THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1870. NO. 11.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.



The Kent County Railroad being completed to Kennedyville, Trains will be run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Railroad,

Commencing on Monday, May 2d, 1870, and run as follows, until further notice:

GOING EAST.

Leave Kennedyville	7:00	A. M.
" Black's	7:10	"
" Lambson's	7:25	"
" Massey's	7:50	"
" Morris'	8:00	"
" Vandyke's	8:15	"
Arrive at Townsend	8:30	"

GOING WEST.

Leave Townsend	11:40	A. M.
" Vandyke's	11:55	"
" Morris'	12:05	P. M.
" Massey's	12:25	"
" Lambson's	12:40	"
" Black's	12:50	"
Arrive at Kennedyville	1:00	"

☞ Passengers from Kennedyville, and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A STAGE will run between Chestertown and Kennedyville, making close connection at the latter place with trains East and West. It will leave Chestertown at 5:30, A. M., and returning, leave Kennedyville on arrival of train, and reach Chestertown about 2:30, P. M

J. B. WINGATE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

April 30, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

THE KENT CO. R. R. COMPANY

HAVING made arrangements with me to RUN A HACK DAILY

From Chestertown to connect with the Railroad at Kennedyville,

I will leave the "Voshell House" at 5:30 A. M., and returning will leave Kennedyville on the arrival of the train—say about 1 P. M., and arrive at Chestertown at or about 2:30. I will call for passengers any where in Chestertown, when notified in due time.

Persons wishing to procure passage on this line, going from Chestertown, are requested to register their names &c., the previous evening on a slate, kept for that purpose in the Drug Store of John L. Stam & Son or notifying me personally. Small bundles or pacages will be carried and attended to, for Express or otherwise, when left at the said drug store, properly and plainly marked.—Packages for express will be carefully attended to, and the express company's receipt taken therefor. Reasonable compensation asked and prepayments required from Chestertown to Kennedyville.

I will call at Mr. Stam's store every morning before leaving for Kennedyville, and will leave the

Voshell House at	5:30 A. M.,	fare 75 cts
Chincopin Lane,	5:55 "	" 70 "
Goose Hill,	6:10 "	" 60 "
End of Quaker Lane,	6:25 "	" 40 "
Urieville,	6:30 "	" 30 "

Arrive at Kennedyville at 6:50 A. M.

All baggage over 50 lbs. will be charged extra

JOHN W. RASIN.

☞ Persons will observe by the above arrangement that a trip can be made from Chestertown to Middletown, New Castle, or as far as the Wilmington Junction, and return by 2½ o'clock. [May 21—tf.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869

THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW

Will leave *Baltimore* every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton. *Returning*, will leave Crumpton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at half-past 6 o'clock, making the above stops.

☞ The steamer Chester will discontinue her trips for the present, for repairs.

R. C. SMITH, Agent.

November 13, 1869.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned having removed to and opened a Boot and Shoe shop on High street, adjoining the Millinery Store of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, is prepared to make, in the best workmanlike manner, Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOTS AND SHOES, OF ALL STYLES.

My old customers and the public generally are invited to give me a call.

JOHN A. FIDDIS

Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—y.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

E. & G. HIBBERT'S exportation—guaranteed genuine and recommended for people laboring under debility during hot weather: in store and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

July 2, 1870.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,

No. 183 High St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*

January 19, 1870—y

Large New Stock! Large New Stock!

JUST RECEIVED! JUST RECEIVED!

At he People's Popular Store,

Purchased for the Cash, since the latest decline in Prices, enabling us to sell Cheaper than any other establishment now offering *the same Goods.*

The Latest novelties in Summer Dress Goods. Figured Grenadines, Plain and Fancy Poplins, Mozambiques, French Lawns, Rich and Beautiful Styles. *Grenadine*, 12½ *cts per yard.*

Organdies, Chambray Ginghams.

White Piques, Percales, Poplinettes, &c.

A Full Variety of White Goods.

Flannels; ⅞ Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings; Prints. Domestics; Muslins, bleached and unbleached. Heavy Duck and Drillings, Ticking, Musquito Netting, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS,

for Men and Boys. Cottonades, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens, White Linen Drill, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Men and Boy's wear.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens BOOTS, SAOES, and GAITERS.

