CARLISLE, PENN'A, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1970.

J. M. WEAKLEY.]
J. M. WALLACE. CARDS A DDISON HUTTON, ARCHITECT. 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. PLANS, DESIGNS, PERSPECTIVE VIEWS. SPECIFICATIONS, AND WORKING DRAWINGS For Cottages, Farm Houses, Villas, Court Houses Halls, Churches, School Houses. FRENCH ROOFS 27jau701y W. A. ATWOOD. A TWOOD, RANCK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Wholesale dealers in all kinds of PICKLED AND SALT FISH No. 210 North Wharves, 1oè70 COMBINATION. TWOIN ONE. HAVERSTICK BROTHERS, No. 5 South, and No. 10 North Hanover streets DENTISTRY! . .. DR. J. B. ZINN, " No. 68 East Main street, (a few doors east of Gardner's Machine Shop.) Carlisle, Penn'a, Will put in teeth from \$10 to \$20 per set case may require. All work warranted. 10feb70 DR. GEORGE SEARIGHT. DENTIST,
From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office
at the residence of his mother, East Louther street,
three doors below Bedford. 108e09 DR. I. Y. REED, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has located in Carlisle, Office next door to St Paul's Evangelical Church, West Louther street Patients from a distance please call in the forenoon: 1700050; DR. J.S. BENDER, INMEDIATION OF THE STATE OF DR. EDWARD SCHILLING. an anter, bega leave to inform the clarifish and vicinity, that he has permanated in this place. OFFICE NO. 26 EAST POMPRET STREET E. L. SHRYOCK, JUSTICE OF T JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
r, No. 3 Irvine's flow. F. E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S., B. F. HOLL ROBERT D. WORK. A. E. WHITEMA JOHN A. SWARTZ. W. W. HERITAGE. HOLL WHITEMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, N. E. Cor. Third and Market streets, 1dec691y PHILADELPHIA

HUMRICH & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW affice on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisle. 10st HAVERSTICK BROTHERS, DJUGS, PERFUMÉRY, FANCY GOODS, AND PATENT MEDICINES. No. 5 South Hanover Street. 44 97 91 y

C. P. HUMRICH, ... WM. B. PARKER

TSAAC K. STAUFFER: WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver a Plated Ware constantly on hand. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry prompt

17Sept 69 1y JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR., No. 14 South Hanover street,

CARLISLE, PA.
Office adjoining Judge Graham's
24mh70 CARLISLE, PA. TOHN CORNMAN. OSEPH RITNER, JR., ATTORNEY AT EASY AND SURVEYOR

Wechanicsburg, Pa. Office on doors north of the Banks Bysiness prompily aftended to R, MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

M. C. HERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carlisle, Pa., No. 0 Rheem's Hall. P. II SHAMBARGER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Plainfielly Westpensoboro' township,
Cumberland County, Pena'a
All business, entrusted to him will receive prom
tiention. и, винк. SHIRK & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And wholesale dealers in Country Produce, signments respectfully solicited, Best reference No. 1035 Market street, PHILADELPHIA

SPANGLER & WILSON, CARPENTERS AND STAIR BUILDERS, Corner North and Pitt streets, ₉ 80000 CARLISLE, PA

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, ... FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS ...

Having purchased the school lately conducted b Prof. R. W. Sterrett, I will open an English and Classical School, for Young dentlemen on the first Monday of Ser tomber next, in Bentz's building, Hanover street The course of study will be designed to prepare young men for college. Address J. EVERIST CATHELIA, Principal. 30june70-6m

WATCHES, CLOOKS, AND JEWELRY CHARLES M. ROGERS,

Jo. 56. South Hanover St., Carliste, Pa. Keens constantly on hand a full assorts WATCHES. clooks, jewelry,

Tenvo Potlevillo via Schuvikii and Swauchanna Rallicad, at 816 a.m., for Harrisburg, and 1205 noon for Pine Grove and Tentonet. Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsvillo at 8:30 a.m., passes Reading at 7:30 a.m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10:20 a.m., leturning, leaves Philadelphia at 16:20 a.m., seeing at 8:30 p.m., arriving at Pottsvillo at 0:30 p.m. Pottstown Accommodation Train Leaves Pottstown at 0:25 a.m.; roturning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 p.m. SPECTACLES, &c. at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention pair to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jowelry. N. B .- SHEET MUSIC consantly on hand. J. M. WEAKLEY

WEAKLEY & SADLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Volunteer building, Carlisle. W. J. SHEARER,

ES. B. HIRONS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Fifth street below Chestnut

TRAVELERS' GUIDE. CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. CHANGE OF HOURS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD!

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 8:00 A. M., Mechanicsburg 8:35, Carlisio 9:11, Nowville 9:47, Shippensburg 10:20, Chambersburg 10:44, Green castle 11:19, arriving at Hagerstown 11:45, ArM. MAIL-TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 1:35, r. M., Mchanicsburg 2:09, Carlisio 2:40, Nowville 3:16, Shippensburg 3:45, Chambersburg 4:20, Greencastle 4:50 arriving at Hagerstown 6:25, r. M. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 4:15, r. M. Kechanicsburg 4:7, Carlisio 6:17, Newville 5:50, Shipensburg 6:17, arriving at Chambersburg 6:47, r. M. A. M. NED TRAIN leaves Chambersburg 6:47, r. M. Greencastle 9:15, arriving at Hagerstown 10:00, A. M. Greencastle 9:15, arriving at Hagerstown 10:00, A. M.

EASTWARD!

[730, A.M. MALL TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 8:00 A.M. Greenstels 8:35, Chambersburg, 9:10, Shippensburg, 9:40, Newtille 19:14, Carlisle 19:50, Mechanicsburg, 11:3 priving at Harrisburg 11:55, A.M. EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 12:00 EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hagorstown 12:00 at Greencastle 12:28, Chambersburg 1-05, Shippensburg 1:37, Newville 2:10, Carlisle 2:30, Mechanicsburg 3:18 arriving at Harrisburg 5:30, P. N.

