The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM. } SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1830. VOLUME XX. { NUMBER. 8 Whole No. 1004 }

THE
NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER,
Is published every *Saturday*, by HENRY CHUBB, at his Office, fronting the Market-Square, Saint John, New-Brunswick.

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PRINTING in general, executed at the shortest notice, on liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

JULY.—1830.	R. ☉ S.	☽ R.	H. W.
25 SUNDAY	4 39 7 21	10 24	3 32
26 MONDAY	4 40 7 20	10 51	4 15
27 TUESDAY	4 41 7 19	11 20	4 59
28 WEDNESDAY	4 42 7 18	11 53	5 42
29 THURSDAY	4 43 7 17	Morn	6 27
30 FRIDAY	4 44 7 16	0 28	7 14
31 SATURDAY	4 45 7 15	1 8	8 8

First Quarter 27th, 4h. 12m. evening.

MAILS.

Arrival and departure of the MAILS at and from Saint John, N. B.

MONDAY.
For Fredericton by Nerepis Road, at 11 *a. m.*
From Fredericton, by the Boat, at —, *p. m.*
TUESDAY.
For St. Andrews and the United States, by land, at 10, *a. m.*
For Fredericton, at half past 3, *p. m.*—to go by the Steam-Boat on Wednesday morning.
From Halifax, Annapolis, &c. by Boat, at —, *p. m.*
WEDNESDAY.
From Saint Andrews and United States, by land, at 12, *a. m.*
For Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land at 1 *p. m.*
For St. Andrews and U. States, at half past 3, *p. m.*—to go by the Boat on Thursday morning.
THURSDAY.
From Fredericton and Canada, by Nerepis Road at 11 *a. m.*
From Fredericton, by Boat at —, *p. m.*
FRIDAY.
For Fredericton and Canada, at half past 3, *p. m.*—to go by the Boat on Saturday morning.
SATURDAY.
From Halifax, Miramichi, Richibucto, Dorchester, Sussex Vale, Kingston, &c. by Land at 10 *a. m.*
For Halifax, Digby, Annapolis, &c. at 3 *p. m.*—to go by the Steam-boat on Monday morning.
From St. Andrews and United States, by Boat, at —, *p. m.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Published 1st July, 1830.

THE Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf of SUPERFINE FLOUR, to weigh . . . 2lbs. 8oz.
The Sixpenny Rye, . . . 3 6
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny Half-penny Loaves in the same proportion.
LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, MAYOR.

NOTICES.

THE Subscriber intending shortly to sail to England, requests all those who are indebted to him, to make payment to
MR. JAMES T. HANFORD,
who holds full power and authority to act on his behalf. WM. BOWMAN.
St. John, 3d July, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends carrying on a GENERAL
AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS,
at the well known premises, corner of North Market Wharf and Market Square—and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
JAMES T. HANFORD.
St. John, 3d July, 1830.

ON the 1st day of November next, the Co-Partnership existing between the Subscribers will terminate—after which period the business will be carried on by T. L. NICHOLSON, on his own account. All persons having accounts with the present Firm, will please send them in for settlement previous to that date.
THOMAS L. NICHOLSON,
JAMES VERNON.
St. John, N. B. May 1, 1830.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of MERRITT & VANHORNE, terminates by mutual consent this day. All persons therefore having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment. NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
G. VANHORNE.
St. John, N. B. March 10, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of
NAGEL & WETMORE,
Have commenced Business in the Store formerly occupied by GEORGE A. NAGEL, on the North Market Wharf. GEORGE A. NAGEL,
JUSTUS WETMORE.
St. John, 23d April, 1830.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the Firm of SMITH & IRISH, terminates by mutual consent on the 1st day of May next. All persons therefore having demands against the said firm will render the same for adjustment and payment; And those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. HIRAM SMITH,
JOHN W. M. IRISH.
Saint John, April 17, 1830.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of VAUGHAN & HOWARD, terminates, by mutual consent, this day.—All persons having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereunto, are requested to make immediate payment to STEPHEN HOWARD, who is duly authorised to received the same.
WILLIAM VAUGHAN,
STEPHEN HOWARD.
St. John, May 1st, 1830.

