THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

How It Looks in 1870.

Murat Halstead sends to the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of a visit to the field of Waterloo. We extract the following:

Our guide was in some mysterious way related to Sergeant-Major Cotton, who is unfortunately dead, and he spoke with a French accent and wore a blue blouse. We were obliged to go into the museum where there are a great many relics of the battle, and some of the bones of Napoleon. It was also necessary to drink a glass of pale ale. Then we were ordered up to the pyramid. We had then settled ourselves in the shadow of the lion when we were hassled by three damsels who were determined to sell a collection of the worst specimens of photography that I have ever seen. Our talented guide at once began to bestow upon us his store of information, gathered in the course of nature from Sergeant-Major Cotton, his guide, who had inherited this valuable knowledge of his uncle, or his wife's uncle, Cotton (Sergeant-Major), was born on the field of battle. He neglected to show the spot upon which he was born. All the people in the surrounding villages are, of course, born on the battle-field.

Notwithstanding his blue blouse and sweet French accent, our guide seemed to be a strong British sympathizer. "There," said he, triumphantly, "there is the place where the British infantry stood in squares when the French cavalry charged them, and on a square the English cavalry came up that way, through the hollow on the left, and cut the French, not a square *Anglais* broke, not one."

Evidently this is a strong point. An Englishman becomes excited with emotion when told with a soft French accent that not a square broke. I imagined how could a square break when the cavalry were crowding about it in that way. I suppose it used to break under such circumstances. Our talented guide was a shade puzzled at this, and began to tell that, when the French soldiers, a few years ago, came this way to help Belgium in some troubles with Holland, the soldiers ascended the mound and broke three pieces off the lion's tail. A look of horror accompanied this revelation; but when I expressed the hope that Holland would come along again and break the lion up altogether, the guide seemed to see it in a different light. I am afraid he smiled at the idea of the overthrow of that lion.

"Now where, nephew of Sergeant-Major John Cotton, where was the last charge of the Guard made?"

"Right there, at the corner of the potato patch. Marshal Ney came over from the other side of the field and led the charge."

"And where is that sunken road of Ohain that Victor Hugo tells about?"

"There, on the left of the lion, an ordinary country road, no hedge or trees, a plain track through the fields, on one side an embankment five or six feet above the level of the road and a few hundred yards in length, on the level of the field on a level with the road.

But on the other side (the flat side) the surface of the land had been reduced seven feet on the average, to obtain material to heap up the immense pyramid. Therefore, Victor Hugo's precipice, over which the horsemen were flung into the abyss known as the sunken road of Ohain, was perhaps seven feet high, though to judge by the bank standing as it was on the day of the battle, it seemed more than six feet, and hardly that. A good horseman would find no difficulty in getting into and out of such a road with its embankments as they were.

"Which way did the Prussians come up?"

"Look down the Ohain road. In the distance you see the smoke of a locomotive under way. On the right of that is Frischermont. The Prussians made their appearance there."

"What position did Napoleon occupy?"

It is pointed out three-quarters of a mile, about, distant—a red-roofed house, half new. The old part stood there when the battle was fought, and Napoleon wrote despatches and instructed couriers in that room. Later in the day I visited the room: It is a plain apartment, with a stone floor, and on the walls are, as in all the houses, poor prints and engravings of Napoleon and Wellington. On the front of the house is an inscription stating that Napoleon and Wellington met there after the battle. Not a word about Blücher.

Later in the evening it is said Napoleonrode forward, proposing to lead a charge and die, or something of that sort. What spot did he reach? A cottage is pointed out where his horse was stopped by his officers, and he had ridden two-thirds of the way from his point of observation at La Belle Alliance to the English lines.

On the right is the famous ruins of the house of Hougoumont, a very strong position on the day of battle. The garden was heavily walled, and the wall loopholed. In front of it was a hedge, and then a wood of leavy timber. The trees protected the garden wall from musketry, but not from the superior French artillery. Then behind the garden was a hollow in which troops could lie, as in a moved trench, point to point, perfectly protected. The wood has been cut down. It was so shattered by the fire of the battle, that the trees were taken for fuel. Two or three of the old trees only remain. The garden wall showed the marks of bullets plainly, and only a part of the loopholes have been filled up. The gate and the shrewd bullet holes. The wall that was filled with dead is in the road. The shabby little chapel that was not burnt, owing to the presence of a wooden virgin, is extant, and the poor little virgin is still there. I regret to say her nose has been removed—carried off by a profane Englishman as a souvenir. The bullet marks in La Haye Sainte are plain, and especially in the part of the gate that was up on the battle day.

We read of the amphitheatre at Waterloo that the contending armies were drawn upon corresponding ridges with a valley between. But there is no amphitheatre. The country is undulating like a prairie. It rolls irregularly. The British line was in front of a road that followed one of the undulations. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and in a hollow behind the road the troops were admirably protected against the fire of the French. The English position was very strong—a series of natural fortifications and embankments.