Large Stock of Groceries for Harvest, comprising in part: Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, &c.

NOTIONS—Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies and Gents Linen Handkerchiefs, Curtains and Fixtures, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Large lot of White and Checked Matting, just received, and will be sold cheap.

Scythes and Sneads, Scythe Stones.

Our Stock is full and complete in all its Branches, to which we invite the attention of Buyers.

☞ Call and examine and be convinced that we can and will sell as cheap as the Cheapest.

WM. A. VICKERS',
June 11. People's Popular Store.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand and for sale, at the corner of Queen and Main streets, *FLOUR* at different prices; *MEAL, HOP, FEED, BRAN, OATS* and *ORN*. Those in want will give me a call. W. BACCHUS.

MY MILL is in nice order for grinding. I ask a share of patronage. My effort will be to give satisfaction to all.

Oct. 30—tf. W. BACCHUS.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.

Jnuray 13, 1865—y.

PURNELL

HAS RECEIVED

A New Stock

OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

embraced in which is a beautiful assortment of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

—:o:—

MR. WM. GREENBURG,

The New York Tailor,

Occupies rooms over his Store, and *guarantees a fit.*

Call and see him at

GALENA.

April 30, 1870—tf.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Come Running, but don't Fall, to

Robt. E. Holtz's Carriage Factory,

WILLIS' CROSS ROADS,

Where you can have built to order, of the best material, and in the very latest styles,



☞ BUGGIES, SULKIES, JAGGERS, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, GERMANTOWNS, DOG CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS and ROAD WAGONS.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing,

Done with neatness and dispatch.



I will also carry on the WHEELWRIGHT SHOP *at Hanesville,* where I will do all kinds of work in that line, and build to order Wagons, Carts, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and



20 PER CENT. LOWER

THAN YOU CAN GET DONE ELSEWHERE, AND *Guaranteed at that!*

LOOK WHAT A SAVING THAT WILL BE!

☞ Feeling sure that I can give satisfaction, I most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

ROBERT E. HOLTZ,

Willis' Cross Roads and Hanesville,

Apr. 9, 1870—y. Kent Co.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has in Yard, and offers for sale, 300 Cords of Wood—Oak, Pine and Hickory.

Yard corner of Bridge and Queen streets.

S. S. USILTON,

Feb. 12, 1870—tf. Chestertown.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

DEALER IN

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, Musical Instruments AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE Of Every Description.

Read the following:

GUITARS from $4 to $60.
VIOLINS from $2 to $60.
ACCORDEONS $3 to $25.
FLUTES $2 to $30.

Violoncellos, Drums, Fifes, Cornets, Concertinas, Flageolets, Mouth Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS

For every Musical Instrument, at publishers prices—from thirty cents to six dollars.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL Music Books,

Glee, Opera and Sacred Chorus Books,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

Sheet Music

FOR EVERY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

☞ Music, Music Books, and small articles, mailed to any address, free of postage.

Excellent assortment of Piano Stools covered with Hair Cloth, Red and Green Rep and Plush—from $5 to $12.

A choice lot of German, French and Italian

GUITAR, VIOLIN, BANJO AND VIOLONCELLO STRINGS,

fifteen cents each, and upwards.

TUNING FORKS, TUNING HAMMERS, PEGS, ROSIN, BRIDGES, REEDS, BOW HAIR, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC FOLIOS, MUSIC WHAT-NOTS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR CASES: Agent for

TILTON'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL GUITAR

The most excellent and durable Guitar in the World; tone rich, full, brilliant.

HARMONICS,

Loud and clear. Price from $30 to $60, in in Case, with extra set of Strings.

ENCLOSE the price you wish to pay for anything in our line, and you will receive the article, by earliest conveyance, the same and as much to your advantage as if you made the selection in person.

CATALOGUES

and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

No. 178 West Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 14, 1870—y.

H. McCoy. Wm. I. Rasin.

McCOY & RASIN,

General ommission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,

BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

Feb. 13, 1870— y.

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED, of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.

Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!



HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms.*

Parties sent to any part of the county.

A good, safe turnout, can always be obtained by applying to

SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,

April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

RASIN'S BILLIARD TEMPLE.



The subscriber having thoroughly refitted the MORNING STAR HOUSE, on Princess Street, as a Billiard Saloon, has opened it to the public.

The entire upper floor has been thrown into one room, making it a spacious Saloon, which has been newly painted and papered in the best style, and furnished a *first-class* Marble Top Billiard Table, easy chairs, and all the comforts of a first-class resort.

At the Bar will be found the usual varieties of good Liquors.

The public patronage is solicited.

W. B. RASIN.

Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

Selected Poetry.

A KISS AT THE DOOR.

We were standing in the doorway—
My little wife and I—
The golden sun upon her hair
Fell down so silently,
A small white hand upon my arm,
What could I ask for more
Than the kindly glance of loving eyes,
As she kissed me at the door?

I know she loves with all her heart
The one who stands beside!
And the years have been so joyous
Since first I called her bride!
We've had so much of happiness
Since we met in years before,
But the happiest time of all was
When she kissed me at the door.

Who cares for wealth, or land, or gold,
Of fame, or matchless power?
It does not give the happiness
Of just one little hour
With one who loves me as her life—
She says she "loves me more"—
And I thought she did this morning,
When she kissed me at the door.

At times it seemed that all the world,
With all its wealth of gold,
Is very small and poor indeed
Compared to what I hold!
And when the clouds hang grim and dark,
I only wait the more
Of "one" who waits my coming step
To kiss me at the door.

If she lives till age shall scatter
The frost upon her head,
I know she'll love me just the same
As the morning we were wed;
But if the Angels call her
And she goes to Heaven before,
I shall know her when I meet her,
For she'll kiss me at the door.

Chinese and Negro Voting.

When the Radicals began to agitate the question of negro suffrage they took the ground that the right to vote in a republic such as ours was a natural right, which could not be justly restricted by any line of color or denied to men of any race. Acting upon that theory they managed to force the Fifteenth Amendment through. That it was ever fairly adopted we deny, and we hold that no negro in Pennsylvania has a legal right to vote to-day. Had the Fifteenth Amendment been fairly endorsed by the requisite number of States the case would have been different; but we shall always hold that every negro vote cast in this State to be illegal until that is done; or until the people of this State by their own voluntary act strike the word 'white' from the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The arguments used by the Democratic party against the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment were not based upon any narrow prejudice against the color or the nativity of the negro. It rested its opposition upon the broad basis of political expediency. While holding the most liberal views in regard to the naturalization of white foreigners the Democratic party desired to keep the negroes from the ballot-box; not because they are black, but because the great mass of them are utterly unfit to exercise the right of citizenship in an intelligent and capable manner.

The soundness of the views entertained by the Democracy upon the question of negro suffrage have been admitted at last by a large majority of Republican Senators. In the debate upon the new naturalization bill, it will be seen that those of the dominant party who opposed the admission of the Chinese to the rights of citizenship were forced to take the same ground upon which the Democratic party has always stood in its opposition to negro suffrage Not a word was uttered against allowing Chinese to become voters by Republican Senators which could not be applied with greater force and more complete justice to the negro population who have been entrusted with the elective franchise. The yellow race is infinitely superior to the black in intelligence. He who looks at the two at home cannot fail to see this at a glance. The Chinese are justly proud of their country and of their civilization. When our Saxon ancestors were still rude barbarians, living in huts and subsisting by hunting and fishing, agriculture and the mechanic arts all flourished in China. Before the compass, porcelain, gunpowder, paper or printing were known to Europeans they had an existence in the Celestial Empire.

The Chinese is the oldest written language, and books abound ranging from treatises upon the most abstruse scientific subjects to novels as trashy as our yellow covered literature. In the mechanic arts they excel, in agricultural skill they are unsurpassed, and they have long had a regularly established system of schools in which the young are educated. They have the oldest regularly constituted government in the world, with laws printed ages before King John affixed his mark to Magna Charta. They have a standing army, a regular navy, and are in all respects a people entitled to be called civilized.

