Literary and Miscellaneous.

If, as has been said, Addison deserved the grati tude of his country by bringing to the notice of the public the fine ballad of "Chevy Chace," we surely shall lay our readers under great obligations by a feeble effort to rescue from unmerited oblivion the pathetic song of "Old Grymes." Not that we would insinuate that the words are not fresh in the memory of all, and the merits of the composition universally acknowledged .- No, far be from us such an imputation upon the public taste-Our effort is directed to the preservation of the poetry from the interpolation and dilution to which it is exposed by its traditional exis-tence, and to give it a "local habitation" in print.

We regret to say, that of Mr. E'SEK SHORT, who avows himself its author, we know little or nothing. Whether he was a voluminous writer, or, like singlespeech Hamilton and many other great men, chose to stake his reputation upon a solitary effort of genuis, is to us but matter of conjecture. We are more grieved at the uncertainty which exists as to the country of which he was a native. There is certainly internal evidence in the Ballad which would go far to impress us with the belief—so flattering toour national pride, that its author was our countryman. But, on the other hand, without at once denying all pretensions to taste or antiquarian research on the part of the Editor, how could we account, in this view of the case, for the song not finding a place in the "Specimens of American Poetry," lately published in three volumes. Our opinion, however, inclines to its indigenous character, and we trust, that if the work alluded to should ever reach a second edition, the editor will insert the song, together with the original music and such particulars of Mr. Short's life as may be brought to light by diligent investigation.

We need not attempt a critical analysis of this remarkable poem. It is redolent of genius, and it beauties are too evident to require indication. The reader will be particularly struck with the ease with which the author makes transition from description of the mental and moral attributes of his Hero, to the peculiarities of his dress. Thus, whilst holding up

alone, the limner might execute a tolerable sketch. Like all other productions of established merit, this these imitations in grace, simplicity, and nature, come within pistol shot of the original 'Old Grymes.'

Fredericksburg Arena.

OLD GRYMES. Old Grymes is dead—that good old man. We ne'er shall see him more! He used to wear a long black coat,

All buttoned down before. His heart was open as the day; His feelings all were true; His hair was some inclin'd to grey-He wore it in a cue.

When e'er was heard the voice of pain, His breast with pity burn'd-The large round head upon his cane, From Ivory was turn'd

Thus ever prompt at pity's call, He knew no base design-His eyes were dark and rather small.

His nose was aqueline. He lived at peace with all mankind, In friendship he was true;

His coat had pocket-holes behind-His pantaloons were blue. Unharmed—the sin which earth polutes. He passed securely o'er! And never wore a pair of boots,

For thirty years or more. But noor Old Grumes is now at rest. Nor fears misfortune's frown; He had a double breasted vest, The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find, And pay it its desert; He had no malice in his mind-

 Nor ruffles on his shirt. His neighbors he did not abuse, Was sociable and gay:

He wore large buckles on his shoes. And changed them every day. His knowledge hid from public gaze, He did not bring to view-

Nor made a noise town-meeting days. As many people do. His worldly goods he never threw In trust to fortune's chances; But lived (as all his brothers do)

In easy circumstances. Thus, undisturbed by anxious care, His peaceful moments ran;

And every body said he was A fine old gentleman

Good people all, give cheerful thought To Grymes' memory, As doth his cousin E'sek Short. Who made this poetry.

by a reading friend, who has taken them from the novel which appeared some time ago under the title of "Salatheil." Their style is of a kind which cordence at Mourshedabad, where his ancestors had responds with the deep, rich, and intellectual strain chiefly lived. Shortly after his settlement at this of writing which runs through the whole of the place, he commenced his literary career by the publito fit them for distinct insertion .- Phil. Album.

which the strongest bulwarks are but as the leaf on took up his residence in the year 1814.

rule all that earth produces of nobleness and power. he has given decisive evidence in his theological Within me are treasures hidden, more than earth tracts, which have been published in England. could buy-truth, knowledge, and freedom. I can From his first work "Against the Idolatry of all opulence and empire, I can raise men and nations to men, and determined to devote his talents and his the utmost dazzling heigh. But I can stain, de- fortune to this important and honourable undertaking. jude, and madden them, until they become worse than a pestilence to human nature.

