

Miscellaneous.

THE DESERTER.

An Episode of the Hungarian Revolution.

(Translated for "Every Saturday" from "Das Buch für Alle.")

In the year 1849 I was major in the regiment of dragoons of which I was at the time the colonel's adjutant. However, of our severe loss in officers during the first months of the Hungarian war, I had been severely wounded and received the command of the regiment. Our opponents, the insurgents, knew our weakness. They were aware that the Austrian army could not be at any moment with common soldiers, but that the surest means to cripple us was to deprive us of our officers. They were therefore, they pursued to the utmost of their ability, and so it came to pass that, though then still a young man, I was the eldest officer in my regiment, which was regarded as one of the bravest in the whole army. I had suffered severely even thus early in the war, so that its original number was much reduced; but all the men were true as steel, and eager to die for their country. It was the time of which I am about to speak was the end of the month of March, and immediately after the battle of Raasdorf, in which we had suffered a decided defeat. Prince Windischgrätz, the Austrian general in command, retreated with as much haste as was possible to the river, while the Hungarians under Görgey pursued us with great vigor. Although much weakened, our troops had not lost courage, and the retreat was conducted in tolerably good order.

My regiment had the advance, and escorted a company of pioneers, together with the baggage, and the pontoons by means of which we could pass the river. Behind us we could hear the thunder of the cannon, and the constant resistance with which our comrades opposed the Hungarian pursuit. We had already reached the bank of the stream, and were making the necessary preparations to throw a bridge to the opposite shore, when an order came up to suspend the work, and to pass the river at once, as the General had received the news that the insurgent village, by the name of S—, and which was separated from the left bank of the river by a narrow strip of woods, was stationed a strong corps of the enemy, which would be able to follow us up to the very bank, and perhaps even delay it until Görgey came up, in which case we would find ourselves entirely annihilated. If we could succeed, on the other hand, in putting the river between us and the enemy, we would have the latter did not have the means of crossing such a rapid stream. My task was therefore to reconnoitre the village, and in any event to take possession of it before the arrival of the Prince.

In accordance with instructions, I led the pioneers behind the curtain of the construction of the bridge, collected my men, and made them swim the pontoons across the river. In doing this some men were lost, being carried away by the strength of the current, and others were killed. I had no means of reconnoitring the village further shore. In the mean while night had fallen. I sent out several scouts in order to reconnoitre the village, and made all my preparations to begin the attack just as we were about to take possession of our camp. Although I could rely implicitly upon the majority of my men, there were still among them some Hungarians upon whose fidelity I could not absolutely depend. I had indeed no suspicion of this, but they had all behaved most bravely in the recent action, and had given no signs of desertion. They had not long to act as my guard, and had therefore several days before given orders that none of those whom I mistrusted should be permitted to remain in the ranks. I had therefore every reason to suppose that the deserters would be among the first to desert. I had therefore every reason to suppose that the deserters would be among the first to desert.

Toward nine o'clock the scouts sent out returned, bringing with them some news. They had discovered that the village engaged in collecting wood. Two dragoon companies, who were familiar with the language of the Hungarians, were charged with their prisoners, and made their way disguised into the town. They brought news that the village was held by two thousand men, armed with bayonets and flintlocks, and that, although they had no suspicion of our presence, they were nevertheless not to be trusted. I had therefore every reason to suppose that the deserters would be among the first to desert.

From three different parts of the forest an open poured forth dark masses, dimly visible by the faint light of the expiring watch-fires, and three thousand men were seen to be moving upon the nearest troops, and the work of death began. Although surprised by an outbreak, and although the superior favor of our men was admirable, those who did not succeed in gaining their saddles formed themselves into squares, and presented a bold front to their assaults, while the officers collected to hear what he had to urge in his defense. I had therefore every reason to suppose that the deserters would be among the first to desert.

The evidence against the prisoner was so clear, that he admitted his guilt. He had left his post in presence of the enemy, and it not by accident, but by design. He had been induced to do so by the promise of a large sum of money, and he had caused his regiment to suffer a severe loss. He had also made an attempt to escape after being discovered, and had dangerously wounded his superior officer. The unanimous verdict of the court martial was "Guilty," and the sentence of death was pronounced. Before pronouncing sentence, as presiding officer of the court, I called upon the prisoner to say anything which he had to offer in his defense. He had thus far listened to all the proceedings, and as if he were inexplicable, he had not uttered a word. I had therefore every reason to suppose that the deserters would be among the first to desert.

The Emperor of Mexico.

His Private Life and Character.

The following sketch of the private life and personal character of Maximilian, the young Emperor of Mexico, from the pen of an Englishman who was for many years a resident in Mexico, and claims to have enjoyed the special confidence of the Emperor, is a most interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the man who is fully familiar with his subject. It will be read with interest, and will be found to be a most valuable and interesting contribution to our knowledge of the man who is fully familiar with his subject. It will be read with interest, and will be found to be a most valuable and interesting contribution to our knowledge of the man who is fully familiar with his subject.

One day I set out with my servant, a man from the regiment who had been with me for many years, to go to a little town on the frontier where the commander of the army corps had appointed an interview with me. We soon lost the right road, and after some time we were unknown to either of us, and after several vain attempts to regain it, I sent off my man to a farm-house, visible at a distance, and which I had seen when we found ourselves, to make inquiries as to the lost road. We were gone out for some time, and at last with a broad grin on his face.

"I have found an old acquaintance of yours, Colonel, in the owner of the farm-house, and he is now of most of the land hereabout."

"An old acquaintance?" I replied.

"How do you know that?" I asked.

"I know it," he replied, "because I have seen him many times, and he is now of most of the land hereabout."

Execution of Gottlieb Williams, at Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, September 19, 1866, Mrs. Eliza M. Miller, a lady of sixty years of age, was sitting in the room of a two-story dwelling, at Ninth and Buttonwood streets, in Philadelphia, when she was suddenly and brutally murdered.

Who was the perpetrator was wrapped in mystery. People in the neighborhood were questioned, and it was ascertained that a lame man named Gottlieb Williams had been seen near the house on the evening of the 18th of March, the day on which the murder was committed. It was ascertained that a lame man named Gottlieb Williams had been seen near the house on the evening of the 18th of March, the day on which the murder was committed. It was ascertained that a lame man named Gottlieb Williams had been seen near the house on the evening of the 18th of March, the day on which the murder was committed.

It is of course known that Maximilian, as heretofore mentioned, was a devoted follower of the Catholic faith, and both a very devout, and to all appearance, sincere in it. It is true that on his accession he carried out the policy of religious toleration and freedom of worship, and general Church reform; but any one acquainted with the Emperor's private life, and his conduct in his private life, would be surprised to find that he was a most devoted follower of the Catholic faith, and both a very devout, and to all appearance, sincere in it.

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The Newmarket Murder.

On the 23rd of February last, Mary Corliss, the young wife of a physician residing at Newmarket, New Jersey, was brutally murdered in her bedroom. The family consisted of the lady and her husband, their only child, a two-year-old boy, a servant woman, and a hired girl. The murder was committed at Newmarket, New Jersey, on the 23rd of February last.

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