

Literary and Miscellaneous.

If as has been said, Addison deserved the gratitude of his country by bringing to the notice of the public the fine ballad of "Chevy Chase," we surely shall lay our readers under great obligations by a feeble effort to rescue from unmerited oblivion the pathetic song of "Old Grymes."

We regret to say that Mr. E. S. Short, who avows himself its author, knew little or nothing. Whether he was a voluminous writer, or, like single-speech Hamilton and many other great men, chose to stake his reputation upon a solitary effort of genius, is to us but matter of conjecture.

We need not attempt a critical analysis of this remarkable poem. It is redolent of genius, and its beauties are too evident to require indication.

Like all other productions of established merit, this song has been the subject of numerous profane travesties; but it will be readily admitted that none of these imitations in grace, simplicity, and nature, come within pistol shot of the original "Old Grymes."

Fredericksburg, Va.

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.

THE LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous squeeze which instantly awoke me into life and thought!

But as might be expected, his benevolent conduct, and zeal for the good of his fellow men, exposed him to many personal inconveniences.

He has had, nevertheless, the gratification of witnessing the beneficial effects of his labors. "I have already seen," he says, "with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, many respectable persons of my countrymen, to the great disappointment of their spiritual guides, rise superior to their religious prejudices, and inquire into the truths of religion."

The liberal views and the devout and amiable spirit which are displayed in the above extract, may be well thought to have disposed the writer to a candid examination of the Christian revelation.

Rammohun Roy paid a visit to Manchester on Wednesday last. He was accompanied by the Messrs. Cropper, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Litherland, a fellow passenger from Bengal, and Capt. McLeod.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE ON THE RAILWAY.

A feat surpassing all former performances on the railway, took place on the railway, on Saturday last. The Sampson and Goliath, two of Mr. Stephenson's engines, undertook to convey a thousand bags of New Orleans cotton from Liverpool to Manchester.

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, at 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.

Two years previously to this period he had begun to study the English language, but he did not then apply to it with much ardor or success.

Table showing cargo details: 549 bags of cotton, 100 16 tons cwt. Tare of 30 wagons, 12 15. Weight of guards and other persons, 1 0. Weight of the engine, 8 0. Total, 161 11.

Library of Select Novels.—The Messrs. Harper have commenced a new publication under the title at the head of this article, and have just issued No. 1 and 2, consisting of Cyril Thornton; this novel is from the pen of Major Hamilton, of the British army, who is at present a sojourner in our city.

ECONOMY OF ATHENS. The last number of the North American Review contains, among other interesting matter, an article on the Economy of Athens, which, to such as can derive pleasure and profit from comparison of 'Now and Then,' cannot fail of being amusing and instructive.

The last number of the North American Review contains, among other interesting matter, an article on the Economy of Athens, which, to such as can derive pleasure and profit from comparison of 'Now and Then,' cannot fail of being amusing and instructive.

A good, serviceable horse, was worth about \$45; but a handsome saddle, or carriage horse, would very readily command 180. Yet who can set a limit to luxury in horses? It may be said of human nature, as of youth, gaudet equis.

The working classes received but a moderate compensation. The great number of slaves who came into competition for labour, reduced the price exceedingly. Mere manual labour could be procured for ten cents a day.

The fares in travelling were very small. From Egnia to the Piræus, a distance of 16 miles, the fare was 5 cents. From Egypt or Pontus, not more than thirty cents. This price is inexplicably low.

Physicians were sometimes appointed by the State for the public. Hippocrates is said to have received a stipend from Athens, and to have been physician to the State. Democedes in the 60th Olympiad, about 538 years before Christ, received at Egnia \$900.

The brokers made their gain partly by exchanging coins at a premium, but far more by receiving deposits and lending them again at a higher rate than they themselves agreed to pay.

AGRICULTURAL.

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 it can never recover, if it has been injured by it; particularly in its early stage.

It is singular that such a body of evidence should be brought together on the advantages of the application of a moderate quantity of salt to every description of growing crop, from grass to timber trees, and to almost every domestic animal, from the horse to the honey-bee, and yet that salt should be so little in use.

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 boil—suffer it to remain on the fire until the rice is soft, which you can ascertain by means of a wooden ladle, which we call a hominy stick; then take it off, and drain off the water, and put a cover on the pot, then place it on coals or hot ashes, and leave it to steam, or, as we call it, soak, for fifteen or twenty minutes.

TO MAKE THE BEST GINGER BEER. Take one ounce of powdered ginger, half an ounce of cream tartar, one large lemon cut in slices, two pounds of loaf-sugar, and one gallon of soft water, let them be well mixed together, let them simmer over the fire for half an hour, then put in one table spoonful of yeast, and let it stand to ferment, and when done, bottle it and tie the corks with twine; put it in a cool place, and it will be fit for use in five or six days. This is delicious in hot weather.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES. Procure from the herb woman, or apothecary, a moderate quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called poke root; boil it in water until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquor with good West India molasses, or if the spirit of patriotism be extravagant, with molasses from New Orleans; spread the liquid in large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, pantry, closet, or wash house, or whatever apartment may have been the subject of invasion, and the enemy will be found slain in heaps, lying by hundreds, and fifties, before the following morning. A gentleman, to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in a single night, by means of the poke root and molasses; and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly invested by the enemy, the place was quitted entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the field.