THE LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER.

BY ITSELF. awoke me into life and thought! I was now spread | mohun Roy translated from the Sanscrit in the Benout to the light, and a glow of intelligence completely galee and Hindoo languages, which he distributed pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifa- gratuitously. This he afterwards published in Engrious and confused. Nations, politics, courts, con- lish, for the purpose of proving to his European gresses, wars, speeches, fightings, feasts, merchan-friends, "that the superstitious practices which degresses, wars, speecnes, ngnungs, leasts, melong old fashion was, to ridge down with hand dize, marriages, deaths, ditties, &c. &c. made up my form the Hindoo religion have nothing to do with the thoughts, which were various and mixed, and I lay in | pure spirit of its dictates." a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon But, as might be expected, his benevolent conduct found that I was but one of a large family, that was and zeal for the good of his fellow men, exposed him ushered into the world at the same time, from the to many personal inconveniences. same prolific mother. Our whole litter was laid in He has had, nevertheless, the gratification of witregular order in a pile; my situation being one of nessing the beneficial effects of his labors. "I have the first born, was particularly oppressed, damp and already seen," he says, "with no ordinary feelings of uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive, longing satisfaction, many respectable persons of my counwish, to get into the world, which was at length trymen, to the great disappointment of their spiritual \$1050 for a dog. gratified. Morning and light came, and I was care- guides, rise superior to their religious prejudices, and fully folded, and laid, Moses like, in a basket, by an inquire into the truths of religion." "It seems to me urchin who was called the carrier, and borne out that I cannot better employ my time than in an eninto the street. The said carrier, I found, was an deavor to illustrate and maintain truth, and to render object of interest and desire-he was soon accosted service to my fellow laborers, confiding in the mercy by an elderly, hard looking man, with thread bare, of that being to whom the motives of our actions and rusty breeches-"Have you a spare paper this morn- the secrets of our hearts are well known." It must ing my boy?" said tight-strings-"no sir," was the have afforded him peculiar pleasure to witness the short reply, and he trudged on with us, muttering change which has taken place in his country respect-"not as you knows on, Old Gripe; you are the same ing the immolation of widows, which circumstance chap what promised me some coppers for a paper the may be hailed as the dawn of a brighter, and more other morning, and han't paid me yet-you are too glorious day in the moral horizon of Hindostan. stingy to take the paper, but wont get another from The liberal views and the devout and amiable spi me I guess." My brethren were now fast leaving rit which are displayed in the above extract, may be me, being deposited at their proper destinations—at | well thought to have disposed the writer to a candid length my turn came, and I was tucked in the cre- examination of the Christian revelation. From the deal of saltfish was imported from Pontus and The last two ploughings we use a very large vice of a shop door. The first sample of mankind perusal of the New Testament, in his "long and un- even from Cadiz. was not at all prepossessing. I had not long been in interrupted researches into religious truth, he found,' tice, swinging a key on his hand, wistfully eyed me; moral principles, and better adapted for the use of and casting a look about him, feloniously seized, and rational beings, than any other which had come to thrust me into his pocket. My right owner, by vir- his knowledge." As the most likely method of ac tue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and ar- quiring a correct knowledge of his doctrines, he derested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him termined upon a careful perusal of the Jewish and to relinquish his prize. He entered his shop and I Christian scriptures in their original languages .ter hastily drying me by the fire, in which process I that the Christian religion is true and divine. fixing his eye upon Sales at Auction, Advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly surveyed Cropper, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Litherland, a fellow pasand dismissed with condemnation-"nothing but voted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown | inhabitants of the town. upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A bare-headed boy made his appearance with a "please to lend Ma your paper a few minutes, just to look at rowers, and a determination to stop it." I was soon whose husband was at sea eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search. "How negligent and careless these printers are," said she, "not a word of intelligence of the 'Wind-Bird'-they print about Poland, and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that is all they care about.' Miss now took her turn. She sought the poetry, and stories and marriages, which in half an hour were all devoured-with "the wonder that they put any thing else, in the paper." An elderly lady now took me, who, after adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a "terribly uninteresting paper—hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents." In this way I passed through all hands in the family. and after being well soiled and somewhat torn, by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period, I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they have become useless. was however again resuscitated, and, employed as a wrapper to some merchandize, and sent into the country. There again I became an object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nine days wonder" for a fortnight. I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition in a farmer's kitchen from which place I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and have learned that mankind are unreasonably ungrateful, and that in a world of a great variety of tastes and wishes, it is impossible to please all.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of April 16.

