

more grim satisfaction as he contrasts the language of the English press regarding him in 1852 and now sitting with the Times or the Examiner of December 1851, or of August 1854, before him, and marvelling at the metamorphosis, the unmeasured abuse which was showered upon him at the former date, and the decorous respect and cordial praise with which he is spoken of now. The "swell" and the sanguinary and audacious ruffian, is now the polite and sagacious Emperor, and tete-a-tete with Prince Albert and King Leopold.

QUAIL AND OYSTERS.

Among the first class restaurants in Albany is the Marble Pillar, located under the Museum and kept by Billy Winne, a gentleman whose good nature is only equalled by his tuncage. Among the visitors who entered the Pillar on Tuesday last, was a semi-clerical looking gentleman, who ordered up a broiled quail and a dozen fried oysters. While discussing these delicacies, he touched the bell, and requested the waiter to send the proprietor to him. In a few moments the waiter was in cozy colloquy with Mr. Winne, about matters and things in general.

By the way, Winne, what was the trouble with that young man I saw you in altercation with on Friday evening last?

"He contracted a bill to the amount of eighteen shillings, and then refused to pay up."

"And what did you do with him?"

"Chucked him out of doors."

"Nothing else."

"No,—going to law don't pay. To have obtained eighteen shillings worth of money by means of litigation, would have consumed ten dollars worth of time."

"Then all you do is to chuck them out?"

"That's all."

"Well, that may be the wisest plan, but I doubt it. By the way, what kind of wine have you got?"

"As good an article of Heidsieck as you can find in this city. Will you have a bottle?"

"On one condition, and that is that you will join me in its imbibation."

"With pleasure, sir."

The bell was rung—a white jacket appeared in the doorway—the white jacket vanished. In a moment the white jacket reappeared bringing in a silver top on a juvenile salver. The wine was poured out, duly iced and disposed of. In a few moments after this, Winne begged to be excused and left his friend to finish up the quail. The friend did so, and then reappeared in the bar room.

"Where can I find a little water to dip my fingers in?"

"In the wash bowl by the looking glass."

The stranger crossed the room, took a wash, brushed up his whiskers, adjusted his white neck cloth, and once more sought out the proprietor.

"Mr. Winne, I have really enjoyed myself; I cannot recollect when I ever relished wine or quail with greater zest."

"Happy to hear you say so, sir."

"As a memento of this little repast, I have one little favour to ask."

"What is it?"

"Chuck me out."

"What?"

"Chuck me out."

"You don't mean to say you have been doing me?"

"I don't mean anything else. I have not the first red cent; and if you want pay for those quails you must do as I said before, chuck me out."

Winne could hear no more. He made a rush to the kitchen to get the cheese knife. While he was absent our clerical friend dashed out the side door and when seen was rushing north at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Should he stop this side of Canada we shall issue an extra.—*Dutchman.*

ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.—We are happy to learn by notice in the Standard, that a regular freight and passenger train has commenced running daily from St. Andrews to the point where the Railway intersects the Great Road to Fredericton, a distance of about 20 miles. This will greatly facilitate the travelling from St. Andrews to Fredericton and Woodstock, and be of great advantage in other respects.—*New Brunswick.*

The Emperor Nicholas has left four sons, Alexander the eldest who succeeds him on the Imperial throne, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, Grand Dukes, and three daughters.—Alexander, the present Emperor is 37 years of age.

In Massachusetts House the new Prohibitory law passed by a majority of 285 to 42.

English and Foreign.

THE NEW BALTIC FLEET.—The newly organized fleet for this year's campaign in the Baltic now rapidly approaches completion, and as soon as the ice in that sea shall begin to break, a powerful squadron will be in a position to make its appearance and its presence felt there. It will be composed of steam-ships, and of which there will be no ground for characterising them as "badly manned," much less "worse disciplined." In the aggregate they will possess crews and officers equal to the best of those by whom our most glorious naval battles have been won in past days, and the country need feel no apprehension in committing its honor and its best interests to such keeping. We give below as correct a list of the ships that form part of this fleet of 100 penants, as can at the present time be made out. Twenty screw line-of-battle ships, with four or five heavy frigates whose tonnage and the weight of metal they throw are equal to those of an ordinary two-decker, will form a fleet even surpassing in its most material features that of last year; and this is irrespective of the force that will be supplied by France. This country will then have afloat in active service something like 50 steam line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates, with a considerable number of sailing men of war. In presence of such a fact it is not a little surprising that we have statesmen and writers who so far forget what is due to the honor and interests of their country as to declaim over again on the degradation to which the nation has reduced itself in its own eyes and those of every foreign country. The small numbers to which it has ever been the policy of the people of this country to confine its military forces may have crippled our operations on land, but whilst our navy is capable of shutting up the 50 or 60 line-of-battle ships of an enemy behind his own fortresses of carrying the ravages of war along his coasts to within sight of those fortresses and preserving the inviolability of our own shores, the safety of our commerce, and the integrity of our flag on every sea, it must surely be a shallow mind and a random tongue that can proclaim England to be reduced to degradation and disgrace. Shortcomings and neglect in the management of the war ought to be traced to those who are responsible for them, but the incapacity of individuals is no excuse for exciting the nation to despair, or for those prophecies of national disaster, which, by paralysing the operations of the executive, have always so great a tendency to realise themselves.

