

POETRY.

NAUTICAL PHILOSOPHY

One night came on a hurricane—
 The sea was mountains rolling—
 When Barney Buntline turned his quid,
 And cried to Billy Bowline—
 "There 's a sou-wester coming Billy,
 Don't ye hear it roar now?
 Heav'n help 'em, how I pities them
 Unhappy folks on shore now.
 Fool-hardy chaps as lives in towns,
 What dangers they are all in—
 At night lie quaking in their beds,
 For fear the roof will fall in—
 Poor creatures, how they envies us,
 And wishes, I've a notion,
 For our good luck in such a storm,
 To be upon the ocean.
 Now as to them that's out all day
 On business from their houses,
 And late at night are walking home,
 To cheer their babes and spouses,
 While you and I, upon the deck,
 Are comfortably lying,
 O my!—what tiles and chimney tops,
 About their heads are flying!
 You and I, Bill, have often heard,
 How folks are ruin'd and undone,
 By overturns in carriages,
 By thieves and fires in London—
 We've heard what risks all landmen run,
 From Noblemen to tailors,
 Then Billy, let's bless Providence
 That you and I are sailors."

THE WINDS.

*When the loud North, with heavy sweep,
 Roars at the forest side;
 Or, driven above the raging deep,
 Its hurrying storm-clouds ride:
 Amid the scene sublime will rise
 That sympathy, for those
 Now on the ocean, which denies
 The feeling mind repose.
 The East's ungenial vapors cling
 To every herb and tree:—
 The South may listless languor bring
 With its serenity.
 But when the West's reviving breeze
 Chases the morning showers,
 Then will a mind and heart at ease
 Joy with the opening flowers.*

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MAINE.

Since the separation of this State from Massachusetts, Maine has increased very rapidly in wealth and general importance.—The country has been found far superior to what it was supposed to be twenty or thirty years ago. The inhabitants were then ranged along the coast and the banks of the principal rivers, where the soil is generally poor.

But within the last fifteen or twenty years, the settlements have been extended into the interior on the great swells between the Penobscot and Kennebec, and the Androscoggin, where the quality of land is very good.—On the St. John and indeed in the whole northern section embraced in the valley of the St. John, and in the basis of the great rivers Aroostook, Temiscouta, St. Francois, Allagash, and Walloostook, the soil is far superior to any in the other parts of New England, except, perhaps, some portions of comparatively small extent. Unless the present boundary question should have more serious consequences on the prosperity of Maine than is generally apprehended, we may shortly expect to see the whole of the Northerly portion of the State inhabited.

The coldness of the climate of the eastern country has often been regarded as a great misfortune,—but we may observe in the first place, that mistakes of some consequence on the subject have been prevalent even in New-England,—and secondly that the severity of the winters appears to have diminished within the last twenty-years. Besides a climate can be regarded as good or bad, only as it has a good or bad effect on important agricultural products, on the health and pleasures of the inhabitants, or on the facility of the intercourse between the various sections. Now all those articles of agriculture that are produced in New England, except some things of little or no consequence can be successfully cultivated in this State, and wheat,—the most important of all agricultural products,—which can hardly be raised at all in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, is one of the most healthy in the Union, and the cold steady winters, instead of diminishing the ease of communication between the various parts, produce facilities for the traveller, and for the transportation of heavy commodities, that are enjoyed in no other seasons. The vast forests which are an inexhaustible source of wealth, would not only be valueless, but a great incumbrance, if it were necessary to make a smooth road of earth to every valuable tree.

Besides the conveyance of the agricultural productions to the great market towns, in a country yet unprovided with permanent roads to an extent adequate to its wants, can be performed only during the continuance of the snows. A winter like that of Carolina or even Maryland, would be a heavy calamity to the country,—and even the late moderate unsteady winters have been regarded as detrimental. Without discussing the possible or probable effects of the climate on the future prosperity of the State, we may consider it at present as the best fitted for the wants of the inhabitants.

How long the great lumber trade will be carried on with the same vigor, as at this time it is impossible to determine,—but no

on, acquainted with the forests of the country can have any fear of its decline within the present century. Much of the best timber in the lower parts of this State, has, however, been taken away, and many logs within a few years, have been driven from ports as high as the lakes Caribou, Chesuncook, on the Penobscot, and Moosehead on the Kennebec.

Those who form their notions of the forests from the Southern portion of New England, have but a poor idea of the appearance of the luxuriant and heavy growth of wood in the vast wilderness in the upper part of Maine. The traveller here is shrouded in perpetual gloom,—the sun's rays are hidden by a thick canopy raised far above his head, and he moves in a cool refreshing atmosphere during the most sultry day. His attention is almost constantly attracted by the wild birds and animals, which with an awkward curiosity and surprising tameness watch all his motions. The forests form a very important feature in almost every prospect in this State.

Some of the views on the mountains and broad swells between the large rivers, are extremely beautiful; the ocean at a distance of forty or fifty miles on the one hand, and Katahdin, with the greatest cluster of mountains in the centre of the State on the other, are plainly visible. During the autumn in the northern part, the forest assumes the most gorgeous colors,—the leaves of the maple and some other trees are then of a bright red or yellow, and combined with evergreens, present a beautiful appearance.—*N. A. Review.*

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

METALS—*What mines are noted for yielding tin?—What metal is most malleable?—Which is most difficult to melt, iron or silver?—Which is the strongest of the metals?*

ASTRONOMY—*What is the Sun?—How much is he larger than the Earth?—Which planet is nearest to the Sun?—What planet is the third in order from the Sun?—How are days and nights caused?—How are the seasons caused?—Why is the Moon called a secondary planet?—How long does the Moon take to go round the Earth?—What planet is next the Earth?—Which is the greatest planet in the solar system?—What planet moves next to Jupiter?—What is Saturn remarkable for?*

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