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Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dollars at the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 374 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly. All accounts for advertising, above \$25 and under \$50, 25 per cent. leduction—above \$50, 40 per cent. de-25 per cent. leduction above \$50, 40 per cent. de-

ublic Attention!

NOTICE TO RHEUMATIC INVALIDS. ERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection. are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR JEBES RHEUMATIC LINIMENT! Will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has cometimes been attended with such extraordinary access as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours even when of years standing. This highly valuable Limment is recommended dence founded on the experience of mamy years, not only as a cure for that exerutiating ise, but an excellent application for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, chilbrains, &c. This article is considered so superior to every thing

else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country. An Agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Limment. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our Physicians very highly." Price 50 cents a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES,

Receives immediate relief-and, in numerous instances, has been thoroughly cured by the adminis-

DUMPRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

This approved compound also mitigates, and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pain in loins; headache; loss of appetite; indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved patient writes from a distance—"It is but justice to you, to inform you, that I have used your 'Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles,' for some time past, and have found in eminantly suggestion.

time past, and have found it eminently successful."

The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint accomackage, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one

None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. Kidder, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other Conway Medicines, at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by special appointment, by F. W. GREEN, Druggist, Colambia, So, Ca.

Drugs and Medicine.

CURGEON'S Instruments all kinds. Paints, Varnishes, Brushes &c.; a great variety of Perfumery, Shaving Scaps, and a general assortment of Chemical preparations from the most celebrated French Chemists, such as Oil of Capivi,

" Cubehs,

Aromatic Vinegar

" Vanilla,

Jujube Paste,

Citric Acid,

Kreosote, Salacine, a new and valuable Tonic, Tannin, Pure Extra Powdered Rhu-

Kreesote Tooth Wash, Chlorine do Chlorine do Electric Anodyne for the Tooth and Ear Ache. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Hygeine Pills, Indian Specific, Macaboy, Scotch, and Rappee Snuff, Fresh Limement, Fresh Lime Juic Cupping Cases, Hull's Trusses Thermometers

Ginger Beer Powders, Salts of Lemon Bragg's Polishing Paste, Cork Screws Large and Ivory Nursing Tubes, Mahogany Medicine Chests for family use Also, Common Chests for Plantations. Wakefield's CornPlaster,

The subscriber intending to decline the Drug busicase on the first of January next, he will sell to Phy-mans and Merchants for Cash, at a very small ad-

Columbia 14 July, 1836

Garden and Field Seeds.





HE subscriber has just returned from the North and is now receiving a part of his Garden and Field Seeds, selected by himself of the best growers at the North; they will all vegetate and are of the

GARDEN SEEDS FOR PLANTING THIS MONTH. * Large Lisbon Lemon, extra dettice of all Rouds. Rubarb or Pie Plan Shaddoc or the forbidden Spinach, cress double. Cauliflower, ladia Rubber Trees, Canelias Japonica, all co-lors some extra large and hee, Onion sets for planting, Garlic sets, do. Mustard,

Magic Onion, see Cataoms in win Kield Seed in store, White Claver, ter, of various Hydranges, all s Paonias, white, Red or talksapling do. Tulos, double red, st Hyasinths all colors, Tulip Glasses, a pretty Black Rye and Herb, mantle ornament, the roots now growing, es, extra fine. him. Flower Pots, do. common, Ornamental Shrubbery,

Flower Seed, very tare. France by Mr. James of the Box Root Sugar Society of les of the Beet Sugaro be seen at my Seed

Store. Also, the true Chines Molberry Trees, or Michael Bonknight, Morundalticaties, and a sample of beautiful sewing silk flar. Also, a pair of gloves nanufactured from Daniel Bonknight, the same in Philadelphia, by the tessis Upton and Margaret Kugier. gue of Seed and time of playing, for sale by

Bacon, Macaroni, dc.