What a contrast does the negro present when we look at him at home. He lives to-day, as he lived in the beginning, an utterly degraded barbarian, without arts, without a written language, without laws or government, a cannibal and a savage in one of the most fertile regions of the earth. And it is out of the descendants of this incapable race that the Radical party has hastened to make voters while it denies the same right to the Chinaman, and endeavors to restrict the naturalization of intelligent white Europeans.

We are alike opposed to negro and to Chinese suffrage. We do not believe that either of these races are fit to be entrusted with a voice in the management of our government; but if the alternate of making citizens of one or the other were forced upon us we would infinitely prefer the Chinaman to the negro.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

French and Prussian.

The leading soldiers brought prominently forward by the pending conflict between France and Prussia are men whose reputations have been made chiefly in the midst of events equally if not more important than this is likely to be. The following accounts of some of them will be read with interest:

THE FRENCH GENERALS.—MARSHAL CANROBERT.

Marshal Canrobert (Francois,) who commands the first army corps, is over sixty years of age, having been born in 1809. His military celebrity, like that of most of the French generals, was commenced in Algeria, and was perfected before Sebastopol. He is of an ancient family in Brittany, his father having been an officer in the Royalist army of the Prince of Conde. He also graduated at St. Cyr. He took part in the subjugation of Algeria, fighting with great valor, and gradually rising to the rank of colonel, after having got the legion of honor and the charge of the foreign legation of France after the fall of the Carlist party in Spain.

At the nomination of Louis Napoleon as president, Canrobert joined his party.—He became general in the new republic, and in the *coup d' etat* had command of one of the divisions of the Army of Paris, and assisted in the repression of the popular dissatisfaction. Some political functions of considerable importance were next assigned to him, and in 1853 he became general of division. Canrobert was sent to Turkey in 1854, in command of the first division of the Army of the East.—He was at the battle of Alma, and was slightly wounded. Two days afterwards, when St. Arnault, commander-in-chief of the French, was dying, he turned over the command to Canrobert, who moved immediately on Sebasta pol, but finding a *coup de main* impracticable, he forwith laid down a plan of gigantic investment. He was wounded at Inkerman. His mode of procedure not being satisfactory to Lord Raglan, the British commander, Canrobert was relieved by Pelissier from the commander-in-chiefship, and resumed duty at the head of his own corps. In 1856 he was made marshal of France. In the French-Austrian war he was at the head of third the corps. He was at Magenta and at Solferino. Latterly he has commanded the troops at Paris. His vote against the temporal power of the Pope in 1861 must be regarded rather as a matter of military obedience or policy than of personal opinion.

COUNT DE PALIKAO.

Charles Guellaume Marie Cousin de Montaban, Count de Palikao, the French General and Senator, now called to the command of the second army corps, was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an early age in Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. After an eventful military career, he was invested in 1860 with the chief command of the French expedition into China, and had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of this vast and distant empire. The capture of the forts of Takou, at the mouth of the Peiho, on 20th of Augst, the great victory of Palikao over General San-kohio-in, on the 21st of September, the destruction of the royal palace, the entry into Pekin on the 12th of October, forced the Chinese to accept the treaty imposed by the allies, and assured, at least temporarily, the respect of European interests in the extreme East. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dignity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the 26th of December, 1860, and had made him Senator on the 4th of March, 1861. He was subsequently made Count de Palikao, was pensioned, and in 1865 took command of the fourth army corps at Lyons when Canrobert was called to Paris. In 1860, when he was given the grand cross, he could count forty-two years of affective service, twenty-eight campaigns and one wound.

MARSHAL M'MAHON.

Marshal de McMahon, Duke of Magenta, in command of the fourth army corps, is 62 years of age. He is descended from an ancient Irish Catholic family who took refuge in France with the Stuarts. His father was a personal friend of Charles X., and young McMahon, having decided on a military career, graduated at Saint Cyr. He filled several military offices in Algiers, and after the accession of Louis Napoleon to the presidentship was made general of division.