The number of guns possessed by the English line-of-battle-ships and heavy frigates composing the present fleet will be between 1,700 and 1,800, whereas that of last year numbered rather over 2,000. But six of the line-of-battle ships in last year's fleet—the *Neptune*, 120, *St. George*, 120, *Prince Regent*, 90, *Monarch*, 84, *Cumberland*, 70, and *Boscawen*, 70—were sailing ships, and their efficiency or rather adaptability for service in such a sea as the Baltic, was therefore materially diminished.—These ships are however, all in commission and, with the *Britannia*, 129, *Trafalgar*, 120, *Vengeance*, 84, *Albion*, 90, &c., from the Black Sea, they will form a splendid reserve for any contingencies that may happen. Several fine screw-ships, whose names will be remembered to have adorned our list of the Baltic fleet of last year, such as the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101, *Princess Royal*, 91, *Cesar*, 91, *Hannibal*, 91, with the *Royal Albert*, 120, have gone to the Black Sea in lieu of the sailing ships, and have served to make up a powerful steam squadron there.

But the power and force of the Baltic Fleet of this year is not only augmented by all the ships possessing steam power; it is still further so from the number of steam gun boats, mortar vessels, and floating batteries which, although not all yet ready will be so in ample time for being brought into use.

Without forming or wishing to excite anticipations which after all require so many extraneous circumstances to fulfil, we must frankly confess that the mind becomes overwhelmed when it contemplates the vast amount of devastation the subjoined fleet will have in its power to inflict when it has fairly gone on its mission of mischief.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE EASTERN WAR.—Recruiting offices have been opened at New York and Philadelphia by agents of the British Government for enlisting men for the "foreign legion," and large numbers were volunteering, mostly Germans.—Each recruit receives \$30 bounty and \$8 per month after enlistment. It is reported that the agent at New York has more applications than he has means of conveyance of the men to Halifax, where they are to be forwarded. After the men are drilled and properly equipped. They will be

forwarded to the Crimea. The Americans, however, do not appear to like this proceeding, and no doubt they will endeavour to prevent recruiting in their boasted land of liberty, when all men are not entitled to choose the calling they may deem most proper, as will be seen by the following despatch which we find in the Boston papers:—

"NEW YORK, March 24.—The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal for this district, calling his attention to the fact that a recruiting office has been established in this city for the British army, which he considers to be a violation of the neutrality laws of 1818 and consequently directs the Marshal's attention to the penalties, and promises his co-operation in any measures that may be taken for the suppression of the office."

The official handbills for this enlistment are signed by Lewis M. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and the proceedings are understood to be connected with the visit of the Hon. Joseph Howe to the United States, from whence he has not yet returned.—*Nbr.*

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.

SIR,—Thinking that there exists an undue amount of despondency in the public mind in regard to the losses sustained by our army in the Crimea, and believing that this is attributable, to a large extent, to an ignorance or a forgetfulness of the losses sustained by the European armies when conflicting with each other in previous wars, I have drawn up, from notes taken some years ago from Allison's Europe, the casualties that occurred in some of the principal battles that were fought during the time of the French revolutionary wars. A consideration of these casualties may tend to calm the minds of our anxious friends.

For the sake of brevity and clearness I will omit the dates of the various battles mentioned, as well as the number of troops engaged, and content myself with giving the name of the battle and the numbers killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on each side.

THE BRIDGE OF LODI.—The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and wounded out of 12,000 men engaged. The French loss was also 2,000 men.

ARCOLA.—The Austrian loss in killed and wounded, 18,000; French loss, 15,000.

THE NILE (SEA FIGHT).—Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded. The French lost 5,225 men killed and wounded, besides 3,005 prisoners, and 13 ships out of 17 engaged in action.

THE BAY OF ABOUKIR.—The Turks had 9,000 engaged—the French 8,000. The Turks lost every man of the 9,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners.

TREBIA.—During the three days that this battle continued, the French lost 12,000 in killed and wounded, and the allies the same number, though each had only 36,000 engaged.

