

Poetry.

A Summer Day. nshine over the inleadow lands, tissing the crimson clover, d sanishine haunting the lilly cups fait the yellow bees hang over; d sunshine over the hay hills, d sunshine over the hay hills, And over the dimpling river, and I wished that the sun and summe Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path, The broad highway forsaking, For the quiet of that lovely spot Seemed lacter for our love-making; And I was silent and sho was sily, As we walked down through the clover, Bat we though it the sweetest summer day That ever the sam shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass As they twittered to each other toon the nests they had hidden away. And the coo of each glad bird-mother; and we thought, as we walked that su

day Through the clover blooms together but at has the world was in perfect t In the glad, bright summer weather

In the gam, organization of the second secon hymn, And made the day completer.

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And when we came up the meadow path, Our hearts sang over and over; "O sweet gluid day for blossom and bird, And yet know not the words she said, Or whether she spoke at all; But of all sweet days, that summer day I count as the best of all.

GOD HELP THE SOUTH. God help the South, dear sunny hand, By tyranits crushed and riven; Betrayed, healted, conquered, taxed --By negroes ruled and driven; Bright nutive hand of noble hearts, The Union's truest glory; The day will come when truth shall write Your fair, unwarped story.

God help the South! Thine arm Can loose the chains that bind Degrading bonds that have too 4 some never ne enning that blind her -begraffing bonds that have too long Most ruthlessly entwhied her: Jift ap the head now bowed in griet, titve joy instead of sorrow, And for these weary bours of gloom A eatim and glorious morrow.

Men call this peace -this wretched thir O, falselood, basely spoken ? Because their hanness trail in dust, Because their hanness trail in dust, Because ab littleress trail in dust, Because ab littleress of all -Their warrior's heads are lying in hattle-fields too dearly won, When victory crowned the dying."

Releases death has shattered – Andton's hope, all sweps uway, Like leaves in automo scattered. They hope no more, They turn to The For only Thou can't all them, to rise, renewed and signrous still From the rule we have made them.

Miscellancous.

THE KINGS OF WAR.

William 1., of Prussia.

A Sketch of His Stormy Life---His Ca recers Soldier, Regent, and King ---Reigning by "Drvine Right" and Fighting for Ger-minu Unity.

Upon William I, King of Prussla and excentive head of the North German Confederation, rest the eyes of the world, as one of the two central figures in the great struggle for supremacy just inaugurated in Europe. We therefore present the following sketch of his life, present the following sketch of ms me, which is of interest at present, not only in a personal way, but as showing the gradual progress of German unity,dur-ing the period of his reign. **Hs. Early Life**.

The son of Frederick William III at the Princess Louise of Mecklenburg

VOLUMEE 11great obstinacy of individuals that it was
difficult to govern with the constitution
in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and
Baden might indulge in liberalism; but
they are not therefore called upon to
play the part of Prussia. Prussia must
hold her power together for the favora-
ble opportunity which has already been
sometimes neglected; the frontiers of
Prussia were not favorable to a good
State constitution. The great questions
of the day were not to be decided by
speeches and majorities—this had been
the error of 1848 and 1849—but by iron
and blood!"of France was removed, Napoleon
Ins insisted on its removal being
followed by such pledges and guaran-
tees on the part of Prussia as it
zamintaining a dignified by
speeches and majorities—this had been
the error of 1848 and 1849—but by iron
and blood!"of the day were not to be decided by
spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising
and a jubliant shout of "On to the
heing were not station of the spenditures not
sactioned by its unconstitutional, that
body was dissolved on the 13th, and the
theory, apparently sustained by the pre-
culiar constitution of Prussia, that the
two branches of the Legislature and
new budget voted by the Upper House.
So the King and his new Premier pro-
ceeded to "roform" the army without
legal sanction and in denance of popular
ophion.of France was removed, Napoleon
has and a jubliant shout of "On to the shout of "On to the charget voted by the Upper House-
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nction and in defiance of popular

