THE SHAKERS AT NEW LE BANON. N. Y.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Buston Spectator. I attended on Sunday the reli

gious services of the Shakers. They

have often been described by others,

interest. One of the elders had on

Saturday, invited our attendance, "that we might," as he said, be a-

ble to contradict the falsehonds Yold concerning their farms of wor-

slup. Convenient seats are placed

in their church for strangers and spectators, and nearly one hundred and fifty were present with us, The interior forms a spacious hall, with no other fixed seats than those we occupied, a floor smooth, and anparently polished with much labour. and a lofty arched vault of perfect whiteness. The Shakers came in scattered parties, those of each sex entering at different doors, and seat ing themselves on low moveable benches facing each other. In this position they remained for some time, with a demure gravity of countenance, but not without a minute though side long survey of the countenances and manners of the strangers present. At an appoint-ed signal they all rose and advan ced with measured steps to the centre of the room, those of each sex arranged in a solid column before the other. An elder then admonished us to preserve proper decorum during their services. They began with singing, if that name can be given to the sounds, pro duced by more than two hundred voices, repeating some unintelligible phrases to the same air for about half an hour, without rest or pause; and with all the power of human whove them. To an ear bless donly with common strength it was intolerable; the shrill and loud notes of the female part of the chair were indeed sthe music of the spheres.' This ceremony was followed by a short address from a veteran brother putting all the rules of English grammar at defiance. After another song, it was announced by an elder, that othose who were dis posed might now have the privilege to labour in the dance." The permission was accepted by almost all the members. The benches on which they had sat, were removed, and the hall thus left free for their motions. The elders placed themselves by the wall fronting the rest. the others formed in five or six lines of about fifty persons each, facing the wall .- The elders began a series of sounds, resembling much the air of "Moll Brooke," but without the includy of fiddle strings. To this tune, the whole body began a motion between jumping, dancing, and, walking, moving backward and forward about three steps, now facing the elders, now the spectators-for about ten minutes. This was repeated three or four times, a few of the dancers giving place to others who had not joined at first. It was one of the hottest days of this summer, and very uncomfortable even to those at rest, but the circumstance seemed unregarded by the members, and by no means to diminish their activity.

During this exercise, it was interesting to survey the countenances of the strangers present, here and there was one struggling to repress or hide a laugh, but the gene ral expression was far different from that of amusement or ridicule. The most thoughtless could not but look with pity and sorrow at their ignorance which renders the professed worship of a spiritual Being, a scene which would degrade a temple of heathen superstition. But this part of their ceremonies was

not yet ended.

After dancing in the manner I have described, the whole body formed Into military order in divisions of six each, and marched, with a step like the former, and with both arms beating time in a ludicrous manner. round the room for nearly half an hour. In the centre several elders formed a circle with their faces inward, and sang tho air to which the others moved, part of the latter occasionally joining their voices. This scene at last closed, and the members resumed their scats.

The person who had appeared to lead in the other services now came forward to the centre of the room, and addressed the audience for mere than half am hour. His subject was "marriage," his object to prove its unlawfulness; and much ingenuity was manifested in the arguments officed for that purpose. Almost all the cvll and sin custing In the world were attributed to that rent prisons.

passion, which marriage was insti-tuted to regulate, not to destroy; and the holiness and happiness of only by its total destruction. Many scripture texts were introduced and explained according to this new long mode of interpretation, with an accure state might shame many a college taught souhist. The discussion of such a subject in such a manner, and by one little regardful in the expension of the delicacies of laws. but the subject is not yet without by no means an agreeable addition to the day's exercises .- The speaker I observed, used the term Shakers, when speaking of his sect, a name which I had supposed given by others in derision.

With a parting salutation, "We wished you well!" the meeting was concluded, and the Shakers returned two by two to their dwellings. My own reflections were not of the most agreeable character.

## HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

At the Annual Meeting of Dublin Auxiliary to the Louden Missionary Society, held in Dublin Ja Tuesday last, the Rev. Mr. Rere, Missionary from Baltary, in India. related the following curious circumstance connected with the religious notions of the Hadoos.