RAMMOHUN ROY.—This distinguished individual arrived in Liverpool on Friday (yesterday week,) in the Albion, from Calcutta. He has been several years well known, by name and reputation, both in India and in England, as a philanthropic Brahmin, the expounder of the religion, and the reformer of the institutions of his Hindoo countrymen; and lately as a professor and advocate of Christianity.

Rammohun Roy was born about the year 1780, a Bourduan in the province of Bengal. The first elements of his education he received under his paternal roof, where he also acquired a knowledge of the Persian language. He was afterwards sent to Patna to learn Arabic; and here through the medium of trans lations of Aristotle and Euclid, he studied logic and the mathematics. When he had completed these studies, he went to Calcutta, to learn Sanscrit, the The following conundrums have been furnished us of an elder and younger brother, of the whole family property, which is said to have been very considerable. He now quitted Bourduan, and fixed his resiower to which the strength of man is but air-to it necessary to remove to Calcutta, where he again

most signal provision for human security and civili- his office affording him frequent opportunity of mixing with English society, and of reading English documents, he applied to it with increased attention, luable than silver, gold, pearls, or diamonds—few with considerable facility, correctness, and elegance. man's Fire Side." would exchange them for me. I have been called He afterwards studied the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew the king of the earth; for I can create, subdue, and languages; of his proficiency in the two last of these

give the dead a new life, and give the living a new the Nations," it is evident that he had been led at an immortality. I can stoop the haughtiest usurper that early period of life to regard with disapprobation the raise the humblest son of obscurity into pre-emi- embraced by his countrymen. A careful study of being amusing and instructive. In the extract nence; and even without breaking in upon the seclusion he loves, make him the heart in upon the secluthe sacred writings of the Hindoos had also convinced below, this comparison is strikingly drawn: sion he loves, make him the benefactor of the human him that the prevailing notions respecting the multiperpetual increase of happiness, strength, and liberty, peared to him to inculcate a system of pure Tueism, round the civilized. I have feet that can walk through which maintained the existence of one sole God, in-

Veds," which are writings of very high antiquity, house.

and are extremely bulky. An abstract of the whole My life is shortly told. My first impression was of great celebrity; this was entitled "The Vedant," the sensation of a tremendous squeeze which instantly or "The Resolution of the Veds." This work Ram-

my new situation, when a reluctantly early appren- he says, "the doctrines of Christ more conducive to soon found that I was the first object of interest. Af- From this undertaking he arose with a full conviction parts of Europe.