POLOCK, SOLOMON, & Also, 2 Boxes fresh Macaroni. Nov. 11, 1886

MALE ACADEMY

AT THE LIMESTONE SPRINGS. THE Subscriber will, on Monday the 9th of January next, open a boarding school at the Limeston Springs in Spartanburg. At this institution, it is intended to embrace a more extensive course of studies, than has heretofore been taught in Academies in this State. It is a lamentable, yet a well known fact, that in Grammar Schools our boys are drilled long and laborously in the acquisisition of the Greek and Latin languages, to the utter neglect of their mother tongue, as well as Natural Science, Mathematics, History, &c. Of the youth, who are taught in Academies, not more than one fourth ever expect to receive a Collegiate education yet the course of studies is precisely the same for those who do not, as for those who do intend to en ter College. The subscriber proposes, in our school at least, to remedy this evil, and to adapt the education of his pupils to their views in after life. While he will not neglect the preparation of young gentlemen for College, (the best security for which is the uniform success which has attended the application of his scholars for admission there) he will in the instruction of others pay more especial attention to History, Natural History, Book-keeping, the more practically useful parts of Mathematics as fully and extensively as is now taught in our College, and to Elocution, by which is meant, not simply Oraiory or Declamation, but especially good reading, which is so essential to every man as well as scholar. The healthfulnesss of the location, and its remoteness from all temptations to vice or immorality of any kind combine advantages presented by few, perhaps

no institution in the State.

The scholastic year will be divided into two equal sessions, commencing on the 1st of January and ending on the lst of Nov. The terms per session will be 100 dollars, payable in advance, including all the charges for board and tuition.

The terms for day scholars will be 17 50-100 dol-

lars per session, payable in advance. Books, Stationary, &c. will be supplied to those, who desire it, at the Columbia prices. Pupils will be received at any period of the session and charged accordingly; but no deduction will be made to those who leave before the end of a session.

Passage can be had in the Spartanburg-Stage from Columbia, to the Springs.
All letters of application must be directed to the subscriber at Columbia, until the New Year-after that time, at the Springs. J. M. DANIEL.

The Charleston Mercury will give the above six weekly insertions, and forward their account to this office for payment.

In the Court of Ordinary. LEXINGTON DISTRICT, S. CAROLINA.

William Williamson and Wife,

US

Clizabeth Snelgrove,

Jesse Hallman and Wife,

Ezra Snelgrove,

Defendants. Ezra Snelgrove,

Eli Snelgrove and

Betty Ann Snelgrove,

T appearing to my satisfaction that Eli Snelgrove

one of the limits of this State, ordered, that he appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Hazael Snelgrove, deceased, on or before the fourth Monday in December next, or his consent will be Monday in December 1643, entered of record.

A H. FORT, O. L. D.

Lexington C. H. Oct. 17th. 1836.

IN EQUITY. RICHLAND.

Wm B. Yates and Jane his wife. . Wallace & Sal ly Chesnut Taylor

Bill for account and Division

By order of the Court of Chancery, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 12th of January next, at the plantation of the late John C. Taylor in Richland, all the Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Mules, Horses Corn, Fodder and Terms, for all sums under \$20 cash all sums over, a credit of 12 months, interest fromday of sale, purchasers giving a bankable note and good persons security. All the articles will be delivered on the

JAMES L. CLARK, C. E. R. D.

Large Estate Sale

Wm. B. Yates and Jane Bill for division and his wife, vs Andrew Wallace and Sally Chesnut Taylor.

BY order from the Court of Equity, I will offer for sale before the Court House in Columbia, or the 2d Monday in January next, all that splendid and well known plantation on the Waterree River, lying on both sides of the River, consisting of the follow

C. Taylor, the 25th March 1818—also a tract of 3.0 acres lying in Richland, on the West side of the River, being the same conveyed to John C. Taylor by John Chesnut, the 25th March 1818—also a tract of 414 i acres lying at Richland, being the same conveyed by Robert English to John Taylor, Sr the 29th Oct, 1823—also, another tract called the Ballard tract, of 320 acres, in Richland, all the above tracts adjoin each other, and form one of the best plantations in the district, making in all, 2034; acres.

Also 66 very prime and linely negroes. Terms

Also 60 very prime and likely negroes. Terms of sale, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, interest from date pay-

Dec. 16th 1836.

