

Increase in Great Britain	2005
Foreign Missions	1,800
Total increase	3,805

More of the Vermont Pilgrims.

Alban., N. Y. Sept. 13.
A correspondent informs us that five waggons loaded with the household goods, men, women and children of this sect, passed thro' Cherry Valley, Oswego county, on the 25th ult. on their way to the state of Ohio. The men and women were dressed in the name style of those who passed through Sussex, (N. J.) and were as they alledge, followers of the same prophet. They call themselves the true followers of Christ. Their pretended prophet came from Canada a few months since, and is a man of "austere habits", and a great fanatic. His followers are not yet numerous, but it is thought he will increase them. He rejects surnames and abolishes marriage, and allows his followers to cohabit promiscuously.

The men eat their food in an erect posture, and the women when they pray, prostrate themselves on the ground with their faces downward. They frequently do penance for sins, and seem to make uncleanness a virtue. They alledge that their prophet has not changed his clothes for 7 years: There was with the party above described, a deluded woman, who it is said, had always sustained a fair character; and who left a husband in affluent circumstances, and a family of children, to follow this prophet. It is probably the object of the leader of this sect, to draw as many after him as possible, and to form in some of the western states a new settlement similar to the one made by Joanna Wilkinson in this state.

It is not Talleyrand, the former Bishop of Autun, & Prince, of Benevento under the Napoleon dynasty, who is appointed a Cardinal and created Archbishop of Paris. It is his uncle formerly Archbishop of Rheims, always a staunch Bourbonite, & now ninety years of age, who has returned to the country from which he was an exile for twenty years and received this appointment. This explanation is believed necessary to correct erroneous impressions which have gone abroad.

Nat. Int.

Jemshedd, who is celebrated as the founder of Persepolis, was the first who discovered wine.— He was immoderately fond of grapes, and desired to preserve some which were placed in a large vessel, and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened, the grapes had fermented, and their juice in this state was so acid, that the king believed it must be poisonous.— He had some vessels filled with it and poison written upon each; they were placed in his room.— It happened that one of his favorite ladies was affected with nervous headaches; the pain distracted her so much that she desired death. Observing a vessel with poison written on it, she took it and swallowed its contents. The wine, for such it had become, overpowered the lady, who fell down into a sound sleep, awoke much refreshed and delighted with the remedy, she repeated the dose often, the monarch's poison was all drank. He soon discovered this, and forced the lady to confess what she had done.— A quantity of wine was made; and Jemshedd and all his court drank of the new beverage; which from the circumstance that led to its discovery, is to this day known in Persia by the name of Zehere-Kooshon, the delightful poison.

AMERICAN MISSION AT BOMBAY.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Horatio Burdwell, dated Bombay, Feb. 2, 1817, to the Rev. William Fisher, of Stamford; (Con.)

"Whether we shall ever see the fruit of our labors, or not, God only knows; and we are willing to leave it in his hands.— If any Good is done among this people, surely the excellency of

the power must be acknowledged to be of God; for the strength of superstition & idolatry is beyond description. Within a mile of our house there are probably thirty temples consecrated to idols.— Almost every hour in the day may be heard the prayers and supplications of the multitude to these gods of wood and stone.

A few weeks ago I witnessed the swinging of two persons, as it is called, suspended by hooks thrust through the fleshy part of the back. The machine consists of a perpendicular post about twelve feet high. At the top of this was a pivot that sustained a horizontal pole; at one end of this the hooks were fastened, at the other end ropes were fixed to raise the hooks. The whole machine was placed upon wheels.— Just before the first person was suspended, an old man, girded with a belt strung with little bells, and deformed with numerous badges of horrid superstition, seized a young kid that was presented him, tore open the jugular veins with his teeth, and like a monster sucked the blood while the little animal was struggling in death. This sacrifice being made a procession then formed and marched a number of times round the car.— They at length stopped, and a man, about 30 years of age, was quickly suspended on the hooks and the car was then drawn by the people a number of times round the yard, attended by tom-toms and shoutings of the multitude. After being drawn round about ten minutes, he was let down, and a woman suspended in the same manner. Neither of these persons discovered the least signs of pain but seemed wholly at ease. When they are let down, the multitude pressed round to touch them, as though some peculiar blessing or virtue was communicated. This painful ceremony was performed before a small temple, in consequence, and as the performance of certain vows voluntarily made by the persons who were thus tormented. The next day 3 other persons were suspended in the same way Truly Satan is a hard master. Who that has one spark of humanity or religion can be indifferent to such horrid scenes of blood and wickedness! Beholding this exhibition, my mind was forcibly impressed with the contrast between Satan's kingdom and the kingdom of Christ. Unable to bear oral testimony against such wickedness, I could only pray that God would open their eyes to see their folly.

O my dear brother, do tell your people what a precious blessing they enjoy by having Christ preached among them. Are there not some among the young converts, who are willing to forsake all to preach Christ to the heathen?— Do encourage them, for the harvest is great. Since I have been in India, my health has been perfectly good.