THE Business heretofore conducted under the firm of VAUGHAN & HOWARD, having terminated on the 1st instant, will in future be conducted at the same stand, (*Peters' Wharf,*) by the Subscriber, on his own account—who respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, and hopes he may, by unremitting exertions, merit a continuance of their favors.
STEPHEN HOWARD.
St. John, May 22, 1830.

ALL Persons who stand indebted to the late Firm of *M'KENZIE & TISDALE*, by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified and requested to call immediately and pay up the same to CHARLES W. TISDALE, whose receipt in behalf of the said Firm, will be considered a full discharge of all such demands; and any Person or Persons having just claims upon the same Firm, will call upon the same Person for adjustment of Accounts.—The Subscriber reserving to himself a full right to call for and demand payment of Balances due, whenever his other Business will allow him to devote time for that purpose, or the tardiness of debtors makes it necessary for him to interfere. ANGUS M'KENZIE,
April 29th, 1830. *Senior Partner.*

ALL PERSONS having any Legal demands against the Estate of SETH FOSTER, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Yeoman, 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 FOSTER,
Mill Stream, May 22, 1830. *p* *Executor.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES CRAWFORD, late of the Parish of Kingston, in King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES CRAWFORD, } *Executors.*
BENJAMIN B. CRAWFORD, }
Kingston, July 16th, 1830.

ALL PERSONS having any just demands against the Estate of the late PETER SNIDER, of the Parish of Sussex, in the County of King's, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB SNIDER, } Ex'rs.
ENOCH DOLE, }
July 17. 1830.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES EWING, of this City, Merchant, deceased, are hereby authorised and required to make payment of the amounts respectively due from them, to JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq. Attorney at Law.—Dated 27th June, 1829.
R. PARKER, } *Executors to the Es-*
H. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *tate of Jas. Ewing.*

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
W. H. ROBINSON, } *Executors.*
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, }
Saint John, N. B. 25th October, 1828.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of THOMAS MILNE, Master Mariner, late of this City, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, properly attested, to the Subscriber, within Six Months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL STRANGE,
St. John, May 19, 1830. *Administrator.*

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late HENRY WRIGHT, Esq. deceased, are desired to present their accounts duly attested, within Eighteen Calendar Months from this date to R. E. ARMSTRONG, Esquire, to whom all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN WRIGHT, Executor.
October 31st, 1829.

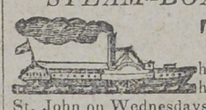
ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GODSOE, late of Golden Grove, County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within twelve months, from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to
NATHAN GODSOE, *Adm'tr.*
St. John, May 25, 1830.

☞ **CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on LOTS No. 8 and 9, Golden Grove, or conveying thereform any of the Stock, Farming Utensils, &c. as in the event they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the Law.
June 5. NATHAN GODSOE.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on a Lot of Land, belonging to the Subscriber, situate between the West of Hogg's Grant and the East of Commissary H. Darling's Grant, near Black River, as, in the event of detection, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.
SAMUEL LAWSON.
St. John, 3d July, 1830. *p4§*

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM-BOAT *ST. GEORGE*, has commenced running her regular days—leaving St. John on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Fredericton on Mondays and Thursdays, precisely at seven o'clock in the morning.—The Boat will take Freight as usual, at the rate of 5s. per puncheon, and 1s. per Barrel. May 15.

WEST OF SCOTLAND
Insurance Company.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
PATRON.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW,

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.
Henry Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, M. P.
John Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch, M. P.
Ludouvic Houston, Esq. of Johnstone.
John M'Kirdy, Esq. of Birkwood.
Patrick Playfair, Esq. of Dalmarnock.
William Dunn, Esq. of Duntocher
Jacob Dixon, Esq. of Dumbarton.
John Greenshields, Esq. of Kerse.
Michael Rowand, Esq. of Glasgow.
William Hozier, Esq. of Newlands & Barrowfield
Colonel John Reid, Frankville, Ayrshire.
John Kinnaid, Esq. of Kinnaid.
Donald Cuthbertson, Esq. Accountant, Glasgow.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Patrons.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow.
The Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton.
Extraordinary Directors.
General Campbell, of Saint Andrews.
John M'Kirdy, Esq. of Berkwood.
Patrick Playfair, Esq. of Dalmarnock.
Jacob Dixon, Esq. of Dumbarton.
Michael Rowand, Esq. Banker, of Glasgow.
John M'Neil, Esq. of Collansay.
Malcom M'Neil, Esq. of Islay.
Duncan M'Neil, Esq. Advocate.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the West of Scotland Insurance Company, will take Risks on property of every description, against Loss or Damage by Fire, and will insure Lives on terms equally moderate, with the most respectable Offices in London. Proposals will be received, and Insurance effected by the Subscriber, and every information granted.
N. B. No charge for Policies.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
St. John, May 16, 1829. Agent for the Company.

