughtful, and the faint amile which broke at rare intervals over his features was one almost of painfulness-such smiles as breathe from lips that never laugh, and are common to those to whom the mortal earthquakes of the world have been familiar. He talked but little, and what he said was uttered in a quiet, undemonstrative manner. All listened respectfully as he spoke, but when he cossed the conversation flowed on with its former animation. This person was but little above the middle height, stoutly built, though by no means bulky. His countenance. full of dignified repose, was expressive of mildness and benevolence. His complexion was clear, healthy brown, and the full outline of his nobly formed face was exhibited by the entire absonce of his shirt-collar. A square and massive chin, a mouth beautifully chiseled, and dishead, but partially shaded by soft, dark hair, which, slightly sprinkled with gray, grew thin upon the temples and fell pointed dow , the middle of the brow-presented a countenance which, independently of all association, would have been considered remarkable. To complete

the envy of a woman. It was early, and there was still some time before the departure of the boat. The group which we have described still stood conversing, when they were interrupted by the approach of an old man, accompanied by two years of ago. This man, spare and remarkably tall, though somewhat bent by age and toil, possessed that martial look and bearing which it is impossible to mistake. Care-worn and weather-beaten as he was, he had evidently seen better days. As he reached the group, he drow himself up, and making the military salute, apologized for intruding, adding that he was a Frenchman, and hearing his own language spoken, had taken the to recover her.

the portrait, we may add, feet small and well shaped,

cal as the finish work of the sculptor, the round and

his own country to seek a home in a strange land, and should soil it!

among a people of whose language and customs ho was In the winter entirely ignorant?

To the next question-"Why he was going to Bor-King Joseph, the brother of Napoleon, resided there; | current of a deadly fight!" that he owned large tracts of land in the United States, and gave portions of it freely to destitute soldiers who

occurred which deprived him of his wife. Mut how," replied the gentleman, "can you, who a pension, which he continued till his death in 1844. appear old and broken in constitution, expect to find a at your age, clear land and begin life anew?"

The old man replied, that though broken down in bosideration, and treated with contumely.

Preach service.

hisbroken and toil-worn appearance, "I am a grenadier and distinguished of every land. In his home, adorned pillar of salt, in order that she might be preserved.

What is France to me now? Crushed, persecuted, and one enemy.

handed them to one of the gentlemen. conviction and deep sympathy with it, and each listener dier." felt from the first moment that he was all that he repre- The residence of Joseph Bonaparte in the United Stahis residence for some weeks.

of the party, in a low voice, who immediately proceed- asylum? ed to the captain's office, where he remained some time. of his life.

The old man gazed at the letter and the money with a party with a wistful enquiring look.

voice motioning with his hand towards "the gentle-

"This is 'Monsieur le Comtel' 'Tis to Prince Joseph you have been relating your history!"

With an inarticulate cry of joy the old man sprung | Book. playing small pearl-like treth, gray eyes, a well proportioned, straight nove, and a broad, expansive fore. Tears deluged his rugged cheeks, loud sobs burst from strates how little the clearest intellect can anticipate the "Comitates." This went on until the his full heart, while, in a choking -"Mon Prince! Mon Prince!"

startling had the grandier's action been, that it was and the orators of the French Tribunale were wishing for sy; Astalos, Kovacs, and Pulssky—the four latter stusome moments before the count could collect himself a "fair wind and thirty-six hours," an unknown individand raise him from his kneeling posture, while in all ual (Fulton) presented himself to the First Consul and The excitoment, of course was immense. Government that group of strong men there was not a der eye. Even said: "The sea which separates you from your enemy and hands, though embrowned by exposure, symmetrihe who shared the blood of a hero, and had passed through gives him a great advantage. Aided alternately by the scenes that wring the sternest hearts, turned aside to winds and tempests, he braves you in his inaccessible tapering fingers of which might have well called forth conceal the emotion which he could not resist,

children, a boy and a girl, of some twelve and fourteen old man turned to them abruptly, and with the dignity gular proposition was this, truly.. Napoleon so far enterof an Indian chief, waved his hand and said, sternly, tained it as to commit the plans and details of Mr. Fulton "Tais toi. C'est le Roil" Silence. 'Tis the king! dentown, delivered his letter to the count's agent and was immediately accommodated in comfortable lodgings. On the return of the count, in a few weeks, from his liberty to address them and beg for some information. estates at Black River, in New York, which he was on He said he had lost his wife, and knew not how he could his way to visit when ancountered by the grenadier, he recover her. They had just arrived in America, he adprovided him with a dwelling upon his place, with a ded, and had intended setting off the day before for Bor- little plot of ground to cultivate for a garden, and allowdentown, in New Jersey, when through ignorance of ed him a mouthly pension; his duty, a merely nominal the language, they had placed their luggage on board one, being to take charge of some of the gravel walks. the wrong boat, and while his wife was endeavoring to and keep them free from grass and weeds. The chilhave it removed on shore again, the beat pushed off and dren were also given some trifing employment, while carried her he knew not where. He had come down the "little wife," kindly received and entertained by the among the steamboats, he said to see if he could obtain numerous families and followers on the place, soon any information about her, and would be grateful if any threw aside her homely peasant's dress, and sailed about of the gentlemen would tell him whether they had seen with her little round figure in gay gowns, and finery, a little Frenchwoman "so high"-making her height such as in her native land she had never dreamed of with his hand-or if they would tell him how to proceed possessing. Careful, and thrifty, however in the midst of her prosperity, she did not hesitate even at a merry-The gentleman whom we have described turned to making, given by, one of the count's people, to pull up the the old man, and inquired why, at his age, he had left skirt of her clean white dress lest her entertainer's chairs

In the winter of 1833, during the first, visit made by the count to England, the poor genadier sunk under the The old man replied that he was a French soldier, accumulated weight of years and hardships. His latter always in the street-who is fond of running to night Kossuth now began on his own account the and that since the abdication of the emperor, he had days, through the kindness of his benefactor, were passknown nothing but persecution, ill-treatment and misery. | ed in contentment and case, and his last moments, were Driven from the service, his pension as a soldier of the accompanied by all that could solace a death-bed. As | bed and reads novels or feigns sickness—who is ashamed Legiou of Honor withheld, his cap, cloak, and uniform life ebbed away his mind wandered, and the low mutter | to own her mother because she dresses plain, never learnt taken from him, he had even been obliged, to accure his ings of delirium betrayed that this thoughts had reverted grammar, or was accustomed to the etitequie of the cap-plate, a brass eagle, his cross of the Legion of Ho- to the past. "Vive l'Emperor!"—"En count grena- drawing room—who is always complaining that she can- factures, and to carry them to such a point of perfection not, and some of his accountrements to bury them secretly. diers!"—with other similar expressions, constantly es- not get money enough to dress like Miss So and so, or as to fit them for exportation. Kossath suggested the caped him, "denoting," as Scott has so beautifully said go to parties like Such a one, who wears her shoes slip-idea of a protective union. Its basis was as follows:dentown?"—he replied, that he had been informed that of his dying chief, "that his thoughts were following the shod or has a hole in her stockings and is two lazy to For the last 300 years it has been the rulling principle of

at Bordentown, and on the return of the count to the of it. But the kind, affectionate tidy girl who helps her partly by favoring the system of absentecism, viz: by served the Emperor; and that he was proceeding to United States, in the autumn of 1834, finding that the mother, is always ready and anxious to accommodate drawing and keeping all the wealthy and noble in Vien-Bordentown to apply to the prince, when the mistake widow was desirous of returning to her native land, he mother, father, brothers and sister; who is kind to the sent her, with her children, to France, and allowed her poor; who dresses neatly and according to her means;

support in the forests of America? These tracts that leaving a vacuum in a wide circle of acquaintance which you speak of are new and heavily timbered; you cannot, it was impossible to refill, and profound sorrow in the dy, he was stout of heart, and would make an offert to departure was deeply lamented. A large income was soul is weary and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunsucceed; that anything would be better than the life he expended yearly, at his estate, which flowed through a niest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our comitat (county) anthorities from building roads, bridges, to write pompously, postically, and eloquently; but when had led and the treatment he had received in his own thousand channels, to the enrichment of the neighborcountry, where he had been obliged to earn, laboriously, a hood. Numerous laborers and artisans were in his conmiterable subsistence in a saw-mill, deprived of all con- stant employ, and the requirements of the different members of an establishment so extensive, gave encourage-The next question was to his rank and position in the ment to trade. The poor and needy of all nations were succored by him. All Frenchmon found in him a friend "Sit," replied the old man, elevating his tall form, always substantial assistance in their various necessities. his eye lighting up, and the expression of pride and on- and often a home and a support, like the old grenadier. thuslasm in his countenance painfully at variance with His residence was a place of pilgrimage to the elevated destroyed. This is not so; she was transformed into a tie in each country, if we could give them the neces remark, that though it may be nothing extraordinary for the elevated destroyed.