THE Subscribers have received their Fall supply

Oreenville district by Mr. A. Patterson. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited to this will be made. Sorrespectfully solicited to this will be made. new branch of Southern enterprize. For this new paper establishment the highest

price will be given for clean cotton, linen, and silk

D. & J. EWART & CO.

of Ordinary. LEXINGTON DIS VET, S. CAROLINA

Daniel Bonknight Margaret Kugler John Papenheim, John M. Miller and John M. Miller and Margaret Rumph,

T appearing to my satisfaction that in Kugler, one of the a bye defendants, rout of the limits of this State, therefore, order that she appear and object to the division or sale the Real Estate of George Bonknight, Sen, decease late of the Dutch Fork, on a before the touth Moday in December next, or her consent will be enter

A. H. PORT, O. L. D. Lexington C. H. Oct. 17th, 1836 13

EDUCATION!

MOUNT ZION ACADEMY. HE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January next, under the care, of J. W. Hudson and B. F. Wilkinson (at present a tutor in South Carolina College) with a The scholastic year will consist of two sessions;

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS. Classical Department.

Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, fincluding practi-cal Surveying, Natural Philosophy, English and Latin Composition, Mythology, Ancient and Mod-ern History, Ancient and Modern Geography, per

Do. do. English Grammar and Geography 12 00 For fire-wood for the school rooms per session 50 An additional charge of \$20 per session will be made for Tuition in the French language.

A student will be received at any time, and will be charged at the same rate to the end of the session; but no deduction will be made where he leaves before the end of it.

Boarding and Tuition to be paid half-yearly in advance. J. W. Hudson and B. F. Wilkinson, will

reside in the buildings of the Institution, and students boarding there will be constantly under their care. They pledge themselves that every exertion shall be made to prevent the formation of bad habits.

The following are the principal text books used in this fastitution.

tins Insutation.

Latin Grammar, (Gould's Edition,) Latin Reader, Latin Grammar, (Gould's Edition,) Latin Reader, Phoedrus, Virgil (Corper's,) Honace, Doering's or Anthon's, Salinst (Anthon's,) Cicero's Orations, Anthon's Prosedy, Tacitus (Valpey's,) Juvenal, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Robinson's Antiquities of Greece, Mair's Introduction, Anthon's edition o Valpey's Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Cyropædia; Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer (Felton's or Valpey's,) Greek Lexicon, Domnegan's is preferred, but Pickering's, Parkhursts or Grove's may be used. Geometry, Davies' edition of Legendre's, Algebra, Davies' edition of Bourden's, Arithmetic (Emerson's 3rd part and Smith's,) Surveying, (Davies' and Flints;) Letin Synonymes, (Dumesnil's er Hill's;) Valpey's part and Smith s./ Surveying, (Pavies, and Philts.)
Letin Synonymes, (Dumesnil's or Hill's.) Valpey's
Etymological Dictionary, Amsworth's Latin Dictionary, (the London edition is best.) Classical Dictionary, (Anthon's edition of Lempriere i) Woodbridge's Geography, Bullet's Ancient Geography and Atlas,
Blair's Lectures.

Students coming to this institution are requested

not to bring with them translations of any of the Authors read in school. 'I'en or twelve students be sides those already engaged, may obtain boarding in Mr. Hudson's family, by making immediate applica-

Letters on the subject to be addressed to J. W. HUDSON.

Winnsborough, S. C. Nov. 4th, 1836.

The Southern Times, The Mercury, Christian Herald, Cheraw, will insert the above twice a week intil the lst of February, and forward their accounts

Factorage and Commission Business.

to J. W. Hudson for payment.

Nov. 5

HE undersigned having established a branch of their House in the City of Charleston under the firm of EWART, WILLIAMS & Co., superintended by our Mr W. B. WILLIAMS, for the transaction of Factorage and Commission Business, beg leave to tender their services to their friends and the public generally. Office on Magwoul's South Wharf.

N B.—Having alarge Ware House in progress of building, in a safe and convenient, situation in this Town, where will be established Public Scales, we would offer our services here also, in the Factorage and Commission Business. Cotton and other produce and Merchandize received in Store, or sold on the most favourable terms. Every attention paid to receiving and forwarding Merchandise to its proper

A Store will be established forthwith at Saluda, under our direction, where we will keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocerics, for the accommodation of the Factory and the surrounding neighborhood. Cotton and all kinds of country produce purchased, for which the highest ker price will be paid.
D. & J. EWART & Co

Columbia Female Academy THE following regulations have been recently a adopted by the Trustees of this Institution.

