FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

To the politeness of Captain William Graham, of the fast sailing ship Herald, in forty-two days from Liverpool, we are indebted for London & Liverpool papers to the 7th February, and Dublin papers to Saturday the 7th.

LONDON, Feb. 5.---Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced---and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

There were very few Peers in the House;---amongst them we observe the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderich, Bexley, Hill and Torrington. There were five Bishops present, amongst whom were those of London and Llandaff. The opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of Peeresses and elegantly-attired Ladies.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final settlements of the Claims of British and Spanish Subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a copy of this Convention to be laid before you, and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its Provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his Diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negociations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish Forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the Naval Forces of His Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition, and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance.

"The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land.

"His Majesty deplores the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia, and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this Blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of His Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of His Belligerent Rights, the best understanding prevails between the three Powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary Supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued Improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that Branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to His Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the National resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his People.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The State of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the Spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst His Majesty's Subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the Laws which impose Civil Disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full & permanent security of our Establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by Law, and of the Rights and Privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this Realm, and of the Churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquility and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your Deliberations."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of His Majesty's go- whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a Bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honour of assuring their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in his Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a committee.—That measure would tend the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

YORK CATHEDRAL was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d of February.

The Constitutionnel contains a long letter from Havre, from which it appears that the four transports having on board the Portuguese emigrants that sailed from Plymouth lately, and which were warned of the island of Terceira, have arrived at Havre. General Saltanha was in the transport that was fired into. The Monteur states that the Government had given order to the local authorities to furnish the Portuguese vessels with every thing of which they stood in need.

Letters from Adrianople describe the state of the Turkish army as very sickly; similar accounts are contained in the German papers in respect of the army at Shumla.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The news of the arrival of the English ships, the Lyra Minerva, and the Susannah, at Brest, on the 30th January, is correct. They have on board 630 Portuguese refugees under the orders of Count Saldanha. These unfortunate persons were conveyed by two English frigates as far as Cape Finisterre, whence they proceeded to Brest.

The government has ordered the maritime prefects to give speedy assistance to the vessels and to the Portuguese. These orders, which were immediately transmitted, have been executed with that humanity and zeal which distinguish our nation.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.

The report that was in circulation here, that the Porte had acceded to the mediating Powers, and invited the Ambassadors of France and England to return to Constantinople, is not confirmed and appears to have originated in a stock-jobbing speculation.

A Russian courier arrived here to-day on his way to Italy, and an English courier arrived from London.

Count Zappelin, the universally esteemed Ambassador of the King of Wurtemburg, died here yesterday afternoon, after a long and painful illness. Their Imperial Majesties showed him the most generous attention during his illness.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, Jan. 13.

The latest accounts from Sara jevo, of the 2d inst. say, that the following troops are ordered to take the field; from Bosnia (where the insurrection appears to be suppressed) and from Albania, viz. from Bosnia 30,000 men at the beginning of January, & 30,000 more at the end of the same month. From Albania, 50,000 men under the Pacha of Scutari; 20,000 under the Pacha of Jenibazar; and 20,000 men who will be under the command of the Pacha of Bosnia.

The above numbers are correct; but the possibility of bringing such masses into the field seems very problematical. An account, received by way of Belgrade, says that part of the Bosniaks passed through Nissa in December, & that the late firman, received by Prince Milosch from Constantinople, related to the subsistence of these troops.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 9.

Nothing new has arrived here, and we here no more of the advance of Tehapan Oglou.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

There has not been a great deal doing in the city to day. The news of the ministerial intentions respecting the Catholics does not seem to have produced much effect any way; but what effect it has produced is rather favourable so far as the funds are concerned, which look rising.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, our cotton market has been firm; and the sales of the week (including 300 Sea Island by auction yesterday) have been about 14,300 bags, at full last week's prices. Bowed, Alabama, &c. 5½d. a 6 5-8d. per lb.

The following is the quantity of cotton imported since our last:—

Carthagena 286 bales; Charleston, 9291 bales; Demarara, 115 bales; Halifax, 6 bales; Barbadoes, 175 bales, Nassau, 5 bales, Maranham, 4189 bags, New Orleans, 7924 bales; New York 2013 bales; Pernambuco, 3652 bags; Rio Janeiro, 37 bales; Savannah, 9335 bales; Virginia 964 bales. Total, 37,992 bales and bags.

About 400 hhds. of Plantation Sugar have been sold at 53s per cwt. for low brown up to 71s for fine; and 1600 bags of Bengal and Maritius at 53s for low brown to 75s and 76s for good white.

The Grain market, since Tuesday, has continued flat.

The followiing is the weekly average price of grain for the last six weeks, under 9th Geo. IV. cap. 60. just received:—

Wheat 75s 3d duty 1s; Barley 46s 5d duty 7s 10d; Rye 44s duty 3s 6d per quarter.

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Edward Bonaffe, Capt. Hathaway, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of Paris papers to the 2d of February, inclusive.

Prussia is said to be collecting troops upon the borders of Poland, to guarantee the tranquility of that kingdom, during the absence of the Polish army, which it is re-asserted is to be employed in the ensuing campaign against the Turks. Prussia also stipulates with Russia to guard Finland from any encroachment on the part of Sweden.

Great Distress has been experienced from the inclemency of the weather, by the poor Swiss emigrants at Havre, on their way to the United States.