Ætna Insurance Company.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, continue to Insure HOUSES & BUILDINGS of all descriptions, GOODS, FURNITURE, &c. within the Province of New-Brunswick, on the usual terms, for which, with any other particulars, please apply to the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to issue *Policies, Renewal Receipts, &c.*
ELISHA DEW. RATCHFORD,
St. John, May 24, 1828. *Agent.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT of the above Insurance Company, in this City, offers to Insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any similar Institution.—He will hold himself always in readiness for taking surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured, and will give every information that may be required.
CHARLES W. TISDALE,
St. John, N. B. May 15, 1830. *Agent.*

HOUSES & LANDS.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately—

THAT pleasantly situated two story Dwelling House, in Britain-street, Lower Cove, near the Brick House of Mr. Robert Robertson, and lately occupied by Capt. Molesworth, R. A.—The House contains two good Rooms and a Bed Room on each floor, and an excellent Cellar Kitchen and frost proof Cellar. There are on the premises, a Wood House, Barn and Stable, an excellent Well of Water in the Yard, and a fine Garden.—The House having been kept in a thorough state of repair, makes it a desirable residence for a Gentleman with a family. Apply to
July 3. N. MERRITT.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately—

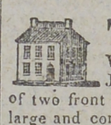
A PLEASANTLY situated two story Dwelling-House, in Britain-street, lately occupied by Lieutenant Campbell, R. A.—There is one good Room and Bed Room on each floor; a Cellar Kitchen and Cellar, together with an excellent Garden—Well adapted for a small family. Apply to N. MERRITT.
July 3, 1830.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately—

THAT commodious and pleasantly situated House, fronting King's Square, next adjoining the new Court House. It contains six Rooms with fire places and six Bed Rooms, with a front Shop and frost proof Cellar, and has a convenient Kitchen in the rear. The frequent sittings of the Courts and other public occasions, together with the improvements making in and about the Square, render this one of the best stands for a Confectionary Shop, or House of Entertainment, in the City.—Apply to N. MERRITT.
3d July, 1830.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
Possession given on the first May next,—
THAT pleasantly situated House in *Prince William-street*, with a Garden in rear, late in the possession of Mr. JAMES FRASER. Apply to
WILLIAM BOWMAN.
20th February, 1830.

TO LET,



THE BUILDING belonging to the Subscriber, on the South M. Wharf, now in the occupation of Mr. JACOB NOYES, and others, consisting of two front Stores on the Lower Flat, and two large and commodious Lofts on the second and third flats.—Possession given on the 1st of May next. JOHN M. WILMOT.
20th March, 1830.

TO LEASE—*For a Term of Years:*
THAT valuable and well known Building Lot, in Prince William-street, between the Custom-House and the Mayor's Office, near the Bank of New-Brunswick, being 26 feet in front, and running half way through to St. John-street. Also, a Lot in Duke-street, adjoining Mr. George Thomson, one in Queen's-square, and several in Carmarthen-street. Apply to
July 3.—ul JAMES WHITNEY.

TO LET,
A Kitchen, Yard, well of Water, &c. in a pleasantly situated house, in *St. James'-street*, Lower Cove.—Apply at this Office. *May* 15.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, to let, in a pleasantly situated house, with or without Board. Enquire at this Office.
January 2d, 1830.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of May next:
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, in Germain-street, adjoining the corner House of Mr. Joseph Sulis. Apply to
March 6. JOSHUA HUGHSON.

