



GEN. VON MOLTKE.
PRUSSIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF.



GEN. VON ROON.
PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

5th of December, in the same year, the portfolio of war. At the head of this double service, he showed, in the years which followed, much energy and perseverance in seconding the projects conceived by King William for the reorganization of the army. He partly realized these projects, in spite of the opposition of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, against which he contended in concert with M. de Bismarck. His name from that time is prominent in the history of the extensive modifications of Germany, accomplished to the profit of Prussia by the force of her arms or the adroitness of her diplomacy.

CHARLES EBERHARD HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD,

General of Infantry and Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, born September 4, 1796, entered the Prussian army at the age of 15, fought at the battle of Leipsic, and took part in the invasion of France by the Allies in 1814, where he served with distinction in several engagements, and at the siege of Paris. During the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, he achieved one of the most brilliant victories over the Danish army, and virtually brought the war to a close by tak-

ing possession of one of the most important positions of the enemy, the Island of Alsens. He participated with great credit in the battle of Sadowa. He commands the right wing of the Prussian army, and though nothing has been said of his movements, it is probable that his command was the first to penetrate as far as Metz.

GENERAL VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN.

General Von Falkenstein, one of the oldest and most trusty of his Prussian Majesty's generals, was born in 1797. He entered the army in 1814, and distinguished himself in several of the engagements of the allied armies with the French under the first Napoleon. At the close of the war Von Falkenstein, who considered the profession of arms his natural vocation, retired from the army in disgust. At this time he devoted himself to the study of painting, an art in which he did not make himself so great a name as he has since acquired in military affairs. In 1848 he re-entered the army, and served in Denmark under Von Wrangel, who has since been completely eclipsed by his pupil. In the campaign of 1866 he was sent to Hanover, and succeeded in reducing that kingdom, which

was subsequently annexed to the North German Confederation. During that campaign he came very near being defeated in the engagement at Langensalza; but was more successful at Frankfort, which opened its gates to him after a series of skirmishes with the federated troops. Like Manteuffel, Von Falkenstein bears the reputation of extreme harshness to a fallen enemy, and among the citizens of Frankfort his name has become a byword for extortion. During his stay in that city he exacted from the unwilling citizens a tribute of thirteen million francs, besides 13,000 horses and 60,000 pairs of boots. With his own soldiers, notwithstanding his stern humour, he is a great favourite. He succeeded in establishing himself in their good graces by carefully studying the comfort of his men. Woe betide the enemy's country occupied by Vogel Von Falkenstein and his troops. Six fine cigars and a bottle of wine for each officer, and six cigars and a pint and three-quarters of wine for each soldier, is the daily quota exacted from the luckless inhabitants; and if this be not forthcoming, the result is terrible.

As a general, Von Falkenstein bears a high reputation. He is at present in command of the troops in Hanover.



GEN. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN.



GEN. HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD.