

We resume the simple narrative of his career. He returned from Lösser, Aid-Camp into Europe in 1830. He was soon Major in the Fourth Corps d'Armée. He was later transferred to the "Fron-Barrade" from Holstein. In 1835 he was made Aid-Camp to Prince Henry of Prussia. This Prince was the uncle of the present King of Prussia. He had turned out to be a weak man, and after twenty years in Rome, a hopeless invalid and then daily expecting death. After leaving Prussia he was long popularly believed that he was dead. In his last hours he was carried to the bedside of Rome and its vicinity, and made to drink things which have been engraved.

It became his duty to bring back to Prussia the dead body of Prince Heinrich. In this he was successful. He was ordered to Magdeburg as chief of the general staff of his corps. His promotion was now rapid. In 1836 he was promoted to Major-General, in 1841 Colonel, in 1856 Major-General, in 1857 Lieutenant-General. In this year having received the appointment of Aid-Camp to the Crown Prince he accompanied him to Salmoral, and there he was again destined to be the Princess Royal. He was with the Crown Prince at Breslau for a year and accompanied him twice to England and France. He was also present at the wedding and part on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince Consort. He was appointed chief of the general staff. In this position it fell to him to inspect the whole of the German Empire, to arrange a system of defence which might be applied to all States bordering on the sea. Nothing, however, was done at that time. The German Diet voted against the army, and the Emperor, who was especially averse to the idea, and whose fleet being put under Prussian direction. In the Danish war he was in the front of the German staff, after the storming of Düppel, and he participated in the attack on Alsen and the occupation of Jutland. His reputation was now considerably extended, but few knew in Germany that he was in "the man in spectacle" the country possessed her best General and highest strategist. On the merits of the Danish war we shall not here enter. Most Englishmen, however, do not feel acutely still about the war, and never meet with any German who has any doubts as to the justice of that war. The question of the loss of Schleswig for general discussion. Most Englishmen asked whether Denmark wasn't a little State and Prussia a little too big. It was also whether a Princess of Denmark was not a little too good for having given those questions their obvious affirmative, they also gave the sympathies to the side of Denmark.

It is now come to the great epoch of 1900. The German Emperor, William, is reported in the "Daily Mail" to have said, "when God lights up the world, I mean to be as he has that of the King and many of his subjects are now sixty-six years old, too, and have received as glorious a reward for my work as the few men in this life. We old people who can still do things for the favorites of fortune, but may have the struggles of our earlier life once more

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