1. The scholastic year shall bereafter be uivided. nto two sessions; the one to commence on the first Monday in October and terminate the last day of February; the other to commence on the Ist day of 2. At the end of the summer session there shall be a vacation of two months, embracing the months of August and September.

3. The Board and Touton will hereafter be charged by the session, one half payable in advance, the residue at any time during the session.

4. No publishall by

fuel and candles, shall be \$100 a session. with the use of the Globes History, Ancient sition, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology,

Their assortment is very full and general. As to For Music... the prices and quality, let the purchasers be the Entrance to

itnated within two miles of Columbia. The the 3d of October. There is a prospect of obtaining shortly a male assistant of high qualifications.

The patrons of the Academic may rely on the unweighed exertions of the undersigned to render the course of instruction as useful and comprehen-

s at any institution in our country.

A. C. SMITH, Principal.

Calumbia Female Academy Oct 1 Double and Single Barrelle

THUILD. CONSISTING of London-Wire-Twist, Damas-cus and Plain Barrels, are just received, and will be sold at low prices by ROBERT WADDELL.

Fire Insurance. NSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other property in this place, and in the vicinity, a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augustire Insurance Company, on application in writte Agent in this place. Applications, (post

olumbia Jan 21.

tall cases,) must contain a minute description

roperty to be insured.
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent

POETRY.

The following dashing Poem appeared origi nally on the 1st of January 1829, (as its title sufficiently indicates,) in the London New Monthly Magazine, and was extensively re-published at that time. Its spirit has lost nothing by age, and we deem it not inferior in moral, even, to many a loftier and sadder strain:

TWENTY-EIGHT AND TWENTY-NINE.

I heard a sick man's dying sigh, And an infant's idle laughter; The Old Year went with mourning by-The New came dancing after! Let Sorrow shed her lonely tear, Let Revelry hold her ladle; Bring boughs of cypress for the bier, Fling roses on the cradle; Mutes to wait on the funeral state! Pages to pour the wine! -- A requiem for Twenty-Eight-And a health to Twenty-Nine!

Alas! for human happiness! Alas! for human sorrow! Our yesterday is nothingness, What else will be our morrow? Still-Beauty must be stealing hearts, And Knavery stealing purses; Still cooks must live by making tarte, And wits by making yerses; While sages prate and courts debate, The same stars set and shine ; And the world as it rolle:Lthrough Twenty-Eight, Must toll through Twenty-Nine.

Some King will come, in Heaven's good time, To the tomb his futher came to; Some/Phief will wade through blood and crime To a crown he has no claim to; Some suffering land will rend in twain The manacles that bound her;
And gather the links of the broken chain, To fasten them proudly round her; The grand and great will love and hate. And combat and combine ; And much where we were in Twenty-Eight, We shall be in Twenty-Mino.

O'Confiell will toit to raise the rent, And Kenyon to sink the Nation; And Shiel will abuse the Parliament, And Peel the Association; And thought of bayonets and swords Will make ex-chancellors metry ; And jokes will be cut in the House of Lords, And throats in the county of Kerry; And writers of weight will specuate On the Cabinet's design; And just what it did in Twenty-Eight It will do in Twenty-Nine.

And the Goddess of Love will keep her smiles, And the God of Cups his orgies; And there'll be riots in St. Giles', And weddings in St. George's; And Mendicants wil sup like Kings, And Lords will swear like Lacqueys; And black eyes oft will lead to rings, And rings will lead to black eyes; And pretty Kate will scold her mate, In a dialect all divine; Alas! they married in Twenty-Eight, They will part in Twenty-Nine.

My uncle will swath his gouty limbs, And talk of his oils and blubbers; My Aunt, Miss Dobbs, will play longer hymns, And rather longer rubbers; My Cousin in parliament will prove How utterly ruined trade is: My brother at Eton will fall in love With half a hundred ladies : My Patron will sate his pride from plate, And his thirst from Bordeaux wine; His nose was red in Twenty-Eight, Twill be redder in Twenty-Nine.