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 3:30 r. N.

3:20 Making close connections at Harrisburg will trains to and from Philidelphia, New York, Washing ton, Baltimore, l'ittsburg, and all points West.

O. N. LUIL. Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Chamb'g, April 30, 1870. SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON CO'S.,

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chambersbu

RAIL ROAD. Office of General Superintendent. Carlisle, Penn'a, July 7, 1870.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS. t. м. р. м. р.

"Floameeting with may p. m., assessing plata, Baltumore and Harrisburg.

* Connecting with morning trains from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and afternoon trains from Hagerstown and Harrisburg.

19. This Schedule to be continued to and from the Pictuic grounds at Hunter's Run, for Excursion Par Pic-nic grounds at Huntes's Run, for Excursion Par los of ton or more. "Connecting with morning fast trains to Philagel phia, Baltimore and Harrisburg.

EXCURSION TICKETS. om Mt. Helly to Pine Grove and return, Hunter's Run
Carlislo
om Carlislo to Mt. Holly and return
Hunter's Run
Plue Grove

F. C. ARMS, DENNSYLVÁNIA RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE. Eight Trains (Daily) to and from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and Two

Trains Daily to and from Eric (Sundays excepted). A FTER SUNDAY, JUNE 12,

F. GARDNER & CO. (1870, Passenger Trains of the Pennsylv failroad com any will depart from Harrisburg arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburg as follows CUMBERLAND VALLEY REAPER AND MOWER EASTWARD harvest of 1870, the New Patent Cumble rund Valley Combined REAPER AND MOWER, with SELE RAKE, and all other late improvement. It will be 2 10—Philadelphia Express leav. Harrisburg lady (except Monday) at 2 10 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6 30 a. m. (and arrives at 6 20-1 km Live haves flavor and arrives at West Philadel-londuy) at 5 30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9-35 a. m. Mail Train leaves Altoona daily (except Sunday)

8 38—Pacific Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 8 38 a m., and arrives at West Philadelphia.d 2 20 p m. 12 46—BRIE EXPRESS leaves Usyrisburg daily except Sunday) at 12 45 p. m., and arrives at West Milidd-lphia at 5 40 p. m. Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Altoona daily sunday excepted) at 7 10 a. m., and arrives at Har-Sunday excepted) at 7-10 a.m., and arrives at Har isburg at 12-40 p.m. 3-55—Harrisburg Accemundation loaves Harris org at 3-55 p.m., and arriv s-at Philadelphia a

D EADING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, May 16, 1870.

umoia, sc., ser Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as fellows t 5:35, 8:40, 11:25 a m, and 3:50p m, connecting this stutter trains on Ponneylvania gladicoad, tin

At 6.33, 8 10, 11 25 a m, and 2.50p, as monoved by the faithest tentine on Promoglywalia gladienal, incharring at New York at 12:10 monoj 3520, 655 and 10:00 m, respectively. Steeping Cars accompany the 5.35 and 11:25 a m trains without charge, 2. Returning: Loave New York, 24:500 m, m, 12:00 mooh, and 5.00 m in, highdelphilatis 8:15 a 1a, and 3:30 p m. Steeping Cars accompany the 4:06 a m and 5:00 p m trains from New York, 4thout charge, Loave, Harrisburg for Roading, Pottsville, Tama qua, Minovalle, Ashinakh, Pina (trove Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8:10 a m, 2:50 and 4:10 p m, stopping at Loave Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8:10 a m, 2:50 and 4:10 p m, stopping at Loanon and minimist was

m.
Columbia Railroad trains leave Reading at 7:20 and 6:15 pm, for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Co

umbia 200.
Perklomen Raifrond trains loave Perklomen Juncton at 9.00 a m. 3:00 and 6:30 p mi, retarrings, leave
claywenkaylish 2:503 a,m 1:744 noon, and 4:10 p m
omeeting with similar trains on Reading Raifrond
Colabrookeda Raifrond trains leave Pottstown a
cito am, and 0.20 p m, returning, leaves Mt. Pleas
at at 7:00 and 11:50 a m, connecting with similar

9-30 am, and 9-20 pm, returning leaves Mt. Plous ant at 7-30 and 1125 am, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8-30 am, and 2-30 amd 5-50 pm; returning, leaves Downingtown at 8-20 am, 12-45 neon, and 5-16 pm, connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad On Bundays: Loave New York at 5-50 pm, Philar On Bundays: Loave New York at 5-50 pm, m, trair runnings at 9-30 am, and 3-15 pm, (the 8-30 am, trair runnings) and philar trains on the state of the sta

allowed bach passenger.

A NICHOLLS, Gen. Rup't.

Reading, Pa., May 10, 1870.

We are building, this season, only a limited number of Hay/Rukes. The November by the Sell Actino arrangement, or can be worked by bond, a gar glup principle. It will be made of the best materials, in handsome style, and warranted to give satisfaction. Send in your orders early. hurg at 3 55 p. m., and arrev's at Philadelphia at 9 40 p. m. 7 03.—Lancaster Train, via Mount Joy, leave Hardsburg daily (except Sunday) at 7 00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11 55 a. m. THE GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL. We continue building the original Withoghty Patent Guns Spring Grain Drill, so will known, and popular among farmers. No good farmer en afford to do without the Withoghtby, for it largely in-creases, and improves this crops, and soon pays for tyelf. We findle it as a Grain and Grass every-nome with Detent G. vo. A. Leboure theory weeks.