of the old Gaurdi' I was one of the 'six hundred' who by the choicest specimans of the sculptor and painter. followed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba, and returned he dispensed an elegant and liberal hospitality, though with him in the 'Inconstant.' I stood by his side at always the chief object of interest himself. from his Fontainebleau, and witnessed that scene which made instructive conversation, benignant manners, and through children of grey haired men-I mingled my tears with the strange charm which his extraordinary resomblance theirs! [followed him in his march of triumph to Paris to his illustratious brother throw around him. It may be I gave him my best blood at Waterlop-yet lived to safely said, that during a residence of nearly twenty see him a captive, and a Bourbon upon the throne!— years in this country, he made countless friends and not

heart-broken!-It availed me mothing," continued the Those who had the good fortune to live near the Count old man, with tremulous energy after a pause full of Survilliers, who beheld him in his home, who daily obseremotion, "that I had fought at Wagram, and at Auster- | ved the evidences of his benevelence, and witnessed the litz; and had trod the frezen plains of Russia! True, I kindness of a nature which sympathized with the most had served my country, but it was in following the voice lowly, and never thought of self when it could minister, which led all France to glory! I was faithful to him, oven in the most taifling matter, to the happiness of others and that they could not forgive?" The old man removed will not require to be reminded of what they once enjoyed, his cap, and taking from it his eagle, the cross of the Le- but in our wide land there are many who are scearcely agion of Honor, and the papers proving his identity, he ware that this distinguished individual lived so long among us. To these, the anecdote here related may prove It must not be supposed that the recital of his serrows interesting. It is recorded without embellishment, as one and misfortunes by the old man, had been listened to of those little incidents of romance that so often occur in without emotion. There was a truthfulness, a natural real life, and can be attested by numbers now on the spot dignity and pride about the old grenadier, that carried who knew the story and well remember the cold grena-

sented himself to be. A few more questions were asked, es must form a portion of history, and when that history and satisfactorily answered by the old man, when the gen- comes to be written, and we see the occupant of two tomen whom we have described informed him that he thrones, the active participator in some of the most extrawould not find the Count de Survilliers at Bordentown at ordinary events that ever befel mankind, the friend and present; that he was travelling, and would not return to cherished brother of the greatest genius of this, or perhaps any age, retireing into the modest privacy of an Ameri-Distressed, and deeply disappointed, this intelligence can farmer's life, cultivating the simple pleasures of appeared to overwhelm the old man. He paused an in- country pursuits, and spending the evening of a life of staut in painful reflection, and then said that he knew strange vicissitudes in the dignified retirement of a phinot what he should do, reduced as he was to his last dol- losopher and a philanthropiat, shall we not feel a pleasure lar, friendless in a strange land, and with his wife torn in dwelling upon this page, and feel proud that, to his dying day, he never named America but with strong re-Remain here for a moment," said the gentle- affection and a high tribute to the worth of the people men after a short silence; "I will aid you;" and mo- who had received him, an exile, with a cordial welving aside, he spoke for some minutes with a member come and afforded him for years a safe and honorable

But little more than a year since the name of Bonaparte When he returned, he held in his hand a letter with a had coased to stir the minds of mon save in the echeps small roll of bank notes, which in obedience to a sign tof the past. The survivors of that name had fallen back from "the gentleman," he handed to the old grenadier, into the ranks, bidding fair to pass down the stream of directing him to remain in New York until the following time, with others less marked, into the ocean of oblivion. day, by which time the steamboat agent would see that Within this short period, however, Europe has been again his wife was restored to him. After which he counseled shaken by another French Revolution, and a new Bohim to proceed with the money new placed in his hands, naparte occupies the scene-Louis Napoleon has been according to his original intention, to Bordontown, and elected President of the French people! How far France present himself at Point Breeze, the residence of the may have reason to rejoice that she has thus elevated Count Survilliers, to whose agent there letter was ad- him, time tnust prove. One evidence of genius he has dressed. On so doing, he further informed him, he undoubtely exhibited. He has had the segacity to take would be immediately placed in suitable lodgings, with his "tide at the flood," and it has "led on to fortune," an allowance mouthly, till the return of the count, when though none can doubt whence that tide had its rise nor he would be comfortably provided for, for the remainder fail to trace its scource to the mouldering ashes beneath the "dome of the Invalides."

