

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,
HOUSE OF LORDS, June 23.**

Earl Bathurst rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given, to move the thanks of the House to the Duke of Wellington, and the army under his command, for those transcendent exertions which led to the victory of the 18th of this month.—He was aware that their Lordships must be eager to discharge the debt of gratitude to the Duke of Wellington, who had now so gloriously opened the campaign, and relieved them from the anxiety which all must have felt for some time past. However sanguine any of them might have been as to the final result, yet there were none who must not have experienced the utmost anxiety with respect to the turn which the campaign might take at the commencement. That campaign was begun by Bonaparte himself. He had not, for this time at least, to blame the elements. He had not to accuse the seasons, nor the defection of those from whom he expected support. He could not say that he was obliged to commence the battle, by those to whose measures he was compelled to yield, contrary to his own act and choice. He had the choice of the time, of the place, and of the adversary with whom he might be desirous to contend. Under these circumstances he had begun the battle, and he had failed. His attacks were repulsed; the order was reversed, he was attacked in his turn. His boasted genius shrunk under the ascendancy of the mightier genius of him by whom he was opposed, and the result was the complete overthrow of the French army. As most of the transactions which had taken place on this memorable day, must be fresh in their Lordships' recollection, he did not feel himself called upon to enter much into detail; but there was one point connected with the Duke of Wellington, to which, on this occasion, it was not out of place to call their Lordships' attention. It had been observed, with reference to the campaigns in the Peninsula, that the Duke of Wellington's system had been, not to attack, but to wait for the attack of the enemy, and take advantage of the situation of the enemy when they were repulsed; and many thought that he acted in this manner, from a prudent attention of that part of the military science in which he found himself strong. The Duke of Wellington had, indeed, acted on this principle, during a great part of the time when he was employed in the Peninsula; but this was owing to the necessity of contending with inferior numbers against the enemy. When, in the year 1813, he was enabled to commence operations with forces more nearly approaching an equality, their Lordships knew how the system was changed. The rapid advance to Vittoria, and the splendid victory which had been there acquired, and to which the present bore a strong resemblance, could never be forgotten. The Duke of Wellington then proved, that his great genius was no less powerful in the military science of attack than it was in that of defence. In this battle, both these attainments were displayed in the most remarkable manner. Before he came to the operations of the 18th, he was anxious to make one or two observations respecting those of the 16th. It was due to the brave men who fell on that day, not to pass it over entirely in silence. On the evening of the 15th, the Duke of Wellington received the intelligence that the Prussians had been attacked by the enemy, and the forces in the neighbourhood were immediately ordered to advance.—The Prussians were driven from their posts on the Sambre with loss. On the 16th, Gen. Picton's division, with the Duke of Brunswick's corps and the Nassau regiment, were attacked at Genappe.—The battle lasted the whole day. The Prussians were likewise attacked in their position, and Bonaparte claimed a victory over both; but it was clear that the Prussians maintained their position; and so far were they from being driven out, that they did not leave it till the attack for that day was concluded. Our troops likewise maintained their position; they passed the night there, ready for a renewal of the contest next day. But the Prussians having lost 16,000 men on that occasion from their refusing to take quarter, and a great proportion of their forces not having yet come into line, it was deemed by Marshal Prince Blucher most prudent to retire upon their reinforcements. In consequence of this resolution, they retreated, and the Duke of Wellington also retired with his troops to Waterloo, maintaining his communication with the Prussians, so that he might assist them if they should be attacked, and if he should be attacked they might assist him. This position at Waterloo was a very strong one, and had been noticed as such by the Duke of Wellington last summer. His Grace then passing near it, the position struck him, and he made a minute of it. He stated at the time, that if ever it should be his fate to fight a battle in that quarter, for the protection of Brussels, he should endeavour to do it in that position. He knew the importance of the place, therefore, even at that time, and the event has shewn that he has judged well. The enemy attacked our troops in that position on the 18th of this month, with the whole of his army, except one corps, which