In 1855 he was recalled from the army of Algiers and placed in command of a division in Bosquet's corps in the Crimea. His command assaulted and carried the Malakoff, in which, notwithstanding the desperate assaults and self-devotion of the Russians, he maintained himself and virtually decided the fall of Sebastapol. In the expedition of 1857 against the Kgbyles in Algeria, McMahon greatly distinguished himself, as usual, by his military talent as well as personal bravery, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria. He commanded the second corps in Italy, and won the battle of Magenta, which gave him his title and the baton of France. He was ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of William III., the King of Prussia, and was remarkable for his sumptuous display. On his return he went to Algeria as Governor General.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Marshal Bazaine (Francois Achille) who is in command of the Imperial Guard and reserve, is the descendant of a family of soldiers. He is now 61 years of age. He has the high reputation of being one of the bravest officers in the French army. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his sub-lieutenancy and his cross on the field of battle. He distinguished himself in Spain and Algiers. In command of an infantry brigade at Sebastapol he performed valuable service. After the retreat of the Russians, he was Governor of Sebastopol until the final evacuation by the allies.—In connection with the Maximilian expedition to Mexico he commanded the French contingent, succeeding Forey as chief.—His success over the Mexicans is familiar, but the termination of the war in this country and the known disinclination of the United States to foreign interference in American affairs animated the Mexicans with new hopes. Bazaine in council advised Maximilian that the empire was impossible. Bazaine was recalled; Maximilian court-martialed and executed, and Napoleon III. suffered such diminution of military prestige and political reputation as can only be restored by the possible successes of war with Prusssia.

THE PRUSSIAN GENERALS—BARON VON MOLTKE.

Helmuth Charles-Bernard, Baron Von Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian forces, and the man upon whom devolves the conduct of the war in behalf of Prussia, was born at Gnewitz, in Mecklenburg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is, therefore, at the present time about seventy years of age. He distinguished himself for great capacity at an early age, and in later years assisted several foreign governments by his knowledge of strategy and engineering. In the late Schleswig-Holstein war he played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability, and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year, 1366, took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out—so far as circumstances would admit—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck was due the success of the war.

The battle of Shadowa came. The Austrians had been beaten, and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. General Von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced towards Vienna. On the twenty-second day of July General Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was concluded, accompanied by arrangements which assured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, an honor not less dear to a Prussian than the cross of the Legion of Honor to a Frenchman. Since that time, and until the breaking out of the present war between France and Prussia, General Von Moltke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards of eminent ability.

CROWN PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHEEM.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is lieutenant general, inspector of the first division of the army, commandant of the first division of infantry of the guard, chief of the first regiment of the grenadiers of Eastern Prussia, No. 1; first commandant of the first battalion (Berlin) of the second regiment of the Landwehr of the guard attached to the first regiment of soot guards, and the second regiment of grenadiers of Silesia, No. 11; lieutenant-general of Pomeraula, chief of the regiment of Russian Hussars, No. 11, and propritary of the regiment of Austrian infantry. On the 25th of January, 1858, he married the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Saxe, born on the 21st of November, 1840.—He has two sons and three daughters, his eldest son being Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, born at Berlin on the 27th of January, 1859, and sub-lieutenant of several regiments of the guard and of the Landwehr. He it was who commanded the army of the Oder at Sadowa. Of the distinguished part which he took during the German-Italian campaign but little is to be written. At first he was unknown, and nobody had any idea that the conduct of the war would eventually come into his hands, but at last it did so. He had the control of the troops throughout the war, backed, of couse, by Von Moltke.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Frederick Charles Alexander, born on June 29, 1801, is Grand Master of the Bailiwick, of Brandenburg of the order of Hospitallers of St. John, of Jerusalem, field marshal-general and commander of artillery, colonel of the twelfth regiment of Prussian infantry, first commander of the first battalion second regiment of Grenadiers of the Landwehr of the Guard, colonel of the eight regiment of Austrian Cuirrassiers, and of the fourth regiment of Russian Musketeers. He commanded the army of the Elbe at Sadowa, and married, on the 26th of May, 1827, the Princess Marie Louise Alexandrine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimer.

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL.