King William, now in his seventy-fourth year, is a stalwart, deep-chested man, with a square, rugged face, a heavy jaw, a bristling grey moustache, and a cold, gilttering cye—the very beau-ideal of a veteran warrior who deems the sword the safest arbiter of every point in dispute. His military education and hereditary hared of the Buonanzie family have combined with Meanwhile troubles with Austria were arising, because of the assumption by the King and Bismarck of the right of Prussia to strengthen her position in Germany by forming a closer union with States within the Confederation, and Prussia avenged herself for the op-position of Austria by recognizing the kingdom of Italy. In 1863, the enmity of the Liberal party was still further aroused by an alliance with Russia for the suppression of the insurrection in Meanwhile troubles with Austria were Bonaparte family have combined with the associations and circumstances of

the suppression of the insurrection in poland. Another Liberal victory at the polse encouraged the opposition in the against the King of violating the Con-stitution by governing without a budget. The address containing this imputation the site of a referse accusation against the King of regelive in person. The King refused to receive in person, Bismarck supporting him with the de-claration that "constitutional conflicts may be decided in other countries by a change of ministry, but such is not the custom in Prussia. With us," he con-tinued, with characteristic arrogance, "If two political bodies which cannot stances decide which of the two is the strongest!" the King refused to receive in person Bismarck supporting him with the de-claration that "constitutional conflicts

stances decide which of the two is the strongest?" **The War Against Denmark** The war upon Denmark diverted the attention of the people from their im-periled likerties for the time, and re-conciled them in a measure to the arbi-trary policy of the King. The death of Frederick VII of Denmark, November 15, 1883, led to the revival of German elains upon the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. By order of the German flet a Federal army entered Holstein on Set he might do either better or worse

a national idea, and the people rise to his support as one man. Left to him-self, he might do either better or worse than he has done; for his policy, as well as for his success during the past eight years, he is immeasurably indebted to the wily Bismarck who stands behind his throne, and is accused, not entirely without reason, of moulding his will and dictating his course with as much facility as if he were a mere automaton.

facility as if he were a mere automat

15, 183, led to the revival of German claims upon the duchics of Schleswig-Holstein. By order of the German Diet, a Federal army entered Holstein on December 23, Prussia, however, join-cel hands with Austria and interfered early in 1864, without regarding the ac-tion of the Diet, and in opposition to its wishes. A hotly-contested cam-paign ensued, the duchies were wrested from Demmark, and King Christian 1X the successor of Frederick VII, was compelled to sign, by his representative at Vienna, on October 30, 1864, a treaty in which he renounced all his claims to the sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein the successor of Frederick VII, was compelled to sign, by his representative in which he renonneed all his claims to the socreterighty of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. **The War Against Austria-Disruption This accomplished, it was only neces-**sary to precipitate a quarrel with Aus-tria to obtain an opportunity for seek-ing to phace Prussi at the head of the dist child of Queen Victoria Ade-strate schemes of Bismarck with much reluctance at the first. But he was gradually persuaded to insist upon the annexation of the duchies wrested from Demmark, with or without the land at the youngest, a daughter, born consent of Austria, and the unserupu-he weeks ago.

March, 1797, at a time when the conti-nent was in the turnoil of the first much reluctance at the first. But he frence is a solution of the duchies wrested from Denmark, with or without the militation of his country, his family, and his father by the first Snapoleon, he may career, while commenced his military career, while

sing in wide contact with a submit with the submit of the second system field of Sadowa. So utterly prostrated ed by a singular resemblance between was Austria that she made a mere show of resistance thereafter, and on the 23d of August was signed the treaty of Count Flahault and the present Europe-for and prussia, the treaty of peace with the grand of the treaty of unquestionable surroundings, hav-ber 4. If was born, however, in the midst 1 of unquestionable surroundings, hav-ber 4. If was born, however, in the midst 1 of unquestionable surroundings, hav-ber 4. If was born, however, in the midst 1 of unquestionable surroundings, hav-ber 4. If was born, however, in the midst 1 of unquestionable surroundings, hav-ber 4. If was born, however, in the midst 1 so. This renders him about eleven in federation. The result of the grand system of in-trigue conducted by Bismarck, and fol-lowed up so successfully on the field of settel, was the formation of the North German Confederation, practically as it now exists. The claims of Austria upon Seliteswig-Holstein were yielded up to Prussia, which annexed also the King-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bava-ria and Hesse-Darmstait. Austria re-nounded all connection with the Ger-namic Confederation, and a new confed-City of Frankfort, and portions of Bava-rin and Hesse-Darmstadt. Austria re-nounced all connection with the Ger-manic Confederation, and a new confed-eration was formed, under the leader-ship of Prussia, consisting of all the States north of the river Main, including the kingdom of Saxony and twenty other duchics, principalities, and free cities Pressia however, comunicsemore cities, Prussia, however, comprises more than four-fifths of the population of the confederation. In the negotiations which followed the war and brought which followed the war and brought about this consolidation Hismarck was the master spirit, combining boldness and energy with foresight and prudence, displaying moderation towards such of his ndversaries only as he had not de-cided to spuel.