4 16—Eric Fact Line west, for Eric, leaves Har-risburg daily (except Sunday) at 4 05 p. m., arriving at Fried 17 25 a. m. 3 20—ER[E MAIL wast, for Eric, Payes Harris-constituent for in 1973 Harris. alone, or with Patent Gren. Achaelment har eawin phosphatest or grano. We ske tuild the Willough with the shovels in straight rank or zig zag, VARIOUS FARM IMPLEMENTS. We are manufacturing a variety of agricultura implements, such as horse powers and threshess ther mitts, Streams shellers, three sizes. Camon one shollers, Euroka fodder cutter, and Republyay, is hard, the Nathand Fodder Cutter, there sizes "of 10—Coeffic Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 2 (22 m. Zarriyès at Altiona 43: 91 m. m. fal.et hrankfaut and n. rivel at Ettallars at 10: 20 d. m. Estat line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Suidan) at 4 16 p. m., arriyes at Altoona at 8 12 p. m. jakes suppier dail arriyes at Altoona at 8 12 p. m. jakes suppier dail arriyes at Altoona at 8 12 p. m. jakes suppier dail arriyes at Pittsburg 4 11 22 m.m. Mitt Train leaves 'Harrisburg' 44ily (except Sp. m., takes suppier and arriyes at Pittsburg at 11 50 p. m. takes suppier and arriyes at Pittsburg at 11 50 p. m. Way Passenger Train leaves Harrisburg 4 ill (except Monday) at 7 45 n. m., arrives at Altonna at 2 20 p. m., and at Pittsburg at 10 p. m. EAMUER, A., BLACIK, Harrisburg April 30, 1879.

STEAM ENGINE AND MILL WORK. As heretifore, we give perficular attent on to initing STEAM ENGINES, and formishing -HAFT ING, GEARING, PULLIES, and every part of the unchinery connected with Paper mids, Floring

otice. Bo-Two new stationary engines now on hand and

GREAT TRUNKCLINH TROM THE North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Petrsville, Tamnaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanok, Albentown, Easton, Ephrata, Llitz, Lancaster, Co-lumbia, &c., &c. BUILDING-MATERIALS. Attached to our establishment is an Extensive LAN.NG-MILL and SASH and DOOR FACTORY gua, Minerwille, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine (grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 819 a m. 253 and 410 p. m., stopping at Lobanon and principal was stations; the 410 p. m. teah come etting for Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Columbia, only; For Pottsville, Schuylkill Bawen and Anhurn. ciz. Schuylkill and Susquetasanna R. ilmoad, levye Harrisburg at 3:40 p. m. East Pennsylvania, Ralitond trains leave Rendling for Allentown, Naston, and New York, at 7:23, 10:30 a. m. 127; and 4:16 p. m. Returning, leave New York, at 19:20 a. m., 12:30 noon and 5:30 p. m., nod Allentown at 1:20 a. m., 12:25 noon, 4:29 and 8:45 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Ponnsylvania Ralitood, returning from Reading at 6:35 p.m., stopping at all stations.

—Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 and 9:00 a.m., and 2:20 p.m. (Iferridon, at 3:30 a. m., Shamoskin, at 5:40 and 10, Co. m., Ashland, at 7:05 a. m. m., in Farman, and 2:20 p.m. (in Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., and 2:20 p.m. (in Philadelphia at New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at Maw York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at Maw York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at Maw York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and New York, Teave Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at and Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at an and Pottsville or in Shamoskin, at an and Pottsville or in Shamoski All orders or inquiries by mail, or otherwise, i nunction with any branch of our business will b 14np70 F. GARDNER & COP

Chambersburg Nursery, то ранцена анд таке реактия. PHE CHAMBERSBURG NURSERY

Apple, Peach,

Pear, d other trees, with all the new or good kinds of Graps Vinas ; . Over one hundred Varieties of Roses,

SUPERINTENDENT.

DIANOS FOR BALEL lass Pianos, which have been in use but will be sold very low for cash. Apply JOHN H. BHERM.

A. L. SPONSLER'S COLUMN NATIONAL HOTEL

A L. SPONSLER,

77 IRGINIA LANDS in the Shena

tous tracts may be had, by A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent, Carliste

A. L. SPONSLER, Roal Estate Agent, Carlisle

cellent Ore Wusher, at the Ore Bank of Geor Leidich, nearly new. Will be sold very low. A to A. L. SPONSLER.

FOR RENT.—The brick residence

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STANI

COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

BUSINESS STAND,

and Dwelling house, situated on North Hanover street, two down morth of the Carlishe Deposit Bank, now in the occupancy of H. Pohly. This property is 44-feet front on by 228 feet in depth, to a 12-foot alley. The front house contains the largest, b-sa lighted, and most convenient Store Room in Carlishe, whilst the location is conceded on all hands to be most central, and prominent.

This property is offered at a lew price, and or

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

MACHINE WORKS.

CARLISLE MACHINE WORKS!

NOVELTY HAY BAKE

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

A. L. SPONSLER, Roal Estate Agen

subscriber offers at private sale that we

CARLISLE PA. The undersigned having them and entirely re-fitted and furnished this hotel, is propared to furnish good accommodations to all who desire to make it their home. A share of the patronage of the sur-rounding country travellin; public solicited. Rooms large and comfortable. Table always sur-sided with the large. VIRGINIA LANDS in the Shenam-doah Valley for sale.—A number of valuable, and highly improved forms in "the Valley" are offered for sale. The thacks run from 90 to 350 acres. The land is of the best quality of limestone, fully equal, if not superior, to the land in Cumberland Valley, and will be disposed of at astenishingly low figures. The extension of the Cumberland Valley Railread into Virginia, as now, surveyed, will run immediately through the section of country in which these lands are located, which, when completed, together, with the advantage of the Shenandah river transportation will give them all the advantages of Northern and Eastern markets. A splendid opportunity for lucrative investments is N. W. WOODS, Proprietor. THE "BENTZ HOUSE,". .

HOTELS.

NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET, CARLISLE, PA. The undersigned having purchased and entirely re-fitted, and farnished anew throughout, with first class furniture, this well-known, and old established hotel, solicits the custom of the community and tuveling public. He is well repared to furnish first class accommodation to all who desire to make a hotel their HOME, or pleasant temperary abode. The custom from the surrounding country is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentives events are engaged at this popular hotel

GEORGE Z BENTZ, Proprietor.