TO LET,
and possession given immediately:—
THE LOWER FLAT of STORE, No. 19, on the South Market Wharf, late in the occupation of Mr. *Charles Sulis.*—Apply to
May 22, 1830. GEO. M'LEAN.

TO BE LET,
And possession given on the first of May:
PART of that pleasantly situate HOUSE, opposite Trinity Church, belonging to the Subscriber. Apply on the premises.
March 13. ELIJAH SPURR.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing One Thousand acres, situate on both sides of the Salmon River, Parish of St. Martins, County of Saint John. There are sixty acres of good Marsh attached to the same, on which, in their present wilderness state, forty tons of Hay are cut annually. This Land is unusually well watered, and has a safe and commodious harbour for vessels of sixty tons burthen; it also abounds with hard and soft wood, suitable for Ship-building or other uses.—The above will be sold together, or in two separate lots of 500 acres each, on liberal terms. For further particulars, apply at the *Courier* Office. *8th May*, 1830.

TO LET,
And possession given the first day of May next,
THE PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. MATTHEW & PARTELOW, on Pagan's Wharf, (so called,) consisting of a Commodious STORE and LUMBER YARD, adjacent. The property may be viewed at any time, and further particulars made known on application to
April 10th. *JOHN ROBERTSON.*

TO LET.
And possession given immediately:—
THAT Three Story House in St. John-street, corner of MERRITT's Wharf, containing two good rooms with fire places, two Kitchens, three Bed Rooms, and a Garret.—ALSO.—A Two Story HOUSE in Church-street, containing four Rooms with fire places, four bed Rooms, and two Cellars. For further particulars apply to
6th February. N. MERRITT.

TO BE LET,
From the First May next—For one year:

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Portland, with 18 acres of pasture Land and Garden, in good order.—Apply to
ALLAN OTTY, } Commis-
CHARLES DRURY, } sioners.
St. John, 27th February, 1830.

TO LET,
And possession given first of May next:
THAT Commodious and pleasantly situated HOUSE and OUT HOUSES, at the lower end of Prince William-street, at present occupied by Captain HARE. There are Franklins and Grates in every Room—a large Stove with Pipe, running through the House, and an extensive RANGE in one of the Kitchens.
ALSO.—The WHARF in rear of the above.—Apply at this Office. February 6.

TO LET,
From the first of May next:
TWO Good STORES in Saint John-street, in the lower part of the Brick Building occupied by His Majesty's Customs, well calculated for Dry Goods or Groceries Stores, for terms and further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
Feb. 13. N. MERRITT.

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st of May next:—

THOSE two several BUILDINGS, which THOMAS G. HATHEWAY has lately assumed the right to Let. One on the North side of Queen's-Square, the other in Charlotte-street—being a part of the Estate of the late SAMUEL SMILER, deceased. ☞For particulars apply to
SAMUEL C. SMILER,
March 27. Ex'r. of the said Estate.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of May next:

THE whole or part of that House belonging to the Subscriber, situated opposite Trinity Church, Germain-street; if necessary, a part of it can be had immediately.—ALSO.—A SHOP and one or two Flats of a Store on the North Market Wharf. For particulars apply to
Feb. 13. GEORGE A. NAGEL.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, corner of Duke and Germain-streets, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, from first of May next. Enquire of
6th Feb. JOHN WARD & SONS.

Valuable Landed Property for Sale.

THAT well known and beautifully situated FARM, at the Bend of Peticodiac River, lately owned by SOLOMON and CHARLES TRITES, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which 50 acres is excellent Dyked Marsh.—Also, that half of the well known and valuable FARM, lately owned by SOLOMON TRITES, containing 750 Acres with a large proportion of excellent Dyked Marsh.—Also, a Wood Lot, lying between Messrs. JAQES and WILSON's Saw Mill, near the Bend of said River, on which there is about 15 Acres Cleared, and also another Wooded Lot, lying off the road to the Northwest, on which there is about 25 Acres cleared.
☞Terms made known, on application to the Subscribers. KEATOR & SANDS.
Aug. 15th, 1829.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
And immediate possession given, if required:—

