

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(From the La Salle Journal.)

The battle of Waterloo has been made the subject of so many noble poems, and still nobler essays, and has formed the closing scene in so many great histories, that it requires considerable eponymy in the humble compiler of this narrative of its glories and its horrors, to present it as the subject of his article.

But it was in itself so tremendous and fatal a conflict, so destructive and overwhelming in its consequences, and it was so supreme an effort, in so supreme and wonderful a career, that it will probably be the subject of poem and essay until time shall have softened the memory of Waterloo into the dream and shadow of Marathon.

At day-break on the 15th of June, the Emperor with one hundred and twenty thousand men, in three great columns, took up his line of march upon Brussels. Marshal Blucher lay with the Prusso-Saxon army, a hundred and twenty thousand strong, at Fleurus, behind Charleroi, twenty-four miles from Namur, and fifty miles from Lord Wellington's headquarters at Brussels.

The rapidity and secrecy of the Emperor's movements was such that the enemy knew nothing of his whereabouts until Prince Jerome met and routed the Prussian advance guard under General Zieten, driving him through Charleroi, past that town, and back upon Blucher, who at once took post in order of battle upon Ligny.

All the Emperor's movement had succeeded to his wishes, and he could now attack his enemies in detail unless they chose to abandon their ground and unite at Brussels. Ney was sent with his division to take possession of Quatre Bras, while the rest of the army at once attacked and routed Blucher at Ligny.

The Emperor with sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty men and two hundred and forty-two guns lay across the high road to Brussels, thirteen and a half miles from that city, having before him the Anglo-Belgian army, ninety-one thousand strong, with two hundred and forty-five guns, and its headquarters at Waterloo. Marshal Grouchy, with thirty-four thousand men and one hundred and eight pieces of cannon, was supposed to be at this time at Wavres, but was, in fact, somewhere else, having allowed Blucher to give him the slip, and mass seven thousand men within twelve miles of him.

The morning of the 18th became somewhat clear by 8 o'clock, when the Emperor's breakfast was served up, at which meal his officers informed him that in one hour artillery could manoeuvre, though with difficulty. The Emperor mounted soon after and rode to his skirmish line, opposite La Haye Sainte, and after a few minutes reflection, dictated the order of battle, which was taken by two of his generals, seated on the ground.

The aides took it to the different corps already under arms, and who now moved forward, marching in eleven columns. At half-past ten o'clock the whole movement was completed and all the troops at their stations. Ney sent word that everything was ready, and he only wanted the order to begin. Before giving it the Emperor cast a last glance over the whole field, when he noticed in the direction of St. Lambert a dark spot which seemed to be trees, but might be men, and those a part of Grouchy's corps.

They were men, indeed, but not Grouchy's. It was the advance guard of Bulow, who was coming up with thirty thousand fresh troops. The Emperor, at this intelligence, ordered Count Loban, with ten thousand men, to keep Bulow in check, thus losing, as he himself expressed it, thirty chances out of the one hundred he had in the early morning.

wooden or thatch roofs, at length drove the remnants of those brave regiments out, leaving the French masters of the chateau. This contest lasted a great part of the day, and the loss to the Emperor at Hougoumont alone was three thousand five hundred men.

The English cavalry were not by any means idle, for Ponsonby's dragons and the Scotch Greys charged the French with great fury, throwing their divisions into some disorder in front of Mt. St. Jean. A brigade of Milhaud's cuirassiers were brought up and hurled upon the English horse, entirely exterminating all who were rash enough to take such liberties in the face of the best cavalry in the world.

A French infantry man who was in this business tells us that Milhaud's men rode up the slope smiling grimly through their gray moustaches and wiping their sabres on their horses' manes. No English cavalry appears to have been used after that until late in the day, when some squadrons of reserve horse were brought up and charged a line of the French guard, but then by that time Milhaud's and Kellerman's men were all dead.

Upon Mt. St. Jean Wellington had, back of his guns, seventeen squares of the finest infantry in the world. Against these were sent sixteen squadrons, twelve thousand unequalled horsemen, thundering over the guns, breaking into and destroying the formations. These select troops performed prodigies of valor, but the infantry could not be moved. They could be killed, but they were rooted to the ground they stood upon.