N. B. A first class livery is connected with the holel, under the management of Joseph L. Sterner & Brother. ORE BANK FOR SALE.—A rich de-

(Formerly Corman House,)

posit of the best quality Hermatic Ore, yield-ag 50 per cent, comprising about 18 Acres, located a Monroot vowship, about two miles from the Iron Yorks of C. W. & D. V. Ahl, on the south side of the clow Breeches crock. There is a stream of water unning through the tract, sufficient for washing the ro, and furnishing water-power besides.

Persons desirous of viowing the bank may call pon George W. Leidich, at "Leidich's mill," for-nerly known as Bricker's mill, in Monroe township, unberlund county, or the control of the con 30aps91y CANDIDATES. FOR: SHERIFF.—I hereby offer my self as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF subject to the decision of the Republican Nominatin Convention H. R. SPANULER. ORE WASHER FOR SALE.—An ex-Carlilsle, March 2, 1870.

FOR SHERIFF.—At the solicitation James Behtz, situated on South Hanover treet, hearly opposite Early's hotel, will be leased or one year from first of April next.
Also, a commodious two story brick residence, on last street, between Main and Louther streets; and lot of ground on the east side of the Letort Spring, elonging to the heirs of Joseph Shrom, decoached ill be also leased for one year from the first of 17mhtc Carlisle, March 16, 1870%

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby offer my self as a candidate for the office of SHERIFI Mt. Hloly, April 6, 1870.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby offer my-sulf as a randidate for the office of sHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominat-ing Committee Carlisle, April 6, 1870, 7ap7etc FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. ловери Walton & со; Cabinet Makers, no. 413 walnut st., philadelphia. Our establishment is one of the oldest in Philadel dia, and from long experience and superior facilities are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable

nices.
We matufa thre fine furniture, and also medium pried furniture of superior quality. A large steek furniture always on fund. Goods made to order Counters, Desk Work, and office Furniture for Banks, officer and Stores made to order los. Watrox.
J. W. Lippic, 6, 7, 193. J. Scott. lúfob70-1y A. B. EWING, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER. West Main Street.

BRICK RESIDENCE North Pitt street, in the borough of 79. The lot contains about 22 feet in Fig. 1 both to an alley. The in OPPOSITE LEE'S WAREHOUSE, emium for Best Furniture awarded at all County Fairs Since 1857... Furniture of all varieties and styles of Foreige and lomestic in-unfacture, from the linest resewood and allogany to the I west priced maple and pine. ontaining two rooms, hall sud-kitchen on the first own, and three comfortable chambers on the second tory, and an unfinished artic. There are quite a articly of fruit trees on the lot, in good hearing or er, convenient out-I ulfalloy, and a fine distormand ylarant in the ward. The property is in good con-tilen, and will be disposed of upon pagapaths, cruss. Enquire of ALLIANBER.

BLATAG ROOM, SUPPLEA JAM FURNITURE. Embacing every article use by House and Hatel-keepers of the most approved and fishionable design and fishion. Including also Cuttage Furriture in February Comp. Chairs, Matressee, Gilt Father, February and Comp. Chairs, Matressee, Gilt Father, February and country attended to promptly, and on molerate terms.

Special attention paid to the a lection of Well Property and the second of the sec

per. 21 march 1861 🦠

LEGAL NOTTODS built in the heat style, and warfanted to work satisfactorily. The want of a home made Reaper has long been felt, and we expect to be able to offer to the farmers of Cumberhald and additions of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberhald near additions. the said county of Cumberland, by their present one directed, dated sleventh of April, 1870, has cordered the Court of Oyer and Terbidger and Constanting Bellvery to be holden at Colledger, the 22d of August, 1870 beline the forces Medicing, at 1 objects by the foreneous. August, 1870 before the four-of Mediday at 1 of more in the foreposit.

Notice is brough given to the Coroter, dusting of the Beare, and Constables of the said against of Combination and the said against of Combination and the said the said process commended to be then and there on their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and implications, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do to see things which to their offices appearant to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the pisoness that are rether and the few total grants the pisoness that are rether and the few total contractions.

> s shall be just. (USL)-A C. TIJOMPSON.
> Shall a Cigno, Carlisle, June 22, 1870. J. Tjuly708 DROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the failowing trust counts have been filed in my office for examina-na, and will be presented to the Court of Common less of Cumberland counts for a submath Cumoerana como ler e ntrination con to-fourth day of Anguer, (16) do mit; i encrepti of John G. Saxtor, iki-lgobe for creditors, it Jacob fi jallion.

In control of John J. clos, as ign to for tenditors, of Adam Selveman.

In count of Joseph Chine; and J. Kanff gness for boundt of Jeseph Chine; and J. Kanff gness for boundt of creditors, of T. J. Kerr, or common of Addem States are server of the server of the control of Addem States are server of the control of Addem States are server of the server of n, now guests for bonelic of creations, of the account of Andrew Singher, as spare to well of citallions, of John J. Targer, and of citallions, of John J. Targer, Pathonolary, A. Pathonolary,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Edward Shower, late of the termine of unliste denemal, have been bessed by the Legister of Cardiactural county, to the one evaluate residing to the same beyond. All persons Inde Cal'to set the same proposed to make immediate payment, and the change chains against the present thom, duty and then the above the set of the call of the same present them, duty and the change chains against the present thom, duty and the change chains against the State Present them. JANE SHOWER C. INHOFF, Administrator

for sot lament. BAVID SHONK, Admini trator

OTICE is heroby given that William the same without delay.

W. H. MILLER,
W. F. SADLER,
Assignces of William Clark.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. Execute A a matal trainer and guardens are not been affracellin's for continuation and allowance it this next flerham' Court (August 10,) must be fluid in the Register's Office on or before the seventeenth day of Ju y, 1870.