"The Hindons," he observed ediffered in their moral character from other people; they considered all animals as God's creatures, and looked on those persons who eat of the flesh of animals as camibals. They know no difference between the spirit of a brote which gooth downwards, and the spirit of a man which goeth upwards. They consider the sun and the moon-to be heroes, and they think thander is the gramoling of the Gods. They have 30 millions of idols, and their idols are exposed for sale in the public streets. You will see in the market place baskets of fruits and baskets of Gods alike exposed for sale. The time the Hindoos dévote to the adoration of their idols ought to make Christians blush for themselves. Some of their processions hold from five o'clock in the afternoon until three o'clock the next morning, and there are frequently twenty thousand persons in those processions, carrying their idols, with dancing and songs, from street to street. They also go to con siderable expense, and a Hindoo temple frequently receives offerings which amount in value to the sum of 20,000l yearly. Such are their errors, that many of them inmale themselves alive on spikes. drown themselves in rivers, and bury themselves alive. It is not an uncommon thing-for an Hindoo to run a knile through his tongue. which he lets hang out of his mouth with the knife sticking in it. They sometimes roast thems lives before a large fire, or carry fire on their bare heads; and these extraordinary acts they commit for the purpose of appeasing the anger of some of their Gods, which they had themselves made. It appears by a calculation which had been made, that in every four hours a Hindoo woman is burned. A Prince of the ifindoo tribe who died lately in India, had eighteen wives, and they were all burned on the dead body of the Prince, together with the child of one of them. The Hindoos had Gods for every kind of vice; thus, those who lived by plunder had a God who would sanction it. One of their Gods who sanctions stealing was represented with a pound sutter, in one hand, and pot of milk in the other. Another of their Gods was represented as a monkey, and another as half bird and half man.

A Hindoo once mentioned to the Rev. speaker, that he recollected perfectly when he (the Hinden) was an old cow, and, that he even remembered the marks he had in his car. He said that he gave good milk when he was a cow, and that that was the reason of his being changed into a man. The Rev. Gentleman instanced the case of the conversation of a- native Hindoo woman, who was by trade a weaver; and also the conversation of the father, sister, and mother of this woman, who all subsequently, became holy followers of Christ. He also mentioned the fact of a Gentleman who is resident there, expending the entire of his income, which is two hundred pounds a month, in forwarding the object of the Slissionary Society, in establishing and aupporting native schools, and having preachers appointed in the diffe-. A- 3

MONTGOMERY THE POET. Extract. of a letter from Mr. Carter, one of the passing for of the New York States-man, dated sheffield, (Eng.) 1st August, 1323.

editor.
a few minutes a note was returned, In a few minutes a note was returned, saying that Mr. Montgomery would be happy to see us at any time between 5 and 7 o'clock on that evening. At 6 o'clock, thinking a medium the safest, we called at the number designated in the note, and passing through a book-store, were shewn into a small neat sitting room, in which a table was set for tea. In a few minutes Mr. Montgomery made his appearance, and we went comery made his appearance, and we went tirough the awkward ceremony of a self in-toduction, which his politeness, however, pudered as little embarrassing as possible.

We soon took sasts at the tea-table, and his affability, as well as that of the lady with vious he lives, and who has relations of my sequaintance in the United States, made us force to that we were strangers, and in some degree removed the restraint of unexpectedly throwing ourselves upon his hopitalist. The conversation turned upon a great The conversation turned upon a great ty. The conversation turned upon a great-variety of topics, literary, local, and general, and one of the happiest hours of my life passed in the society of a poet, with whose writing I nad long been familiar, and from which I could have repeated to him a hun-dred favourite passages.

In his manner, Mr. Montgomery mani-fest all the military minible simplicity.