The newly awakened interest in his family which bewildered expression, his countenance worked with Louis Napoleon's elevation has aroused, renders everyemotion, while his eye, glaucing rapidly over the group, thing connected with the name a subject of curiosity, and fixed itself upon the face of the principal person of the it is from this conviction that the foregoing anecdote has been uenned, though we cannot but beleive that an incl-The appeal was irresistible, and was answered by the dont so dooply touching to all who witnessed it, must in gentlemen who had given him the letter, who in a low the simple recital retain its power over the feelings in some degree.

With this explation to the reader, and the renewed as

forward, and flinging himself upon his knees before the Fulton and Napoleon.—A singular circumstance, the matter into their own hands, and the papers were effect the greatest changes in human affairs. At the It was then that the Baron Wesselenyi, the most power-It was a moment of deep feeling; and so sudden, so time when all eyes in Europe were fixed on the Channel,

isle. This obstacle, his solu strength. I engage to over-The children of the grenadier, who had stood a little come. I can, in spite of all his fleets, at any time, in a apart during all the scene, surprised at his agitation and few hours, transport your armies into his territory, withat the posture which he had assumed, drew near him out fearing the tempests, or having need of the winds .in childish amazoment, and began to question him. The Consider the meaus which I offer you." A most sinto a commission of the most learned men which France On the following day, having been rejoined by his could produce, and this was all that the First Consul's wife, whe returned by the first boat from Albany, to vast engagements would allow him to do. The most which place she had been carried, he set out for Bor- learned Commission reported to Napoleon that it was "visionary and impracticable." Such was the reception which steam navigation, that has done so much, first received at the hands of philosophy.

> Cosumpnums .- The editor of the Louisville Bon Ton is great on coundrums. Here are his two last, which he respectfully dedicates to the New Orleans Picayane and Delta; "Well, Pomp, how is vo?" "Berry well Cmear. how is you?" "Poorly, thank goodness." "I say, nigga, why am do ting on which dis nigga lay him head night, like great monument of antiquity?" "I gabe more than one dollar per annum. him up." "Dats jist what you say last night, when massa caught you wid little shoat in do bag-ya! ya!" conundrum is dis: dat it would be Cwsar a crossin ob de | camital and municipal administrations were abolished. R(h)ine." "You can go long, nigga."

To THE BOYS, -Never marry a girl who is fond of being meetings, who has a jewled hand and an empty headwho will see her mother work and toil while she lave in mend it. Should you get such an one, depended upon the Austrian government to extract as much substance The grendier was decently interred in the burial ground tyou will have a dirty, untidy, miserable home and life and wealth from Hungary as possible. This was done who is always cheerful and fond of accomodating others, Joseph Bonaparte returned to Europe, finally, in, 1839, you can get such a treasure and your home will be a par-

adise. "Boys do you hear that." IJ A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it comes to hearts which loved and honored him, while by numer- us mid the darkness and the storm, and sings the sweet- taxation, as every one knows, is the most hateful to eveous class whom his bounty and liberality provided for, his est song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone ry nation. This hatred was encouraged by the Austrian hearts that grief has been tearing away.

A Funny Book .- Wm. E. Morford, writing from San and have found that a Spanish girl is the best grammar in the world; and since my arrival in town, I have been -studying gramamr."

Mast well-informed persons think that Lot's wife was

MEMORIES.

Sing me the simple ballad strain That pleased my heart in days of yore, When earth seemed void of care and pain And all was bright my way before-Whose music, like the dews of night That cheer the heart of summer flo Checked youthful passion's flery might, And gave to virtue nobler powers.

Although a devious sea of years Hath rolled its griefs and toils between-Although the present scene appears. And we ourselves, not what has beenhough the wrinkled brow beirays The deeply written trace of care, And the bright lines of careless days No longer find a station there; Sing me the song that once you sang. While I sit waiting at your knee, The tones distilling from your tongue Shall set my care-bound spirit free; 'Twill wander through that distant past Revel amid those scenes again, Known ere it's sun was overcast By aught of gloom or aught of pain; When innocence dwelt in the bowers All consecrate to love and truth, When life's new spring-light cheered the hou That made the claendar of youth.

Let others love the mightier strains, The brilliant gems of studied art. Oh let me hear that zong again Whose melody first won my beart.

