three feet in length, baked in a milk pan; there, a quantity of long, short, and round sauce, or 'sarce,' *i. e.* carrots, turnips, and potatoes; here, were dough nuts, a kind of sweet cake fried in lard; honey comb, new butter, cheese, rye and Indian bread; *i. e.* a bread, baked in half peck loaves, made partly of rye meal, and partly of Indian meal; the meal of Indian wheat or maize, there, a prodigious pumpkin, 'right out o' the oven by faith;' perfuming the whole house, while Miriam stood stirring up the 'innards;' pouring in the new milk, with now and then a handful of 'ginooine' maple sugar; a spoonful or two of 'turrible good, corn stalk molasses, and a little nutmeg, till every body was impatient for a dip, while it was bubbling and smoking; his neighbours all a tiptoe; and a silver spoon,' the only one about,' going the rounds; with a pretty' respectable, Indian pudding, a plate of pickles, a tub of milk porridge."

"We have made our quotations from the lighter parts, not but that we think most highly of the ability displayed in the more serious, but that we think short specimens of a tale whose interest continues from first to last, are fair criterions of the author's talent. There is occasional affectation of phraseology, a little of grandiloquence, somewhat of coarseness, but all through the wheat is in far greater plenty than the tares; and it is a work no one could read through, without acknowledging the writer's powers.

From the New York Gazette.

FROM INDIA.—We have received the Calcutta papers to the 20th of April, which we mentioned in our last. They contain the official accounts of the capture of Arracan, from which it appears that the affair was conducted by the South Eastern Division of the army under Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. The preparations for the attack commenced on the 24th March, and if we may judge from the official reports, were conducted with great energy and spirit up to the time of the capture. Many difficulties were encountered, owing to the enemy having chosen such an excellent position, being situated on a Peninsula, protected by a broad river, whose fords were only passable at nearly low water, and whose banks were not only steep, but were covered with sharp stakes. The final attack was made at night, and the enemy's stockade was gained without a single man being killed, and with only a few being slightly wounded. The Burmese troops amounted to about 10,000 men under Atown Mungza, and were nearly annihilated—the report stating that it was more than probable that not 1000 would reach Ava, and not even then but by the permission of the Governor General. Little or nothing of value was found in Arracan, and it was supposed that they had either secreted or carried off their valuables.

It appears however, that the British arms was not successful in every instance, as the papers contain unfavorable accounts from Rangoon. The division under Sir Archibald Campbell reached Sarave on the Irawuddy (112 miles from Rangoon) on the 3d March, and eight days march from Prome, whither he was destined, without losing a man. It was the intention of the commander of the forces to halt at this place until he could communicate with Brigadier General Cotton, of whose operations subsequent to the capture of Palany, no accounts had been received at Head Quarters down to the 4th of March.

The following account of the defeat of Brigadier General Cotton is given in the Calcutta Government Gazette of April 4:

"Brigadier General Cotton attacked the enemy's position at Donabew on the 8th inst. at Pagado, which was carried with a loss to the enemy of 4000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The second stockade distant from the fort 500 yards, was then cannonaded and attacked. This attempt proved unsuccessful, and the Brigadier General finding that his force was not strong enough to carry the main stockade, (even had he taken the second) and being exposed to a heavy fire, judged it prudent to re-embark the troops, and drop down four miles below Donabew until reinforced. Our loss was heavy on the occasion, amounting to 130 killed and wounded, including in the former Captains Rose and Cannon, of HM 89th."

A subsequent account from Rangoon of the 30th March states, that General Cotton had been repeatedly attacked in the position to which he retreated after the affair of Donabew. The enemy's war boats had become formidable, and it was not deemed prudent to trust the steam vessel too near them, as her capture or destruction would be severely felt. Donabew is said to be the strongest hold in the Burman Empire, being circumvallated with three intrenched stockades, and in the approach to it there were two others.

Rassein was taken possession of on the 4th of March, without opposition; the Burmans driving away the population, and retiring after setting fire to the town and destroying five ships which they had there.

The letter which gives the foregoing particulars of the attack of General Cotton adds. "By some mistake the main army under Sir Archibald passed Donabew 40 or 50 miles, before they were aware of it, and the enemy between himself and the Brigadier; but on his finding he did not join him, he has fallen back to his assistance, where report says he has arrived, and we are now waiting the result.—Some say a grand attempt is meditated by bombarding it with the whole of the heavy guns and mortars; others say he will attempt it by sacking."