Driven from Switzerland, he Makes an
Attempt upon Boulegae.throne of Spain fully aroused the great
majority of the French people, not less
than the Emperor himself. Napoleon
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demanded of the King of Prussia, the
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have been untrue to their trusts, that is to
a very different matter. There were is
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do not know. He, by and by the
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crown. On the oth of August, 1950, here member of the FroneRizzhieri haling.
crown. On the oth of August, 1950, here member of the FroneRizzhieri haling.
anded near Boulogne, at the head of a frequency of the realization in a dig-infed manner responded that he had this sort on both sides. Wirz, to whom of this summons to join his standard, and the candidature of the realidature of the boundaries of France, many of whom were indebited to his unclo for their ranks and titles.
A Prisoner at Ham.
The skillul defence made by M. Berry- ers in constant in a forress in France, his companions being award- er vas in vain, and Louis was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. In a forress in France, his companions being award- ed various terms of indprisonment. He was minured in the Citadel of Han, where he remained in confinement six, years. On the 25th of May, 1846, he made his escape from the castle, in the made his escape from the castle, in the made his escape from the castle, in the made his descape from the castle, in the made his escape from the castle, in the made his escape from the castle, in the made his escape from the castle, in the made his descape from the castle, in the here president of the Frenceh President of the Frenceh President of the Frenceh Responder the Xite of the servestion of Prisoners of War.
He was at once elected a representantic the present to our readers the follows and the downfall of Louis in the vertice of the servestion of the have been extended and the downfall of Louis progress were at one pushic were and here the lade and the downfall

All these enormities of a savage char-acter against the very existence of civ-flized society, and so revolting to the natural sentiments of mankind, when not thoroughly infuriated by the worst passions, and in open violation of mod-ern usages in war, were perpetrated is throughout the conflict, as legitimate means in putting down the rebellion, so-called !

means in putting down the rebellion, secalled ! Major Hiester—You are severe against the general conduct of the war on our side. Mr. Stephens—Yes; these are severe comments, and I must ask you for a lit-tle indulgence to me in expressing my-self as I do. It is a sad thing to me to think of these subjects, and a still sadder them, and that is a public character, which is inestimable in value, far above them, and that is a public character, which is inestimable in which since the severation them, and that is a public character, which is even imparted to the reputa-tion of States as of individuals, by true! All that I have stated, and much work, loo, of a like character, were woeffully realized by those who suffered to of States are other errors, faults, fail-Wintever other errors, faults, fail-

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nothing extravagant in anything which
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and sprit. Private houses were sacked.
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I family supplies were destroyed, or rend
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I to induge in that sympathy which matter than to bistory stands and with like it much greater in passI were said belle ware further than to bistory stand sand with the ware further than to bistory stands and with the ware further than to bistory stands and with the ware further than to bistory stands an

resistence the present struggio would probably not have commenced. During his residence at Mayence in this capac-ity, it is said that his arbitrary bearing and course did much towards increasing the disaffection of the people of that city towards. Prussian rule. The Crimean towards Prussian rule. The Crimean war, which transpired about this time,

why, which transpired about this that, found Prussia on a neutral platform, much to Prince William's regret and opposition, longing, as he did, to lead, an army against rance at that time. He Becomes Regent in 1858.

In 1858 the mind of his elder brothe King Frederick William IV, gave way; and he was elevated to the nominal p sition of Regent, and actual position of ruler of the kingdom, with an immedirule of the kingdom, with an infine rate prospect of the speedy succession to the crown itself, as the royal lunatie was without issue. The first thing he did as Regent was to cut loose from the aristocratic party with which he had hitherto affiliated and by the adoption of a measurably liberal policy laid the basis of his future

He Crowns Himself King by PDivine Right" in 1861.