SEETCH OF LOUIS ROSSUTE, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

From the Hartford Times. Louis Kossuth was born in the comitat (county) of

Zemplin, on the 27th April, 1806. His father, though a noble of an old family, was so poor as to be obliged to serve as secretary to a wealthy nobleman of the neighhood. Of Louis's infancy nothing is known. But at the ago of sixteen we find him in Peeth, studying law. His extreme poverty and his industry procured him/a number of friends, and among the rest, several members of the Hungarian Diet. These furnished him with clothes, board, and money for his lectures. They even at times paid his dabts. Having finished his course of studies he entored into practice, and if it was not lucrative, he yet gained a sufficient support. The succeeding three or four years lie lived in comparative obscurity; but then we find him all at once in the most active public life .-To appreciate his labors it will be necessary to recollect that the Hungarian constitution, ever since its institution, (1223,) knew no law or provision against the liberty of the press. It was naturally, therefore, argued that what is not positively forbidden is permitted. The Austrian government had, notwithstanding, for the past forty years practised a censor-ship of the basest arbitrariness. This was done, not by confiscating the publications or by processes of law, but by sudden and secret imprisonment of the author. This was done, in the year 1800 with more than forty Hungarian authors and statesmen and it was repeated. in 1836, with Kossuth Government would not permit the presence of reporters at the sessions of the Diet. Kossuth, who in the year 1835 lived in Presburg, conceived the idea of learning the art of stenography/and of himself reporting the doings of the Legislature. He did so, and published his report in lithographed/copies. Government immediately stopped surance that ours is a "true story," we leave him as we their circulation in every possible manner. They bought bogan reitorating,"Truth is stranger than fiction. Lattes up copies, they burnt them in every post office through which they passed, and ordered Kossuth to discontinue in future his reports. The people, however, now took audden prorogation of the too bold Diet, May 2, 1836.ful member of the opposition; Louis Kossuth and Lovasdents of law and leaders of clubs—disappeared suddenly.

The excitement, of course was immense. Government declared they know nothing of the six lost men. In 1839, fund, by voluntary contributions by the magnetos, of eight they as suddenly returned to their families. But Baron they as suddenly returned to their families. But Baron to said the said to the building and repairing of the six lost men. In 1839, fund, by voluntary contributions by the magnetos, of eight they as suddenly returned to their families. But Baron roads, bridges, etc. December 12—The Diet proclaims fore, it is found that, on the whole route from the Atlantic was blind. Lowester made and the rest in broads, but that the grades will be comparatively easy. By the discovery of a summit level thirty feet lower than had ever been ascertained between the summit was blind. Lowester made and the summit and the rest in broads, bridges, etc. ken health. Kosauth's constitution alone had not been

> This martyrdom, however, made Kossuth the man of the people. He became the editor of the "Pesti Hirlap," (Posth frazetto,) the first number of which appeared July 12, 1810, without the name of the editor. In July 1840, the paper had 563 subscribers; in 1841 it had 11,000!

never know in what prison they had suffered.

crushed by the chains. They had been blindfolded when

Never before had the power of the press been made manifest as through Kossuth. What laws had been unable to do, was done by this paper; it made the Hungarian the predominating language. The slaves and Germans forgot their ware against the Magyars, and learnt their language if for nothing but to read this paper. It is a matter of fact, that in many villages every peasant learnt how to read, for this reason alone. The price of the paper was the lowest possible—two floring—a little 20 -

The attacks upon government wore unccasing, yet were the whole army of officials not forgotton. By its "Oh, hush, nigga, succeed wid dat answer." "Well, vigilence, its boldness in laying bare every derelicited of its bekase its Pompey's pillar!" Ya! ya! Now, Pomp, if duty, overy arbitrary exertion of power, every defaicadis nigga should step over dem pieces ov water millions tion, every act of oppression or tyranny, it soon gained ov de pavement, why should he be like a great General an all-powerful influence. The fruits of this paper were of antiquity, on a very trying time?" "Dischild doesn't vissible already in the first year. The crowd of superknow." "Do same reply you makes, when gemman annated and dishonest office-holders had given way to axes you who was your farder but the answer to dat younger and botter men. The abuses in the adminis

Government, in order to put a stop to this, after a variety of quanceesful intrigues, hought the proprietor of the paper, Heckenast, who, in consequence, dismissed publication of a newspaper. He found it difficult. however, to compete with the "Pesti Hirlap," and was com-

pelled to abandon his project. For the last twenty years, it had been one of the chief principles of the opposition to create Hungarian manuna: partly by subjecting everything imported into Hungary to an enormous and almost preventive tariff, and allowing everything exported from Hungary into the Hereditory States to go duty free. Hungary being an entirely agricultural country, this tariff yielded enough to make a resort to direct taxation unnecessary. Direct povernment, even to the degree of discouraging the ect.-the indespensible means to commence and manufactories. The opposition having adopted this line of Francisco, says; "I have acquired considerable Spanish, policy, government appealed to this same horror of taxation to bring the former into discredit with the people. In consideration of all this, Kossuth wade the follow-

ing proposition: Hungary is divided into 52 comitats, (counties). If

tion with the surreunding markets. If successful, we should thus have at least four principal highways in each county. To empower these men to carry on their manufactories, and to bring them to perfection, we must guarranty them not only a market, but for the first years even pecuniary assistance. The whole nation, therefore, has to bind itself by its word of honor not to use or purchase the products of any foreign manufacturer, until its own manufacturers should be able to produce aricles equal to the foreign.