The attack on the Donabew was expected to be very obstinate. The English soldiers were very eager to attack them, and would take few prisoners, as the Barbarians, as they are called, had dug up the English who had been killed, and having mutilated the bodies, fixed them on rafts and set them adrift among the English vessels.

A letter from the District of Parneah, dated March 20, says, "Our Indigo prospects are far from promising, owing to the refractory state of the Ryots, which renders indigo planting an arduous and unpleasant business."

A volcano has recently been discovered in the Himalaya Mountains.

Embellishments of the Capitol.—The Washington Gazette informs us that Mr. Causici, the Sculptor employed to execute some of the embellishments for the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, has just finished a group of four figures, representing the landing of the Pilgrims on plymouth Rock, intended for the pannel over the door leading to the Eastern Portico. The figures are the Pilgrim, his wife and child, and an Indian. The piece is thus described by the Gazette:—

The Pilgrim, in the costume of the early part of the 16th century, is represented in the act of stepping from the boat, to receive from the hands of the Indian, who is seated on the rock, before him, an ear of corn, which is tendered in the most friendly manner. A mixed expression of hesitancy and gratitude is visible in the countenance of the Pilgrim, who appears to doubt the sincerity of the Indian, whose stern aboriginal features form a fine contrast to those of the Puritanical, but suffering adventurer.—Behind, in a boat, looking towards heaven, with an eye of devotional gratitude, for deliverance from the sufferings and hardships of the voyage, stands the wife, with a child near her, whose countenance bears marks of those "watchings and fastings" shared in common with the intrepid band. We are inclined to think that the prominent features of the Pilgrim is the best executed in the group, though we are aware that the Indian, who is a very striking object in the composition of the picture, from his brawny form and his peculiar position on the rock, appears in bolder relief, and may by many, be viewed with most gratification. Some of the planks of the scaffolding not being removed, we had not a full view of the execution of the rock and the water; but on the whole, the piece has a fine effect."

This is all very well. The Indians were very kind to our fathers when they landed on these shores, a feeble band of persecuted pilgrims, and it is but gratitude to commemorate the distinguished benefits which they conferred upon us, by the chisel of the sculptor, on the front of the nation's capitol. We think too, that there is a peculiar propriety in selecting the *eastern portico* for this design, not only because it looks towards the spot where our fathers landed, but because it looks towards the rising sun; and is therefore, the most suitable place for the representation of events connected with the *morning* of our national existence.

We understand that the doors of the southern and western porticos, are also to be ornamented with similar designs. On the south, it is said, Pocahontas is to be introduced in connexion with some event in the early history of Virginia; and on the west, another Indian by the side of Colonel Boon, the first settler of Kentucky. We see no peculiar propriety in these designs. The events which they are intended to celebrate, cannot be considered as national epochs. They do not mark any great period in the progress of our history. Let us wait a few months and see what Congress intend to do with the Creeks. If they shall order them to be driven from their lands, the artists will then be at no loss for a subject for the southern front. He will, of course, introduce an ancient mound or grave, with a disconsolate Indian sitting at the foot of it, and seeming to say, "I will sit down quietly and be put to death where the bones of my ancestors are deposited, that the world may know that the Creek so loved his country, that he chose to die in it, rather than to sell it or leave it." On one side of the grave, the American flag should be seen waving in triumph, and a sturdy soldier in American uniform, and with the Georgia coat-of-arms, advancing with a bayonet fixed and pointed towards the breast of the Indian. We think there will be a peculiar propriety in placing this representation over the *southern* portico; not only because the country of the Creeks lies in that direction, but because the event will have happened when our nation was in the *meridian* of its prosperity. Thus, there will be seen to be an intimate and very suitable connexion between this design and that on the east. One will represent the nation in infancy, the other in manhood; one will show how the Indians treated us when they were strong and we were feeble, and the other, how we treated the Indians when we were strong and they were feeble.

The pannel over the door of the western portico which looks towards the setting sun, and which should, therefore, contain something emblematical of the old age and last days of the nation, ought to be left blank for the present.—In the course of a few years, perhaps, the nation that will rise on the ruins of our republic, will direct some artist to insert in the vacant space another mound or grave with the mangled body of a white man lying unburied by the side of it, and a company of dogs and jackalls engaged in their appropriate work. A raven should also be seen above, bearing away a part of the carcase, and underneath should be this inscription:

"IN THE PLACE WHERE DOGS LICKED THE BLOOD OF THE CREEK, DOGS LICK THY BLOOD, EVEN THINE."