THE HOUSE in Germain-street, hitherto the residence of the late Hon. JOHN ROBINSON, with three Stall Stable, Coach-House, convenient Offices, a large Garden, in excellent order, and 140 feet of ground on the street.
ALSO,—Five LOTS in Main-street, and two in Sheffield-street.—For terms, apply to
W. H. ROBINSON, } *Execu-*
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, } *tors.*
28th February, 1829

FOR SALE,
THAT pleasantly situated and well finished House, nearly opposite to Trinity Church, with or without the Barn and Outhouses. The property is so well known that a further description is unnecessary—it can be viewed at any time. THOMAS BARLOW, Esq. or the Subscriber.
MICHAEL HENNIGAR, Jr.
4th July, 1829.

FOR SALE.
THAT valuable FARM, containing 150 acres of Land, on the North side of the Kennebeckacis, adjoining that of Mr. Hendricks, about 30 miles from the City, the Post road running through it.—There is on the Farm an excellent growth of Maple, capable of forming an extensive establishment for the manufacture of Sugar.—For further particulars enquire at the store of R. M. JARVIS, Esquire, Saint John, or to
DANIEL GREEN.
Chediac, 17th March, 1829

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.
THE whole of that valuable PROPERTY in the Lower Cove, formerly belonging to Mr. MATTHEW PARTELOW, consisting of two large and commodious DWELLING HOUSES, a BAKE HOUSE, and sundry Land and Water Lots. The whole if disposed of together, will form a most eligible situation for a large commercial establishment. For terms and further particulars, apply to R. F. HAZEN, Esq. Saint John, or Mr. M. PARTELOW, on the Premises, or to the Subscriber in Sheffield.
Dec. 5, 1829. EDWARD COY.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold on FRIDAY the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, at the Corner of the Coffee-House, in the Market-square:—
ALL the right, title, and interest of JAMES RANKINE, of in and to all that certain Lot of Land, with the building (and appurtenance thereunto belonging) occupied as a Bake-House and Tannery, situate at York Point, in this City, at present in the occupation of Thomas Rankine, jun. and William Rankine.—Taken by Execution at the suit of Thomas G. Hatheway against the said James Rankine.
JAMES WHITE, *Sheriff.*
February 6th, 1830.

To be sold on Monday the 6th day of September next, at the corner of the Coffee-House, in the Market-square:—
ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of *John Peel* of in and to the following Pieces, Parcels and LOTS of LAND being his share of the Estate of *Humphry Peel*, deceased.
To-wit:—⅛ of Lot No. 616, situate in Queen's Ward, fronting on Princess-street 40 feet, and extending back to the rear of the same 100 feet more or less, with the Buildings and Appurtenances thereon; ⅛ of Lot No. 20 situate in Carleton adjoining Lands owned by Samuel Theal; ⅛ of Lot No. 73, situate on the Shore of the Bay of Fundy, on the Southern line of Carleton, in the whole 5 acres more or less; ⅛ of Lot No. 77, situate on the Bay aforesaid, a little to the S. of Duck Cove, containing 4¼ acres more or less; ⅛ of Lot No. 77, fronting on the Fishing Cove below Split Rock; ⅛ of the half of Lot 1086, being the Corner Lot of Sidney and Stormant-Streets; Also—the ⅛ of half of Lot No. 1431 in Sidney Ward.——Taken by Execution, at the suit of *Thomas G. Hatheway*, against *Benjamin Peel*, and *John Peel.* JAMES WHITE,
St. John, 6th March, 1830. Sheriff.

To be sold on Monday the 3d day of January next, at the corner of the *Exchange Coffee-House*, in the Market-square:
ALL the Right, Title, and Interest of Henry Morehouse and Frederick Morehouse, of, in and to a certain Store or Building, situate on Pagan's Wharf, in this City, together with the Lot of Land on which it stands:—Taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, at the suit of Thomas L. Langen and Thomas R. Robertson, against the said Henry Morehouse and Frederick Morehouse.
☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
J. WHITE,
St. John, 3d July, 1830. Sheriff.

LITERATURE.

From "Stories of Waterloo."

WATERLOO.