And O! I shall find how, day by day, All thoughts and things look older; How the laugh of Pleasure grows less gay, And the heart of Friendship colder; But still I shall be what I have been, Sworn foe to Lady Reason, And seldom troubled with the spleen, And fond of talking treason; shall buckle my skait, and leap my gate, And throw and write my line And the woman I worshipped in Twenty-Eight, I shall worship in Twenty-Nine.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO. From the European Correspondence of the Portland Daily Advertiser.

BRUSSELS, April 6, 1836. I have been to Waterloo, which is but twelve miles from Brussels, where the two ablest nations of Europe came into conflict - we feel proud of the valor of our countrymen, where neither of them can be justly said to but yet the Englishman has so often been our the mound in honor of the Prince of Orange have conquered the other, but where a third enemy, and his taunts have often fallen so party, opportunely interfering, settled the day, and beat off and drove into exile one of the with the defeated French. Again, that might and beat off and drove into exile one of the. most a stonishing men that the world has ever ty bad man, Napoleon, steals upon our hearts; produced. I have now fellowed out the pro and here, upon the spot of his downfall, folgress of that mighty man from his first triumphs lowing out, as we do, in our minds, the ignoble on the Appening summits, to the Bridge of exile where the English incarcerated him and Lodi, and the bloody, field of Marengo, and almost wish the triumph had been the other with delight I have gone over the noble roads way. He who has seen with his own eyes that he has built and seen the bridges, and what Napoleon has done for the people from harbors, and cathedrals, and galleries of art, Naples to Hamburgh, upon the Alps and the and schools, that came up under his command. Appenines, along the rivers and by the sea; so that my mind is suspended in doubt wheth- what a breath of life he breathed into toroid er his good will acquit him of his evil; and man; and has forgetten his conscriptions, the thus it was not without interest apart from that bloody slaughter of his battle fields, and the created by the horrible slaughter on this me- havor he wrought in thousands of families, morable field, that I came here, and witnessed the going down of the sun. The battle fields that it had not been all other wise. An A. of Hannibal in Italy, and of the Roman gener- merican wno thinks considerately can alone als, I have been over, but Carthage and Rome were not in my day, and I had no living upon the plains of Waterloo. A Frenchman guide to point out where the contending generals stood, and opposing battalions met, and cursing the traitors, who, he believes, sold his to tell me what he saw with his own eyes, and beloved France, never crediting the fact that heard with his own ears. The story of Wa- English valor is a match for French on any teriou is so fresh, that, apart from its being the field where Napoleon lost his empire, you can see and study out all the incidents of the of W. C. Breed in, who has taught with distinguished success in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and battle field itself, and learn those little details whose moral worth is equal to his professional skill of the slaughter that fough the heart. Every their expected to arrive in Columbia about the 15th. We have a full supply, and soon expect a very of October, and in addition to his services at the supply that the full supply, and soon expect a very of October, and in addition to his services at the supply that the supply Rained houses and shattered walls attest the progress of destruction. We buried four thousand here and six thousand there," says Anglesea had come there to show the spot thousand here and six thousand there," says the guide, and you walk over the green grass where he had lost his leg; and a tombstone was shown upon which a band of Englishmen, was shown upon which a band of Englishmen, and the left of every June. The feet deep in this place, and you could not pass on over the piles of men and horses slain," he continues; and again you walk over the green grass where all this was. Waterles in the English come there in myfinds and buy short, is almost as it was then, ruins except, balls and buttons, of which it is probable created by the cannon and the musketry of the day, when upon the morning of the 18th of June 1815. Napoleon and Wellington, the two greatest generals of the age, arrayed the best of that great day, and of the succeeding, with erloo, buy your less oay your boot, tear down troops of the age one against the other. We took a carriage in the morning at Brus-

sels, and rode to Waterloo, where we were in a couple of hours, our way passing through women, and children of the villages of Waterloo and of Mont St Jean fled for preservation on the morning of the battle. This forest was in Weilington's rear, in which he probably intended to find morning of the Date. English in the East, while Preservation on the morning of the battle. This forest was in Weilington's rear, in which he probably intended to find morning of the probably intended to find morning of the villages of Waterloop in the wretened remnants of mineral lost their legs, but their legs, the forest of Soignee, into which the men,