JOSEPH NIELY, Hulyto MOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the uext legislature, for the inco-peration of a Bank of Deposit and Discount, to be located in carliste, Comberland count. Pa, to be called the Parmers' Bank," with a coulta of Fifty Thousand bollars, with the privilege of increasing to Oce Man. I thereading to One Ha N. Hover, of the lower, that Samuel

.14july70 6t TOTICE is hereby given that Thomas JOIN 8. MONR 14july70-3t NOTION is hereby given that Henry

Luce, of Blokinson township, having made a signmout of his estate and effects to me for the nofit of creditors, all persons indebted to him and tifled to make payment, and those having claims ainst him to present them for actionant township.

NOBILITY. True worth is in being, not seeming-In doing each day that goes by Some little good-not in the dreat of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the funcies of youth, There's nothing so kingly as kindness. And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure— We cannot do wrong and feel right, Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure For justice aranges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow And straight for the children of u.er

The heart of its ills to beguile, The heart of its ills to beguile, Though he who makes courfship to glory Gives all that he hath for her saide. For when from hor heights he has won he Alasi it is only to prove that nothing's so sacred as honor That nothing's so sacred as home.
And nothing so loyal as love. _____ THE KINGS OF WAR.

rman Units and French Arrogan RISE OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT. WILLIAM I, KING OF PRUSSIA Sketch of his Stormy Life-His Career as Soldier, Regent, and King-Reigning by "Divine Right," and Fighting fo

WILLIAM I, OF PRUSSIA-NAPOLEON II

THEIR EVENTFUL CAREERS.

German Unity. Upon William I, King of Prussia and ecutive head of the North Germa 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 which is of interest at present, not only in a personal way, but as showing the gradual progress of German unity during

the period of his reign.

His Early Life. The son of Frederick William III and of the Princess Louise of Mecklenburg Strelitz, he was born on the twenty-second of March, 1797, at a time when the continent was in the turmoil of the firs French Revolution. Reing a younger son, he was educated as a soldier, and having witnessed, when a child, the humiliation of his country, his family, and his father by the first Napoleon, he con nenced his military career, while a merc youth, by participating in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. Thus from his earliest years he has been pitteagainst the nation now facing him on th banks of the Rhine, and especially against the family which again controls the destinies of France. After the Napoleoni wars had been terminated by the exile o their instigator to St Helona, Prince William did not figure very prominently until 1840, in which year he was appointed Governor of Pomerania.

The Revolution of 1848 Sends Him inte Exile. This post he retained until the ou break of the Revolution of 1818 when having completely alienated the Libera party by his undisguised contempt fo emocracy and everything pertaining to t, he was forced to take refuge in a forpigu land. He passed some months in which cannot go to law are unable to England; and, having in May of the agree, circumstances decide which of same year been elected a member of the the two is the strongest " ... Constituent Assembly, soon after ventured to return to Berlin, assuming his

June. . His Campagn in Baden. sian army operating against the revolutionary force in Baden, and signalized himself by a merciless and triumphant campaign. In 1854 he was appointed Military Governor of Rhenish Prussia the very position now held by Prince Charles Anthony, the father of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, but for whose existence the present struggle would probably not have commenced. During is residence at Mayence in this capacity t is said that his arbitrary bearing and course did much towards increasing the lisa nection of the people of that city to yards Prusslan rule. The Crimean war, which transpired about this time, found Prussia on a neutral platform, much to Prince William's regret and opposition

longing, as he did, to lead an army against France at that time. He Becomes Regent in 1858. In 1858 the mind of his elder brother King Frederlok William IV, gave way, and he was elevated to the nominal position of Regent, and actual position of ruler of the kingdom, with an immediate prospect of the speedy succession to the

vithout issue, The first thing he did as Regent, was

with which he had heretofore affiliated,

Right" in 1861. Frederick William died on the second January, 1861, and the Regent suceceded to the throng as William I. His coronation took place at Konigsburg on October 18, following, amid much pomp. King William placed the crown upon his own boad, with his own hands, and," despite the liberal professions so econtly made, he on this occasion em phatically 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 Struggle with the Prussian Diet. The Liberal party, of course, were di appointed, and a desporate struggle beween the cidwn and the chambers was haligurated at the yory outset of his reign. The King insisted imporatively upon a reform in the army, which, he was satisfled, by the recent Italian war, was unequal to maintaining the position of Prus sia as one 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 cheme before the budget had been definitely acted upon. In March, 1861, the House had, by resolution, insisted upon a more specifier budget, whereupon it was dissolved. The resignation of the Cabi-not ensued, followed, in 1862, by the ection of an overwholming oppositio majority to the House of Deputies.

He Calls Bismarck to His Help. The new ministry proved no stronger

the King were turned towards Bismarck, | treaty of Prague, terminating hostilities then Ambassador at Paris, as the man who could face the popular clamor at | peace with Italy being signed at Vienna, 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 refused, to vote the increased military budget de manded, and Baron von der Heydt, the Prime Minister, refusing to spend the

noney 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 obnoxious budget, "because," as he alleged. "the Government considered it their duty not to allow the obstaeles towards a settlement to increase in

The Policy of "Iron and Blood" Announced. Then he announced his policy. vas," said Bismarck, echoing the sentiments of the King, "owing to the great obstinacy of individuals that it was difficult to govern with the constitution in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and

Baden might indulge in liberalism; but hey are not therefore called upon to play the part of Prussia. Prussia must hold her power together for the favorable opportunity which has already been ometimes neglected; the frontiers of Prussia were not favorable to a good tate constitution. The great questions of the day were not to be decided by peeches and majorities-this had been

the error of 1848 and 1849—but by iron The House of Deputies having, or October 7, declared all expenditures not sanctioned by it fireconstitutional, that ody was dissolved on the thirteenth, and the theory, apparently sustained by the eculiar constitution of Prussia, that the last budget voted would remain in force antil harmony was restored between the two branches of the Legislature, and a ew budget voted by the Deputies and fully concurred in by the Upper House. So the King and his new Premier proseeded to "reform" the army without egal sanction, and in deflance of popular

Meanwhile troubles with Austria were arising, because of the assumption by the King and Bismarck of the right of russia, to strengthen her position in termany by forming a closer union with states within the Confederation, and Prussia avenged herself for the opposiion 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 Poland. Another Liberal victory at the polls enouraged the opposition in the Deputies to bring a fresh accusation against the King of violating the Constitution by governing without a budget. The address containing this imputation the King refused to receive in person, Rismarck supporting him with the declaration that nstitutional conflicts may be decided in other countries by a change of ministry, but such is not the custom in Prussia.