The extreme left of the allied army rested upon the hamlet of La Haye Sainte, which was a score of stone cottages and outbuildings with one street running through the centre. The force here consisted of two divisions of Belgian and Hanoverian troops, supported by forty guns. They were, in turn, supported by three battalions of Scotch soldiers, the flower of the English army; these were formed across the head of the street upon the slope of Mount St. Jean; protected on their left by the sunken road of Ohain and the forest of Soigne.

Ney attacked this position early in the day, and after fighting desperately for two hours, asked for reinforcements. Vandamme's light troops were sent, and the Belgians and Hanoverians fought out with terrible slaughter; and an eye-witness tells us that no quarter was given or asked; that at one moment the allied soldiers would drive their enemies back, and the next a storm of French cheers and curses would break out, and the street would be crowded with glittering bayonets and yellow shoulder-knots of Vandamme. For four hours this desperate work went on, the Scotch trimmings of the Flemings were seen flying to the rear, a storm of shot and shell fell upon the village, and the heads of the French column came into action with the Scotch. There was none of the wild firing and enthusiasm of the Dutch troops here; the line of kilts and tartans never wavered, and their front was covered with a steady sheet of flame. The attempt to force the position with infantry was given up, and the soldiers protected themselves in the courtyard and burning buildings as well as they could, leaving the street clear of all but the heaps of dead and wounded. A sharp blast of bugles rang out, and twenty-three hundred cuirassiers thundered up the choked defile. Every horse's flank was stretched out in full spring, and every man was settling himself back in his saddle to give weight to his blow. A crash of thunder came rolling back on the wind, and then a sound like a falling mountain. The French infantry came out, and forming, marched forward to cover the position, and looked with awe upon the bodies of their enemies; they lay in the order they had stood in, and every man had been slain with the sabre. The pipers had been blown down, with the mouth-pieces of the bag-pipes in their lips.

The cavalry galloped on, and joined the attack upon Mount St. Jean, but the infantry did little more than hold La Haye Sainte. It was now six p. m. Hougoumont had been wrested from the English; La Haye Sainte was taken and the long line of Belgians and Hanoverians, to the right, was nearly destroyed. Bulow was gaining some ground upon the left flank of the French, but four battalions of the guard checked him. All the rest of the army except what was left of the guard, unengaged, was now advanced upon the English position on the plateau of Mount St. Jean. Of the seventeen squares, thirty-two thousand strong, who had stood upon that ground in the morning, seven had gone, and it was at this juncture that Wellington brought up what few reserves he had, to cover his retreat through the forest of Soigne. The attacks of the cavalry were growing weaker, owing to the immense losses they had sustained, and letters from English officers tell us that, at sundown, a kind of fierce, nervous, eagerness took possession of their men; all the coolness of the early fight had disappeared. The condition of affairs was certainly critical, and had Grouchy come up, a half hour would have settled the business, but at seven o'clock a heavy firing broke out at La Haye. The troops of the Emperor were animated for a moment, thinking it was Grouchy, but, instead, the Prussian cavalry of Blucher inundated the field: the cry of "save yourself" was heard, and the rout commenced. A few battalions of the guard, stood a long time around the Emperor, whose officers had to draw him from the spot, and darkness settled down upon that awful field as the pursuit rolled miles away. Thus was lost this great battle; the most fatal to any cause that was ever fought in the world. The Prussians, Belgians, and Hanoverians lost, in the campaign and the fight itself, about sixty thousand soldiers, and the English loss on the field was eleven thousand six hundred men. No accurate account of the French losses was ever made, but it is supposed to have been about forty thousand in the entire campaign.

But, although we must forget the terrible carnage in sympathy with that great heart's suffering, when the cry of "La Garde recule!" rang over his fugitive army, yet one great and glorious good came out of his distress: The Church, beaten down under the storm of French infidelity, and neglected and persecuted, when the dream of military glory was filling all hearts in Europe, rose again from her sackcloth and ashes and again shed the mild light of a true and pure Christianity over a bleeding world. Every shot fired from Hougoumont and Mount St. Jean, against Napoleon, was fired for her; so the divine wisdom shapes events, and the Church triumphed with the arms of her enemies.

