

ned; and I express my views as well as an able writer. If the student which I think they ought to have rendered.

No one denies that a Federal, as well as a State officer, acting without constitutional authority to the injury thereby on his table to be sued for his acts in the State courts, and I am quite unable to discover that there is any distinction in such cases between preventive and redressive remedies; that the present advice I cannot doubt that the State courts, being authorized to determine the right in such cases, and not instances, they may exercise it according to any known remedy that suits the case, legal or equitable.

Ordinary well educated man can doubt that independent of the Federal Constitution, such universal jurisdiction power is inherent in the States and might by them be assigned to their judiciary, as it is in our State in the authority to enjoin against all acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the rights of individuals; and that once such power remains to the States unless it is taken away by direct prohibition or is otherwise incompatible with the Federal system.

No one that I know of proclaims that it has been directly taken away. Indeed too far as the Constitution itself goes, it is expressly left to the States and not to the State courts; for the Constitution actually institutes no court but the supreme Court; and it gives to it no original jurisdiction except in cases where a foreign minister or consul, or a State is a party. For all other cases within the Federal power, it gives only appellate jurisdiction.

And, as there may be no other than State courts to try those cases, the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court necessarily leaves an original jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court necessarily leaves an original jurisdiction in them.

Then, the Constitution actually assigns such inferior Federal courts as Congress may think proper to establish, but the authority to establish such inferior courts cannot direct this original jurisdiction, for Congress might never exercise its authority or it might not assign it to its exclusive jurisdiction of the State courts. The very frame of the Constitution, therefore, admits that the States may have the original jurisdiction of such cases subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court; and no Federal law has yet forbidden it to them even if this may be done.

And such a judicial system was not at all strange to the States before our independence, and is well known in history. It was the very system of the colonies before our independence. Our colonial courts had authority to try kinds of cases whether arising under colonial or under imperial law, and the only remedy for misjudgment was by appeal or writ of error from the State courts in England; and so it was in Ireland before the Union. And so it is everywhere with courts and other authorities that are merely local in their jurisdiction and jurisdiction; they administer either the general law of State, but always subject to the appellate authority of the Federal Supreme Court. And this appellate jurisdiction was in general considered sufficient to preserve the Anglo-Saxon courts in due subordination to the Federal Supreme Court, and to prevent any encroachment on their jurisdiction; though *certiorari* to transfer cases before trial was also in use, and no Norman was bound to abide judgment of a State court, to whose jurisdiction he chose to object. No doubt a similar practice can be traced in every country, not purely despotic, where the State courts and other different people have been united under one general government. In many cases the paramount law international law and yet sections of State courts may decide what it is, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of treaties or of armies.

With all this present to the mind, it seems to me that they could not have intended a departure without giving expression to their intention, and that they did not do so. They return to express the contrary when they declare the Constitution and the laws made under it to be not merely Federal law, but the supreme law of the land; and require all State officers to be sworn to support it. That mere Federal authority does not exclude State action is very well illustrated by the fact that the Constitution where the Federal authority to legislate has never been regarded as preventing actual State legislation, and that the Federal and State authorities are not different in its character from that which may arise between different departments of the same Government, and that the result that is quite insoluble. Mutual trust and respect, and a careful adherence to the Constitution, can alone save us from such difficulties.

It is with very real distress that I find my mind forced into this conflict with the act of Congress of such very great importance in the present juncture of our affairs; but I cannot help it. Possibly, and the question is so presented that I cannot evade it, an argument of such general character might have saved me from this, if it is an error; and it may yet produce a different result on the final hearing, which I trust will see that no part of the same sacred compact of system different from that against which they have rebelled. But we do owe it to each other, to minorities and individuals, that no part of the same sacred compact shall become the sport of partisan struggles, or be subjected to the anarchy of conflicting moralities, urged on by ambitious men on either side in the background. Our solemn oaths and pledged faith have made that compact the shield of State constitutions, institutions and peculiarities, and of their right to their own free development, against all arbitrary and intermeddling acts of the central Government (as in all free countries represents a party), and I venture to hope that that shield will continue to afford its intended protection.