With us," he continued, with characteristic arrogance, "if two political bodies The War Against Donmark.

on Denmark diverted the the abandonment by Prince Leopold of attention of the people from their imper- his candidature was insufficient to allay illed libertles for the time, and reconciled the passions so long slumbering and at them in a measure to the arbitrary policy last fully aroused; and when a reason in June of the following year he was of the King. The death of Frederick sble pretext for war on the part of France made Commander-in-Chief of the Prus- VII, of Denmark, November 15, 1803, was removed, Napoleon has insisted on led to the revival of Corman claims upon its removal being followed by such the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. By pledges and guarantees on the part of order of the German Diet a Federal army Prussia as it was utterly impossible for entered Holstein on December 23. Prus- her to give; while Prussia, maintaining sia, however, joined hands with Austria. a dignified stand of reserve, impressed and interfered early in 1864, without re- with the belief that a conflict was inevi garding the action of the Diet, and in table in the end, has calmly refused t opposition to its wishes. A hotly-con- accede to the demands of France, and tested campaign ensued, the duchies were wrested from Denmark, and King Christian IX, the successor of Frederick VII, was compelled to sign, by his ropresentative, at Vienna, on October 30, 1864, a treaty in which he renounced all his claims to the sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The War Against Austria-Disruption of the Germanic Confederation, This accomplished, it was only neces-

sarv to precipitate a quarrel with Austria to obtain an opportunity for seeking to place Prussia at the head of the German States. King William, it must be confessed, entered into the wild and desperate schemes of Bismarck with much reductance at the first. But Lo was gradually persuaded to insist upon the aunexation crown itself, as the royal hunatic was of the duchies wrested from Donmark, with ar without the consent of Aus-

but five weeks. War against Austria all the formalities of law and constituwas formally declared on June 17, Italy tional guarantees, which run counter to oining in the aggression by a declaration his will or whims; in times of war he of war on the twentieth. On the twenty-becomes the embodiment of a national fourth was fought the battle of Custoza, idea, and the people rise to his support and on the thirtieth the King, accompa- as one man. Left to himself, he might nied by Bismarck, left Borlin for the do either better or worse than he has seat of war. In company they fearlessly done; for his policy, as well as for his came alarmed at his presence in Switzer as its imperial author enjoyed unusual sought the front in every battle, and success during the past eight years, he is were present on the third of July, when immeasurably indebted to the wily Bis-Austria was fairly humbled in the dust on marck who stands behind his throne. the fatal field of Sadowa. Soutterly pros- and is accused, not entirely without trated was Austria that she made a more reason, of moulding his will and dieshow of resistance therenites, and on the tating his course with as much facility in London. In 1839 he jublished there, twenty-third of August was sligned the as if he were a mere automaton. his celebrated work "Des Idees Napothan their predecessors, and the eyes of twenty-third of August was signed the as if he were a mere automaton.

between her and Prussia, the treaty of on October 4.

Formation of the North German Con federation. The result of the grand system of intrigue conducted by Bismarck, and followed up so successfully on the field o battle, was the formation of the North German Confederation, practically as it

now exists. . The claims of Austria upon Schleswig-Holstein were yielded up to Prussia, which annexed also the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt. Austria reounced all connection with the Germanic Confederation, and a new confederation was formed, under the leadership of Prussia, consisting of all the States north of the river Main, including the kingdom of Saxony and twenty other duchies, principalities, and free cities. Prussia, however, comprising more than four-fifths of the population of the confederation. In the negotiations which followed the war and brought about this onsolidation Bismarck was the masterpirit, combining boldness and energy with foresight and prudence, displaying noderation towards such of his adversa ries only as he had not decided to crush A Policy of Peace.

From the time up to the complications esulting from Prince Leopold's candidacy for the throne of Spain, the ostensible policy of the King and his Government has been one of peace. A long and tedious negotiation was necessary to are range the boundaries of Prussia, and the new Confederation of North Germany, and great care and forethought 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 adopted by the King's Government. The agreement made by Prussia by the treaty of London, May 11, 1867, to dismantle and neutralize the stronghold of Luxumourg, which had been severed from Germany, threatened a conflict with France. but this was averted by the statecraft of Bismarck and an ostensible fulfilment to the treaty obligations.

The Jealousy of France. Yet the growing power of Prussia has continued a bete noir to Napoleon, and ince the humiliation of Austria in 1866, which placed her rival in the position of cadership in Germany to which she had so long aspired, the Emperor of the French has been impatiently awaiting the signal for the conflict which the vic ory of Sadowa rendered a more question * The issue Joined with France.