Wednesday last. He was accompanied by the Messrs senger from Bengal, and Capt. McLeod. In the

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE ON THE RAILWAY. the ship news!" The request was reluctantly grant- railway, took place on the railway, on Saturday last. our major-general say to this? ed, with something about "the plague of paper bor- The Sampson and Goliah, two of Mr. Stephenson's engines, undertook to convey a thousand bags of borne to a neighboring house. The good woman New Orleans cotton from Liverpool to Manchester. They started together at eight o'clock in the morning, and proceeded at a brisk pace to the foot of the inclined plane, eight miles from Liverpool, the Samp- in the 60th Olympiad, about 538 years before son dragging a train of 30 loaded wagons, and the Christ, received at Egina \$900. He was inviload, and assisted the Sampson up the inclined plane. The latter then proceeded on its journey, and arrived at Manchester at half past eleven. A considerable number of spectators had assembled to witness its arrival. The Goliah, being left without assistance, carried its load up the inclined plane at three trips, and did not reach Manchester until half past one, having been delayed a considerable time by a slight to pay. The crdit of some of them became accident to the machinery. The progress of both machines was considerably delayed by a strong north east wind, which blew right against them, and by the extreme slipperiness of the rails, which had been

> The total number of bags of cotton brought by the known. two engines was 1,035. Of these the Sampson brought 549. The following may be considered a correct estimate of the Sampson's load

Tons. Cwt. 100 549 bags of cotton, at four cwt. each Tare of 30 wagons Weight of guards and other persons ? on the train 8 Weight of the engine

161 11 besides the weight of the tender, coke, water, &c. amounting to several tons more. Before performing the above extraordinary feat.

both engines had taken loads of goods and passengers

addition to every library."

ECONOMY OF ATHENS.

The last number of the North American Re-

the dangeon wal, wings that the uttermost limits which maintained the existence of one sole coo, inof earth cannot weary, eves to which the limits finite in his perfections and eternal in his duration; overhung the streets—and stair cases were veof earth cannot weary, eyes to which the darkest and that it required from his professors a mental raconcealments of evil are maked as the day, intelled to the darkest and that it required from his professors a mental rary generally on the out side. Private houses work can be done. After this, the crop is following morning. A gentleman, to whom concealments of evil are maked as the day; intellect ther than a corporeal worship, accompanied by strict were often built of unburnt brick. The whole chiefly managed with the plough, only using we are indebted for this information, states that darks through the universe, and graspe the might be a single that darks through the universe and graspe the might be universe. The whole chiefly managed with the plough, only using we are indebted for this information, states are indebted for this information, and the states are indebted for this information. that darts through the universe, and grasps the mightiest mysteries of nature and of mind! But in me of the Hindoo theology and morals, he became anxiprices of houses varied from 45 to \$1800, active and around the plants, where the hindoo theology and morals, he became anxiprices of houses varied from 45 to \$1800, active and around the plants, where the hindoo theology and morals, he became anxiprices of houses varied from 45 to \$1800, active and around the plants, where the hindoo theology and morals he became anxiprices of houses varied from 45 to \$1800, active and around the plants, where the hindoo theology houses being head being the beautiful to the hindoo theology and morals he had been housed being the head been head and head been head and head been head and head and head been head and cording to their size, situation and quality. plough could not destroy the grass; and the and that the root which had been boiled being The latter price was unusually high; half the last time of working in completing the beds. thrown into a closet, thickly invested by the energy days.

was made about 2000 years ago by Vyas, a person \$45; but a handsome saddle, or carriage horse, grass from the beds into the middle or water would very readily command 180. Yet who furrow, just before it goes to seed; this will can set a limit to luxury in horses? It may be prevent your next year's crop being grassy. said of human nature, as of youth, gaudet equis. Three hand hoeings, in all, are amply sufficient Bucephalus brought nearly \$12,000. The to make the crop: giving the plants a little price of a pair of mules was from 80 to \$ 120. dirt every working, whether with the plough devotee could purchase an ox for the altar at hoes, and let the crop remain in this state un. the moderate price of 75 cents. But when til it required working again. This practice Athens had grown rich, the price of the best of ridging down is exploded, and we are now beeves varied from 7 1-2 to \$11 1-2. A heca- as careful as possible, never to take any dire tomb cost, in one instance, \$767-in another, from the plant without returning it immediate. \$11,058. It is mentioned as one of the ex- ly. We never expose the plant; and every pensive fooleries of Alcibiades, that he gave working, increase the bed a little.