Right^{ee} in 1861. Frederick William died on the 2d of January, 1861, and the Regent succeed-ed to the throne as William 1. His cor-onation took place at Koenigsburg, on Outplace is following much much much October 18 following, amid much pomp. King William placed the crown upon his own head with his own hands, and, lespite the liberal professions so recentdespite the inbertal professions so recent-ity made, he on this occasion emphati-eally asserted the divine right of kings, declaring that he held his power, not from the people or the Constitution, but "from God alone." **His Absolute Policy---A Straggle with** the Program Diel.

the Prussion Diot. The Liberal party, of course, were dis-appointed, and a desperate struggle be-tween the crown and the chambers was inaugurated at the very outset of his reign. The King insisted imperatively reign. The King insisted imperatively upon a reform in the army, which, he was satisfied by the recent Italian war, was unequal to maintaining the posi-tion of Prussia asone of the great powers of Europe. The trouble with the House of Deputies was precipitated by the haste which he manifested in carrying forward his scheme before the budget had been definitely acted upon. In March, 1861, the House had by resolu-tion inside upon a more specific bud-get, whereupon it was dissolved. The resignation of the Cabinet engued, fol-lowed, in 1862, by the election of an lowed, in 1862, by the election of an overwhelming opposition majority the House of Deputies. He Catis Bismarck to His Help.

The new ministry proved no stronger than their predecessors, and the eyes of the King were turned towards Bismarck, the King were turned towards Bismarck, then Ambassador at Paris, as the man who could face the popular clamor at such a crisis. He was not mistaken in the character of the man. The House of Peers sustained the policy of the King, but the Deputies persistently re-fused to yote the impressed military

his adversaries only as he had not de-cided to crush. A Policy of Peace. From that time up to the complica-tions resulting from Prince Leopold's candidacy for the throne of Spain, the ostensible policy of the King and his (lovgrament has been one of peace. A long and tedious negotiation was neces-sary to arrange the boundaries of Prus-sia and the new Confederation of North Germany, and great care and fore-Germany, and great care and fore-thought were demanded in the task of consolidating the power the former had gained. The dream of a united Germany was nearer realization than ever before, but its achievement has been greatly retarded by the repressive policy adopt-ed by the King's Government. The agreement made by Prussia by the treaty of London, May 11, 1857, to dismantle and neutralize the stronghold of Lux-umbourg, which had been severed from Germany, threat-aued a conflict with France, but this was averted by the statecraft of Bismarck and an ostensible fulfilment of the treaty obligations. The Jealonsy of France. Yet the growing power of Prussia has continued a *bete noir* to Napoleon, and since the humiliation of Austria in 1866, which placed her rival in the po-sition of leadership in Germany to which she had so long aspired, the Emperor of the French has been impatiently await-ing the signal for the conflict which the victory of Sadowa rendered a mere question of time. The Luxumbourg imbroglio in 1867. Germany, and great care and fore-thought were demanded in the task of

wheth a crisis. He was not mistaken in the French has been impatiently avaitance of the man. The House in generator of the man. The House ing the signal for the conflict which the heat is the present moth, that Generator of the money against this vote, resigned.
In September following Bismarck, was called from Paris to take his place. He made a show of conciliation and withdrew the obstacles towards a settlement to increase in volume."
The Policy of "from and Blood" Anment by Prince Leopold of his candow the obstacles towards a settlement to increase in volume."
The Policy of "from and Blood" Anment by Prince Leopold of his candow the obstacles towards a settlement to increase in volume."
The Policy of "from and Blood" Anment by Prince Leopold of his candow the obstacles. This policy. "If was," said Bismarck, echoing the sent the other would gian geneter accessions of the King, "owing to the ble protext for Tward on the solar expression of the sent was called by Prince Leopold of his candow the obstacles. This he did, under passions so long slumbering and at last the mother on her deathbed in the protext for Tward on the Strase in was," said Bismarck, echoing the sent the protext for Tward of the King, "owing to the ble protext for Tward on the protext for Tward on the sent was a spaced on condition of his going to the protext for Tward on the sent the protext for Tward on the p