

## THE REVIEW.

CIRCULATION

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville daily as follows:

Express	Mail	Passenger
1:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
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constitution, he protested against it most vehemently and retired in disgust to his country seat, deeply regretting the weakness of the Government which he could not follow, and when shortly afterward the ex-prosecutor of the Democratic Revolution, he became the leader of the Conservative Party, and one of the most trusted advisers of the King. Even in these disastrous years his courage and ability were prominent. He was an unyielding opponent of all projects for German unity, and frequently declared that Prussia had but one enemy—the revolution—and that his true policy was to combat the modern idea of progress by making common cause with Austria. When therefore, Baron Manteuffel accepted the humiliating terms dictated at Olmutz by Prince Schwarzenberg, Bismarck energetically declared his opposition to the treaty. Such opinions were, of course, acceptable to Austria, and therefore, in 1851, when the Diet was re-established, Bismarck was sent as plenipotentiary to Frankfurt, and remained there for eight years. He arrived in Frankfurt a partisan of the Holy Alliance—a champion of reaction. He ridiculed every national German interest, and was ready to co-operate with Austria against the Schleswig-Holstein rebels, the same man who, in 1849, was the chief instrument in dissolving the German Diet, and who, in 1850, had been the mainstay of the Prussian Government. In 1852, he actually accepted the Grand Cross of the Order of Danebrog in acknowledgment of his services in the pacification of Schleswig-Holstein, but, faithful ally of Austria though he was, he was Prussian to the core, and always claimed for his country a coordinate rank in the Diet.

Bismarck had, in fact, gone up in avowal of Prince Metternich and Austrian statesmanship, but when Schwarzenberg became Premier at Vienna, and openly avowed the old Hapsburg dream of empire in Germany, the scales fell from his eyes, and after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the Emperor to assume a more friendly attitude toward Prussia, he again turned to the policy of Vienna, and the scheme was only frustrated by the energetic protest of England and France. When the Crimean War broke out, Bismarck was heart and soul with Russia, either from dislike of Austria, who favored the Western Powers, or from personal admiration for the Czar Nicholas. He supported the Kreuz-Zettelung Party, in the recall of Bismarck from his post in London, and did his best to overthrow Baron Usedom and General Werth from setting out when ordered to negotiate a treaty analogous to that which Austria had signed with England and France. In 1857, King Frederick was taken ill, and on the accession of the Prince Regent, Baron von Manteuffel was dismissed from office, and toward the close of 1858, Bismarck was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg. In 1859, after the ominous words of Napoleon to Baron Hubner at the New Years' Day reception of Ambassadors, when the German minor powers, under the lead of Austria, were preparing for war, and when speaking of Prussia at the conference of Berlin, the Emperor commanded the Magistrates not to obey Bismarck, and Bismarck pressed his Government to assume an independent position and to consult Prussian interests only. But the Premier could not master courage for so violent a change of policy, and lost time in fruitless attempts at negotiation, until the whole world was astonished by the news of the acquisition of Venetia and the subsequent peace. Austria, humiliated and weak, but would make no concession to her German rival, whom she afterward accused of causing her defeat and losses in Italy.

But Bismarck himself was then in St. Petersburg welcomed as an old and steady friend of the Muscovite by Alexander the Czar, Gortschakoff the Minister and the whole Court, and his influence at Berlin was kept up by his private letters to the King and the title of Minister. The King never forgave Manteuffel for the disgrace of Olmutz; he resolved to increase the army of Prussia, dismissed General Bonin, and gave the portfolio of the Ministry of War to Count Otto von Bismarck, General von Roon. The increase of the military forces developed his military abilities, and in March, 1861, the new Cabinet signed, and von Roon, von der Heydt and Bernshoff alone, of the old Ministers, reentered the new Conservative administration. In 1862 Bismarck returned to Berlin, and the eyes of all were at once directed to him as the Minister of the future. He refused, however, to serve under von der Heydt, and in June of the same year was appointed Ambassador to France. Immediately after presenting his credentials at Paris, he hurried to London, with the object of winning Lord Palmerston's support to his new conception of Prussian hegemony in Germany. In this he failed, but was more successful with Napoleon at Biarritz. On his way home at Antwerp, he was summoned by telegram to Berlin. Baron von der Heydt and Count Bernshoff had resigned upon the revenue question, and Bismarck was, upon his arrival, appointed Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His position was difficult. He claimed the support of Liberals and hinted at a future grand foreign policy, but upon the army question he would not yield one inch, and was constantly at odds with every party. In 1849-50 he had used every effort to crush a liberal and national policy. This he met by the return that a full-grown State alone could indulge in the luxury of a Liberal Government, and that Prussia had not yet attained to man's estate. He dismissed the Upper House to reject the budget, and asserting that by the constitution the Crown was empowered to levy the existing taxes, he determined to carry on the Government without an amended budget, and the Deputies were powerless to unseat him. The Chambers were dissolved, and once more Bismarck visited Paris, and Biarritz to present his letters of recall, and then turned to the scheme of foreign policy, by which he hoped to exalt Prussia to the leadership of Germany. He at once protested against Austria and Saxony's procedure at Frankfurt, and plainly told Count Kappeler, the Austrian representative at Berlin, that the relations between the two countries must become better or worse. This was the egg from which Sadova was hatched.

In 1862, when the insurance broke out in Warsaw, Bismarck entered by a secret convention with Prince Gortschakoff, by the terms of which the troops of Russia and Prussia were allowed to cross into one another's territory, and in case of necessity, army insurgents within the frontiers of either. Lord Russell, for England, and M. Drouyn de L'Hays, for France, at once protested, and Bismarck yielded, and thus he received the first check in his new career. In January, 1863, Prince Metternich arrived in Vienna from Paris with a proposition from Napoleon to aid Austria in Germany, if Austria on her part would assist France to restore Poland. The proposal was rejected; but, had it been successful, Sadova would probably have been the mainstay of the Prussian Government, and probably would have still been the humble ally of Imperial Austria.