The cost of living was as unequal as were plough, and the crop gets grassy, wait until the degrees of wealth and extravagance. Al- the ground gets in order to work, then skim exander's table cost for himself and suite 15,00 the sides of the ridges with hand hoes, which dollars daily, and the miser in Theophratus cuts up all the young grass, and withdraws it allowed his wife but nine mills. The term opson with the dirt, from the cotton; but immediate. embraced every thing but bread, and seven or ly return it with the plough and mould board eight cents were considered a small provision The dagon, we never use in our cotton; its for it. Yet a slave in Terence buys a meal for mould board is too blunt; it also throws too. his old master for 21-2 cents. and the lawyer much dirt. We commence as above discri-Lysius complains of the guardian, who charged bed, with small flukes without mould boards. for the opson of two boys and a little girl the then add short mould boards, then gradually extravagant sum of a N. York shilling. The increase their length and the size of the plough. Athenians were very fond of fish; and a great every working running further from the cotton.

compensation. The great number of slaves running very shallow, once each side of the who came into competition for labour, reduced cotton, and then, with a similar plough, but the price exceedingly. Mere manual labour wider mould boards, open the water furrows. could be procured for ten cents a day. That making three furrows to the ridge. In this seems to have been the lowest rate, and is manner we leave the beds and water furrows lower than the present price of labour in many handsomely formed .- the former not high, and

portrays the outward man, that from the description narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and Rammohun Roy paid a visit to Manchester on From Egnia to the Piræus, a distance of 16 branch and bole much better. Suckering is of miles, the fare was 5 cents. From Egypt or great benefit to it, but that is out of the ques-Pontus, not more than thirty cents. This price | tion, with a full crop." vesties; but it will be readily admitted that none of foreign news, congress and cabinet—love stories and course of the morning he visited the Lancasterian is inexplicably low. A soldier in the infantry accidents by flood and field-a newspaper should be School, and Mr. Connell's factory. He was visited received for pay and rations for himself and a commercial report—one side at least should be de- at the Royal Hotel by numbers of the respectable attendant, 30 cents daily; the officers twice, and generals only four times as much. Here is a great contrast with modern usage. The wages of the highest officer, equal only to four A feat surpassing all former peformances on the times the wages of the private. What would much as if only done twice, for, when the ud-

> State for the public. Hippocrates is said to have received a stipend from Athens, and to have been physician to the State. Democeeds Goliah 27. The Goliah was then detached from its ted to Athens with a salary of \$1500, but Polycrates of Sammos secured him for \$1800. In those days money was still scarce.

> The brokers made their gain partly by ex changing coins at a premium, but far more by receiving deposits and lending them again at a higher rate than any they themselves agreed very great; and money and notes of hand were frequently deposited with them. Paison at once a banker and a broker, used to make wet by several slight showers of rain in the course of a clear profit of \$ 1500 annually. Bankruptcies among the brokers were, of course not un

> > AGRICULTURAL.

COTTON. "After planting your cotton, your next care is to keep it clear of grass, which you must carefully do from the onset; as grass is a destructive poison to young cotton; from which