When this representation is finished, the three sides of the Capitol will contain in short hand, *The history of the ungrateful Republic.—New York Observer.*

From the N. York Com. Adv. Sept. 15.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

We are both pained and mortified at being compelled to state, that yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, four of six new two story brick houses on the south side of Reed street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, tumbled down and are a heap of ruins. The carpenters were at work on the roof at the time, and had nearly completed the board covering. Four masons, two carpenters, (George Adams and Samuel Pierson) and three labourers, fell among the ruins, and were nearly buried. They were all extricated, however, in less than ten minutes; and although two of the masons were severely injured, yet we are happy to learn, that none are considered dangerously wounded. An Irishman named William Forey, at work upon the ridge of the buildings, feeling them to be giving way, ran along upon the top to the gable, and leaped from a height of 40 feet into a mound of sand, and fell unhurt. To this presence of mind he probably owes his life.

We are told (indeed the tumbling in of the walls is a sufficient evidence of the fact,) that the walls of these buildings have been constructed in the most frail and scandalous manner. The mortar in which the bricks were laid, is composed almost entirely of sand, with scarcely a sprinkling of lime, and but a very small number of anchors were used. The names of the master builders, we learn, are Nichols, the mason, and Austin, the carpenter. It is possible that the fault of the bad materials may rest elsewhere; but if not, we care not how severely they are made to suffer for this dangerous and disgraceful experiment. In the mean time we agree with the suggestion of a morning paper, that it would be well for the proper authorities to look to the other buildings, and take measures to prevent further exposure to the loss of lives by their fall.

☞We are told, since writing the above, that the Corporation has ordered the two remaining buildings of the row, to be taken down. This is as it should be.

DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

John Davis, who represents himself as a Deserter from the U. States service, last night about 11 o'clock, stole the boat of the receiving ship near the Navy Yard—came ashore in the boat, and about midnight stole a saddle belonging to a country wagon horse. About 1 o'clock this morning, he was arrested by a watchman—at 8 o'clock he was brought before the Mayor and by him committed. The Mayor, soon after made a return of the case to the Attorney General who forthwith drew a bill of indictment and laid it before the Grand Jury. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the Grand Jury found a true bill against Davis, and returned it to the Mayor's Court.—A Petit Jury was sworn, the witnesses examined, the Jury charged, and a verdict of Guilty returned a few minutes after eleven—before twelve o'clock he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence of the Court be complied with. He has since then been washed, shaved, clothed in the Penitentiary uniform, and is now industriously employed in sawing marble to build a new Penitentiary.

[*Philadelphia Press, Sep.* 8.

Translated for the National Journal, from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 14th July, 1825.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, the King our Lord received at a special audience, and with the usual ceremonies, Mr. HUGH NELSON, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, who, on presenting to His Majesty his letter of recredence, addressed him in the following terms:

"With your Majesty's permission, I have the honor to present to you a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to your Majesty, their great and good friend.

"The President of the United States, whom I have had the honor of representing for some time at the Court of your Majesty, on permitting me to return to my country, has charged me to avail myself of the occasion of taking leave of your Majesty to assure you of the continuance of his friendship, and of his sincere desire to preserve and consolidate the harmony and good understanding which happily subsist between both nations.

"I am likewise commissioned to assure your Majesty, that President Adams, recently advanced to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, is animated by the same sentiments of good will and friendship towards your Majesty and the Spanish nation which were entertained by his predecessor President Monroe; and that President Adams will cheerfully avail himself of every opportunity which may be presented to him, during his administration, to demonstrate the sincerity of these sentiments, adopting on his part whatever measures may tend to strengthen and perpetuate harmony and friendship between both governments.

"I have been also directed to represent to your Majesty, that, although there still exist some unsettled questions which arose between the two governments, and which were presented by me to the government of your Majesty, nevertheless President Adams places the utmost confidence in the justice and uprightness of your Majesty, and, therefore, trusts that these questions will be decided in a fair and liberal manner, and that my successor, ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, who sometime since resided in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the King of the Low Countries, and who is now about to fill the same station near the person of your Majesty, may be enabled to bring to a happy conclusion all the negotiations pending.

"On taking leave of your Majesty, I cannot do less than express to you my profound gratitude for the kindness and good-will which you have manifested towards me on various occasions; and I pray you to receive my sincere and ardent wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and your Royal Family, and for the prosperity of your people. May the Supreme Creator of the Universe preserve and prosper your Majesty for many years."

☞ His Majesty received Mr. Nelson with his usual kindness and benevolence.