Regarding this sanguinary contest, Allison remarks—"It shows how much more fierce and sanguinary the war was destined to become when the iron hands of Russia were brought into the field."

Regarding the campaign of 1799, the writer observes—"In little more than four months the French and allied armies had lost nearly a half of their effective forces, those cut off or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword being about 116,000 men."

NOVI.—The allies lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 12,000 prisoners. The French lost 7,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

ENGERS.—Loss in killed and wounded on each side (the French and the allies) 7,000 men.

MARENGO.—The Austrians lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,000 prisoners; the French lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

HOHENLINDEN.—The Austrians lost 14,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 9,000.

AUSTERLITZ.—The allies lost of 80,000 men lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000.

MAIDA.—One of the most extraordinary battles on record. The French, out of 7,500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3,000 and 4,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; the British lost only 44 killed, and 284 wounded.

The astonishing result of this battle was more to awaken Napoleon out of his dream of his own invincibility than any previous loss he had sustained.

JENA AND AUERSTADT.—The Prussians lost about 10,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French lost 14,000 in killed and wounded.

EYLAU.—In this terrific engagement the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 30,000.

FRIEDLAND.—Russia lost 17,000 in killed and wounded; France 8,000.

WAGRAM.—The Austrians and the French each lost 20,000 men in killed and wounded.

TALAVERA.—22,000 British, opposed by 45,000 French. After two days' fighting the British remained victors, and lost 6,268. French lost 8,794 men killed and wounded.

ALBUERA.—The French loss was 8,000, that of the allies nearly 7,000, the British alone having lost 4,300 out of 7,500 engaged! When the muster of the Buffs was called after the battle, three privates and one drummer answered their names.

SALAMANCA.—The allies lost 5,200 men, the French 14,000.

SMOLENSKO.—The French loss was 17,000; that of the Russians 10,000 men.

BORODINO.—The most murderous and obstinately disputed battle on record.—The French lost, killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000, the Russians losing the same number!

The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 25,000 men, out of an army of about 500,000.

LUTZEN.—The French lost 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men.

DRESDEN (continued during two days). The allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000. The French lost between 10,000 and 12,000.

LEIPZIG.—Napoleon had about 180,000 men and 720 pieces of cannon. The allies had about 190,000 men and 750 pieces of cannon. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost 2 Marshals, 20 Generals, and about 60,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The allies lost 1,690 officers, and about 50,000 men.

VITTORIA.—The French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; and the allies 5,180 killed and wounded.

CRAON.—The Russians with 20,000 men engaged the French with 40,000. The former's loss was 6,000 in killed and wounded; the latter's was 8,000. Of this battle Allison remarks—"The Russians, under Woronzow, fought with the utmost bravery and with amazing steadiness. The retreat (of the Russians) that followed the battle was almost unequalled."

TOULOUSE.—The French lost 4,700 in killed, wounded and prisoners; the allies 4,580 men.

PARIS.—The allies lost 9,093 men, and the French 4,500 men.

LIGNY.—The Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the French, 6,800.

QUATRE BRAS.—The allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 4,140.

WATERLOO.—The total loss of the allies was 16,636 men; Napoleon's was about 40,000 men, and almost all his guns, ammunition, &c.

Let any of your readers compare the losses incurred by our army in the present Crimean campaign with those detailed in the precedent table, and then let them say if we have any cause for dismay at our present position. Our army has been more than two months in the enemy's country; it has fought and won three pitched battles, it has taken two of the enemy's towns, and it has bombarded, with little intermission, for two months, one of the most extensive and fortified towns in the world, doing enormous injury to the enemy, and all this at a cost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of about 6,000 men.

In most campaigns on the field, as in battles in the "ring," the victor has many a fall to lament before victory finally declares on his side. But such chequered fortune has not been ours in the present contest. We have come off victors in every engagement. Our losses, compared to those of our enemy, have been inconsiderable.

With any army inspired by the spirit that animates our noble troops, with our commanding position and our superiority in fire arms, we have nothing to fear, but everything to hope.—*Correspondent of the North British Daily.*

CANADA.

RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—The Suspension Bridge at Niagara has been prepared for the crossing of locomotives with trains of cars. And the first crossing of a locomotive took place on the 7th. A correspondent of the Rochester American says:—

"Although every precaution had been taken to keep the matter secret, yet for an hour or more, crowds of people assembled on either shore in the vicinity of the bridge. At three o'clock, p. m. the locomotive 'London,' of the Great Western Railway, having on board Mr. Roebling, the writer, and seven or eight others, started from the station in Elgin, Canada, and moved over to the