was left to observe the Prussians. They fought with that intrepidity for which the nation is distinguished, but they were met with no less intrepidity by our forces, and with a resolution and firmness in which the British forces are not rivalled by those of any nation whatever. In the course of this arduous and desperate contest, the Duke of Wellington performed the duties of military officers of all ranks. As a Commander in Chief, as a General of Division, as a Colonel of a regiment, he exerted himself in encouraging the troops to persist and maintain their resistance to the repeated and desperate attacks of the enemy. Towards the close of the day, Bonaparte himself, at the head of his guards, made a desperate charge upon the British guards, and the British guards instantly overthrew the French. The battle lasted nearly nine hours, and at length our troops repulsed these desperate attacks made upon them by forces infinitely superior in number. Here, then, the battle ended, as far as concerned the attacks of the enemy. But the Duke of Wellington, with his accustomed promptitude and decision, observing that the retreat of the enemy from the last attack, was attended with considerable confusion; he ordered the whole of those of his troops who had not suffered in the present conflict to move forward upon the enemy. The troops accordingly advanced, attacked the enemy in their position, drove them from the heights, and put them completely to the rout. He continued the pursuit of the enemy till the troops, overcome with fatigue, could proceed no further; then the Prussians were left to follow up the victory. The consequences of this victory, as far as he could at present state them were these:—About 5,000 prisoners had arrived at Brussels, 2,000 were on parole, and more were expected to be brought in; and besides this, a great quantity of ammunition and baggage was taken. He was not then speaking of what was accomplished by the Prussians during the pursuit, as no regular account of it had as yet arrived. Having thus stated the nature and extent of the victory, there was one point still, which could not be passed without observation. Their Lordships must be sensible that an achievement of such magnitude as this, could not be performed without great loss. It had been wisely ordained by Providence that we should taste neither of joy nor of grief unmixed, and the price at which this victory was gained, must teach us to check our exultation. There were none who had not lately looked to our army on the Continent, upon the point of commencing hostilities, without anxiety respecting the result; but how much more keen must have been the anxiety of those who had friends and connections among the troops. The result must in that respect be to many most painful; but still the friends of those who fell had this consolation, at least, that if those who were dear to them had paid the common tax imposed on the military profession, they had not paid it in vain. Who could recollect without admiration and sorrow the stern and manly virtue of Sir Thomas Picton, the firm and amiable character of Sir H. Ponsonby, or the heroic gallantry of the Duke of Brunswick, who having refused to be included in the armistice of Wagram, had traversed hostile Germany with his little band, had at length terminated here his life in a manner so worthy of his own conduct and the race from which he sprung? (Hear!) No one could speak on this point so well as the Duke of Wellington himself. His Grace had written a private letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, with the intelligence of his brother's death, an extract of which letter he begged leave to read to their Lordships. After adverting to the events of the day and to the death of Sir Alex. Gordon, the Duke of Wellington expressed himself thus:—"I cannot express in adequate terms, the grief which I feel in contemplating the loss which we have sustained in the death of so many valuable friends. The glory of such actions is no consolation to me, and I cannot suggest it as a consolation to you; but a result so decisive, will in all probability, be followed by the early attainment of the just object of our wishes and exertions, and this may afford us some consolation for our loss."

In looking at the list of the wounded, their Lordships found the name of the brave Earl of Uxbridge, who had headed every charge of cavalry himself (Hear, hear).—Their Lordships would also find many names which must be familiar to them from the frequent mention which had been made of them on account of their services in the Peninsula; and at the head of the list they would see the name of that gallant youth the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who had shed his blood in the defence of the Netherlands, and thereby acquired a better title to those dominions than mere formalities could afford. It would be in vain to attempt to do justice to the merits of all those who fell, of those who were wounded, and those who escaped; and he should, therefore, refrain from a selection of any particular individuals, lest the distinction should appear injudicious. It remained only for him to advert to the conduct of Marshal Blucher and the Prussians, to whom, as part of the allied forces engaged in these memorable transactions, it was his intention to

move their Lordships' Thanks.—The Duke of Wellington has expressed in strong terms the assistance which he had received from the Prussians. Without that assistance, though the attack of the enemy would not have succeeded, he could not have in his turn made that attack on the enemy which had terminated in his complete rout and overthrow. Prince Blucher himself, worn out with the constant exertions of the preceding days, had retired to bed; but as soon as he received intelligence that the Duke of Wellington was attacked, he rose from bed, and himself headed a corps to assist the British troops. He hung all night on the rear of the retreating enemy, and no doubt amply revenged the fate of those brave Prussians who had fallen in the battle of the 16th, by their refusal to take quarter. He had now, then, only to move their Lordships—

That the Thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. for the consummate ability, unexampled exertions, and irresistible ardour displayed by him on the 18th of June, on which day a complete and signal victory was achieved by him over the French army, under the immediate command of Bonaparte, thereby enhancing the military glory of Great-Britain, and securing the territories of his Majesty's Ally, the King of the Netherlands, from subjugation and spoil.