The Luxembourg imbroglio in 1867

found neither nation prepared for the war. The startling announcement, on the lifth of the present month, that General Prim had tendered the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold, a distant member of the royal house of Prussia, precipitated the struggle for which neither of the autagonists are as fully prepared as responded to Napoleon's declaration of war by a spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising and a jubilant shout of "On to the Rhine!" The arbitrary policy and absolute tendencies of King Willian are as completely ignored by the whole people of North Germany now as they were in June, 1866, when the cry of "On to Vienna!" was echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. A striking exhibition of the unanimity of feeling in

the fifteenth. King William's Personal Appearance and

Character. King William, now in his seventy fourth year, is a stalwart, deep-chested tria, and the unscrupulous Bismarck, man, with a square, rugged face, a heavy prompted solely by the grand idea of jaw, a bristling grey monstache, and a German unity, with Prussia at the head cold, glittering eye—the very hear ideal and by the adoption of a measurably of it, succeeded in effectually estranging of a veteran warrior who decous the liberal policy laid the basis of his future him from the Emperor of Austria. The sword the safest arbiter of every point in situation was rendered more critical by dispute. His military education and he Ho Crowns Himself King by " Divine the short-sighted policy of the latter reditary havred of the Bonaparto family country. A conference of the great pow- have combined with the associations and ers was held at Paris, but it failed to circumstances of his stormy career to avort the impending struggle. Austria render him almost an undisguised foe of then appealed to the chief States repre- liberal tendencies of all sorts, and a de- but his death and that of his oldest consi sonted in the thirt to assist her in main- vout and unaffected worshipper at the taining her rights, to which Prussia re- shrine of royalty. Believing that he St. Helesir to Louis, whose hopes of sponded by announcing that favorable wields the sceptre by divine right, he uttimately ascending the throne, when action would be the signal for war. The does not scruple to wield it as he wilks, warning was unheeded, and on the fif- and it is the accident of his position teenth of June, 1866, orders were sent valone as the leader of the party of Gerby telegraph for the Prussian columns man unity that has kept him firmly to move. The King's last scruples were scated on the throne for the past nine emoved, and he entered zealously into | years. - If his ambition had led him in a all the schemes of his Prime Minister, different direction, he would doubtless re-assured by the intense onthusiasm with ore this have been swept away. But the which this decisive action was received idea of German unity, which has so by the people. The violated constitu- firmly possessed his soul, is as deeply tion and the unauthorized budgets were rooted in the hearts of his people, and, lost sight of in the grand uprising which | so long as the aspirations of King and followed the King's appeal to his people, subjects thus coincides, he will be able an, uprising equalled only by the one to rally Germany at his back whenever which the recent course of France on he is assailed from without. In times of the Hohenzellern candidacy has pro- peace, he is unpopular with the great mass of his people, because of his arbig The campaign which followed lasted trary tendencies and utter contempt for

King William's Family.

On the eleventh of June, 1829, the Grand Duke of Weimar, by whom he has had two children, Frederick Wiliam, the Crown Prince, born October 18, 1831, and married January 25, 1858, to Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of lictoria; and the Princess Louise Mary, born December 3, 1838, and married liam, the Grand Duke of Baden. The Crown Prince has already five children, titles. the eldest, Prince Frederick William born January 27, 1859, and the youngest, a daughter, born a few weeks ago.

NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF fortress in France, his companions being

THE FRENCH. ACTS THAT ARE STRANGER THAN FIC-TION-THE DOUBTFUL "NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE," AND HIS ROMANTIC CA-MOUNTING THE THRONE - PRINCE DEMOCRACY AND IMPERIALISM.

With the career of the French Emeror, who has at last appealed to arms put some bounds to what he consider he grasping policy of the Prussian King, the people of this country are more fa niliar than with that of his antagonist. A brief outline of the leading events of vithout interest.

His Questionable Parentage

Life. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte he third son of Queen Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by er first marriage and husband of Louis maparte, younger brother of the First Napoleon, and at one time King of Ho land. Presumably, also, he is the son of the ex-King of Holland; but grave doubts of his claim to this distinction have been frequently expressed. Queen Hortense, like all the females of the Beauharnais family, had the reputation f being not over scrupulous in the favors she extended to the gay noblemen and soldiers by whom she was surrounded, and the scandal of more than half a century has credited the paternal parentage of her third son to a certain-Count Flahault, with whom she was very intimate, and by whom she had already had a son, the late Due de Morny. This scandal has been strengthened by a sin gular resemblance between Count Fla

hault and the present Emperor of the French. He was born, however, in the midst of nquestionable surroundings, having first seen the light in the Palace of the Tuileries, on the twentieth of April, years younger than the hard-featured, stern-eyed monarch, who is glaring a him from across the Rhine. The First Napoleon had been one of his sponsors at baptism, and received him into high favor from the day of his birth. After the return from Elba, he was taken by his uncle to the Champ de Mars, and there, at the age of seven, presented to they would like to be. Yet, each fear- the deputies of the people and the army.

ing that the other would gain greater When Napoleon embraced him for the seession of strength by further delay, last time at Malmaison, previous to his affected, the child wishing to follow his incle, and being pacified with great difficulty by his mother. An Exile Among the Alps. Going into exile with the rest of the Bonaparte family, Queen Hortense and her son, after living for a time at Augsourg, took up their abode in Switzerland

were Louis was admitted to citizenship. ermitted to serve in the Swiss army, und studied gunnery at the Military Acad emy on the shores of Lake Thun. The elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne by the Revolution of July, 1830, caused im to apply, first for permission to reurn to France, and then to serve as a private soldier in the French army, both of which requests were refused. baby" was the occasion of great rejoic-A Wanderer on the Continent and

England. In 1831 he and his older brother settled in Tuseany, and took part in the insurrection at Roine. His brother died o Prussia was shown by the grand oscort theseventeenth of March, and he escaped of 100,000 people which, with shouts and to England. In a short time he retired cheers and national songs, accompanied to the eastel of Ahrenenburg, in Thurthe King from the station to the palace, gau, Switzerland, devoting his leisnre in

on his arrival in Berlin on the night of 1832-35 to literary labors, and publish ing successively "Political Reveries," Political and Military Consideration on Switzerland, ' and a "Manual c Artillery," In the first-named work he declared his belief that France could be regenerated only by one of Napoleon's cendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military spirations of the nation. Becomes Heir of the First Napoleon

Before Louis Philippe was firmly estabished on the throne, the Due do Reichstadt, the imbecile son of the first Napo leon, was on the point of becoming the leader of a disaffected party in France; transferred, the heirship of the exile of once aroused, never abated. The Attempt upon Strasburg. In the early part of 1835 his designs ecame evident, and, after maturing his

plans, he left Ahrenenberg in June, 1836, for Baden-Baden. In August he paid a secret visit to Strasburg, which he regarded as the most vulnerable point for his attempt, and after securing promised cooperation from fifteen of the of the garrison, proceeded to Switzerland, while his adherents were perfecting the plot. The project, however, was a miserable failure, and Louis was taken prisoner, detained at Strasburg from October 30, till November 9, and then on condition of his going to the United States. This he did, under protest, but soon returned to Europe to find his mother on her deathbed in Switzerland Drivon from Switzerland he makes un Attempt upon Boulogne.