Heon drove him from the field. At Waterloo, a | ed all these powers whom Name duide volunteered his services, and, as he was sweeping from the earth, but the the one recommended to us, we took him to Mont St. Jean, some distance from Waterloo, where the battle was in reality fought, though Waterloo has given it the name, as, from Waterloo, Wellington, the night after the battle, dated his despatches to the English Gov-

Our guide, who was a peasant, about 18

ernment.

years old the day of the battle, and who was then taken as the guide of one of the French Generals of Division, took us over the ground, and upon the several positions of the English and the French soldiers, and explained to us their various struggles for particular points; but, as military men and tourists have often related all these things, so much in detail, and so much better than I can, I will not recapitulate the off-told story. I will remark, however, upon the battle, that the great fault of Napoleon seemed to be the too great confidence he reposed in the valor of his ever hitherto successful leg ons. He had been defeating the Prussians but a day or two before, and forgetful that the English were not Prussians, he had not a doubt that he should beat the English in the same manner. Thus over confident, he yielded to the English the su-periority of position, and neglected to pro-vide for his own retreat.

The right of the English army was posted in a position impregnable to musketry or infantry: and wet he seemed to be ignorant of the strength of the position, and ordered his men there to a certain slaughter, when but a few pieces of cannon would have knocked down the castle upon their heads, and beat the wall that defended them into millions of pieces. Again, he had the disadvantage of being the attacking party, and again, he mistook the English character in supposing that his little Frenchmen, valuation orous as they were could, with the bayonet, or with his cavalry, drive off from the
field the English soldier, who was equally as
valorous, and twice as stout, with a cavalry, in
all probability, far better horsed than the French.

The French soldier is probably quicker than the English, and this rapidity of movement, it was, that gave Napoleon many of his victories over the Austrians, Prussians, and Russians; but the English that stood now upon the field were as impenetrable as a wall to the French cavalry; and without even this defence the English are a quicker footed race than the Austrians, or any of the German nations whom I have seen. Nevertheless, the unprejudiced man who carefully goes over this great field of battle must see that if Bincher had not arof battle must see that if Bludier had not arrived with his Prussians, the English must have been driven from the field—perhaps not with slaughter, but certainly with defeat; but if, instead of Blucher, Grouchy had come, as Napoleon intended and planted, the defeat would have been slaughter, and the forest alone could have saved an English somer. Napoleon had directed all things with his usual skill, but treason or misfortune disappointed him. The Russians, he knew, were approaching, and the English, he also knew, must be cut and the English, he also knew, must be cut force that he had beaten but a few days before now proved his ruin. The three positions that Napoleon took during this day are clearly at the ground to wheat was when the oppositions that the ground to wheat was when the oppositions and suppose the provided in the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly and the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was when the oppositions are clearly as the ground to wheat was the grou

I will venture to say that no American ever will painfully mourn over his fate, and regret properly balance these contending emotions goes over the ground with tears in his eyes, field, or dreaming even that it was possible for his demi-god Napoleon to be beaten, An Englishman goes there as upon the field of his country's greatest triumph, and exultation natually swells his heart as he traces out the spots where his countrymen stood like rooms against the fiery legions of France. Jerome Bonaparte, our guide, told us, had shed after tears amid the ruins of the castle of Hugemont. where he led on his soldiers in a vain attack against the English right. The Marquis of annually dined the 18th of every J French indeed, seldom visit Waterlas, though Waterloo is not far from their bornes. But

from the field—the band of holy despots—we from yo

gland conjured up is now fear her, and she must make France. her present ally, provided a force upon land to match here England gained nothing by the terloo, though Austria graspe. Venice in her clutches, the King the Genoese, and Poland was among the Northern Powers. world has gained or not, by t Napoleon on that day, is a quality merican may justly raise. The was a tyrant, and a murderer ex in faithless to the principles which but he was one of the noblest of Cæsars whom mankind know no love or to hate; and he was the reof that great principle which struggling all over the continent cepted) against heroditary despot man was ever born to eoran man, it was such a man as he had let him alone, he would, in his rary way, it is true, have put the co century ahead of where it now is. made all nations over whom he ruled tical people that the English and Am are. Indeed, I do not know whether that he was not the victor, or to be that he was vanquished.