der the title at the head of this article, and have follow the plough, invariably, with the hand Johnson says, "I have given my own gig-horse time since Cyril Tornton first appeared—it has share is never used, after the bedding. Vari- of physic in his life." To be able to dispense been extensively read on both sides of the ous contrivances have been tried to ridge down, with physic, either in the economy of men or water, and ranks among the best of modern no- weed, and work the cotton, with a view of ex- cattle, is a grand object; and we certainly pediting the work, and saving labour: one think the occasional, or perhaps the constant, fession as a Brahmin. About the year 1804 or 1805, written by authors of established character; three inches above the hoe, and stood nearly desirable object. he became possessed, by the death of his father and and the publishers hope to receive such en- at right angles with the beam, but inclining a couragement from the public patronage, as little to the front at its point, it was bent on will enable them in the course of time to pro- the side something in the shape of a spoon duce a series of works of uniform appearance, handle at its back view. It would run as near and including most of the really valuable no- the cotton as you pleased, just skimming the vels and romances that have been or shall be surface; and by running this skimmer once suffer it to remain on the fire until the rice is work from which they are extracted. They are cation of a work in the Persian language, with a precise of the cotton, the grass could easisoft, which you can ascertain by means of a woodpublished as they are found in the original, with the face in Arabic, which he entitled, "Against the Idopress. The store from which they are at lib- ly be kept under; it saved much hoe work. den ladle, which we call a hominy stick; then erty to choose is already sufficiently great to The objections to it, are, that it cuts up too take it off, and drain off the water, and put a animadverted on their respective systems gave great ensure them against any want of good mate- much cotton, without discovering it until sev- cover on the pot, then place it on coals or hot NAME ME.

I am a word of two syllables, and in me is hidden doos, and created him so many enemies that he found range both to the Mahommedans and the Hin-rial; and it is their intention to make such are lead days after its use, that is, until the plants as shall warrant the public confi- had time to discovering it until several days after its use, that is, until the plants ashes, and leave it to steam, or, as we call it. rangements as shall warrant the public confi- had time to die, that had been cut in twain undence in the judgment with which the selection | der ground. It therefore required a skilful the breeze—at my command armies vanish, mounTwo years previously to this period he had begun | will be made. The price too, will be so mo- and trusty ploughman, entirely to be relied on, tains shake, empires perish-I have changed the to study the English language, but he did not then derate as to make it accessible to almost any or the crop would be materially injured by whole face of society—yet by a sublime contradiction apply to it with much ardour or success. Being some income; and the style in which it is to be per- having too many plants destroyed: an inevi- an ounce of cream tartar, one large lemon cut I combine the greatest evil with the greatest good— years after appointed Dewan, or chief native officer formed will render it a neat and convenient table consequence of their being used by our in slices, two pounds of loaf-sugar, and one negro ploughboys; and it did not pulverize the gallon of soft water, let them be well mixed No. 3 and 4 of this work is in press, as we earth near the plants. It is now nearly out of together, let them simmer over the fire for understand, and embraces an American Tale, use. We find that the favourite plough in this half an hour, then put in one table spoonful Four letters will spell my name, who am more va- and very soon qualified himself to speak and write it by James K. Paulding, entitled "The Dutch- part of the country, so often mentioned in this of yeast, and let it stand to ferment, and when letter, the old fluke hoe, is the very best in- done, bottle it and tie the corks with twine, strument for cotton, as well as corn. The first put it in a cool place, and it will be fit for use ploughing, we break off the right wing of an in five or six days. This is delicious in hot old fluke hoe, and without mould boards, run weather. view contains, among other interesting matter, as near the bottom as possible, without injuran article on the Economy of Athens, which, to ing it: running the broken wing next the cotsuch as can derive pleasure and profit from ton, to keep from cutting it up. This is done cary, a moderate quantity of that odoriferous ever sinned against man into the lowest scorn. I can monstrous and debasive system of idolatry which was raise the humblest son of the humblest son of the lowest scorn. I can monstrous and debasive system of idolatry which was being and instructive. In the extract out, with a little hilling hoe, leaving from til the juices are extracted, and mingle the lithree to five plants at a station; and, immedi- quor with good West India molasses, or if the with involuntary glory. I can flash light man and inhuman and inhu with involuntary glory. I can flash light upon the licentious and inhuman customs connected with them, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give them fresh loose mould to grow large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, and give the given platters or soup plates, and give the given platters darkest corners of the earth; light never to be extinuished. I can civilize the barbarian I can be described by the streets narrow and in. After they have recovered from this proparity, closet, or wash house, or whatever pantry, closet, or wash house, or whatever cess, and begin to grow off finely, thin them apartment may have been the subject of invabuilt part of the city. The upper stories often with the hand, leaving only one stalk at a sta- sion, and the enemy will be found slain in