At Public Auction,

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the premises, (unless previously liquidated),

WILL be Sold, the undivided moiety of Lots No. 4, letter B, and No. 1, letter D, adjoining, of Wentworth's division in the Cape Ann Grant, at St. David, in Charlotte, with the like proportion of the Buildings and Stock thereon, taken in Execution at the suit of NATHAN FRINK, Esquire, against EBENEZER SWAN; the Sale will be made subject to the payment of a Mortgage to the Plaintiff, on said Lots, for about £300, not yet unexpired, over and above the Execution aforesaid.

ELISHA ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, May 4th, 1815.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in the Town of Saint Andrews, at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, a Farm Lot No. 39, containing 130 Acres in the first division of Lots in the grant to NEIL M'NICOL and others in the Parish of St. George, with all the buildings and improvement thereon.

ELISHA ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 6th March, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of GILBERT & SIMONDS, Offer their services to their Friends and the Public in the

Auction & Commission

Business, and hope from their attention to the business entrusted to their care, to merit their favors.—They will endeavour to make every accommodation and will advance Cash on account of Goods left on Sale.

H. GILBERT,
CHARLES SIMONDS.

St. John, May 1st, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into COPARTNERSHIP; and that the AUCTION AND COMMISSION Business hitherto carried on by the late ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq. will in future be conducted by them, on the same liberal terms, under the Firm of

Crookshank & Johnston.

And they assure those who may be pleased to favor the present Concern with their patronage, that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Jun.

St. John, 28th February, 1815.

PICKED UP ADRIFT,

In St. Mary's Bay, Nova-Scotia, TWO BOXES—containing Bombazetts—one marked G. B. } 27.—

Whoever proves the property, may have them restored by paying the expences of Salvage, &c.—Apply at the Custom-House, New-Edinburgh. R. HANKINSON,
Deputy Collector.

New-Edinburgh, Nova-Scotia,
26th May, 1815. 3m.

Alexander Johnston,
Has just imported by the late arrivals from
BRITAIN,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
English & Scotch Goods,
Which he will dispose of on moderate terms,
at his Store North side of the Market Slip.
St. John, 1st July, 1815.

By the Brigs VALENIA, from
LONDON, FRIENDS, and LORD HILL,
from LIVERPOOL,
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
British Merchandise,
Which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Bills of Exchange or Country Produce.
Also—Just received per Brig HIRAM, 200 Bags SHIP BREAD.
EZEKIEL BARLOW.
St. John, 13th June, 1815.

**Union Harmony, or,
BRITISH AMERICA'S SACRED
VOCAL MUSIC.**

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21st June, 1815.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of LUKE HAMMOND, late of Sussex, in King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN C. VAIL,
JOHN HAMMOND, Jr. } Ex'rs.
Sussex Vale, 15th May, 1815.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late ANTHUR DINGWALL, Merchant, of this City, deceased, are requested to furnish the same, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH DINGWALL,
Executrix.
NEIL KENNEDY, Executor.
St. John, 11th May, 1815.

ALL Persons having any just Demands against the Estate of the late ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq. Merchant, of this City, deceased, are desired to render the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CROOKSHANK, Adm'r.
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Adm'r.
St. John, 22d February, 1815.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL WHITNEY, of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within Nine Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET WHITNEY, Ex'rs.
JAMES GRIGOR,
HENRY GARDNER, } Ex'rs.
St. John, January 17, 1815.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS H. GILBERT, deceased, are desired to present them for payment; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment to H. GILBERT, Adm'r.
St. John, (N. B.) Dec. 30th, 1814.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOSEPH CANBY, Merchant, of the City Saint John, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within the space of six months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, either by Bond, Note, or Book debt, are desired to make immediate payment to

RUTH CANBY, Administratrix
to the said Estate.