FROM SPAIN, July 10.

[*Extract of a letter, received at Boston.*]

"The present impoverished state of this once rich and flourishing country is painful even to think of, but the daily experience of a total loss of trade and credit forces the subject on us, though reluctantly. Still there are great resources in the country that would relieve the distressed inhabitants, were proper steps taken. There is scarcely a province without mines, that can be worked to a good account. The lead mines of Adra are lucrative to the proprietors, and they are daily opening new ones, and have a ready vent for all they produce. Similar ones have lately been opened in the neighbourhood of Malaga, which it is believed will be equally lucrative, add to these there are mines of Iron which can be worked with great success, and by having a good stream of water nearly on the spot, hoops and nails might easily be made, and prove a lucrative branch; but there are many impediments in the way, (the want of capital, confidence in government, &c) which deter enterprizing people from opening a new branch of business, though trade is at an entire stand, and those who are concerned in agricultural pursuits, have suffered this year very severely, having collected but little more wheat (in the province of Andalusia) than what has been sown. In consequence of which, permission for the introduction of wheat is to continue till the 30th Aug.

The city of Malaga, it appears, has lately been threatened by a rise of the Royalists, against the present system and government of F.; and they would have declared in favour of Charles, had not the diabolical plan been discovered by the Government the day it was to have taken place, otherwise many lives and much property would have been sacrificed.

It is believed other provinces were acquainted with the plan, which was extensive, but thanks to God, it was fortunately crushed in the bud.

This you see is a division amongst the faithful Royalists. The constitutional party no longer exists, being satisfied and disgusted with the past pursuits. An unenlightened, prejudiced nation, with much difficulty can bring about a reform in government, particularly when the mass of the people are without morality."

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 10.

The National Journal of yesterday contains a sketch of the cruizes of the different vessels attached to the naval force in the West India seas for the suppression of piracy.

The United States brig of war *Spark,* having received orders from Com. Warrington, cruized three months on the south side of Cuba, made diligent search after pirates and found none—examined the island and all the adjacent keys—proceeded to St. Jago de Cuba, anchored there, and sent the boats along the whole coast from Cape Cruz to Trinidad. The ship *John Adams* examined the whole of the Cuba coast from Porto del Mariel to Porto de Cavannas, and from Babia Honda to Cape Antonio; saw no pirates. The steam galliot *Sea Gull,* explored the river Palma and the whole coast to Point Yeacos, and examined the keys between the Matanzas and St. Juan de la Remedius, but met with nothing suspicious. The *Hornet* searched the coast on the south side of Cuba as far down as the isle of Pines, examined the river Caxaqua, where a boat was found with some suspicious articles, and some huts which were empty. The hands saw a boat coming from the bushes, which was abandoned—the party pursued them to the huts, which they destroyed—searched all the keys and coast, and found nothing more suspicious. Lt. Com. Sloat, in the *Grampus,* captured the piratical vessel commanded by Cofrecinos, who, as our readers have already been informed, some months since, swam on shore, and was afterwards taken, and, with ten of his crew, put to death by the authorities of Porto Rico. The Grampus was afterwards ordered to cruize between Cape Antonio and the Isle of Pines: she accordingly explored with her boats every part of the coast where there was a probability of finding a pirate, but without falling in with a suspicious object. After performing this duty in the most vigilant and active manner, the Grampus anchored at Matanzas late in the month of July. The *Terrier* examined the Double Headed Shot Keys, re-examined them, as well as the coast, heard of nothing but one Colombian privateer—visited the Bahia de Cadiz and all the fishing establishments and keys between that place and Matanzas; found no pirates.—The frigate Constellation, ship Decoy, and schooner Shark, although for a great part of the season they have been in the West India seas, saw no pirates.

AFRICAN SHEEP.—Thirteen sheep of the broad tail, or Tunisian breed, have recently been sent to New York by Captain CREIGHTON of the U. S. ship Cyane, who obtained them at considerable expense and no little trouble from the interior of Africa, for the purpose, as stated by the New York Post, of introducing here, a species which is said to be highly valuable, not only for the wool, but the flesh. The tail has a very singular appearance, being in some instances from eight to ten inches in breadth, forming when it is cooked, a most delicate and delicious food. A pair of these sheep, it is understood, are intended for General Van Rensselaer of Albany. Several barrels of grape vines of the finest kinds to be met with on the coast of the Mediterranean, together with a large quantity of garden seeds, have also been received at different times from the same source. Of the seeds, a part were presented to the Horticultural Society of New York; and of the vines, some have been distributed in that vicinity, and the remainder in Providence, R. I. It is gratifying to see the officers of our navy, thus embracing the opportunities afforded by intercourse with other and remote regions, to add to the riches and prosperity of their country.—*American.*

The following novel employment of some of our Mexican neighbours, is extracted from Bullock's travels in Mexico.