Heard ye the din of battle bray,
Lance to lance, and horse to horse?—*Gray.*

When the morning broke the rival armies were visible to each other. It was said that Napoleon betrayed a mixed feeling of surprise and pleasure, when it was announced to him that the British army were on the same ground they had occupied the previous evening. "Ah! Je les tiens donc, ces Anglais;" was his observation; for he believed that Wellington would have retreated, and waited for the advance of the Prussians, rather than hazard a decisive battle, assisted only by the small portion of the allies, who fought with the British troops at Waterloo. Little did the French Emperor know the man opposed to him; and still less the *materiel* of the gallant army which the English Duke commanded.

Wet and unrefreshed, the soldiers rose from their cheerless bivouac, and commenced preparations for the approaching combat. They cleaned their arms, injured by the rain, and endeavoured to procure the means for cooking their scanty breakfast. The rain still continued, but with less severity than during the preceding night; the wind fell, but the day lowered, and the morning of the 18th was gloomy and foreboding. The British soon recovered from the chill cast over them by the inclemency of the weather; and from the ridge of their position calmly observed the enemy's masses coming up in long succession, and forming their numerous columns on the heights in front of La Belle Alliance.

The bearing of the French was very opposite to the steady cool determination which marked the feelings of the British soldiery: with the former all was exultation and arrogant display. With characteristic vanity, they were excited by their imaginary success at Quatre-Bras, and the less equivocal victory at Ligny. Although in point of fact, beaten by the British on the 16th, they tortured the retrograde movement of the Duke on Waterloo into a defeat; and winning a field from Blucher, attended with no advantage beyond the capture of a few disabled guns, they declared the Prussian army routed and disorganized, without a prospect of being rallied.

The morning passed in mutual arrangements for battle. The French dispositions for the attack were commenced soon after nine o'clock. The 1st corps, under Count D'Erlon, was in position opposite La Haye Sainte, its right extending towards Frichermont, and its left leading on the road to Brussels. The 2d corps, uniting its right with D'Erlon's left, extended to Hougomont, with the wood in its front. The cavalry reserve (the cuirassiers) were immediately in the rear of these corps; and the Imperial Guard, forming the grand reserve, were posted on the heights of La Belle Alliance. Count Lobau with the 6th corps, and D'Aumont's cavalry, were placed in the rear of the extreme right to check the Prussians,* should they advance from Wavre, and approach by the defiles of St. Lambert. Napoleon's arrangements were completed about half-past eleven, and immediately the order to attack was given.

The place from which Bonaparte viewed the field, was a gentle rising ground beside the farm-house of La Belle Alliance. There he remained for a considerable part of the day, dismounted, pacing to and fro with his hands behind him, receiving communications from his aids-de-camp, and issuing orders to his officers. As the battle became more doubtful, he approached nearer to the scene of action, and betrayed increased impatience by the violent gesticulation, and using immense quantities of snuff. About 7 o'clock he was on horseback in front of La Belle Alliance; and in the evening just before he made his last attempt with the guard, he had reached a hollow close to La Haye Sainte.

Wellington, at the opening of the engagement, stood upon a ridge immediately behind La Haye; but as the conflict thickened, where difficulties arose, and danger threatened, there the Duke was found. He traversed the field exposed to a storm of balls, and passed from point to point uninjured, and more than on one occasion, when the French cavalry charged some British squares, the Duke was there for shelter.

A slight skirmishing between the French tirailleurs and English light troops had continued throughout the morning; but the advance of a division of the 2d corps under Jerome Bonaparte againt the post of Hougomont, was the signal for the British artillery to open, and was in fact the beginning of the battle of Waterloo. The first gun fired on the 18th was directed by Sir George Wood upon Jerome's advancing column; the last was a French howitzer, at eight o'clock in the evening, turned by a British Officer against the routed ruins of that splendid army with which Napoleon commenced the battle.

Hougomont was the key of the Duke's position—a post naturally of considerable strength, and care had been taken to increase it. It was garrisoned by the light company and 1st and 3d guards; while a detachment from General Byng's brigade was formed on an eminence behind, to support the troops who defended the house and the wood on its left. Three hundred Nassau riflemen were stationed in the wood and garden; but the first attack of the enemy dispersed them.