A good, serviceable horse, was worth about beneficial to scarify, or slightly weed off the

"When the season has been too wet to plough hoe, from 12 to 15 inches across from The working classes received but a moderate wing to wing with long crocked mould boards. the latter not deep. I am an advocate for top. The fares in travelling were very small. ping cotton, believing that it occasions it to

RURAL ECONOMY.

MILK AND MILKING.

The practice of milking thrice a day, especially when cows are in good pasture, is recommended; each milking will give almost as der is full, the milk begins to be absorbed into Physicians were sometimes appointed by the the body of the animal. The practice will be found not only to increase the quantity of manure, but of milk.

Milk should be poured into pans as soon as possible, and if carried far, or too much shaken, never gives abundant or good cream.

In order to find the richness of the milk of your different cows, pour the first of your milking of each into glass tumblers, and when the cream has risen you can easily see which bears the thickest coat. Winter's milk, although less abundant, will be found to be richer than

Milk gradually increases in richness from the first drop to the last. Take a tumbler full of the first, and another full of the last; you will find that the first yields not one tenth part as much cream as the last; and the quality is as great as that of its quantity. They who by careless milking leave half a pint, in reality lose not only as much cream as the first five pints afford, but also all that part of the cream Extract from a popular Essay on the cultivation of which gives richness and flavour to the butter, and dry up the cow into the bargain.

A milk pan should not be above 3 inches deep.

USE OF SALT.

It is singular that such a body of evidence it can never recover, if it has been injured by should be brought together on the advantages it; particularly in its early stage. This crop of the application of a moderate quantity of should be ploughed frequently, never suffering salt to every description of growing crop, from a crust to remain long on the surface; nor grass to timber trees, and to almost every doshould it be stirred whilst the soil is wet. In mestic animal, from the horse to the honey-bee, from Manchester to Liverpool, the same morning.-ib. ploughing be careful rather to add a little earth and yet that salt should be so little in use. We to the plants, than to take any from them. have not a doubt ourselves that it may be of Library of Select Novels .- The Messrs. Our practice is to add a little to the bed at eve- real use to live stock; because we have seen Harper have commenced a new pulication un- ry working. It was formerly the custom to it very generally given on the continent. Mr. just issued No. 1 and 2, consisting of Cyril hoe-a very good practice, on a small scale; an ounce of salt every night in his corn, for Tornton; this novel is from the pen of Major but where there is a full crop, it is impractica- the last five years; and though he has, during Hamilton, of the British army, who is at pre- ble : we chiefly depend on the plough to make that period, worked very hard, he has continsent a sojourner in our city. It is now some our cotton crop, and the dagon, or other bar ued in the best health, never having had a dose "This 'Library of Select Novels' will em- called the skimmer, or knife, was a favorite use of salt in the food of domestic animals, and sacred language of the Hindoo scriptures, the know- brace none but such as have received the im- instrument, a year or two back; it was attach- especially, in that of the horse, as being in a ledge of which was indispensable to his caste and pro- press of general approbation, or have been ed to the right side of the plough helve, about more highly artificial state than the others, a

RECIPES.

HOW TO BOIL RICE.

Put your rice into an open pot, then cover the rice with water and put it on the fire to boilsoak, for fifteen or twenty minutes.

TO MAKE THE BEST GINGER BEER.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES.

The body of Hindoo theology is comprised in "The sum would purchase a very decent dwelling- If the fall should prove wet, and much grass my, the place was quitted entirely in a few days. spring up after the crop is 'laid by,' it is very great numbers being left dead upon the field.