Dear Brother, I rejoice that the Lord has permitted me to engage in the glorious work. O that I may be active and diligent to the end of my life, for the salvation of these poor heathens.

From English Papers.

WHITEHAVEN, (Eng.) Aug. 19.
According to observations made in the Observatory in the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, the variation of the compass was, in the year 1806, 7, 32. W. and in 1817, on the 17th of June, it was 7, 16. W. It thus appears that the variation had during eleven years, diminished at the rate of three minutes annually.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1817.

The panorama which has been lately exhibited in Merchant's Hall is a handsome picture, giving, it is said, a correct view of the town and harbour of Gloucester. The great Serpent which forms the principle figure in the fore ground appears to be well represented, & the spectator will be able to obtain from it a more correct idea of this monster than from any description.

The small Serpent which is also exhibited in a vessel of spirits has undergone a scientific examination by a committee of the Linnaean Society. It is ascertain-

ed that it is of a different species of serpent from any that has been heretofore described, and that the joints of the back bone admit of motions similar to those observed in the great serpent, it is conjectured that it is the young of that animal, though there is no conclusive proof of that fact.

Paris, Aug. 31.

It is said that Russia has become a mediator between the United States and the court of Naples. The happiest results are expected.

MADRID, Aug. 16.

On the first of September, will be opened to the public the course of Spanish tachygraphy, or the art of writing as quickly as a person speaks, and forming characters as distinct and legible as those for ordinary writing. An order from the king has directed the Economical Society of Madrid to superintend the establishment.

August 29.

The birth of the princess of which her majesty was delivered yesterday, has been announced by 12 discharges of cannon, and by the hoisting of a white flag at one of the corners of the palace. The bells of the city have been ringing. To-day, the grandees of Spain, the ministers of state, the foreign ambassadors, &c. have presented their congratulations at the palace. Te Deum will be sung.

Mademoiselle Garnier executed her aërostatic expedition at Rouen on the 15th August. The weather was brilliant. The intrepid traveller rose about seven in the evening, in the midst of flourishes of trumpets and shouts of applause. The breeze, which was extremely gentle bore her between east and south east, but with a motion so imperceptible, that she appeared to hover over the spectators. After an ascent of great elevation, Mademoiselle Garnier abandoned her balloon, and that movement caused a sensation of terror, from the velocity with which the parachute appeared to descend, until it expanded itself. The fair aeronaut then executed a majestic descent near the place from which she had risen, and there received the congratulations of the public. She was afterwards escorted to the play by several gentlemen who attended the descent of the parachute.

London pap.

From the Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory.

Alabama Territory.

It is situated between 30 and 35 degrees of north latitude. Its boundaries as established by law on the 3d of March, 1817, are as follows: Beginning at the point where the line of the thirty first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river, thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia, thence along said line to the southern boundary line to the state of Tennessee, thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the north west corner of Washington county, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence eastwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning." It has the new state (formed from the western part of the Mississippi territory) on the west; Tennessee north; Georgia and the remnant of West Florida, east, and the gulf of Mexico and West Florida south. These boundaries comprise about one half of the late Mississippi territory, which contained about 93,480 square miles, or 59,827,200 acres.

RIVERS.

The main rivers of this territory run south and fall into the gulf of Mexico. The Alabama is the most considerable.

It takes its rise in the Cherokee nation, near the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, and not far from the 33th degree of north latitude, and proceeding in a southwestwardly direction, unites with the Tombigbee, nine miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, and

forms with it, the river Mobile. The junction of the two rivers is about forty five miles from the head of Mobile Bay, and the river is navigable thus far, and indeed several miles farther, for a vessel which can come up the bay.

From the junction to Fort Claiborne, (says Judge Toulmin) the distance is about sixty miles, and the river is navigable thus far, at the lowest time, for any vessel which will not draw more than six feet of water.— The distance from thence to the mouth of the Cahawba, on the western side of the Alabama, is estimated at one hundred and fifty miles, and the river affords to this place four or five feet depth of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, it is said to be 160 miles, though some do not estimate the distance so great, and the navigation is still good except at two ripples, in which however there is a plenty of water, and they pass over them with boats.— In this part of the river it is three feet deep in the shallowest places.

The river here loses its name: the eastern branch being called the Tallapoosa, which, except near the mouth, runs through the territory still belonging to the Creeks whilst the western branch of the Alabama is called the Coosa.— The Tallapoosa is boatable to the great falls, thirty or forty miles above the fork. About eight miles by water, though not three in a straight line, above the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa the two rivers approach very near to each other; and it is in this point of land that Fort Jackson stands.