What I have written, I have written under a very deep sense of the responsibility imposed upon me by my position, and with an earnest desire to be guided only by the Constitution. Very many will be dissatisfied with my conclusions, but I submit to the judgment of God, and also that of my fellow citizens when the present troubles shall have passed away and are felt no more.

I am in favor of granting the injunction in favor of each well defendant for his own protection, but not for the staying of all proceedings under the act.

ORDER.
Nov. 29, 1863. Preliminary injunction (in each case) granted; the protection of the plaintiff, on his giving bond with surety, to be approved by the prothonotary, in the sum of five hundred dollars according to law, and refused for any other purpose.

ALL RIGHTS.—We are pleased to see that the papers which have been published in a hurry after a Presidential candidate, have suddenly come to the conclusion that they were early to bring names before the public. We agree exactly in that. They had not thought of it before they commenced the onslaught on imaginary impediments.

The Watchman.



P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Nov. 27, 1863.

The Coming Struggle.

The progress of revolutions, as traced in the history of all nations who have been so unfortunate as to experience their horrors, and what action has not—a mystery. To-day, with all the lessons of the past before us, we can live and pursue the business of life, in the midst of what the future will regard as the mightiest revolution the world has ever seen, and scarcely notice the hearings of the volcano on which we tread. But there is a time in the mysterious workings of a volcano when all know and all remember the eruptions which are so sudden and irresistible as death, though few could trace through all the years in which it apparently slept, the causes which produced them. A fiery mountain, casting forth its burning element to terrify and destroy, may, with justice, be regarded as one of the greatest of the wonders which show forth the power of Nature's God. But the human mind, as the perfection of God's works, the only one of His works which knows Creation, is a brighter radiance and a greater mystery. For that reason, the upheaving of society, which overturns in a day dynasties that time had failed to destroy in a century, is more inconceivable than anything in nature. When the tyrant is crushed in the night of the power which he has tried, when the block and the scaffold become the visible index to the workings of the human mind, a spectacle is presented which none are likely to forget, though, perhaps, none care to trace out the various wanderings through which the elements of society have passed to arrive at such a result.

The history of our own country for the past two years and a half, as a striking illustration of the various changes through which the mind of man passes in its progress towards that point when all barriers are broken down, and the mighty torrens of human passion sweep away, as straws upon the whirlwind, the shield which tyrants have reared, through corrupted laws, to protect them. And the end will be more striking still. As vain the hand of a child to check the rushing avalanche, as the calculations of those who count upon the submission of man, beyond a certain point, to justice. It is difficult to tell just when that time arrives; but none doubt its existence when it does come. Men are hurled into revolutions and dashed about in the contending elements almost whether they wish it or not, almost without knowing it; they become actors upon a stage which the future will drap with black or deck with laurel, and do not realize the fact that any such events are upon them.

A great writer has wisely said: "The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point." The masses of the people never desire revolution; they naturally rest from the dark and terrible picture of death and war which is the necessary consequence, be the result ever so glorious and much to be desired. We love to dwell upon the bright side of the revolution which breaks our own Republic into being; but we cannot forget the seven terrible years of suffering and horror during which the eruption lasted. Men dislike the shedding of blood and the scenes of desolation which mark the progress of all civil strife; but the hour comes when all other considerations cease. When the mind has only the choice of life with chains, or death without, and the true patriotic heart makes the choice, then, let the oppressor tremble.

Two years ago, when the first step was taken in the long programme which was to result in the enslavement of the American people, how men were startled when, in the city of Baltimore, a citizen was arrested and imprisoned without trial; how the hearts of true men burned when the first attempt was made to destroy State sovereignty. Since then, how many and glaring have been the usurpations of the people's rights, how the people's servants; and at each new act of despotism the mind seemed to submit more calmly to the chains imposed. And at last, when elections were carried despite the will of the people, the spirit of liberty seems completely eradicated—the genius of our Republic has departed. But is such really the indication? All great natural results are worked out in silence and it is only at the moment of their accomplishment that the terrible effects attract the attention of all. The production of electricity and the motion of clouds is all in silence; but the hour comes when the thunderbolt crashes and all nature bows in the breath of the storm-king. Who shall resist the lightning of heaven, and who shall stand in the might of an outraged people's vengeance? There is a point where forcible resistance ceases, when submission is cowardly, when neutrality is suicidal; and that point is now almost upon us. Should the last pound bell upon the camel's back, and the freedom of America be forced into measures upon which they now look with horror, there is no occasion for fear upon the part of our own old Keystones State; for it is written as plainly as any lesson of God in nature, that a quarter of a million of freemen can never be enslaved.