In his manner Mr. Montgomery manifests all the millbess, amiable, simplicity, and kindness of heart, so conspicuous in his writings. His flow of conversation is copious, easy, & perfectly free from affectation. His sentiments and opinions on all subjects of remark were expressed with decision and frankness, but at the same time with a becoming modesty. His language is polished and select, betraying occasionally the elevation of poetry, but exemptions any appearance of pedantry. While the merits of all his contemporaries were freely discussed, and the meed of his discriminal ng praise liberally awarded to each; not the slightest allusion wax mide to his own with mine at allusion was made to his own will up allusion was made to his own will up allusion with the control of the cont country as those of my other living spoet. It would have been a breach of politiques in me, to have to him how many generous sentiments he ha instilled, and how many hearts he had made better, beyond the Atlantic

I was much amused with a little incident that occurred while we were at tea. A kitten kept puring an i mewing about him, and would often leap up into his lap, as if it claimed a familiar sequaintance, and had been accustomed to receive its daily portion at his hands. He seemed slightly annoyed, and endeavoured secretly to silence the importunities of the little animal for her tea. This scene, trifling as it was, at once sugges-

ted to my mind the gentle virtues and domes-tic habits of the amnole Cowper.

Mr. Montgomery is now at the age of for-tr-sever. In his person, he is slender and delicate, rather below the common size. deficiency, father below the common size. His complexion is light, with a Roman nose, high forehead, slightly bald, and a clear eye, not unfrequently downcast, betraying a moderate degree of diffidence. The content of his face is not unlike that of Mr. Lloyd, Senator in Congress from Massachu setts, and there is also a resemblance in their persons. The events in his life are too well known in our country, to need repetition. Both his parents died as missionaries in the West Indies, and to that misfortune, we are probably indebted for one of his finest poems. He appears to be universally respec ted and beloved in the place of his residence But I have perhaps already said more, than the delicacy of an interview under such circumstance; can justify, and will therefore only add, that at eight o'clock he very cor-dially took our hands and wished us a pleasant tour.

NURSING CATS IS ALL THEY DO. ' &c In the Royal Court at Guernsey, (Eng.) on the 6th ultimo, a circumstance came out which kept the Court in a rour. It was an action by Sophy Martin against Miss Anno Oliver, for the care and maintenance o three cats for near nine months. Miss Oliver being obliged to go to London for some time, engaged Sophy to take care of her cats and feed them properly, for which she agreed to pay her two shillings per week. On her return in May last, Sopny brought in her account, amounting to £318s. 3d. which Miss Oliver disputed, on the ground that Sophy had neglected the cats so much that two of them had died a long time before her return, and that she had attempted to impass upon her by substituting another cat pose upon her by substituting another cat instead of one of her own that died, & that this instead of one of her own that died, & that this strange cat had been maintained at her expense, and that she had some trouble to get rid of it after she came back. The bailiff and two of the judges were in favour of the plaintiff, and allowed her demand.

From the Indianopolis Gazette. SOMETHING FOR ANATOMERS—Not long ago an ox belonging to Mr. Custis Mallary, of Hamilton county, (Ind.) died of what is called the bloody murrain. A neighbour expressed a belief that there were leeches in the liver of the ox; to test which he was consider the presence of the Bellow Bellow. in the liver of the dx; to test which he was opened in the presence of Dr. Palmer, Mr. Potts, Mr. Minor, Mr. Mallary and several others—The liver being examined on the outside, a black spot was discovered, in which they made an incision, and took out a large leech—and on a thorough examination, three others were found, all perfectly secreted within the liver; alive and enjoying excellent health and experience. secreted within the liver; alive and enjoyang excellent health and provision. Traces of their courses through the liver in various directions were 'plainly seen. Now the question is, how came they there? Were they swallowed by the ox? and did they afterwards find a passage or make one to the liver? or are we to suppose leeches to be a natural product of the liver? I am told they are often to be found in the liver. they are often to be found in the livers of

A Brussels paper states, that a Russian gentleman, who has for the last eight years been endeavouring to discover the philosopher's stone, after a variety of compositions, has succeeded in inding "a metal as polished as steel, and as flexible as gold." He has made a present of some articles manufactured from it to the Grand Duke Constantine, which are said to be very beautiful.