To carry Hougomont, the efforts of the 2d corps were principally directed throughout the day.—This fine corps, thirty thousand strong, comprised three divisions; and each of these, in quick succession, attacked the well-defended farm-house. The advance of the assailants was covered by the tremendous cross-fire of nearly one hundred pieces, while the British guns in battery on the heights above returned cannonade, and made fearful havoc in the dense columns of the enemy, as they advanced or retired from the attack. Although the French frequently occupied the wood, it afforded them indifferent shelter from the musketry of the troops defending the house and garden; for the trees were slight, and planted far asunder. Foy's division passed entirely through, and gained the heights in the rear; but it was driven back by immense loss by part of the Coldstream and 3d guards, leaving in its different attempts three thousand of its number in the wood and garden.

At last, despairing of success, the French artillery opened with shells upon the house: the old tower of Hougomont was quickly in a blaze; the fire reached the chapel, and many of the wounded, both assailants and defenders, there perished miserably. But still, though the flames raged above, shells burst around, and shot ploughed through the shattered walls and windows, the guards nobly held the place, and Hougomont remained untaken. It was computed that Napoleon's repeated desperate attacks upon this post cost him ten thousand men. The British lost 1,000.

The advance of Jerome on the right was followed by a general onset upon the British line. Three hundred pieces of artillery opened their cannonade, and the French columns, in different points, advanced to the attack. Charges of cavalry and infantry, sometimes separately, and sometimes with united force, were made in vain. The British regiments were disposed, individually, in square, with triple files, each placed sufficiently apart to allow its deploying when requisite. The squares were mostly parallel; but a few were judiciously thrown back; and this disposition, when the French cavalry had passed the advance regiments, exposed them to a flanking fire from the squares behind. The English cavalry were in the rear of the infantry—the artillery was in battery over the line. Waterloo may be easily understood by simply stating, that for ten hours it was a continued succession of attacks of the French columns on the squares; the British artillery playing upon them as they advanced, and the cavalry charging them when they receded.

But no situation could be more trying to the unyielding courage of the British army than this disposition in square at Waterloo. There is an excited feeling in an attacking body that stimulates the coldest, and blunts the thought of danger. The tumultuous enthusiasm of the assault spread from man to man, and duller spirits catch a gallant phrenzy from the brave around them.—But the enduring and devoted courage which pervaded the British squares, when, hour after hour, mowed down by a murderous artillery, and wearied by furious and frequent onsets of lancers and cuirassiers; when the constant order—"Close up!—close up!—"—marked the quick succession of slaughter that thinned their diminished ranks; and when the day wore later, when the remnants of two, and even three regiments were necessary to complete the square which one of them had formed in the morning—to support this with firmness, and "feed death," inactive and unmoved exhibited that calm and desperate bravery which elicited the admiration of Napoleon himself.

At times the temper of the troops had nearly failed; and, particularly among the Irish regiments, the reiterated question of "When will we get at them?" showed how ardent the wish was to avoid inactive slaughter, and plunging into the columns of the assailants, to avenge the death of their companions. But the 'Be cool, my boys!' from their officers, was sufficient to restrain this impatience, and, cumbering the ground with their dead, they waited with desperate intrepidity for the hour to arrive when victory and vengeance would be their own.

While the 2d corps was engaged at Hougomont, the 1st was directed by Napoleon to penetrate the left centre. Had this attempt succeeded, the British army must have been defeated, as it would have been severed and surrounded. Picton's division was now severely engaged; its position stretched from La Haye Sainte to Ter la Haye; in front there was an irregular hedge; but being broken and pervious to cavalry, it afforded but partial protection. The Belgian infantry who were extended in front of the 5th division, gave way, as the leading columns of D'Erlon's corps approached. The French came boldly up to the fence, and Picton with Kempt's brigade as gallantly advanced to meet them.

A tremendous combat ensued. The French and British closed; for the cuirassiers had been received in square, and repulsed with immense loss. Instantly Picton deployed the division into line, and pressing forward to the hedge, received and returned the volley of D'Erlon's infantry, and then crossing the fence, drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The French retreated in close column, while the 5th mowed them down with musketry, and slaughtered them in heaps with their bayonets.