"In that little hollow behind the road," said the guide, "was the second British line. It was there that Wellington called 'Up, Guards, and at them!' When he was informed that Napoleon never used any such thing, he knew we were Americans. Boy, Indian, Napoleon, Wellington, Americans, Englishmen never question those sacred traditions.

I sought in vain for the French side of the amphitheater. The ridges or wrinkles on which the French artillery was placed are invisible, or they are irregular and not commanding. There are no commanding ridges in the French position.—It is all an open, easy rolling plain. The field has from the Lion Mound a level appearance, and unless you take the pains to go over it and find that those the swells and depressions are considerable, the slopes are gentle. Napoleon's position at La Belle Alliance was not on very prominent ground; a man on foot at that point could not see the whole British line. It seems to have been taken by the Emperor not because it was a commanding position, but because it was central, being beside the straight high road to Brussels, that was built by order of Napoleon himself, and is paved with bowlders whose faces are not worn with the travel of sixty years.

The field of Waterloo is in a highly cultivated region—It is in parts covered with cow, sheep, and evidently every year produces grain largely, though the talk about blood-enriched soil is all poetic license. The soil is deep and rich, being so soft on the day of battle, owing to a heavy fall of rain, that cannon were removed with difficulty, sinking to the hubs, while the balls stuck in the mud instead of ricocheting, and shells were smothered. This prevented Napoleon obtaining the full advantage of his artillery, in which arm he was much stronger than his antagonists. He was superior in cavalry, too, and they could not move with their wonted vigor.

The battlefield seems to be a favorite shooting-ground. Three parties of sportsmen were popping away at the birds while I was there.

The view from the Lion Mount is a charming one. At least a dozen villages are in sight, their red and blue roofs and white walls peeping among the trees, and on the horizon are seen old chateaux and spires, showing the location of manufactories and churches; and on the way to Brussels is one of the most beautiful forests in the world, with the trees tall and slender, almost as thick and quite as uniform as fields of corn. This is the forest of Soignes, and the one Byron meant when he wrote:

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear drops as they pass."

Soignes is not as poetical as Ardennes. The forest of Ardennes is further along. The whole battle-field of Waterloo is included within two square miles. The French line, which was the longer, only extended two miles. The positions of both were can be seen from several points. The battle-fields west of Metz will be much larger than Waterloo, and larger than those of Napoleon and Wellington, and the casualty lists will show that the losses at Gravelotte and Gravelotte were far bloodier than Waterloo, a part of whose distinction has been that the slaughter was comparatively

MARK TWAIN'S WAR MAP.

Mark's First Attempt in the Art Line—Official Commentaries, &c.

The Buffalo *Express* of Sunday has a wonderful war map, drawn and engraved by Mark Twain, with explanatory notes by the artist. Appended are some recommendations which the work has received.

TO THE READER.

The idea of this map is not original with me, but is borrowed from the *Tribune* and the other great metropolitan journals.

I claim no other merit for this production than that I am the only man who has attempted to make a map of the seat of war. The main blemish of the city paper maps, of which it is an imitation, is that it has been the attention items paid to artistic picturesqueness than geographical reliability.

Nothing else in the last time I ever tried to draft and engrave a map, or attempt anything in the line of art at all, the commendations the work has received and the admiration it has excited among the people, have taken me quite aback by my feelings. And it is touching to reflect that by far the most enthusiastic of these praises come from people who know nothing at all about art.

By an unfortunate oversight I have engraved the map so that it reads wrong-end first, except to left-handed people. I forgot that in order to make it right it should be drawn and engraved upside down. However, the students who desire to contemplate the map stand on his head or hold it before her looking-glass. That will bring it right.

I have been informed and have reason to believe that I have made a mistake that my place among the great map-makers of the world is secure. This information I have received among the people, and from the press. I have received it from the lips of the young and the old, the grave and the gay, the learned and the unlearned, the rich and the poor, the—in short, from people who know nothing at all about art.

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I never had so much trouble with anything in my life as I did with this map. I had heaps of little fortifications scattered all around Paris, at first, but every now and then my instructor would slip and fetch away one of them by the roots, and I would have to put it back in another place. Sometimes I would get the forts and batteries and heave the vicinity as clean as if the Prussians had been there.

The reader will find it well to frame this map for future reference, so that it may aid in extending popular intelligence and dispelling the wide-spread ignorance of the day.

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"U. S. GRANT."

"It places the situation in a new and very high light.

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"My wife was for years afflicted with fleas, and though everything was done for her relief that could be done, all was in vain. But, sir, since her first glance at your map they have entirely left her. She has nothing but convulsions now.

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WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

The Election in Wyoming—Ladies Voting—Scenes and Incidents.

(Cheyenne, W. T., Sept. 7), Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser (Iowa) Herald.