Ditable Common and Peace and Dra-Morrison and Wilson, of the Hoyal navy sailed from Plymouth, in the Brazen, on the 27th, on their expedition into Africa, todis-cover the sources of the Niger. They will debark at the Bight of the Benin, and Capt. P. and Dr. M. will pursue the shortest course for Timbuctoo, Capt. C. and Dr. W. are bound to the city of Soudan, to open friendly communications with the interior

nations.

The Durham Advertiser of the 27th August says, "Bunde Hand has this week been thrown into consternation by, the failure of two houses, one of which is to an immens amount, and will cause some hundreds of men to be thrown out of employment."

A furious tempest of hailand rain in som parts of Naples, on the 15th of July, des royed the corn and vines, and blocked the

road up with sand.

The cultivation of silk in Egypt is said to have been undertaken by orders of the Par cha on a scale equally extensive with that of Cotton; and as that soil and climate are a-Lke favourable to the growth of the mul berry, and the breeding of the worm, it i believed that there will, at no remote peri-od, be a vast increase in the produce of a commodity now in such universal request throughout Europe.

watchmaker of Bayreuth has manufacured a cage filled with ber of 60 representing parrots, sparrows &c. each of which has the peculiar note given by nature.—The cage is made of brass and the wacels which make them move an produce the sound are of silver: the, plu

The intelligence from Spain grows mor important. From the accounts published in the London Courier of the 29th and from private advices, the editor says "It is evi dent that the state of Spain is rapidly has tening to a crisis. According to some accounts, it has been found necessary strengthen the garrison of St. Ildefonso, marching thither a battalion of one of the Swiss residents. The occasion of this reinforcement was said to be the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Minister, M. Zea. It is added, that, an extraordinary Council of State was sammoned for the 17th, when "many pressing and important affilies would be discussed."

"Among other events which have occur-"Among other events which have occur-red is the obscurstance of Content Bessier-es having quitled Madril on the 16th and placed himself at the head of some armed Partizans, to deliver the King from the cap-tivity in which he is represented to be held by his Ministers. A severe Proclamation, or Royal Decree, had been issued by Ferdinand in consequence of this, dated St. Ilde-fonso, August 17th, in which, without naming any individuals, summary punishment is ordered to be inflicted on the "rebels" who shall not surrender at discretion. At Saville, mean while numerous persons have been arrested.—According to letters from Cadiz, these arrests were in consequence of an extensive conspiracy which had been discovered. red, similar to that of which took place in Portugal last year. In Cadiz also, at the date of the last letter it was hourly expected that arrests would take place. Among the persons apprehended at Seville, were numy

the higher orders of the clergy.

the higher orders of the clergy.

"The Quotidienne of August 27, and
"mapil's Messenger of the same clay, conarthe Quotidienne of August 27, and Galignani's Messenger of the same cay, confirm the intelligence that had been received from Spain. At present, havever, the whole is involved in mystery nor can we determine, from the accounts that are transmitted, what are the precise o ajects of the involved in mystery. onary movements that have taker We observe indeed, that the abdi-of the King is freely mentioned in all cation of the ring is areas menuoned man of them; but this step, whether forced or voluntary, would do not aing for the tranquility of Spain, if the Infant Don Carlos is to be his successor."

## New Goods.

ADAM & JNO. MILLER,

Tender their grateful thanks to their friends for the liberal encouragement they have seceived, and are happy to state, that othey have just received a large assortment of New Goods, in addition to their former stock, which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, for cash, or to their punctual customers on their usual time. Amongst them are the following, viz.

DRF GOODS:

Superfine Blue and Black
Cloth,
Several ditto date
Surerine Bibe and State
Casinere,
Second ditto ditto
Casinere,
Second ditto ditto
Casinere,
Second ditto ditto
Casinere,
Second ditto ditto
Casinere,
Superfine Drab Coths
Drab and Give Fundanc,
Green and Red Bocking,
Drab and Give Fundanc,
Green and Red Bocking,
Ditto 2222,
Bill Flatin,
Bill Flatin,
Casinere,
Carpong,
Hearth Rug,
Vestings storted,
Figunels assorted,
Figunels assorted,
Figunels assorted,
Figunels assorted,
Figunels assorted,
Figure Coloured Bombic Cites and State Coloured Bombic Cites and State Coloured Bombic Cites Coloured Bombic DRY GOODS: Green and Red Bocking,
Ditto 2822,
Bitto 2822,
Carpeting,
Hearth Rug,
Vesting a sworted,
Flannels assorted,
Flannels assorted,
Flannels assorted,
Flannels assorted,
Fland Goodwel Bom
bazette,
Donestic Harsh & Stripers,
Do. Shirting, S. Sheeping,