Citizens of Centre County, you have just passed through a tempestuous combat with the

powers of darkness, and most nobly have you done your duty. If the student which I think they ought to have rendered.

No one denies that a Federal, as well as a State officer, acting without constitutional authority to the injury thereby on his table to be sued for his acts in the State courts, and I am quite unable to discover that there is any distinction in such cases between preventive and redressive remedies; that the present advice I cannot doubt that the State courts, being authorized to determine the right in such cases, and not instances, they may exercise it according to any known remedy that suits the case, legal or equitable.

Ordinary well educated man can doubt that independent of the Federal Constitution, such universal jurisdiction power is inherent in the States and might by them be assigned to their judiciary, as it is in our State in the authority to enjoin against all acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the rights of individuals; and that once such power remains to the States unless it is taken away by direct prohibition or is otherwise incompatible with the Federal system.

No one that I know of proclaims that it has been directly taken away. Indeed too far as the Constitution itself goes, it is expressly left to the States and not to the State courts; for the Constitution actually institutes no court but the supreme Court; and it gives to it no original jurisdiction except in cases where a foreign minister or consul, or a State is a party. For all other cases within the Federal power, it gives only appellate jurisdiction.

And, as there may be no other than State courts to try those cases, the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court necessarily leaves an original jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court necessarily leaves an original jurisdiction in them.

Then, the Constitution actually assigns such inferior Federal courts as Congress may think proper to establish, but the authority to establish such inferior courts cannot direct this original jurisdiction, for Congress might never exercise its authority or it might not assign it to its exclusive jurisdiction of the State courts. The very frame of the Constitution, therefore, admits that the States may have the original jurisdiction of such cases subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court; and no Federal law has yet forbidden it to them even if this may be done.

And such a judicial system was not at all strange to the States before our independence, and is well known in history. It was the very system of the colonies before our independence. Our colonial courts had authority to try kinds of cases whether arising under colonial or under imperial law, and the only remedy for misjudgment was by appeal or writ of error from the State courts in England; and so it was in Ireland before the Union. And so it is everywhere with courts and other authorities that are merely local in their jurisdiction and jurisdiction; they administer either the general law of State, but always subject to the appellate authority of the Federal Supreme Court. And this appellate jurisdiction was in general considered sufficient to preserve the Anglo-Saxon courts in due subordination to the Federal Supreme Court, and to prevent any encroachment on their jurisdiction; though *certiorari* to transfer cases before trial was also in use, and no Norman was bound to abide judgment of a State court, to whose jurisdiction he chose to object. No doubt a similar practice can be traced in every country, not purely despotic, where the State courts and other different people have been united under one general government. In many cases the paramount law international law and yet sections of State courts may decide what it is, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of treaties or of armies.

With all this present to the mind, it seems to me that they could not have intended a departure without giving expression to their intention, and that they did not do so. They return to express the contrary when they declare the Constitution and the laws made under it to be not merely Federal law, but the supreme law of the land; and require all State officers to be sworn to support it. That mere Federal authority does not exclude State action is very well illustrated by the fact that the Constitution where the Federal authority to legislate has never been regarded as preventing actual State legislation, and that the Federal and State authorities are not different in its character from that which may arise between different departments of the same Government, and that the result that is quite insoluble. Mutual trust and respect, and a careful adherence to the Constitution, can alone save us from such difficulties.