Daniel O'Connell once met a conceited literary friend, and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener. "What was it?" "A pound of butter!"

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THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR.

Destruction of the Chilean Transport-Loa.

PANAMA, July 24.—Latest advices from the South Pacific bring intelligence of the destruction of the Chilean transport Loa (not the Amazon as previously announced), attended with a terrible loss of life, the vessel having got foul of a torpedo which was let loose by one of the Peruvian boats in the Bay of Callao. The affair may be summed up as follows:—From the time the Chilean fleet had been on the coast of Peru, it had been notified that the officers and men were partial to fruit and vegetables, not being always careful to distinguish between the market boats of neutral merchant vessels and the coasting boats of the Peruvians. An officer of a Peruvian vessel hit on the plan to turn this to some practical account. Procuring a suitable launch, he put a torpedo into it, and over this placed a false bottom, resting on springs, kept down by the weight of the cargo. He then loaded it with a very choice assortment of fruits, fowls, turkeys, vegetables, etc., and towing it towards the blockading squadron before daylight, set it adrift. All day long the launch floated about, but the Chileans failed to notice it, and about five o'clock, fearing it would fall into neutral hands, a boat was sent out to bring it back. The Loa, seeing a boat from shore making towards neutral vessels at once turned towards it. Seeing this, the boat beat a hasty retreat. The Loa lowered two boats to fetch in the prize, and brought alongside the cargo of fruit, etc., and the discharge at once commenced. As the weight in the launch was diminished, the machinery in connection with the torpedoes was set free, and in a moment three hundred pounds of dynamite was exploded. The Loa was almost lifted out of the water. Every house in Callao was shaken to the foundations, and every ship in the bay was shivered as though an earthquake had spent its fury beneath them. The ship appeared enveloped in one mass of flame; suddenly she was seen to sink astern, while the bows went high in the air. At least 150 men perished. The only officers saved are the second commander, wounded, the doctor and engineer.

ARISTOCRATIC LADY GAMBLERS. A most disgraceful scene, says Vanity Fair, took place last week at Newmarket. A number of ladies of high position and rank, and well known in society, assembled after dinner at the house of one of their number to play baccarat. The hostess took the bank, together with a gentleman of the party; but at her first deal an objection was made to her manner of dealing. She dealt again, when another point was raised, and thereupon ensued the most disgraceful "row" that probably ever took place between ladies. Smoking and swearing, the heroines of the affair hurled every kind of uncomplimentary remarks at each other for the space of something like half an hour, to the great fright of such of the gentlemen as still remained the ordinary spectators. At length the row was ended, but so great an effort was produced by it that it was thought necessary by the hostess to ask an exalted personage to come down and play the next night at the house in order to rehabilitate it and her, which the personage was good naturedly pleased to do. It is right to add that the hostess herself is said to have acted properly throughout. But the point is that it is a simple disgrace that ladies should gamble at all in this business-like and professional manner, that it is doubly disgraceful that they should gamble as they do with mere paper, and that it is trebly disgraceful for them to adopt the manners of scullery-maids and the language of coal-heavers. While this scene was taking place inside the house the crowd were engaged in killing a policeman outside, while the doors were not even shut. It reminds one of the preliminary scenes of the French revolution.