From thence to the falls of Coosa, the distance is seven or eight miles; and here the navigation of the Coosa may, in the present state of things, be considered as terminating. There is a continuation of rocky shoals to Fort Williams, a distance of fifty miles; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as the navigation is not materially obstructed above, and can be pursued up the Coosa to one of its head streams called the Connesaugah, which is about forty-six feet wide, and from the boatable part of which to the boatable part of the Amoy it is but eight or ten miles over a firm, level country. The Amoy is a branch of the Hiwassee, which discharges itself into the Tennessee about eight miles below Knoxville.— The distance from Fort Williams to Fort Strother, at the Ten Islands, where the Cherokee line strikes the Coosa river, is nearly sixty miles by land, but considerably more by water. From thence to the portage, or highest point of navigation on the Connesaugah, it is probably 120 or 160 miles by land.

As to the great falls between Fort Williams and Fort Jackson; it is the opinion of some that they might be rendered navigable, with no very great difficulty. There is water enough; but the shoals are very numerous. Indeed, boats loaded with provisions for the troops, did descend the river, and pass them during the late Creek war; but the hazard was very considerable, and some of them were destroyed.

As to the time it takes to navigate the Alabama, it may be stated, that to go from Mobile to Fort Jackson, a distance of about 420 miles, it will take from a month to six weeks, according to the state of the river. A barge with five hands, and carrying 125 barrels, has gone from Mobile to Fort Jackson in 30 days: but it was reckoned a remarkable good trip. The business however is new, and experience will probably lead to expedition.

The Coosa, under the names of Connesaugah, Estomary, High-tour, &c. runs probably about 150 miles, estimating the distance by land, through the Cherokee territory, in the northwestern corner of the state of Georgia.

The country between the Mobile and the Cahawba, is about 180 miles wide, and watered by the Perdido river, which forms the boundary between the Alabama territory and the remnant of West Florida; it runs parallel to the Mobile, and falls into Perdido bay. The streams are the Con-

cah and Escambia, whose waters unite and flow into Pensacola bay; the Conecuh is navigable upwards of 100 miles, and is lined by forests of valuable timber. Beyond the Escambia is yellow water river, which falls into the bay of Pensacola. Choctaw and Pea-rivers still further east, fall into the bay of St. Roses. These streams are all navigable from 50 to 100 miles the country which they drain is mostly of a sandy soil, and pine timber.

The Cathouchy is a noble river, affording a navigation of 400 miles; heads in the S. E. corner of Georgia, pursues a S. W. course 300 miles until it strikes the boundary line between Georgia & the Alabama territory, when itself becomes the division line to the limits of West Florida, a distance of 120 miles.

Surface, Soil, Timber.

The northern parts of this territory are broken; near the Tennessee line, towards the S. E. corner, it may be said to be mountainous. The middle is hilly, with here and there tracts of level prairie land. Along the Florida line is a strip of country 50 or 60 miles wide, covered with the short and long leaved pine, cypress and loblolly, so closely resembling the country between Pearl river and the Mobile, as to render a description of the one applicable to the other. Such are its general aspects. The soil between the Mobile and the Cathouchy, bordering West Florida is better than that on the east side of Flint river; between the Conecuh and the Cathouchy, the land is broken and waving; the ridge dividing their waters has high flats of light sandy land, well set with willow leaved hickory, and iron ore in places; all the streams have cane on their margins, and are frequently ornamented with the sour orange tree; the country healthy, and affording a fine range for cattle, hogs and horses. The pine flats have the wire grass and saw palmetto; the soil of the waving land, stiff and red loam, with stone on the ridges; the pine land pretty good for corn. Between the Mobile and the Perdido, the soil is thin, timber pine, loblolly bay, cypress. The head waters of Escambia and Conecuh embrace large quantities of fine cotton and sugar lands, and orange groves. Along the Teasaw pine and cypress forests, of a heavy growth; canebrakes along the river; and sometimes cypress swamps. The Alabama is margined with cane swamps; these at intervals with pine flats of good soil, suitable for sugar, cotton and corn. The swamps at the confluence with the Tombigbee, and for some distance below are subject to periodical inundations, for which reason the inhabitants never fence their improvements. Above they are very wide, intersected with slashes and crooked drains, and much infested with musquetoos. The land bordering on the swamps is a poor stiff clay, for one mile back; the growth pine and underbrush; back of this, broken pine barren; cypress ponds and canebrakes on the branches. Fifty miles from the union of the Alabama with Tombigbee, the high broken lands commence, extending for 60 miles upwards; timber, oak, hickory, poplar, and very large cedars.

(To be Continued.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND & FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

By the schr. Weymouth, Benedict, in 33 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received at a late hour last evening the papers of that place to the 17th, London to the 15th, and by the Maria Theresa, from Havre, French papers to the 13th ultimo, all inclusive. They contain no news of moment.

Accounts from Ireland state that the typhus fever had begun to subside.

The Prince Regent was landed at Brighton on the 18th, having been at sea four days and three nights, during which time he visited the coast of France.

Mrs. Cobbett, with her 2 sons and three daughters, sailed from Liverpool on the 16th, in the Aurora, for New York.