Edwin Hans Charles, Baron de Manteuffel, born February 24, 1809, and son of the president of the Superior Court of Madgeburg, entered when seventeen years old the dragoons of the guard, was made an officer two years later, and became aide-de-camp to the King in 1848. Colonel in 1854, he accomplished many diplomatic missions, especially in Austria.—In 1857 he was attached to the Minister of War as chief of his personal staff. In 1858 he was called to the King's household as grand chamberlan, and became lieutenant general and adjutant general. He distinguished himself in Schlewig-Holstein, and in 1866 took command of the Army of the Main, and directed operations against the German States of the South. He was charged with dealing very rigorously with his vanquished compatriots during these successful operations. For instance, he demanded from the village of Frankfort the payment of a war levy of 60,000,000 francs, which the magistrates refused to furnish, preferring to submit themselves to pillage.

GEN. VON ROON.

Albert Theodore Emile de Roon, the Prussian general, statesman and military writer and minister, born 30th of April, 1803, was educated at the military school, and entered the army as an officer in 1821. After having, from 1824 to 1827, pursued the higher courses of the general military school, and entered the army as an officer in 1821 he was employed as a teacher in that of the cadets, at Berlin.—Subsequently he became attached to the topographical bureau, then to the staff, and in 1856 was made major general.—He held successively various commands since 1848, and accomplished many important missions. He was charged, on two occasions, with the moblization of the army, especially in 1859, when Prussia was preparing to interfere in the war of Italian independence, which was suddenly suspended by the treaty of Villafranca. To him was confided the direction of the military education of Prince Frederick Charles, whom he accompanied to the University of Bonn; called on the 16th of April, 1861, to the Ministry of the Marine.

General de Roon took besides, on the 5th of December, in the same year, the portfolios of war. At the head of this double service he showed, in the years which followed, much energy and perseverance in seconding the projects conceived by King William for the recognition of the army. He partly realized these projects, in spite of the opposition of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, against which he contended in concert with M. de Bismarck. His name from that time is prominent in the history of the extensive modifications of Germany, accomplished to the profit of Prussia by the force of her arms or the adroitnes of her diplomacy.

Lovers' Jealousy.

The splendid unreasonableness of love is nowhere more clearly shown than in the conception which each lover forms of what the other lover ought to be. Take the case of a man who falls in love with a pretty pair of eyes, a good set of teeth, and a sweet smile. The young lady has a pleasant disposition, she moves in the same rank of society as himself, she has lived all her life with respectable and discreet parents; finally she timidly confesses that she loves him—and what more can a man want in a wife? But the moment he comes into possession of her esteem and affection he absurdly imagines that all her past history belongs to him.' He convinces himself that she ought to have conducted herself all along as if she would at some future time be his chosen one, although, as a matter of fact, she did not make his acquaintance—had never seen him even—until a few months ago. He can not, for the life of him, keep from picturing her to his self, not as what she reasonably must have been, but as what he unreasonably imagines her to have been and to be. And the very first attribute of the idealized girl is that she shall never have smiled upon any other man's face than his. She must never have had secret preferences among the lads whom her brothers brought home from school with them, She must never have written letters to any man—not even to her handsome cousin, the sailor, when he was abroad. She must never have been kissed by any one outside her own sex—not even under the mistletoe. She must never have thought of marrying any one; she must never have allowed any one to think of marrying her. In short, previous to her knowing him, her heart must have been a blank sheet of paper, waiting for him to come and inscribe his initials upon it.

The notion amounts to this: Tom is twenty-six years of age, has been in love a dozen times, and, in the beginning of Jannary, 1867, falls in love again, with Emily, who is nineteen years of age. They become confirmed lovers, and prepare to marry. Now Tom's idea is that Emily shall have lived her nineteen years without having felt any heart-warmth for any time; and that, just to suit him, she suddenly, in the beginning of January, 1867, allows her heart to burst into the full flower of love.

DEATH.—That death and sleep are very much alike, the sages all tells us; but see how attractively Leigh Hunt describes the latter: "It is a delicious moment certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently asleep. The good is to come—not past. The labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it like the eye; 'tis closing, 'tis closing, 'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

The sweetest of strains—trying to lift a pretty girl on a horse.

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