

POETRY.

EARLY RISING.

'Tis sweet to rise at early morning's dawn,
And breathe the balmy air which passes by,
While glittering dew drops gem the grassy lawn
In music radiance of an evening sky.

Beautiful morn ! fair harbinger of sweets !
Ushered by orient beams and warbling songs ;
Thy grateful light, the lark (shrill minstrel) greets,
And echo on the hills the theme prolongs.

'Tis sweet to hear the music, soft and low,
Which morning zephyr's whisper to the trees ;
'Tis sweet to see meandering streams flow,
Exhaling tribute to the early breeze.

Then the wrapt soul throws off the thralling chain,
Which binds her soaring pinions down to earth ;
And wings her mental flight to Heaven's domain,
And gives her native energies new birth.

Morning ! thro' its music in the heavenly name ;
Then rise, and greet her charms, and own her power ;
Rise, sons of ease ! and catch the holy flame
Which nature kindles at that glorious hour.

Rise, and behold the verdant, fertile plain ;
Inhale the fragrance of the morn's pure air ;
Behold the bending vines, and golden grain,
And breathe to nature's God, a grateful prayer.

FOR THE GIRLS.

After a girl has attained the usual branches of a common school education, we set out with the following position :

First, The art, trade, or mystery of correct house-keeping, is the most useful, and valuable education and employment, for those females who would wish to occupy the high station designed for them in the formation of society.

Second, By becoming adepts in this employment, they have a greater chance of getting respectably and happily married, than those of any other occupation.

Third, This qualification, more than any other branch of knowledge, tends, to render them happy—they will make better wives, better mothers, and better members of society.

To prove these positions, it is not necessary to invoke the spirit of the host of old Bachelors, who "sigh for the days which will never return," when they could have provided themselves with an agreeable companion, who would have relieved them from the vexations, and to a man, the incongruous occupation of pots and pans—hobbling from the parlor to the kitchen—a living, moving, lecture on the happiness of single life. Neither shall we enter into the feelings of the somewhat touchy ladies who make it a point to complain of the uselessness and degeneracy of the girls which it is their lot to have about them—both these might serve to point out the value of the qualifications of which we are speaking, but both are caricatures, and represent things in rather more of a ludicrous light, than we are disposed to view them.

We are among those matter-of-fact sort of beings who can see nothing unsentimental in a neat young girl assisting in the domestic duties of a family—learning to become useful and obeying others that she may be the better able to command, when she shall be called upon to preside in her own family.

That it is the particular province of women to be employed in domestic matters, none can deny, and that the greatest benefits are the result of this, is equally certain.

How then can we account for the disposition, which is daily becoming stronger among females, to accept any other employment, rather than be engaged zealously to perfect themselves in this important branch? Very few females really understand and can practice the trade;—they occasionally have "excellent luck," as it is called, in making a batch of bread, or baking a pudding,—but if the business was understood as it should be, there would be no uncertainty in the matter.

Much of the feeling at the present day must be done away, before we can expect that young girls will take that interest in domestic matters that it is necessary they should, in order to supply the places they are destined to fill,—it is too fashionable, to think and say that it is not respectable—we forget the occupations which engrossed much of the time of our mothers, and though we should resent any indignity offered to their memory, yet we almost insensibly, speak of those engaged in the same pursuits as toiling in rather a low calling. It indeed it be disgraceful and ungentle for a lady to cook and take care of the family, let us resort at once to dry bread and cold water.

A cheerful, active girl, who is fully acquainted with all the minutæ of domestic affairs, is indeed a blessing to any family, and this kind of girls can always find opportunities, when they may advantageously change the maid for the madam.

There is another circumstance which might weigh with some minds, more than we have mentioned, which is that a first rate girl, at house work, can always command higher wages, than can be earned in a shop. We do not believe that money-seeking is the prevailing passion in the female mind—but when they attempt to work for wages it is but reasonable they should choose that employment, which with the least labor, brings the most money, provided both are equally creditable. The strongest reason, perhaps, that can be given, for the unwillingness of girls to become domestics, is, the false delicacy with which such service is looked upon. Now, sentiment aside we would seriously ask, all and sundry of our friends who are fond of the "creature comforts" or who partake of even the necessaries of life if there is any foundation for the foolish notion, that it is beneath the dignity and gentility of a girl to assist in the domestic affairs of another, when her services are not needed in

her own. Why then, this nettling sentiment—this shock of delicacy so often manifested at the idea of being a "house girl." We positively declare it to be an employment, honorable, useful, and necessary, and we should like to have those who would cause it to be unpopular, to start off for the air, the antipodes, or any other place, where they may indulge their spleen, vanity, or whatever else prompts them to play the puppy among mankind.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

THE WIFE.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been, all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful fillage and been lifted by it unto sunshine will, when the hardy plant is rived by the thunderbolt, cling around it with clinging tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise they are to comfort you."

And indeed I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.—*Washington Irving.*

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