NEW BOOKS. Works in the Press. "The Strangers of Paris," soon to be issued by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, is one of the most exciting and absorbing novels ever given to the public. It treats of a strange murder, the search for the assassins, their capture and trial, going through the entire course of French criminal justice. Its author is the famous Adolphe Belot. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in preparation a Sarah Bernhardt edition of the "Famous Drame de 'Cinq Femmes' or 'The Fate of a Coquette.'" The work will be highly important as a complete key to Mile. Bernhardt's conception of Camille. It will also be a fitting souvenir of the great French actress' visit to this country, and on the cover will be found a capital portrait of her. Paper cover at a low price. "Clorinda; or, the Rise and Reign of His Excellency Eugene Rougon," just published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is Emile Zola's characteristic picture of the Court of Napoleon III., and many prominent characters of the time of the last French Emperor figure in the novel. The restless ambition of the hero and the way in which a scorned woman takes vengeance are among the main points of this great and realistic fiction. Look out for another eruption. "Henry Greville's new Russian story," "The Trials of Bales," is speedily to be published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. It deals with life and love in the far-off dominions of the Czar, and is full of interest from beginning to end. No one can write a Russian novel like Henry Greville. "Peter-ones' popular 'Dollar Series'" is soon to be augmented by the addition of "One for Another," a sparkling story. This novel has a strong plot, and is a most interesting and continuous interest. All readers of fiction will relish it. Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. "The Black Venus," now in press by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, is a brilliant novel destined to create a sensation of no ordinary kind. The scene is laid in the unknown regions of Central Africa, and the slave traffic is here depicted in all its most cruel and ferocious details in human flesh was ever given than in this great novel. It was written by Adolph Belot, and the Kiroly's grand spectacular play was founded on it.

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IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Formation of a Branch at St. John.

The following advertisement appears in the St. John papers:— Irishmen of St. John desirous of assisting their countrymen at home, in their endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of Ireland by removing the causes that keep that country a periodic-moribund in the eyes of the world, are requested to meet in the Irish Friendly Society Rooms, Ritchie's building, Princess Street, on Monday evening, Aug. 2nd, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National Land League. All in sympathy with the movement are cordially invited to attend.

The National Land League was formed for the following objects: 1st.—To put an end to rack-renting, eviction, and landlord oppression. 2nd.—To effect such a radical change in the land system of Ireland as will put it in the power of every Irish farmer to become the owner, on fair terms, of the land he tills. And it is stated by the Directory of the New York Branch, in their address to Irishmen in the United States, that the organization: "Wars only against injustice and misery, and aims at accomplishing only what is in accord with justice and reason. Its objects are the uprooting by fair and justifiable means of the system of Irish landlordism, which inflicts famine, suffering and discontent upon a people that is entitled to a share of that plenty, happiness and contentment which every other civilized country has won, and now enjoys. It recognizes no sectarian distinctions, and refuses no proffer of assistance from any class or any creed. It is a movement of Irishmen for Ireland and humanity, which endeavors to unite upon one platform men of all parties and religions to work out the common good of Ireland and its people. It asks from the Irish race the material to help which is essential to success, and from the civilized world the sympathy and moral support which is necessary to secure it."

The population of Ireland is only 149,271 more than it was in 1803, the present population being 5,364,500. Yet while this small population is living for the most part in the most abject poverty, scarce able to keep the wolf from the door, the Emerald Isle is capable of sustaining in comparative affluence a population of over twenty-five millions. What an exhausting its splendid natural resources. What a terrible commentary is this on the evil of allowing the lands of a country to fall into the hands of a few. For raising his voice on this outrage, humanity Farnell has been denounced by the Shylock press as a scoundrel. But the truth is being spread, and land usury is doomed. The day of reckoning may be postponed, but it cannot be averted.—Toronto Commonwealth.

It is estimated that 76,000 kegs of beer were consumed in Cincinnati during the Democratic convention, in addition to the whiskey and other beverages. Now here is a chance for the statistical fiend. Let him tell us how large a ship these 76,000 kegs of beer would float; how many red shirts they would color; how many red shirts for the heathen the money expended for the beer would purchase; and how many glasses of froth the 76,000 kegs produced, and how long they would have lasted a picnic given by a German society with a name a foot long.—Narristown Herald.

The history of the world teaches us no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this: that the only safeguard is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind. AMONG BODILY ANNOYANCES easy to get rid of since the introduction of MILK OF MAGNESIA, are nausea, heartburn, furred tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and offensive breath. This pleasant and popular remedy removes them all. For excess in eating or drinking, it is most valuable, as it immediately removes the irritation and acidity of the stomach. Sold by all Chemists.

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