

## LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.

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 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.

**Arcole.**—The Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000; French loss, 15,000.

**The Nile (see 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.

**Trafalgar.**—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.

**Marrano.**—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.

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

**Austerlitz.**—The allies out 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 had only 44 killed and 294 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.**—25,000 British opposed by 45,000 French. After two days' fighting the British remained victors, and lost 6,268. The 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 master 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.

**Leipsic.**—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 1,600 officers, and about 50,000 men.

**Vitoria.**—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 6,000. 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."

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

**Paris.**—The allies lost 9,003 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 preceding 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 obsequious 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.—*Cor. North British Daily.*

## TRUE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

It is said, that amongst the middle-class of this country, the life of a man who leaves no property or family provision of his own acquiring, at his death, is felt to have been a failure. There are many modes in which the life of an industrious, provident, and able man may have been far other than a failure, even in a commercial point of view, when he leaves his family with no greater money inheritance than that with which he began the world himself. He may have preserved his family, during the years in which he has lived amongst them, in the highest point of efficiency for future production. He may have consumed to the full extent of his income, producing but accumulating no money-capital for reproductive consumption; and indirectly, but not less certainly, he may have accumulated, whilst he has consumed, so as to enable others to consume profitably. If he have had sons, whom he has trained to manhood, bestowing upon them a liberal education, and causing them to be diligently instructed in some calling which requires skill and experience, he is an accumulator. If he have had daughters, whom he has brought up in habits of order and frugality, apt for all domestic employments, instructed themselves, and capable of carrying forward the duties of instruction, he has reared those who, in the honorable capacity of wife, mother, and mistress of a family, influence the industrial powers of the more direct labourers in no small degree; and being the promoters of all social dignity and happiness, create a noble and virtuous nation. By the capital thus spent in enabling his children to be valuable members of society, he has accumulated a fund out of his consumption, which may be productive at a future day. He has postponed his money-contribution to the general stock, but he has not withheld it altogether. He has not been the 'wicked and slothful servant.' On the other hand, many a man, whose life, according to the mere capitalist doctrine, has not been a failure, and who is taught his family to attach only a money-value to every object of creation, bequeaths to the world successors whose rapacity, ignorance, unskillfulness, and improvidence, will be so many charges upon the capital of the nation. He that has been weak enough, according to this 'middle-class' doctrine, not to believe that the whole business of man is to make a 'muck-hill,' may have spent existence in labours, public or private, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures; but his life is a failure! The greater part of the clergy, of the bar, of the medical profession, of the men of science and literature, of the defenders of their country, of the resident gentry, of the aristocracy, devote their minds to high duties, and some to heroic exertions, without being inordinately anxious to guard themselves against such a failure. It would, perhaps, be well, if some of those who believe that all virtue is to be solved into pounds sterling, were to consider that society demands from the money-making classes a more than ordinary contribution, not to indiscriminate benevolence, but to those public instruments of production—educational institutions, improved sanitary arrangements—which are best calculated to diminish the interval between the very rich and the very poor.—*Charles Knight's Knowledge is Power.*

**A NOVEL MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.**—A marriage was solemnized at a farm-house in West Bloomfield, in Massachusetts, on the first of this month, which presented some features without a precedent, we believe, in this or any other country.

The bride was Miss Lucy Stone, a distinguished champion of the disputed rights of negroes and women. The groom was Henry B. Blackwell, Esq., who is likewise an active apostle of the sect. Sympathy of opinions begat sympathy of sentiment, and finally, from being twain, they would become one flesh. But how to do this without betraying the great principles of freedom to which both stood pledged before the public, was the question. To get the laws altered so as to equalize their rights and duties in the married relation was difficult, if not impossible, and would involve a delay, to which the fervency of their passion could not be reconciled. They finally hit upon an expedient which they concluded would secure their rights and their anticipated matrimonial bliss at the same time. What that expedient was is thus described by the Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., who officiated on the occasion, in a communication to the Worcester *Spy*—[We omit the reverend gentleman's remarks, which have only one smartly turned point. He says that by the present marriage system "man and wife are one, and that one is the husband." We omit also a long protest against sundry marriage-grievances signed by the loving couple and read on the solemn occasion. The *Evening Post* from which we have quoted, thus speaks of it:]—"The unusual precautions taken by the subscribers to this protest, not to be cheated in the bargain they have just made, doubtless have their origin in an acquaintance with each other's character and propensities, which the public generally does not possess. It is not safe, therefore, for a stranger to venture a criticism upon them. But there is one omission to which we may venture to allude, and which we can hardly account for except upon the supposition that their expectations from the future are more limited than young persons commonly entertain when entering into the marriage relation. There is no provision that Mr. Blackwell shall make his share of the baby clothes."

## EATING MEAT.

The Americans are the greatest eaters of animal food. The pork consumed in the United States is three times the quantity consumed by the same number in Europe, if statistical accounts are to be believed—Animal food is generally set on the table three times a day in the Western Country. An Irishman, writing home, and extolling the luxuries of his condition in the new world, added, by way of a clincher, that he commonly took meat twice a day, upon which his employer asked him why he did not state the whole truth. He replied that if he had said "three times," all his friends would have believed that he lied.—This was going a little too far for common credulity. But after all, the Americans are a spare, hungry-looking people, not appearing, as if well nourished. The inhabitants of Northern Europe and Asia are physically and morally weak, though living mostly on fish and flesh. The Scottish and Irish who eat but little meat, are strong, capable of great labour and fatigue, and more able-bodied men than the English, who are addicted to animal food. The strongest men in the world, of whom we have any account, are the porters of Smyrna, who never taste flesh. The South Sea Islanders are very powerful men upon a diet mostly of vegetables and fruit. It is said that the soldiers of Greece and Rome seldom tasted meat, though qualified by physical power and endurance for the conquest of the world. The suspicion is quite strong that Jonathan would gain flesh and improve his general appearance by the substitution of bread and vegetables for a part of his dinner instead of animal food.

**POKE ROOT, MILK WEED AND DANDELION.**—From long and repeated use of the above named vegetables as culinary articles both myself and family consider one of them as equalling in value the asparagus or the pie plant. The first two named may be cooked and dressed in the same manner as

asparagus, and will be found to equal, if not surpass it in delicacy and richness. The last named may be rendered equal to endive or lettuce, as a salad, by means of bleaching. All these are among the tenderest of our early spring greens. Experience has demonstrated satisfactorily, that the dandelion in particular, exerts at that period of the year, a mild but favourable influence over the secretion of bile, improving, perhaps, both its quality and quantity. Several individuals have been enabled to dispense with the use of aperient medicines, by employing as food a suitable amount of this vegetable. In localities in which they do not abound, they will pay for the trouble of introducing and cultivating them in the garden. Neither would require more room or attention than asparagus.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

**HOW TO PREVENT WORMS ON TREES.**—A resident of Albany, New York, gives the following receipt for preventing the nuisance of worms on trees:—"Bore a hole into the tree the size of roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches, and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; beside being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown."

## GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

## TIMBER TRADE.

We are very sorry to observe that there are no signs of improvement in the demand for our principal article of export in the English market. The prices of Timber have remained almost stationary for a long time, at a figure so low, that little or no profit can be made upon its manufacture. The causes are undoubtedly an excessive supply during one or two previous years, and the stringency of the money market at home. Upon looking over our files we find that the markets of 1854 and 1855 present the following disagreeable comparison. The prices given by the *Liverpool Times*, of the dates 23d April, last year, and April 23d, in the present year, are as follows, taking the highest quotations—

	April 22, 1854.	April 23, 1855.
White Pine, Quebec	£ s d 0 2 2	£ s d 0 1 3
" St. John	0 2 5	0 1 10
Quebec Red	0 2 6	0 1 10
Oak	0 3 3	0 2 9
Elm	0 2 9	0 1 9
Ash	0 1 6	0 1 3
Deals, Quebec W.P.	17 0 0	14 10 0
Masts, Yellow Pine	3 3 6	0 3 6
" Red Pine	0 4 0	0 4 0
Staves, 1st quality	60 0 0	65 0 0

This statement shows that in the principal articles of White and Red Pine, the falling off amounts nearly to one half of the whole price, while in such articles as Masts and Staves, which do not constitute the bulk of our Timber trade, the figures remain either the same or a little better than last year. The total value which will be received by this Province for Timber, must therefore, be much less this year than last, unless a great, and at present little expected revulsion take place. It is satisfactory to know that the leading firms engaged in the business, seeing breakers ahead of them, largely curtailed their operations during the winter.

**THE RESTORATION OF POLAND.**—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* thinks that the cry "Strike at the heart of Russia through Poland" is gathering strength in Europe, and unless Sebastopol or Cronstadt soon falls, must speedily challenge general attention. The great difficulty, however, it says, in the way of restoring the nationality of Poland, is the want of popular confidence in the exiled nobles. The aristocracy will not sacrifice the vassalage of those who fill their soil, and the peasantry will not fight to reinstate the Polish nobility into their ancient homes and privileges. The experience of the past has done much to open the eyes of the Polish nobility to their mistake; and since then the Polish democratic societies of London and Paris have thoroughly discussed and firmly agreed upon a programme emancipating the serf, ceding the land to him free from all feudal charges and without indemnification to the proprietor. If England and France aid in restoring Poland, it will not be done without a condition, and those powers would far prefer the erection of a liberal, constitutional monarchy to a republic in that quarter of Europe.

**SEEDS FROM CHINA, &c.**—Dr. D. McGowan, missionary at Ningpo, China, has been authorized to purchase and send to the United States Patent Office, seeds, stones of fruit, &c., from North China. An arrangement has just been perfected with the authorities of Sweden and Norway, whereby we are to receive seeds in exchange for

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THOMAS KODD. 41x

, 4th 1855.