A society based upon this principle was formed, with Kossuth at its head. Three months after the society counted more than half the nation among its members, and now ones came in daily. A inultitude of manufacturing establishments started up. The noblest ladies. natead of foreign silks, wore come Hungarian cotton.

This state of things, of course, was anything but deirable to foreign manufacturers and importors; and they n their despair appealed to the Austrian government for aid. It might have been expected that the latter, displeased with anything approaching independence of Hungary, would second their wishes. They according- | cus. Aleppo, Alexandria. Grand Cairo, &c., &c. Wherly imprisoned, bribed, forbid any assemblages of the ever the Mussulman religion prevails, female slavery people-and were laughed at for their pains. They exists. In the mountains of Circassia, where the pure finally concluded that what power could not accomplish, and bracing air prevails, those beautiful creatures are ridicule might. This thought was worthy of Metter- raised-raised, some may say by cultivation, as we raise nich. Hungary, hitherto isolated from the rest of the delicate fruits and flowers-watched, trained, their diet world, was as tender and sensitive as a young maidon. The regulated, their complexions guarded, taught such acheatres of Vienna played nothing but farces, in mockery complishments as the country will allow, carefully attendof the "Protective Union." Newspapers, literary, and ed to, and permitted to perform no menial offices. These ournals of fashion, organ grinders and street musicians, delicate and charming creatures are the very essence of seemed with articles and songs, ridiculing this absurd effort of the Magyars to make their own shirts and their baster, and a shape and limbs which might rival the own gowns:

Ridicule did what force could not. Soon every one would have felt ashamed to acknowledge that he ever belonged to the "Protective Union;" and soon the whole ed a profitable market; and the brokers are forthwith 'Union," with a few exceptions, was dissolved. Eighteen manufacturing establishments, however were left to them that splendid prizes of exquisite beauty have arrivthe country at the beginning of the war in 1848; and this at least was a clear gain. Kossuth himself retired, Dr. Durbin, on his arrival at Alexandria, walked down mortified, slandered and ridiculed; and as it was impossible for him to remain idle, he directed and expended all his activity towards the creation of a free harbor in Finne, to be connected with Posth with a railway. This a door. Looking in, we found it full of boys and girls. free harbor was to be followed by a Hungarian navy; and from ten to twenty years of age. The tall, lean Nubian the idea was taken up with enthusiasm by the people. - slave merchant, a savage-looking black, at the door, Here, again, he was foiled, and foiled by the jealousy of rose out of his dark corner, and stood before me showing the Croatians, who declined all supremacy of the Hun- his every teeth in his engerness to sell one of his slaves. garians over their own territory, (Finne.) The whole ended in an endless war of newspapers and pamphiets. which lasted until 1847, when we find Kossuth in the made her raise and come forward, and then uncovered Legislature. In the fall of this year Kossuth presented her neck and chest, pressed his hand upon her person. himself in the Pesth. Comitat as a candate for the Diet. evidently to satisfy me. I asked the price; one hundred He was supported by Counts Bathyany and Raday, and and fifty dollars. I manifested hesitation, and he called as his success appeared to be doubtful, the authorities of up a more delicate and sprightly Abyssian, with eyethe Comitat elevated, by virtue of its own powers and brows painted blue. He made her expose her teeth and privileges, all the so-called notubles of Comitat-such | tongue, drew aside her vesture, and invited inspection as protessors, lawyers, physicians, cleigyman, authors, in the midst of the crowd. I narrowly watched these and merchants-to the rank of noblemen, (giving them females during an exposure so singular to us, and could the right of suffrage.) This secured the return of Kos- read nothing but submission and indifference to their fate. suth to the legislature (9th of November) by an immense In one of them there was a slight shrinking, which namajority, and defeated the government The King (Em- ture under this weight of night involuntarily compels. perior of Austria) himself opened the Diet, on the 11th I turned away with horror at the scene before me, where During his whole previous life, Kessuth did not accomplish anything comparable to what he did from Novomber, 1847, to March, 1848. He effectuated in Hungary in a few months, by the mere power of persuasion and eloquence, what in Germany and France had to be won at the point of the bayonet.