In 1838 the French Government b land, and demanded that he should be driven from that country. The demand was backed up by the appearance of an fied to England, taking up his residence

leoniennes." This was followed by another attempt to secure the crown. King married the Princess Augusta, On the sixth of August, 1840, he landed near Boulogne, at the head of a party of fifty-five adherents, including Count Montholon and General Voison. But one man in the garrison responded to his summons to join his standard, and after some manœuvring about the town, he Great Britain, and eldest child of Queen | was captured while trying to escape to his steamer. In October he was put upon his trial before about 160 of the September 20, 1856, to Frederick Wil- Peers of France, many of whom were in debted to his uncle for their ranks and

A Prisoner at Ham. The skilful defense made by M. Bertenced to perpetual imprisonment in a awarded various terms of imprisonment He was immured in the Citadel of Ham, where he remained in confinement six years. On the twenty-fifth of May, 1846, REER-FORTY YEARS OF EXILE AND he made his escape from the castle, in WANDERING-SPASMODIC ATTEMPTS AT the disguise of a workman, crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third PRESIDENT, DICTATOR, AND EMPEROR time sought refuge in England, where he AT LAST—THE NAPOLEONIC IDEA OF continued to reside until the revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Phil-

> Elected Prince President of the French Republic.He was at once elected a representa-

tive in the National Assembly, and soon after Prince President of the French Republic by an overwhelming vote. At his romantic life, however, will not be this period he had addifficult game to play. While embracing every opportunity to revive the most agreeable and glorious recollections of his uncle's rule, it was necessary for him to make the most earnest protestations of devotion to republican principles, and the most zeal-

ous disavowals of all ambitious designs. The Coup d'Etat and the Empire. But this deception lasted scarcely three years, and on December 2, 1851, having imprisoned every statesman in Paris from whom he would be likely to encounter opposition, dissolved the Assembly, and seized the most distinguished generals who were suspected of disaffecion, he proclaimed himself Dictator. He then offered himself to the people as a candidate for the office of President for the term of ten years, and, tolerating no opponent, was, of course, triumphantly elected. A constitution conferring upon him absolute sovereign power was proclaimed, and under it he

ruled for one year. Then he appealed to the people again, and in response the Empire was restored, with himself upon the throne, by such a majority as made the vote practically mimous. The goal at last was reached, and the Second Empire was proclaimed on December 2, 1852, the anmiversary of the coup d'etat, and Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte ascended the throne as "Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." The recognition of his imperial station was gradually made by the leading powers of Europe, Great Britain taking the lead, and for nearly eighteen years he has reigned without iterruption from within or without.

It is impossible to do more than glance at the events of his reign in this connection. In 1854 he embarked in the war against Russia, which was waged in allikey, and terminated successfully by the fall of Sebastopol in 1856. On England fell the hardest part of the fighting, while France reaped the greater share of the glory and profit resulting from it. On the twenty-ninth of January, 1853, he had married Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, a scion of an old noble family of Spain. In company with her he paid a visit to England in April, 1855, being received with general favor by both the court and the peo ple, and made a Knight of the Garter by the Queen. On March 17, 1856, the Em-

press gave birth to a boy, known as the

Prince Imperial, and bearing the special

cognomens of Napoleon Eugene Louis

lean Joseph. The birth of this "blessed

ings throughout France.

Early in 1858 an attempt was made upon the Emperor's life by one Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England in connection with Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. Lord Palmerston, therefore, attempted to amend the English criminal code so that it would apply effectively to such conspiracies, and his defeat in Parliament-led to a temporary suspension of the cordial relations etween the two countries. But these were soon restored, although Dr. Bernard was acquitted by an English jury. In 1859-60, the Emperor espoused the cause of Victor Emanuel against Austria, and in person led an army to his assistance, defeating the enemy on several de cisive fields, and terminating the war by the victory of Solferino, June 24, 1860 By the peace of Villa Franca, July 11, Austria ceded Lombardy to Victor Emanuel, whose territory was further increased by the annexation of the duchies, Napoleon being recompensed by the cession of Savoy, and some neutral Swiss territory to France. In 1861, he became a party with England and Spain in the outrageous assault upon the Mexican republic. When his allies discovered that he had ulterior objects in view, and was intent upon something more than the mere vindication of the rights of foreigners. they abandoned him; but Napoleon caused his troops to remain, and persisted in an effort at setting up the Archduke Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. The whole project was a wretched failure, not less for France than for Maximilian, and great dissatisfaction was expressed at home because of the Emperor's interference. Finally unfortunate Archduke to his fate, in answer to the repeated protests of the Government of the United States, the last detachment of the French troops

Once after his ascent of the throng the Emperor returned to his literary labors. publishing in 1865 the first volume of an elaborate work outitled "Histoire de Jules Cosar." The literary and historical merits of this work were unquestioned, facilities in its preparation. It was printed at the Imperial Printing Office and the preface bore the date of March army on the borders, whereupon Louis 20, 1862. English and French editions of it were soon brought out both in this

evacuating the country early in 1867

country and England. CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.