I do not know that I can give you a liculars of the present appearance of the of Waterloo which would be of interest monuments that have been rected the mausoleums rather, were somewhat die by the French, when after the revolution gium, they refurned from the succes of Antwerp. The French soldiers at we were told, ran over the ground cry screaming like raging madmen, and we upheaving every memorial of their defe their Generals, to their credit, restrained and even put a garrison upon the huge mid that the Hollanders erected in b the victory. This huge mound of earth, feet high, with a fron upon the top, holding globe under his claw, we ascended, as it a us a fine view of all the surrounding coun. The Prince of Orange, it is said, was work ed upon this spot, but this spot and all um, which was given to the King of the therlands as his portion of the Waterloans has been wrested from him since that .del revolution, and thus from the Prince of ange, his legal successor. The use to this great field is now put is the sam was in June, 1815, when so many thought of soldiers trampled the then high grain and their feet. All open, unfenced as is the who of France and Belgium in general, the conbatants had no other obstructions than the yielding grain which readily fell before them. do not see that blood thus profusely shed he fertilized the soil; but if the bodies had been suffered to rest and rot upon the ground, in-creased fertility would probably have been the The slain were buried in piles, without re-

gard to form or manner, tumbled in one up another; stripped naked as they had been by up before they could unite, if he would pre- another; stripped naked as they had been be serve himself. Hence he resolved upon attack, the peasantry; and now and then a hole of in spite of disadvantages. The Prussians, he be seen in some of these pits, where some cuthought, were provided with an enemy; but rious hand has been examining for a shall the Prussians galloped in upon him, and a Occasionally a human bone is seen upon the force that he had been to but a few data before pointed out The last was not far from the ing armies pitched battle upon it. Limping English line, and directly in front of Welling. beggars follow you and tell you they were ton. The more doubtful the battle became, wounded there. Women and girls are at your the more he exposed his own life—But the friendly ball which should there have finished marks of the cannon balls are visible upon his-career would not come to take his life. trees and walls. The road to Brussels is a it was when Napoleon led on his guarde, orystood upon this battle ground without debating in his own mind whether the world would have gained or lost by the triumph of Napoleon on that day. As the sons of Englishmen—as men of the same tongue, and the same sinew, we feel proved of the same tongue, and the same sinew. there no longer. The carth taken away for ina where Blucher and Wellington met is yet there, and is now called the Belle Alliance.

Upon leaving the field we rode to the village of Waterloo. This village is a very ill looking affair in an American's de inition of a village. lage, but a very good one in a Frenchman's or Swiss's estimation. There is but one street in it, and this is the road, and the houses of this street are not many, and are small. The Church of Waterloo is small and is full of

monuments in honor of English officers slain, with epitaphs commencerating their valor.—

Cicerones innumerates almost thronged a-

round, to show us an that was to be seen, of

Commissionaries as they call themselves in this part of the country. This church, the whole village of Waterloo even, and all Brussels; were filled with wounded victims after

the battle - Not a house but took in its sol

dier. As English was our native tongue; and

as we were of course taken for English, as all

Americans are upon the continent, (this in-

deed occurring so frequently that we fancy at

last that we really are Englishmen.) our Ci-

cerones would take us to see where the leg of the Marquis of Anglesea was buried, and the slab exceed in honor of it! The leg of the Marquis of Anglesea buried! buried!-with a marble slab and an epitapli upon it !- How eminently English this is ! How perfectly characteristic of John Bull, and vet how ridiculous, how very silly ! Thousands of poor fellows were slaughtered-whole hecatombs of dead were huddled promisectorsly together; and yet the Marquis of Anglesea has a monument, and the person who owns the garden where it is buried, and the boot in which his leg was wounded, derives quite a revenue from the English visitars, in showing them the place where the leg was buried, and he room where the leg was cut off, and the would make the fortune of any man a linggreater calmness. The company the En- your monument cost what it may-for not a glish were in, when they thus drove Naroleon I traveller went his broad earth unless he comes own land, but gives you a laugh and

justly execrate; and even Englishmen at this a seer when he sees the grave of your leg. day execrate them too, for Russia has not one and thinks of the thousands and thousands of ly devoured the wretched remnants of misers that mighty multitude of dead who not only