The following is a chronological catalogue of the c

ings of Kossuth at this time: 1847. November 24.—The Diet resolves upon Kos suth's motion, the liberty of the peasants, and their abil-ity to sell real estate. November 29.—The Diet abolish-

the Hugarian bill of rights, by which immigration under natural conditions is permitted. December 28—The Diet emancipates the Jews.

1848. January 17 .- The Diet resolves the equal taxarrested, and thrown into a dark, wet, and horrible dunation of all classes and ranks. January 19-The Diet regulates the use of the different languages. February geon, where the light of day never entered. They had been liberated with their eyes blindfolded, and of course -The Diet permits the Croatians the use of their language in the carrying on their own (internal) government. February 23. Upon Kossuth's speech, "We have had for six hundred years a constitutional government, and we demand a responsible ministry," etc., ect., the Diet resolves to send a deputation to the Emperor. March 3. Kossuth's great speech. The Diet upon his motion re Kossuth's great speech. The Diet upon his motion resolve the enaction of a Hungarian, responsible ministry, 10.—The Diet grant general suffrage and the abolition of all privileges. 11.—The King sections all concessions. April 24.—Kossuth prevails upon the Diet to abolish entirely, unconditionally, and without indemnification, all robot and tithes. June 10.—The King appropriate of the union of Transulvania with Hungary and proves of the union of Transylvania with Hungary, and upon motion of Kossuth, dismisses the Bau Jellachich because the latter refuses to acknowledge the Hugarian ministry. 11.—Kossuth is appointed Minister of Finance. 17.—The Servians, upon instigation of the Austrian government, begin to make war upon Hungary.

20.—The Ban Jellschich is admitted to an audience of the Emperor, then at Innspruck, when the latter reap-points him, and thus breaks faith with the Hungarians. July 11. Kossuth delivers his great and celebrated speech in the House of Representatives, in which he demands 200,000 men and 42 millions, at the close of which the House rise in a body, and, lifting their hands, take the cath, excluding manimously, "We give them." September 4.—Kossuth delivers a speech exposing the groups committed by, and the open rebellion of, the Creatians; and demands thirty millions, which are immediately granted. 7.—He sends a delegation of 200 members of the Diet to the King at Vienna, demanding whether he would uphold the constitution and liberties July 11. Kossuth delivers his great and celebrated speech

whether he would uphold the constitution and liberties of Hungary, and stop the war made by the Creatians.— An evasive answer is given. 20.—Kossuth is made President of the Ministry. 21.—Arch-Duke Stephen leaves clandestinely the Hungarian army. On the 25th, the Diet creates the Union for the defence of the countries of the Seth. try. On the 26th, the Imperial manifesto to the Hungatry. On the 26th, the Imperial manifesto to the Hungarians appears. On the 31st, Kossuth declares the same illegal, it not being countersigned by one of the Hungarian innistors. Oct. 1.—He orders the execution of the traitor, Count Zichy, (brother-in-law of Metternich,) because he supplied Jellachich with arms. On the 6th of October the great outbreak at Vienna takes place.—Kossuth sends all his disposable troops to the aid of the Vienuess. They meet the Austrians on the 21st of October, and are beaten. On the 23d, the majority of the Austrian officers in the Hungarian regiments desert; and the treason of General Moga makes a further advance of the treason of General Moga makes a further advance of lieve without procedent the insurgents impossible. Kossuth arrives on the 29th A man was inadvertently

The rest is known. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated on December 2d. The Hungarian Diet unanimously disagreed to this change of Chief Magistrate, inas-

much as it was made without their consent. The most recent life of Kossuth is partly well known, and partly so much obscurred by a cloud of lies and false advices, that the time for writing it has not yet arrived-About Kossuth, personally, it may be remarked that; when it was necessary to excite patriotism, he knew how it was a matter of numbers, he was pert, precise, and clear. In addition to this, he is possessed of a truly encyclopædical knowledge, immensa reading, and a most profound power of conception. As an orator, he ever croates enthusiasm; is often, unintentionally, an actor; and is much favored by a powerful yet melodious voice. which expresses every kind and every degree of passion. we should succeed in inducing two manufacturers to set- To give an idea of his power as a speaker, I shall only eary lands, it would to be the interest of these manu- him to inspire his countrymen in ther own language, yet husks of grain,"

facturers to build the roads necessary to a communica- have I been surprised when I heard and saw Kossuth car ry the Germans in the German, and the slaves in the mountain cities in the Slovak languages, to a pitch of enthusiasm which it is hardly possible to express. The Catholic clergy he gained completely over to him by haranguing their assembled council in Sumog in Latin.