GROCERIES, &c. Mideira Wine ia Wood Gunpuwder, Ryson, and Glass, Twentiffe, Lisbon and Pro Wine.
Fort Wine in Wood and Old Confee, Class, Change Brandy, Classe Brandy, Old Januara Spirity Holland Gin, Holland Gin, Visible and Olls assorted, Glass, Corone Brandy, Old Jamarea Spirity Hottand Gin, Gld Bye Whiskeys, Loaf, Lump and Brown China Glass, and Crockery Ware, Blae and Green Edged. Cut shell Plain Tambles,
Figures,
Figures,
Blue and Green Edged. Cut shell Plain Tambles,
Blue and Famy Coloured
Livebers,
Edged and White Daking
Chana Lows and Coffees,
Blue Bus, rown and Black
Tee Poor,

Lumber. Sugarhama White Pine White Pine Scantling,
Piank,
Piank,
Sugarhama White Pine Scantling,
Shagles,
Little,
12 Ireh dato ditto Channt Posts,
4 Yellow Pine for Floor

For Sale

Uct. 20,

A Young Man about 19 years of age, and a smart likely yellow Bly of 15, who is accustomed to nouse work; likewise to hire, a Young, Weman, who is also a house servant. Enquire at this Office,

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

APA KALE.

Persons withing to rise the services by a property of the Sth Brigade Market Williams of the Services be furnished with a small number the sect, on application is the Office of the Control of the Services of the hournoods it is said to be very good bles the asparagus, comes much ear is managed much in the same way.

BISHOP HOBART.

Among the passengers in the packet of Canada, arrived at New York, at the Entered Bishop Hobart and are back waite, a celebrated preacher belonging the Southern Section of the Society of Friends. The Communication of the Society of Friends. the Society of Friends. The Commercial Advertiser states that the reception of the Bishop, after his long absence we said at once to gratify his feelings, and said the tourn, with improved health, and as it is begun as the said of the ped, with a renovated conviction. It may no sooner amounced that the Capata is no coming up, than crowds of his friends that one last the dock, to gre it his prometal. coming up, than crowed or ma menous ged at the dock, to gre it his reun barouche was in waiting but he was ducted by a large concentre of people the new and elegant dwelling which been prepared for him during his absennear St. John's Church, and fronting beautiful park formery called Hed Square.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.
Since Sunday the weather has been que
cold. We were ye sterlay morning there
piece of ice a quarter of an inchathich.
The Smoky we ther noticed in the fellowing article, prevailed in this circum
neighbourhood at the same time it did
Massachusetts.

Roston, Oct 11.

The unusual neat of a part of list well appears to have been greater at the Not than at the So 1th. The thermometer has on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, a little above 80°. At Exeter, on Frid it rose to 86°, at Salem to 83°, and at Por moutis to 87. At Banger, it is stated to an ranged for three successive days at Ent.

The cruses of the sudden appearance the sine he in the atmosphere, on Satura Last, re main to be explained. The smer Last, re mainto de explained. The sine is pearar fee extended a great distance, let along the sea coast and the interior, and if first observed at points remote from ear other, at about the same time. It wish out er, at about the same time. It was served here early on Saturday morning to wind being a mortherly or nonheaster direction. The precise time of its first pearance, and the exact point of compuse the wind, we did not observe. At long thampton, we have told, the smoke was a tinctly perceptible to the organs of me or Friday continuation. on Friday evening, and on Saturday no ning to those of sight. At New Jork about the same time. The New York 6s zette of Monday borning says, "the real zette of Monday borning says, "the ven er has been very thick and foggy for to last two days." The Portsmouth Game of Tuesday says, "the three days past we have been almost blidded, if not suffeate with smoke." Here h was much less to on Monday, than on the two precedingly. The Portland advertiser way— "On Friday evening the wind changes the N. E. and E. and addenly brush with it such volumes of dense smoke #1