There is great rejoicing here to-day, mingled with a smiling sprinkling of humility." Judge W. T. Jones, the Republican delegate to Congress, is elected by a majority of 160 votes. The women carried the last election by a majority of 1,600 votes. The ladies very generally availed themselves of their newly-acquired franchise. Even the fancy women here were out to a man. I believe I wrote you last that no ladies had been put upon the Republican ticket, one for County Clerk, and the other for School Superintendent. Alas for the degeneracy of the times! they shared the common lot of their associates. There were found men unpalatable enough to run for nominations to them, and unobtrusive enough to accept—the victory over them. It was some consolation, however, to wounded sensitiveness to know that one of the ladies ran ahead of the other candidates on her ticket, and came within ten votes of flooring her Democratic competitor. That was Mrs. Hickok, candidate for county clerk. We suppose that as the Republicans moved upon the enemy, they should they must keep the Pickett in advance. The ladies, with few exceptions, were brought to the polls in carriages and conveyances, dropped their ballots and immediately stepped in again and were driven home. One incident of the day was worth relating. The oldest woman, perhaps the oldest person in Cheyenne, was too feeble to walk to the polls and voted her first ballot. When she alighted from the buggy the large crowd surrounding the polls—Republicans and Democrats, "took off their hats, while she marched through and disappeared her vote. When she turned to go away, three cheers were called for, and given in roaring earnest, that were heard for several squares. She'll be likely to remember her first ballot while she lives. The ladies didn't all vote one way by any means. Undoubtedly the majority voted the Republican ticket, but quite a sprinkling of them voted with the Democrats. It would seem a little ungrateful not to have done so... But both parties had rumors out with buggies, from morning till sundown, gathering up all the ladies and feeding them with liberal quantities of Cologne.

Of course we did not expect any improprieties on the part of the ladies. And it was at least a fine illustration of that respect and reverence which the men of America have for females, that not even a drunken rough was heard to offer an insult. This may have been partly owing to the fact that both parties were *courting* them. I might make some comments upon the manifest absurdity of the thing, however, in its incipiency, that does not seem promising; but I forbear.

ART ITEMS.

The famous painting of Bathsheba in the Bath, by Paul Bordone, formerly a chief ornament of the French gallery in Rome, has been bought for the museum, in Cologne.

Trossin's copperplate of Guido Reni's "Matter Dolorosa" is praised as one of the greatest achievements in the art of engraving has produced, and the King of Italy has presented to the engraver the cross of the Order of the Golden Crown in recognition of his merits.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests, as the most subject for copies by the "autotype" process, the Museum at Madrid. It remarks that most frequenters of the Dutch, German, and Italian galleries are, perhaps, hardly aware that a collection of oil paintings in the Madrid Museum, although it may fall short of some of the above-named on the score of completeness in representing all schools of art, on the whole far transcends them in the number of first-rate pictures exhibited. The galleries of Dresden and Florence, for instance, are thrown nearly into the shade by the array of masterpieces on view at Madrid. Thus the Spanish capital is to others much what the Vatican is to other galleries of frescoes. That Velasquez can only be fully appreciated by those who studied at Madrid of late years been so often repeated as to have become almost a truism. The crowd of Raphaels, Titians, and Rubenses which line the walls, admirable as they are, have, with elsewhere, but Velasquez is here alone represented in the fulness of his power. His greatest works are principally known in this country through photographs, which are and unequal to convey the little Sir Joshua Reynolds himself was acquainted with the supremacy of Velasquez appears from the fact that he somewhere designs the palm in portrait painting to Van Dyck. Yet so far from this being intended as a single artist as is the collection of likenesses of the Spanish royal family at Madrid does not exist in any other in the world. Quite apart from the moral interest as attaches to these pictures, they are well worth the study of Englishmen, both on account of their inherit excellence and of the kinship of the great master's style to the manner both of our Sir Joshua, Who Sargent, and the English school generally. "To Velasquez," says Wilson, "it is in no necessary to advocate the style of Velasquez. I know not if the remark be new; but we appear as if identified with him, and I am in the two galleries of the Museum, infinitely with his work. Other fancy yourself among English pictures; Sir Joshua, Romney, and Raeburn, whether from instinct, seem so powerfully imbued with his "style." Other painters have of course far outdone Velasquez in the expression of the sublime and the ideal, but to him is eminently applicable the closing sentence of Dryden's criticism on Otway: "Nature is here, which is the greatest beauty." We never get left out to some side by reason of a slip of the graving tool which rendered it necessary to change the entire course of a line, or to alter or else spoil the sun. After having spent two days in digging and gouging at the map, I would have imagined the course of the Atlantic Ocean before I would have lost so much work.

I never had so much trouble with anything in my life as I did with this map. I had heaps of little fortifications scattered all around Paris, at first, but every now and then my instructor would slip and fetch away one of them by the roots, and I would have to put it back in another place. Sometimes I would get the forts and batteries and heave the vicinity as clean as if the Prussians had been there.

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Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS MAULE, Stockholders in our Company, that were formerly connected with the business of our BRANCH HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia, under the firm of PANCOAST, MAULE AND PEAK, stands, in this city, that branch of our business, together with the GOOD WILL, TRADE MARK, and the RIGHT TO USE our firm name, which has been in use for over 40 years, we hereby give notice to the trade that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and warrant the goods manufactured by us, and bearing our name, to be equal in every respect to those formerly manufactured entirely connected with our Philadelphia house.
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