"In the piggeries, they will have from 300 to 1000 swine in number confined in styes of well built sheds, about 30 feet deep, with roofs decending very low; and having the entrance through low arches, before which is an open space the whole length of the yard, and about 24 feet wide, in the centre of which is a kind of aqueduct, built of stone, and filled with clean water, supplied from a well at the end of the premises. The hogs can only put their noses into this water through holes in the wall, which prevents their dirtying it, as it passes through the whole division of the yard. This is the only liquid given them: and their food is maize or Indian corn, slightly moistened, and scattered at stated hours on the ground, which in the yard as well as the place where they sleep is perfectly dry and clean. Two Indian lads are employed, from morning till night, in settling disputes, or little bickerings, that may arise among the happy inhabitants of this community, and in singing them to sleep. The boys are chosen for the strength of their lungs, and their taste and judgment in delighting the ears and lulling the senses of this amiable harmonic society; and succeed each other in chaunting during the whole day, to the great delight and edification of the audience, who seem fully to appreciate the merits of the performers. The proprietor of one of those establishments himself attended us, and explained the use of the various apartments. He assured me that the premises cost him sixty thousand dollars, and that his sales amounted to about two thousand dollars per week; indeed, his display of diamonds, and his three splendid carriages with fine horses standing in the yard, bespoke him a man of some opulence and importance. His stock are bred at a farm belonging to him at Otumba, and driven to Mexico to be fattened, when eight months old.

Odysseus's Cave.—Dr. Howe, who went from Boston a few months since, to join the Greek army, gives the following description of this singular retreat.

This cave or castle, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world; it is a cave in the air, if I may so call it. The only way of getting access to the mouth of it, is by ascending a precipice of 200 feet, by four ladders one of which is drawn up before the other is let down. The interior will hold a small body of troops very conveniently.—Ulysses had stocked it with amunition and provisions for ten years. It is absolutely impregnable, the entrance being so formed, that no cannon shot or shell can enter. In the interior is a fine spring of water, which it is impossible to cut off.

Extract from a Traveller's Port Folio.

[Communicated for the Washington Gazette.]

I was travelling up the Hudson, on board of a steam boat, when a circumstance occurred, the recollection of which, is truly pleasing: I remember that it was a delightful afternoon in summer; the sky was serene, and the sweet balmy zephyrs played upon the face of the tranquil river. The bright path of the evening sun was upon the water. Beautiful villages embowered in groves; promenades shaded by lofty trees; with scenes of rural elegance, interspersed with the rich, romantic scenery of nature, rose in delightful prospects as we ascended the river. The company on board, consisted of a gay and fashionable assemblage of both sexes, whose sprightly conversation contributed to heighten the interest of the scene. While viewing with inexpressible pleasure the prospect before me, my attention was arrested by the singular appearance of a grave, elderly gentleman, whom I observed sitting on one of the side seats, apparently absorbed in pensive musing, with his eyes fixed on the rolling tide. There was a melancholy dignity in his countenance; while his venerable locks gray with age or sorrow, hung loosely on his shoulders. His dress was a coat considerably worn, and short breeches the old fashion. A half worn, broad brimmed hat, added to the gravity of his deportment; while a pair of old fashioned boots completed the costume of this singular personage.—The simplicity of dress induced a belief that he was no other than some plain old farmer, who was returning from the city to his residence in the country. But little attention was, therefore paid by those pert fashionables, who promenaded the deck, to one whom they considered an unlettered rustic, who had cultivated his mind less than his farm; and who paid more attention to the gaining of money, than to the acquisition of intellectual riches. Indeed, the old gentleman's taciturnity, and the antiquity of his dress, afforded no small amusement to some merry wags—a kind of buffoons, with whom we meet in almosst every mixed company; and, from whose unhallowed ridicule, not even the infirmities of age, nor the misfortune of human nature, are exempt.

It happened that some gentlemen who belonged to the bar, had commenced a controversy on some critical point in law, very near the old gentleman: He occasionally regarded them with a look, as if to penetrate the recess of their souls, and then resumed his posture. At length a young smart, with a significant glance, accosted him. "Old gentleman, what is your opinion?"

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