the N. E. and E. and saddenly burn with it such volumes of dense snoke at give its -- caliar has to every object of sion. It is extremely penetating the eyes with an initaminatory tensitia, its quite disagreeable to the origin of ration. Since this change of the wisd, unliteration of temperature has been so real to depose the according to the wind of the control of the wind of the as to depress the mercury to 43.

PUNISHMENT OF SCHOLARS.
Sandbortoi, Sept 14.
On Vederaday week, at the Sapara
Court at Girlard, came on trial an action
the name of the name of the many of the ma

the name of a large of the spass for no leged assault and battery. On trial appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was boy of 10 or 11 years of age, and the dead ant an instructer in a district school of rid the plaintiff was a scholar. It further a peared that for some misdemeanor the plaintiff was a scholar. It further a peared that for some misdemeanor the plaintiff had been chastised by the defendant ing the school hours; and that at the car of the school for the day, the scholar in having dispersed, the plaintiff asked the fendant why he whipped him more than other boys' the Refendant replied he not whip him more than other boys' the Refendant replied he not whip him more than others who may gressed the rule's of the school is a new degree. The boy titlen told the instruction was a G—d d—d far, and ran out of house; the instructer followed, caught and whipped him back by the school hose for which the plaintiff branght this sail further appeared that the plaintiff was a great and that stripes remained to his later ten days afterwards.

The Chief Justice charged Juy with clearly as to the law upon the subject, was charge ought to have been read by an of the good fathers and inothers fear quaintance. The Juy retried for a symments, and returned a verdict (a great sound minded man, would have does). Not Guilty.

It has long been believed by some existing the school of the school of the school of the string the school of the school o

sound minded man, would have used. Not Guilty.

It has long been believed by some text parents that an instructer and no legal years to flog their deg. It it is innocents, where may be their faults or transgressions. It is to fig their de. little innecent, may be their faults or transpressions. I have however, this case, so far as it may be those parents, who may have falled in those parents, who may have falled in a course of conduct more congenial the feelings of their children (whose task also is very ardnons and full of perplexit), more beneficial to their offspring.

Let parents take cognizance of the laid down in this case, and govern the selves accordingly. Which was the structers have full right to punish their pils for the transpression of the roles of the schools, even though the school say the selves accordingly if the schools of the roles of the schools, even though the school say the selves are gone though the school say in the school say of the roles of the schools are the schools of the roles of the schools.

STRAWBERRIES.
On Friday morning last in the Second market, there was othered a based Strawberries, part of a second toyled duced in an open bed in a graden.

Philitelphia America.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The building thus entitled is an immense and rery extensive stone ellifice, situated a sitle to the north west of Cornilli. The fast is composed of a centre, eighty-feet in land, of the tonic order, on a fustic bases and two wings, ornamented with a colonic state. and of two wings, ornamented with a color, sale. The back of the building in Lothburgits a high and heavy wall of stone, with a rate way for carriages into the ballion On the cast side of the principal entran

from Threathreedle-street, is a passage lea-ling to a spacious apartment called THE HO-TETRA, it which business in the public funds reral, it which business in the public funds to transport and, branching out of this appropriated to the management of each particular stock. It each of the laptabeth of arranged the books, in which the amount of every individual's interest in such a fund is registered. The half of the issue and exchange of hank totes is terest in such a rund is registered. The hall for the issue and exchange of bank notes is aroble room, seventy-nine feet by forty, and contains a very fine marble statue of King William III, the founder of the bank, an admired piece of sculpture.

