apparently, more desirous of improving their stock of cattle than in other districts. The recently imported Bull will remain in town.

In the autumn of 1854 your Committee purchased eighteen Ram Lambs, being the stock of imported Rams. These were wintered by Mr. Wm. Swabey, at 30s. each; and this fall they were divided into three lots, one for each County, and sold by auction. Your Committee regret that of the three imported from England in 1854, there is only one now alive, and in the possesion of Chas. Haszard. The one entrusted to Mr. Haythorne got cast in a marsh ditch and was drowned, and the other died of some inflammatory disease at Mr. Henry Longworth's.

Your Committee being desirous of securing some of the male stock of these Rams, a sub-Committee was appointed to make a selection. They purchased from the stocks of Messrs. Haszard, Haythorne and H. Longworth, thirteen Rams, which are being wintered by Mr. W. Swabey, on the same terms as last year, and will, when the proper time arrives, be distributed through the Island as usual. Although this appears to be the best means in the power of your Committee at present to improve the breed of Sheep in the country, it is carried on at a great loss to the funds of the Society, and some change is highly desirable.

The demand for Ram Lambs from the neighbouring provinces, has now become so extensive that it is impossible to keep pace with it. Last autumn thirty-eight were bought up by one gentleman alone, and an order was received by the Secretary of your Society from Antigonish, with a remittance of £50, which he was under the necessity of returning, as no Lambs of sufficient merit could be procured. A great number were also purchased for exportation by other parties. The prices paid ranged from £2 to £3.—although the latter price was the most general. The Island having established a character for Sheep of a superior class, and as the demand for Ram Lambs will, in all probability continue, your Committee would direct the attention of breeders to a few well established rules in relation to this description of stock, and take the liberty of giving the following extract from a valuable work on the principles of Breeding Stock, by M. C. C. de Buzareurgnes, whose principle, founded on great experience, was that vigour was favoracle to female, and the converse to male births. For females, he proposed to select young Rams and place them in a good pasture. For males, three or five shear animals, and to place them in an inferior pasture. His experiment was successful. In his female trial there were seventy-six female Lambs produced against thirty-five males; and in his male trial there were produced eighty males against fifty-five females. Another trial was made by a M. Cournuejouls: one section was put to young male Lambs, and in a good pasture; the other on a poorer pasture and with old Rams. The result was, that in the first experiment there were fifteen males and twenty-five females; and in the second there were twenty-six males and 14 females. By these statements, it would appear that the intelligent farmer has it in his power, to a certain extent, to secure a preponderance of male stock, when such may be desirable.

(To be continued.)

A chaplin out west, praying for the members of a Legislature at the close of a Session, said, with more fervour than consideration for the feelings of his auditors, "Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbours. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation; save the good people of this State from disgrace, which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws."

A Bear Story.—Mr. Moses Goodenough, of Gorham, N. H., while out hunting deer a week or or two since, was attacked by a bear. Finding that he had no chance to retreat, he thurst his hand into bruin's mouth, and seized his tongue, to which he succeeded in cutting his four legged enemy's throat. But in the meantime his hand was considerably "chawed up." The bear weighed about two hundred pounds.

A Private of the Galloway Rifles was recently standing sentry, when an officer noticing that he had a black eye, accosted him, and charged him with having been fighting. "Please, sir," the soldier replyed," wasn't it for that you engaged me?"

COLONIAL.

Destructive Fire at Moncton.—An extensive and destructive conflagaration occurred at Moncton (the Bend) on Monday night last, at half-past nine o'clock. It was discovered in Mr. Baldwin's store, but, not until the interior of the building had been so far consumed, as to render all efforts to save it unavailing. The fire communicated to buildings East and West of the place of its origin. The first building on the West was Mr. Binney's, which was completely destroyed, but the goods in the store were mostly saved. The adjoining building, in which was Mr. Trueman's store, was razed to the ground, and the fire in that direction thereby stayed. On the East side, Mr. Beatteay's store was consumed, but by the most extraordinary exertions, the dwelling house attached was saved. It is stated, that the whole of the property destroyed was uninsured, excepting in the case of Mr. Baldwin's, who had about £1000. A defective stove-pipe, it is said, caused the mischief.

An international fair is to be held at Buffalo on the 8th Sept. next. $15,000 is being raised by subscription for premiums, competition being open to both United States and Canada.