It is with very real distress that I find my mind forced into this conflict with the act of Congress of such very great importance in the present juncture of our affairs; but I cannot help it. Possibly, and the question is so presented that I cannot evade it, an argument of such general character might have saved me from this, if it is an error; and it may yet produce a different result on the final hearing, which I trust will see that no part of the same sacred compact of system different from that against which they have rebelled. But we do owe it to each other, to minorities and individuals, that no part of the same sacred compact shall become the sport of partisan struggles, or be subjected to the anarchy of conflicting moralities, urged on by ambitious men on either side in the background. Our solemn oaths and pledged faith have made that compact the shield of State constitutions, institutions and peculiarities, and of their right to their own free development, against all arbitrary and intermeddling acts of the central Government (as in all free countries represents a party), and I venture to hope that that shield will continue to afford its intended protection.

What I have written, I have written under a very deep sense of the responsibility imposed upon me by my position, and with an earnest desire to be guided only by the Constitution. Very many will be dissatisfied with my conclusions, but I submit to the judgment of God, and also that of my fellow citizens when the present troubles shall have passed away and are felt no more.

I am in favor of granting the injunction in favor of each well defendant for his own protection, but not for the staying of all proceedings under the act.

ORDER.
Nov. 29, 1863. Preliminary injunction (in each case) granted; the protection of the plaintiff, on his giving bond with surety, to be approved by the prothonotary, in the sum of five hundred dollars according to law, and refused for any other purpose.

ALL RIGHTS.—We are pleased to see that the papers which have been published in a hurry after a Presidential candidate, have suddenly come to the conclusion that they were early to bring names before the public. We agree exactly in that. They had not thought of it before they commenced the onslaught on imaginary impediments.

A Significant Extract.

William H. Seward, a few days ago boasted at Gettysburg that for forty years he had been in public life. The condition of the country attests the truth of the assertion, and we are only astonished at the tenacity of life of a Government which could survive for forty years the attack of such men as he. A quarter of a century ago this same Seward began to attract public attention, by his resistance to the Constitution of the United States, and by open violation of oaths with which he had bound himself in the office, where his fellow citizens had placed him. Since then, his course has been an unswerving effort to overturn the American Government, and by all indications he has at last succeeded; he committed John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry and voted once for the destruction of the Union by peaceful dissolution, and called down upon his head a withering rebuke from Daniel Webster. He uttered a "HIGHER LAW" than the Constitution, and the terrible truth of Gettysburg is a slight portion of the results of his teachings. A celebrated English writer of the eighteenth century says that "The ruin or prosperity of a State depends so much upon the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of its people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of abilities and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, and disunion in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce without hesitation, that the government of that country is weak, distracted and corrupt." William H. Seward, in reality, at the head of the government, and the condition of the country, so fearfully well known to all, is the significant comment.

Josephine's Ring.

Eugenie's father, during his service with the French army, had selected Paris as his home, and there, too, resided his brother, who left Spain with the ex-king, Charles IV, and his family. Among the latter was a girl of three years of age, (the circumstances need not be related), the name of Maria, who frequently played in the gardens of the Tuilleries, under the supervision of her nurse. On one occasion, a little boy, about a year old, made her a present of a plain gold ring, and neither of her nurses was aware of the fact. As the boy was a stranger, and was not seen again in the garden, no inquiries were made as to the ownership of the ring, and the little Spanish countess kept it as a valuable plaything. This ring was the betrothal ring of Josephine, which little Louis Napoleon, the son of that Hortense whom Napoleon loved so dearly, had taken off his mother's finger-until Napoleon's mother married off to fight the Austrians, and the ring was forgotten; but it was an evil omen for Josephine, who, a year later, had to make way for a daughter of the Empire, Little Marie Montijo felt an inexplicable attraction for this ring, on which the name of the inscription, and she took care to wear it as a talisman. She had no idea what it belonged to, or from this day the young fatalistic heir of Napoleon I, regarded the little Countess Montijo as attached to his house by a mysterious inspiration, and this came to pass twenty years later.

Eugenie, at that time had no idea of all this; indeed, it was not until a later date, when she had been betrothed to Prince Napoleon, that she learned the truth. She had been formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo, who saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a child, visited her relations, the Kirpatriks, in London, and there Prince Napoleon, who had just arrived from Italy as a Carbonaro, formed the acquaintance of the little Montijo. He saw the ring among her ornaments, and pointed out the inscription, in order to give it to her. And it is another remarkable circumstance, that Eugenie, when a