Lord Anglesey seized on the moment, and charging with the Royals, Greys, and Enniskillens, burst through every thing that opposed him. Vainly the mailed cuirassier, and formidable lance, met this splendid body of heavy cavalry. They readily broke, overwhelmed; and the French infantry, affrighted, fell in hundreds beneath the swords of the English dragoons. The eagles of the 45th and 105th regiments, and upwards of two thousand prisoners were the trophies of this brilliant charge.

But alas! like most military triumphs, this had its misfortune to alloy it. Picton fell! But where could the commander of the gallant 5th meet with death so gloriously? He was at the head of his division as it pressed forward; he saw the best troops of Napoleon repulsed; the ball struck him, and he fell from his horse; he heard the Highland lament, answered by the deep execration of Erin; and while the Scotch slogan was returned by the Irish hurrah, his fading sight saw his favorite division rush on with irresistible fury. This French column was annihilated, and two thousand dead enemies told how desperately they had been avenged. This was probably the bloodiest struggle of the day. When the attack commenced, and it lasted not an hour, the 5th division exceeded five thousand men; when it ended, they scarcely reckoned eighteen hundred.

While Picton's division and the heavy cavalry repulsed D'Erlon's attack on the left, the battle was raging at La Haye Sainte, a post in front of the left centre. There was a rude farm-house and a barn, defended by five hundred German riflemen: the attack was fierce and constant; and the defence gallant and protracted. While assailed by a strong column of infantry. Thrice they were repulsed; but the barn caught fire, and the number of the garrison decreasing, it was found impossible from its exposed situation to supply the loss, and throw in reinforcements. Still worse, the ammunition of the rifle corps failed, and reduced to a few cartridges, their fire almost ceased.

Encouraged by this casualty, the French at the fourth attempt stormed the position. Though the doors were burst in, still the gallant Germans held the house with their bayonets; but, having ascended the walls and roof, the French fired on them from above, and reduced to a handful, the post was surrendered. No quarter was given, and the remnant of the brave riflemen were bayoneted on the spot.

This was, however, the only point where, during this long and sanguinary conflict, Bonaparte succeeded. He became master of a dilapidated dwelling, its roof destroyed by shells, and its walls perforated by a thousand shot-holes; and when obtained, an incessant torrent of grape and shrapnels from the British artillery on the heights above, rendered its acquisition useless for future operations, and made a persistence in maintaining it a wanton and unnecessary sacrifice of human life.

There was a terrible sameness in the battle of the 18th of June, which distinguishes it in the history of modern slaughter. Although designated by Napoleon "a day of false manœuvres;" in reality there was less display of military tactics at Waterloo than in any general action we have on record. Bonaparte's favorite plan was perseveringly followed. To turn a wing or separate a position was his customary system. Both were tried at Hougomont to turn the right, and at La Haye Sainte to break through the left centre. Hence the French operations were confined to fierce and incessant onsets with masses of cavalry and infantry, generally supported by a numerous and destructive artillery.

Knowing that to repel these desperate and sustained attacks a tremendous sacrifice of human life must occur, Napoleon, in defiance of their acknowledged bravery, calculated on wearying the British into defeat. But when he saw his columns driven back in confusion—when his cavalry receded from the squares they could not penetrate—when battalions were reduced to companies by the fire of his cannon, and still that "feeble few," showed a perfect front, and held the ground they had originally taken, no wonder his admiration was expressed to Soult—"How beautifully these English fight! but they must give way!"

And well did British bravery merit the proud encomium which their enduring courage elicited from Napoleon. For hours, with uniform and un-

*There have been conflicting statements, as to whether Buonaparte did or did not know that Bulow was in force in the rear of his right. Ney says, that Lobedoyere brought him a message from the Emperor, that Grouchy at seven o'clock, had attacked the extreme left of the Anglo-Prussian army; while Girard states, that at nine in the morning Napoleon knew that a Prussian column which had escaped the Marshal (Grouchy) was advancing in his rear. Gneisenau affirms, that the 4th Prussian corps (Bulow's) moved from Dion-le-mont, by Wavre, on St. Lambert at day-break. Certainly Bonaparte might have been acquainted with its advance early in the day; whether he was or was not, its arrival at Waterloo in the evening decided that day, and his destiny.