> His person is fine and imposing, his head Oriental .-In society he is charming, in his domestic life honorable and without reproach. His wife, a born Wesselenyi, and sister of the present governor of the fortified city of Komorn, is the mother of three children. Windischgratzas is well known, has offered a reward for her apprehensign, and in his handbills describes her as follows: "She fresses elegantly, and is highly educated, in consequence of which she speaks fluently, besides her mother tongue, (the Hungarian,) the French, German, Slovak, and Wallachian."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CONSTANTINOPLE-

It is known that the dealers in beautiful Circussion women bring them to Constantinople' and expose them for sale, and indeed in all the larger oriental cities, Damasoriental beauty, with blue eyes, complexions like ala-Madicean Venus. They are at the early age of fourteen collected by their owners, and joining the caravans for Constantinople, arrive without fatigue, at what is deemdespatched amongst the rich and luxurious, to inform ed, and are for sale to the highest bidder. The Rev.

with his guide to the slave market. "We come," said he, "to a rough stone building, not more than twenty feet square, with no opening in it but. Seeing my eyes rest upon a Nubian girl of fine full form, with a loose garment thrown around her shoulders, he. of November, 1847, and Kossuth became the soul of it. virtue had not even the privilege of contest, nor the apology for temptation."

THE PANAMA RAILROAD. - Progress of the Survey .-The New York Journal of Commerce publishes an ex. tract from a letter from Col. George W. Hughes, chief engineer of the surveying party now progressing in their H. Sidell, his principal assistant, the contents of which they sum up briefly as follows:

We are now enabled to state that such progress has been made in the surveys as to show beyond a doubt, tic to the Pacific, the highest grade need not exceed fifty feet to the mile, and may be reduced to forty, while the greater part of the distance will be under twenty. Contrust this with some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which rise to eighty-three feet per mile. and it will be seen how completely the bug-bears of travelers and tourists have disappeared before the light of science and persovering research. The prospects which are thus opened to the proprietors of the Panama grant are truly magnificent; for not only are the terms of that grant exceedingly liberal, but the cost of constructing and operating the road will be much less than was anticipated, while its capacity and efficiency will be greatly increased .- Baltimore Sun.

PRESSURE OF THE SEA. -If a piece of wood which floats on the water, be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will force it into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will be no longer capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of ships which have been foundered in the deep part of the ocean never rises again to the surface, like those which have sunk near the shore. A diver may, with impunity, plunge to a certain depth of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason, it is probable that there is a depth boyond which fishes cannot live. They according to Joslin, have been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

A RAT STORY .- The Chicago Democrat tells the following, prefacing it with the remark that the rate of Chicago are "noted for their firmness and daring." A few days since a cat belonging to a friend became the parent of an interesting litter of kittons, which she was carefully rearing, as all well behaved "tabbies" will. A few nights since, however, while exercising the maternal office, "Puss" was attacked by a regularly organized band or rats, which, sad to relate, contrived to kill the parent, and make a prey of the offsprings. In the morning the cat was found bitten to death, by the side of nine of her assailants, whom she slew before overpowered by superior numbers. This encounter is, we be-

A man was inadvertently holding the lighted end of before a count-martial, where he shortly afterwards burries to conduct matters himself. The Hungarians are
again beaten by Windischgratz, on the 31st of October. in a polite tone. "I will, eh?" answered the other, smiling with unblushing effrontery; "Well, you needn't disturb yourself any longer about it-they're paid for."

A WELL DOER .- A father wished to persuade his daughter from any thoughts of matrimony. "She who marries does well," said he; "but she who does not marry, does better." My father, she answered meekly, "I am content with doing well; let her do better who can."

Brown and his wife were walking out last evening, when they met a man who had, had the misfortune to lose a "peeper." "Why is that man an abelition at?" said Brown. Mrs. Brown "didn't know, but rether thought it was because he couldn't see both rides!" "Good! said Brown, "but that ian't it -it is because he is a man of one eys, dear!" Mrs. Brown fainted.

The concise saying that "Old birds are not caught with chaff," is sontentiously paraphased by the axiom: