The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1704

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 40.

The Weekly Observer.
Published on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th. 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING: 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.
50 Boxes RAISINS: 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do: 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES.
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS:
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS: 1 Road SCRAPER, Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK; 40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.
—ALSO—
1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS.
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—
Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA; 5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

Grocery Goods.

Just Landing, per "Edward."

111 Packages Grocery Goods,

—COMPRISING—

INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY, English CHEESE.
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER, Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
Poland STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine Vinegar,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.
For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes: Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 29 bags Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,
A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SUGAR, &c.

The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—

25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use;
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the public to the Valuable selection of

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—
Ladies' Dress Materials, in great variety:
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;
WOOLLEN YARN:
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;
MUSLINS:
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings:
Gent.'s SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Round Cottons, Combs, Brushes. Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.
JAMES BURRELL.
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials: also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas:
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Swansdowns;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towellings, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.
☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Miscellaneous.

SYMPATHY.

The odour that springs
From the ruby wings,
Of the rose in its blooming hour,
When the light of morn
Bids its blossom return,
Hath a far less healing power
Than a kind word breathed,
With a sweet smile wreathed,
When the sky of fate looks dark;
For it lightenth up
Sorrow's saddest cup
With a soul-restoring spark.

There's a soothing balm
On the moontide's calm;
There's peace in the midnight hour:
There's a golden beam
Over wood and stream,
And a glory gilds each flower,
While only frail man
In the wondrous plan
Hath set his Creator at nought;
Love's feeling glows not,
Sympathy flows not
Deep in his heart as it ought.

Oh, man! there is not,
In the fairest spot
On the earth or the living sea,
A work more grand,
From Jehovah's hand,
Or a rarer gem than thee;
Then why should thy heart,
From its faith depart,
Or a kindly thrill resign?
Suffer for awhile!
Be patient and smile;
For a blessed hope is thine.

THE SOWER TO HIS SEED.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Sink, little seed, in the earth's black mould,
Sink in your grave so wet and so cold—
There you must lie:
Earth I throw over you,
Darkness must cover you,
Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words you could say
What grief make known for the loss of the day
Sadly you'd speak:
"Lie here must I ever
Will the sun-light never
My dark grave seek?"

Have faith, little seed; soon yet again
Thou'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain;
Thou'lt be so fair,
With thy green shades so light,
And thy flowers so bright,
Waving in air.

So we must sink in the earth's black mould,
Sink in the earth so wet and so cold;
There must we stay,
Till at last we shall see
Time change to eternity,
And darkness to day.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir—By publishing, from the *Glasgow Mail*, the following learned and truly eloquent address of Sheriff Alison, (the historian,) on his installation as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University on the 27th February, you will, I think, largely interest many of your readers, and confer a favor on
St. John, March 21, 1851. A Subscriber.

From the Glasgow Daily Mail, Feb. 28.

Installation of Sheriff Alison as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Alison, the newly elected Lord Rector of the University, was formally installed to that office. The ceremony took place in the Common Hall of the College, which has so often been the scene of similar memorable displays. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the area of the hall was densely crowded by students and others, who had been so fortunate as to obtain tickets, while the galleries at either end were appropriated to the accommodation of ladies, of whom there were a great number present. The interval that elapsed ere the appearance of the Senate was devoted to those noisy demonstrations with which academic youths usually celebrate such assemblages.

Shortly after two o'clock Sheriff Alison entered the hall, wearing his rectorial robe, preceded by the bedellus carrying the mace, and accompanied by Colonel Mure, M. P., the Dean of Faculty for the University; the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, and the various Professors; the Earl of Eglinton; the Lord Provost; Mr. Sheriff Bell; &c., &c. His appearance was hailed with loud and prolonged applause.

The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan having opened the meeting by offering up prayer in Latin, the minutes of election were read by Professor Ramsay. The Lord Rector then took the oath, and subscribed the formula in the usual manner, after which he rose and delivered the following inaugural address:—

Mr. Dean, Mr. Principal, and Gentlemen—The distinguished honour which your kindness has conferred upon me, would call for a heartfelt acknowledgment from an entire stranger in this community; but in my own case I feel, from peculiar causes, the emotion of gratitude in a more than ordinary degree. When I recollect that the chair which I now hold has been filled during nearly a century by the most illustrious men whom the country can boast, and whose works have rendered the name of England immortal; when I call to mind that it has been dignified by the prophetic wisdom and burning thoughts of Burke, the enlightened philosophy and enlarged views of Adam Smith, the deep sagacity of Sir James Macintosh, the graceful fancy of Jeffrey, the lyric fire of Campbell, the varied intellect of Lord Brougham, the powerful oratory of Sir Robert Peel, the far-famed eloquence of Lord Stanley, the practised rhetoric of Sir James Graham, the brilliant genius of Macaulay—I feel that for a literary man to be associated with such a line of greatness, is indeed the highest honour which it is possible to receive. (Applause.) Nor is it the least gratifying circumstance in this distinction, that I am indebted for it, in a certain degree, to the casting vote of a distinguished scholar who has so worthily established his claim to the preceding enjoyment of the same honour, and who, after the lapse of two thousand seven hundred years, has for ever vindicated for old Homer the merit of single and undivided greatness. (Great cheering.) But in addition to this, I have a peculiar, and I may say a domestic, cause of interest in this University. My ancestors have taught, my descendants have learned within its walls. I can claim a collateral relationship with Dr. Reid, who carried into the recesses of the human mind the torch of severe and sagacious inquiry, and has rendered for future times these walls as memorable as the groves of the academy. My father studied here, he underwent the Blackstone examination, was sent as an exhibitioner to Baliol College, and the tastes and the habits which have won for me the honour of your suffrages are those which, communicated to the past generation, were originally acquired within these walls. My sons have obtained the inestimable advantages of education in the same seat of learning; and I attest from my own personal knowledge how ably and successfully your different professors discharge their important duties. I cannot but feel it, also, as a distinguished honour to have been selected as the opponent of the very eminent statesman who divided with me your suffrages. Were I in the presence of that noble lord, and this was a fit place for such discussion, there is no man who would more gladly join issue with him than myself on many points of foreign policy; but in his absence, and in these halls, I will speak only of his great abilities, his untiring energy, and his anxious desire on every occasion to uphold the honour and the reputation of England. (Great applause.) This year is a memorable one in the annals of this University, and worthy of remembrance in the history of the country. It is now four hundred years since its gates were first opened, and a foundation was laid in a barbarous and distracted age for the permanent communication of the blessings of knowledge to a then benighted community. The recurrence of such an anniversary, and the lapse of so long a period—a period in the course of which twelve generations have gone to their graves—call for a momentary pause in our usual avocations to contemplate the vast changes which have taken place during its continuance.—Reflect on what the world and this nation then were and what they now are. In 1451, when your walls were first tenanted, Scotland, sorely straitened by above one hundred years of almost incessant and devastating warfare with its gigantic neighbour, but still nobly maintaining the contest, presented little more than a desert wilderness in all the provinces exposed to invasion—wild and desolate heaths stretched over the uplands; deep and scarcely passable morasses overspread the plains; and over the wide and uncultivated expanse a few herds alone wandered, ready to be driven into the glens of the neighbouring mountains when the glare of the beacfire announced the approach of the dreaded Southern foe. If one of the knights who then traversed the gloomy moors of Clydesdale, to combat for the independence of Scotland, were to rise from his grave, he would recognise in the busy and smiling scene, with which he would now find himself surrounded, no features of what he recollected but the cataracts in which the Clyde still descends in unchanged grandeur from the pastoral scenes amidst which it takes its rise, the red towers of Bothwell Castle, whose ruins yet surmount its dark and caverned banks, and the noble spire of your Cathedral, which still rises erect and unshaken, as if to demonstrate the lasting ascendant of the Christian faith over all the changes of time (great cheering). Instead of a war-stricken region, he would behold the busy scene of peaceful industry; instead of a cluster of huts surrounding a venerable Cathedral, he would find a city of four hundred thousand inhabitants, vieing with the first in Europe in riches and splendour instead of a wretched haven, filled only by a few fishing boats, he would see a magnificent harbour crowded with the pendants of all nations, and wafting the produce of Scottish industry to the most distant parts of the earth (applause). In this wonderful change we recognise chiefly the blessings of knowledge and the influence of religion, and in both influences this University has borne a prominent part; for it was here that Knox laid, three centuries ago, the broad and deep foundation of religious freedom in the land; it was here that Watt discovered the steam engine, which has halved the distance of nations, and quadrupled the powers of industry; and here that Adam Smith taught the doctrines which are now changing the face of the moral world.—Cast your eyes abroad, and you will see equal, or even greater changes. In 1451, the Byzantine empire tottered to its fall; the dominion of the legions was confined to a single city: the brand which had filled the world with its flames was sinking like a taper in the socket; and the cannon of Mahomet were already battering that breach which still exists to attest the entrance of the Osmanli conquerors into the capital of the East—Russia, now so dreaded and so powerful, was still writhing under the horrors of Arabic invasion: Moscow had not long before been committed to the flames, not by the French but the Tartars, more even than that of Napoleon, in after times, the name of Timour had spread terror through the world: and the hordes of Batu had devastated those plains from whence have in our times issued those warriors who have carried the Russian Eagles in triumph to Paris, Adrianople, and Erivan.—England as yet confined to its own limits, was on the verge of the dreadful wars of the Roses, that "*bellum plus quam Cicile*, which so long drenched its plains with blood: and France, devastated by the united arms of the English and Burgundians, had recently seen an English king crowned in the future capital of Napoleon, and the ancient glories of the House of Valois eclipsed by the rising star of that of Lancaster. Literature and sciences were unknown; the genious of Dante in Italy, and Chaucer in England, had alone pierced through the dark gloom of the middle ages. Twenty years only had elapsed since Joan of Arc had been committed by English barbarity to the flames, at Rouen, and a deed committed which has for ever sullied the glories of Cressy and Poictiers, and which the "execrations of ages have inadequately censured." The splendid regions of Australia were unknown, the Cape of Good Hope had not been doubled, a dark cloud still overspread the Atlantic, the trembling mariners steering to the south crept cautiously round the headlands of Africa, and imagination even had not ventured to anticipate the discovery of those magnificent regions where 25,000,000 of the Anglo-Saxon race are now speaking our language, reading our authors, and glorying in our descent Two things only are unchanged—in two respects only the ancient type is still implanted on the modern race of men. The courage of the Anglo-Saxons has undergone no diminution. In 1451 thirty six years had elapsed from the battle of Agincourt. We are now in the thirty-sixth year from the battle of Waterloo. The ambition of the Romish hierarchy has undergone no diminution, the same undying spirit of animosity to any deviation from its tenets still animates that Church. (Immense applause.) In 1451, 36 years had elapsed since they sought to extinguish religious freedom by burning John Huss at Constance, in violation of the safe conduct of the Emperor, and this year the British empire has been convulsed to the centre by the attempts of the Pope to re-establish the Romish hierarchy in these dominions. The Papacy is unchanged and unchangeable. Four hundred years ago it lighted the fires of persecution to crush the rising spirit of truth and freedom throughout the world; and now it is seeking to resimpose the same dominion on the human mind, even in the realms where it has received its fullest development. (Renewed applause.) I cannot but regard this as a very serious circumstance. I am not to be blinded by the imaginary advantages of unity of belief on religious subjects—they are great in appearance, but little in reality. *(To be continued.)*

Jenny Lind and Barnum.—A French paper in N. Orleans, *l'Entracte*, says that after Jenny Lind has concluded her American engagement with Barnum, she is going to engage him and exhibit him in Europe.

Death.—There is perhaps no feeling of our nature so complicated, so vague, so mysterious, as that with which we look upon the cold remains of our fellow mortal. The dignity with which death invests even the meanest of his victims, inspires us with an awe no living creature can create. The monarch on his throne is less awful than the begger in his shroud. The marble features, the powerless hand, the stiffened limbs, the eye closed and glazed;—oh, can we contemplate these with feelings which can be defined? These are the mockery of all our hopes and fears; of our proudest love and our fellest hate.

The Wife.—If you wish to be happy and have peace in the family, never reprove your husband in company—even if that reproof be ever so slight. If he be irritated speak not an angry word. Indifference sometimes will produce unhappy consequences. Always feel an interest in what your husband undertakes, and if he is perplexed or discouraged, assist him by your smiles and happy words. Were the wife careful how she conducts, speaks, and looks, a thousand happy hearts would cheer and brighten our existence, where now there is nothing but clouds of gloom, sorrow, and discontent. The wife, above all others, should strive to please her husband, and to make home appear attractive.

Patience.—If I were asked what single qualification was necessary for one who has the care of children, I should say patience—patience with their tempers, patience with their understandings, patience with their progress. It is not brilliant parts or great acquirements which are necessary for teachers, but patience to go over first principles again and again; steadily to add a little every day; never to be irritated by wilful or accidental hinderance.

SHOW FURNITURE.

Furniture too good to be used is a nuisance. What can be more unpleasant than the aspect of a room, or suite of rooms, where every thing is *bagged up?* Chairs and sofas in pinafores, mirrors in muslin, a *druggeted* carpet, a hearth-rug wrong side out, and a chandelier in a sack, seen by rays of light that straggle in edgeways through the slits in the shutters, and exhaling that peculiar brown-holland fragrance which belongs to drawing-rooms in masquerade dress, form one of the most cheerless, dispiriting, *unhumanlike* spectacles in the diorama of domestic life. We would as lief be ushered into a vault as into such an apartment. Nothing can be more chilling to the feelings, except, perhaps, a perspective view of the family wash taking an airing on the clothes-lines.

Why do people buy magnificent furniture to clothe it in hideous disguise? Does the glory of exhibiting the articles undressed half a dozen evenings in the year pay for all the cost and trouble? The miser enjoys the flashing lustre of his gold every time he lifts the lid of his strong box; but what pleasure can there be in possessing a species of property that is invisible to the owner three hundred and fifty days out of every three hundred and sixty-five?

Give us furniture that is made for *wear*—tables upon which you can bring down your fist with an emphasis without throwing the lady of the house into hystericks—chairs that you can lean back in—carpets that you can promenade upon; in a word, give us comfort, and let us *wear things out*. It is provoking to see chairs and sofas preserved for years without spot or blemish, while the wrinkles are multiplying in the face and the grey hairs on the head of the proprietor. For these and sundry other reasons, we have an especial spite against show furniture.—*Major Noah.*

BRITISH HONDURAS, OR BELIZE.

The settlement of Honduras extends along the eastern coast of Yucatan between 15 deg. 54 m. and 18 deg. 36 m. north latitude, and between 88 deg. and 99 deg. west longitude. It is separated from Yucatan by the Rio Hondo, and its southern boundary is formed by the Sarstoon River, which falls into the Gulf of Honduras not 20 miles west of the mouth of the Rio Dolce. Honduras is in length about 175 miles from north to south, and 110 miles from east to west, the whole settlement embracing an area of 69,759 square miles.

South of the River Belize the low country is thickly wooded, but it does not extend more than from three to six miles inland, behind which mountains rise to a considerable elevation. The country comprising the mountain slopes and valleys, and the interior country, is covered with forests, and the soil is said to be very fertile. The rivers are navigable for twenty or thirty miles from their mouths, but higher up they are interrupted by rapids and falls. Mahogany, dyewoods and timber are floated down these streams. The Hondo, the New River, the Belize and the Seboon are the most remarkable; on the banks of the latter are extensive forests of Mahogany. The Belize probably winds for more than 150 miles in its length. The Hondo is the most navigable of these streams.

The geology of this country presents many of those features which are a primary inducement to settlement. With a substrata of reddish sandstone, its soil consists chiefly of a deep loam mixed with sand and enriched with the decays of successive ages. In accordance with the elevation of districts, it is capable of producing all European as well as every species of tropical vegetation. The natural prairies or pastures spread over a large portion of the country. On the margins of the numerous creeks and rivers an inexhaustibly rich alluvial soil is found.

The mineral productions are equally valuable. Veins of fine marble and mountains of alabaster are known to exist. Valuable crystals have been found in the interior, and fine specimens of feldspar lie along the banks in many places, and are often used in ornamental stucco work. Gold has at various periods been found in the Roaring Creek, a branch of the Belize, but it is uncertain from whence it has been derived. Quantities of lava and volcanic substances have been found in different situations. Laboring Creek, about 100 miles inland, on the Belize, is remarkable for the petrifying properties which it possesses. Its waters have a powerful cathartic effect on strangers, and a healing property when applied externally to ulcers.

The climate about Belize is a compound of heat and moisture. The mean annual temperature is 81½ deg. Fahr. In July the dryest and hottest month, the average maximum is 83 deg., and the average minimum 80 deg., but it is seldom oppressive, the atmosphere being refreshed by sea-breezes. From April to July is the dry season. During the remainder of the year rains are frequent, especially in July, August and September. In the beginning of October the north winds set in and generally continue with little variation to February or March, when the weather becomes exceedingly variable. During the wet season the temperature sinks sometimes to 60 15 deg. between sunrise and noon, and at night it is 20 or 25 deg. less than during the day. Nevertheless the extreme annual range is only about 40 deg. With regard to the salubrity of the climate, however, there is every reason to believe that it is more favourable to the European constitution than any other climate under the tropics, and many instances of longevity, as well among Europeans as natives, are recorded.

The natural growths of the country are as various as valuable. In the forests are the cabbage tree, cedars, pines, iron wood, silk cotton trees, logwood, fustic and braziletto, and, the most important of all, the mahogany tree. Sarsaparilla is collected in the southern districts. The mahogany and logwood are the great staples of Honduras. There are also several other woods of great value, as rosewood, palmaletta, dark and beautifully figured, Santa Maria, which possesses the properties of the Indian teak, caoutchouc or Indian Rubber, sapodill and innumerable others. The most common fruits are oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, mangoes, quavas, cashoo nuts, tamarinds, avocada pears, pomegranates, wild plums and grapes.

The agricultural products consist of Indian corn, rice, yams and plantains. Arrow-root is cultivated in small quantities. The soil is extremely well adapted for the culture of coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, but no great quantities of these have hitherto been raised. Cocoa grows spontaneously and in great quantities in the thickets. Cochineal is brought from the interior and exported to a considerable amount. A few garden vegetables are cultivated.

The indigenous animal kingdom comprises many valuable fur-bearing species, as ounces, panthers, tapirs, deer, antelopes, peccarils and warrees, (animals of the hog kind,) cavies, agoutis, armadillos, opossums and racoons.—Monkeys are numerous, and some of them are eaten. Manatis and alligators are met with in the lagoons along the coast. Among the numerous birds are turkies, spoon-bills, toucans, Muscovy ducks, macaws and many kinds of parrots, pelicans and humming-birds. Fishes are plentiful and in great varieties, some of which are very large, and turtles furnish a very common and nutricious edible to all classes. Lobsters and shell-fish are abundant and excellent. Domestic animals, as cattle, sheep and goats, are not kept in sufficient numbers for consumption. The cattle are principally used in drawing timber and logwood from the forests. But few horses are bred in the settlement.

There seems to be no aboriginal tribes within the limits of British Honduras except some Caribs who have fled into it as a place of refuge. The present population consists principally of negroes, originally brought into the country as slaves, and coloured persons sprung from the intercourse of Europeans with Africans and Indians. They are engaged in cutting mahogany and dye-woods, and in fishing; a few of them cultivate small patches of ground. The scanty white population is occupied in commerce. The number of inhabitants is stated in the Superintendent's returns for 1845, to be:

Whites	240 males	159 females	399 in all.
Colored	6,755 "	2,655 "	9,410 "
Total	6,995	2,814	9,809

In 1823 the population numbered 5,179, and consequently has nearly doubled itself in 27 years. The Indians are probably included in the enumeration of the coloured races.—The number of slaves manumitted in 1834 was 1991, and the compensation paid £101,398.

Honduras is governed by a Superintendent nominated by the Sovereign "to watch over the interests of the settlers, to secure them from any improper intrusion of foreigners, and to regulate all affairs which more particularly affect the dignity of the Crown." There is also a mixed Legislative and Executive power, termed the Magistrates of Honduras, consisting of seven members elected annually.

The Military protection of the Colony consists of one company of Artillery and a Regiment of the Line. There is also a local maritime force. The Superintendent is Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. All duties and taxes are levied under the authority of acts passed by the Magistrates and sanctioned by the Superintendent. The ordinary expenses of the Government amount to about £20,000 per annum. In Church affairs, Honduras is an appendage to the Diocese of Jamaica, and the public religion that of the Church of England. There is but one church, however, and one or two chapels in the settlement, but there are also several Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship. The public support a Common School at Belize, and there are several good Private Schools, beside a number of Sabbath Schools, the latter of which are conducted chiefly by the Dissenters.

The Commerce of Honduras is as yet but in its infancy. Prior to 1845 it amounted, in the aggregate, to about half a million of pounds sterling per annum; but since that year, in consequence of the duty on Mahogany in England having been reduced to a nominal amount, the trade has greatly increased. Mahogany, Cedar, Logwood, Indigo and Cochineal are