The Bank of England covers an extent of

The Bank of England covers an extent of averal acres, and is completely insulated. Its atterior is not unsuitable to the nature of the establishments—it conveys the idea of arength and security; but having been erected at different periods, and according to different plans, by several architects, it wants uniformity of design and proportion. In the interior, a variety of alterations and inconvenients have been made to accommoimprovements have been made to accommo die the vast increase of business, and of the paper money and discounting systems.— This has required considerable enlargements This has required considerable enlargements of the offices in every department, and has lal, in the space of twenty-five years, to the seary increase of the clerks from two deed to eleven hundred. The capital, or Rank Stock, of this grand national estab-shment, has also been considerably and pogressively augmented: at its incorpora-tea, in 1694, this capital did not exceed £3,200,000; but has since risen to £14,609,-50). The direction is vested in a governor cors. Thirteen of the directors with the governor, form a court for the management of the business of the institution. . Clarke's Collection.

QUAKER MARRIAGE.
At the Friend's meeting, house in Dur-lem, Mojerathe 29th alt. Elijah mmi Reu-Jun, Me, earlie 29th aft. Elijth and Reu-ben Gde, twin brothers, married P. Deth ad Mary Jones, twin sisters, and daugh-tes of Edward Jones of Brunswick. After the meeting for public worship, the young ouples, who were facing the assembly, as rese and joining hands, individually repeated the marriage formula, nearly as follows Friends, I take this friend ——, to be my Thends, I take this friend —, to be my vie' or 'husband' as the case may be, 'promising through divine assistance to be unto ber,' or 'him a kind and affectionate hus had or 'wife, until it shall please the Lord to separate us by death' The marriage cer feate was then signed by the bride and Indegroom, together with several others and read by the Clerk. This certified that had received consent of parents, and were free from all other engagements.

Bost. Cour.

curious coincidences

In sailing and arrival. The packet ship James Cropper, Mar all, and the Herald, M' Manus, both sailed from New York on Monday, the 1st Aug, and arrived at Liverpool on Monday 29th, after a passage of 23 days. The slips Mentand Niagara sailed from New York on Standay, July 20th, and both arrived the ame morning, Aug. 29th, after a passage of 3 days. These coincidences in sailing and annulare worthy of record. It is further worthy of remark, that the Herald and Men-ter fell in with each other shortly after leafire New York and continued in comp tr eight days, at the end of that period they sparated, fell in again the 21st August, and kept company till their arrival.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION For Governor, we have already mentioned, took place on the 2d inst. Returns have been received from a number of Districts, Thich give Troup so large a majority, as to make it almost certain that he is elected. The beautiful alliteration of Trour and THE The result of the control of Theory and The Trairs, is the watchword there, as Beauty and Boots was with the enemies of our country at New Orleans. We would that the result were the same. But the hope of drawing land in the Lottery has overcome the prudence and self respect of the Georgian.

Alexandria Gazette.

Alexandria Gazette.

We are intested, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, to Mr. Jarvier Madina, the Colombian coursel, for the Botoga Constitutional, of the 25th of August, the latest paper recised in this country from that capital. This paper contains official documents from the Liberator, giving a detailed account of this paper contains official documents from the Liberator, giving a detailed account of the fruits of his victories in Peru. By those appears that the whole number of royalists, officers and soldiers, dereated, killed, or captured at the battle of Ayacucho, was 13,574. Among other trophies of victory brught to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice President of the Republic, was the libyal Standard of Castile, with vice Pizzaro entered South America. which Pizarro entered South America, three hundred years ago.

The engineer employed in raising the halk of the British frigate Hussar, which was sank during the revolutionary war, has succeeded in getting chains under her hottom, and it is expected will be enabled, with the ado powerfullacrews, to raise it to the water's edge. It has been reported that wher the frigate sunb, she had a large quantity o pold on board! -

The New Jersey Bleaching, Printing and Dyeing Company, incorporated by the legis lature of that state, are erecting a building at Balleville, 236 feet front, of hewn stone and three stories high—probably the larger building to the state. This factory is design ed for bleaching, printing and dyeing Cot ton, Woollen, and Silk Goods: on an exten

Ecormus Product.—A correspondent in forms as that Mr. Moses Holden, of Barrier well this season, from a single seed; 3! that the aggree the length of the different brains of the different brains of the different brains and the different brains.

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