Extraordinary Preservation.—A schooner, called the *Lightfoot*, of fifty tons burthen, laden with fish and lumber, left the outport of Liverpool, N. S., for Barbadoes, on the 4th of March last, with the owner on board, Mr. Robert Harlow, acting in the capacity of seaman. On the night of the 12th, during a heavy gale, the schooner was upset, and shortly afterwards, all hands were washed overboard, excepting Mr. Harlow. On the next morning, the schooner's masts being broken off close to the deck, she righted, full of water. Harlow had previously lashed himself to the rail, and he remained in this position, up to the waist in water, being frequently submerged altogether, until the 17th ultimo,—five days—without a morsel of food or a drop of fresh water, when he was taken from the wreck by a boat from the *Thomas*, Captain Calhoun, and brought to this city on Monday last. The poor fellow, when taken on board the *Thomas*, although sadly prostrated in body, was perfectly happy, and talked as if he were at home with his wife and children—where he imagined himself to be—his mind being sadly impaired by his intense suffering. A gentleman who saw Harlow on Monday, and conversed with him, informs us, that he had little or no knowledge of his pitiable condition after the first twenty-four hours, and although he looked pale and wan, yet he had nearly regained his health.—He proceeded to his home in a Nova-Scotian schooner on Monday night last.

With deep regret we learn, that a person who arrived yesterday from *Branch*, brings the sad intelligence, that a vessel from New York had been lost near the Virgins on the East shore of Placentia Bay, and that all on board had perished.—*Post of Saturday last.*

[We have heard that the vessel is called the *Free Trader*. The inhabitants in the neighborhood pointed out to the master a safe anchorage in a cove near by, but it would seem, that the gesture was mistaken, and in a few minutes afterwards the vessel struck. A boat was lowered, and four men got into her, but she was immediately swamped Two others took to the rigging, whilst the master was observed to fold his arms, as if awaiting an expected catastrophe. The sea ran high, wind N. W., and in a very little while the ship sunk, and all on board perished. No assistance could be rendered the unfortunate people from the shore. Five of the bodies were picked up. Such are briefly the particulars of this melancholy occurrence as we have heard them.]—Ed Led.
—*St. John's Public Ledger, 26th Feb.*

[There can hardly be any doubt of the wreck in question being that of the brigt "Free Trade" of Hantsport, N. S., from New York for St. John's N. F.]

His Worship the Mayor and Recorder of Halifax have decided, (on an application made by some members of the Bar to practise in the Mayor's Court without gowns) that in order to preserve the dignity both of the Court and the Bar, and out of respect to His Honor the Recorder who, during the sitting of the Court, is robed, it shall be necessary for professional gentlemen to appear in their gowns.

The Cradle and the Old Arm Chair.—No house is complete without two pieces of furniture--the cradle and the old arm chair. No house is full that hath not in it a babe and a grandfather or grandmother. Life becomes more radiant and perfect when its two extremes keep along with it. The loves which watch the cradle and serve the chair, are one. But how different in all their openings and actions. To the child the heart turns with more tenderness of love. To the aged parent, love is borne upon a service of reverence. Through the child you look forward—through the parent you look backward. In the child you see hope, joys to come, brave ambition, and a life yet to be drawn forth in all its many-sided experiences. Through the silver-haired parent you behold the past, in its scenes enacted, its histories registered.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The French and English papers are equally full of details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at five o'clock on Saturday morning, the 16th, and notice of the fact was immediately sent, by orders of the Princess of Essling, Grand Mistress of the Empress's Household, to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the Government.

The Senate soon afterward assembled at the Luxembourg, and the Deputies in their Chamber, where they remained *en permanence*. The Officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Essling and Madame Montijo, the Empress's mother, remained in Eugenie's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled *en permanence* at the Hotel de Ville, and considerable crowds of citizens around the Tuileries.

At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the 16th, the child made its appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that "the Imperial Prince is of so robust a constitution, that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old." All the officers of State above referred to were were present at his birth. The ceremony *ondoiement*, or preliminary baptism, was performed with much pomp in the chapel of the Tuileries. Cardinals Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Marlot, the Bishop of Nancy and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the Empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Arras, after which the Abbe Laplace preached a sermon from the text "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and wound up with an invocation on the child in these words:

"Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name!"

A name was then bestowed on the infant: Napoleon-Eugene-Louis-Jean-Joseph, fils de France.

This appellation was entered in the parish registers and signed by the Emperor, and witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and the Count de Morny, President of the Legislature.

On Sunday morning, the Senate and Legislature met at 8 o'clock, and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne—an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality. Addresses and congratulations continue to pour into the Tuileries. Paris has been generally illuminated; and the latest bulletin is in the recognized phrase—"mother and child are as well as can be expected."

Pope Pius is the Prince's godfather, and the Queen of Sweden his godmother; in return for which, Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday, the 16th, throughout France. Flags were hung out, and salutes fired in the principal cities of Britain in honor of young Bonaparte's birth.

A late number of *Blackwood's Magazine* contains a graphic sketch entitled "Lessons from the War," in which the writer says:

"Already we are beginning to lose sight of the objects with which we commenced the war; not for territorial aggrandizement, not for glory, not for augmentation of influence or prestige, not even for that which seems now to be so generally regarded as desirable, the ruin or deep injury of Russia, but for the security of Turkey against the act of oppression. Surely a war may be carried on fully in earnest without desiring the utter destruction of the foe; and there has been nothing in the course of hostilities to justify such deadly exasperation. Our object, always plain and direct, is not to destroy, but to coerce Russia. If she is now ready to make the required concessions, we can see no just or politic reasons for continuing the war; if she be not ready to do so, we think the course we have pointed out the best and safest for obliging her to submit. In either case, we should welcome with joy the gallant army of the Crimea. With such a force ready in these islands for defence or aggression, what power would then dare to act on the presumption that England's prestige had diminished? Come what come may, though fear of change should perplex the monarchs of Europe, and the elements of discord be loosed, our power would be founded as the rock. Girt by such a fleet as never before floated, and guarded by the best appointed army we ever possessed, we might bid defiance to the world in arms."

The war has no doubt taught England some lessons, which it is to be hoped will not be lost upon the nation. Let us hope, that in future more care and attention will be paid to render the army more numerous and better provided, and thus ward off the danger of a future disruption of the peace of Europe. Russia has been taught a lesson which she will not soon forget, and civilization will gain immensely by the more liberal policy which will be guaranteed to the people of the East.

Italy.—From Naples we learn, that the first stone of the Puglia railroad has at length been laid. This is described as a mighty fact in the history of the Two Sicilies. The Puglia Railway will connect the Mediterranean with the Adriatic, and will pass through a most productive corn country, which has now no outlet for its wealth.

Africa.—The new King of Abyssinia, Theodosius, is on his way to conquer the Christian kingdom of Shoa. He has already taken possession of a large district not far from Hurrur, and made over the government of his new province to an Englishman named Bell, who ha long been in his services.

India.—From the advices brought by the overland mail, we learn that the proclamation of the Government of India for the annexation of Oude to the territories of Great Britain was published on the 7th of February. This act is justified by the treaty of 1801, which, while it bound the East India Co. to protect the King of Oude against every foreign and domestic enemy, imposed upon him the obligation of establishing such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and properties of the inhabitants. This obligation, it is asserted, had been utterly disregarded by the rulers of Oude, and, as all warnings and remonstrances had proved vain, the treaty is annulled, and the government of Oude is vested exclusively and forever in the East India Company. No opposition to the transfer of power was made; but the King, Wajid Ali Shah, closed his palace gates, and refused to sign a deed of abdication, and declared that he would appeal to England and go in person to London. The King's allowance is to be £150,000 a year.

The first cotton factory ever constructed at Bombay has just commenced operations, with every appearance of success. The factory at Broach has been in full employment and turning out excellent yarns since October.

The Brussels *Independance* of the 19th ult., asserts that Prince Frederick William, son of the heir to the crown of Prussia, (now at Coblentz,) has solemnly demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to the projected alliance with the Princess Royal of England. This consent was granated in the presence of the whole court, and no doubt whatever exists as to the analogous disposition of the Queen of England.

VARIETIES.

"THE GRAY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."

—*A story with a Moral.*—We know very well that the line is in Prior's epilogue to Lucius; but the story from which the phrase is derived is something like this:—A gentleman, who had seen the world, one day gave his eldest son a span of horses, a chariot and a basket of eggs. "Do you," said he to the boy, "travel upon the high road, until you come to the first house in which there is a married couple. If you find that the husband is the master there, give him one of the horses. If on the contrary, the wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at once' if you part with the horse, but do not come back so long as you keep both horses, and there is an egg remaining."

Away went the boy, full of his mission, and, just beyond the borders of his father's estate, lo! a modest cottage. He alighted from the chariot and knocked at the door. The good wife opened it for him and courtesied.

"Is your husband at home?" "No," but she would call him from the hay-field. In he came, wiping his brows. The young man told them his errand. "Why," said the wife bridling and rolling the corner of her apron, "I always do, as John wants me to do; he is my master—an't you, John?" To which John replied "Yes." "Then," said the boy, "I am to give you a horse; which will you take?" "I think," said John, "as how that bay gelding seems to be the one as would suit me the best." "If we have a *choice*, husband," said the wife, "I think the gray mare will suit us best." "No," replied John, "the bay for me; he is more square in front, and his legs are better." "Now," said the wife, "I don't think so; the gray mare is the better horse; and I shall never be contented, unless I get that one." "Well," said John, "if your mind is set on it, I'll give up; we'll take the gray mare." "Thank you" said the boy, "allow me to give you an egg from this basket; it is a nice fresh one, and you can boil it hard or soft, as your wife will allow you." The rest of the story you may imagine; the young man came home with both horses, but not an egg remained in his basket.