It is believed that preparations are making by the Portuguese refugees in England and France, to effect a landing in Portugal, and raise the Constitutional standard, in opposition to Don Miguel, the usurper. It is believed that the American ship James Cropper, has been chartered by the Brazilian Consul at London for this service.

The French Chambers were in session on the 31st January. The Deputies, after a warm debate, elected Messrs. Dupont and Cambon their vice presidents, and Messrs. Lascour and Chateaufort secretaries.

The Journal du Havre of 2d February contains a table of prices regulating the exportation and importation of grain, conformably to the laws of the 16th July, 1819, and the fourth of July 1821.—From these tables it appears that all kinds of grain can be imported into the third and fourth divisions, and rye only into the second division.

According to letters of the 28d ult from Vienna, the sole object of the Count de Matuseewicz's journey to London is to declare to the British Cabinet that unless the Porte admits the free navigation of the Black Sea, and consents to pay large indemnities for the expenses of the war, Russia will not accept the mediation of any Power to treat for Peace, and that she is fully prepared to resume hostilities with greater vigour than ever. The Court of Vienna, it is added, has received a communication to this effect.

The Odessa Journal announces that a report has been received from General Langeron which states that the Turks had made two sorties from Jourja, in both of which they had been repulsed with considerable loss. The Russians, according to this report, had neither killed nor wounded in their encounters.

According to advices of the 23d ult. from Vienna, the rumours of the Porte being disposed to accede to the proposition of the allied powers was a mere Stock Exchange speculation, without the slightest foundation.

A letter of the 25th inst. from Frankfort, announces that the approaching session of the Diet is expected to be very stormy. Important questions relative to the foreign policy of Germany are to be submitted to that assembly, upon which the powers represented there are far from being in accord.

HAVRE MARKETS, Feb. 1, 1829.

Our sales of Cotton, during the past fortnight, amount to 5453 bales, comprising 5283 bales United States sorts. Prices have not varied, and are much the same as on the 14th ult. Uplands and Mobile 85 a 92½; Louisianna, 85 a 110; Tennessees and Alabamas, 85 a 92—but we think the late heavy arrivals will affect the lower descriptions of Cotton, which have lately been unsaleable, and of which holders evince the greatest desire to dispose of. Our stock comprises 31,577 bales, including 28,739 bales United States sorts, against 46,886, of which 37,870 bales United States sorts, at the same period of 1828.

Deliveries of Rice, sold to arrive, at 29 50 a 28 50 are now making, and we understand 400 tierces expected from Charleston and warranted of first quality, are offered at the latter price. We quote 25 a 30f. Stock 4000 tierces.

Wheat has declined---the best quality would not command now over 25 70 per hectolitre. We have heard of no sales of American Flour; it would, however, find buyers at 47 50f. a 48 per barrel for New York.

For good Philadelphia Quercitron 22f a 22 50 would be readily obtained, we understand the parcel lately arrived, will not be offered for sale here.

Although Coffee has advanced in the North, there is but little demand here, and prices are stationary. Stock, 21,000 bags against 48,000 bags, at the same period last year.

Hides continue dull sale, with every appearance of their going lower. B. A. 95 a 105; Rio 90.

Postscript, Feb. 3.—No alteration since the above.

From the Oriental Herald, Jan. 29.

Description of a Human Sacrifice in Bengal.—Yesterday morning, (June 15th, 1828.) I went to Khalee Ghaut in order to witness this spectacle. On my arrival at the spot, the corpse was so offensive, that it was scarcely possible to approach within twenty yards of it. I found upon inquiry, that the deceased had expired three days ago, & the widow having determined to immolate herself on the pile of her late husband, and, being ill at the time, it was necessary, in conformity with the rules prescribed by their religion, to defer the ceremony until her recovery. The unfortunate female was at this time concealed within a hut, near which lay the corpse, and no person could have access to her. The pile was soon erected on the banks of a neighbouring canal, it consisted of four stakes driven into the ground, and covered with wood and other combustibles. The wretched victim, in the meanwhile, arrived, supported by her nearest relations. She was about eighteen years of age, and appeared so weak and famished, that she was literally born in the arms of her attendants, and removed to another hut near the water in order to offer up a preparatory prayer.

Two of the gentlemen present seized this opportunity of endeavouring to dissuade her from a pursose so rash and inconsistent, offering to maintain her for the remainder of her life, provided she would desist from her intention representing to her at the same time the sinfulness and inutility of such a deed: her mind, however, seemed obviously wrought up to a pitch of wild enthusiasm by the previous treatment which she had undergone and her replies were rather the incoherent ravings of religious phrensy than the language of a reasonable person, and, in spite of every attempt to divert her from her gloomy purpose she remained steadfast in her resolution.—During the whole time she seemed oppressed with a degree of langour and stupefaction, that was very apparent in her actions, which induced myself and the other gentleman to believe that some intoxicating drug had been administered to disorder her imagination. She was constantly supported in the arms of a near relative, whose presence was necessary to keep up her drooping spirits, and to prompt her to this horrid deed.—She was at length conducted to the water's edge, in order to perform some other religious ceremony; in the meanwhile the deceased was laid on the pile, whither she herself now proceeded, and after having walked or rather having been carried round the pile several times, her strength having entirely failed her, she was lifted from the ground by her attendants, and placed by them within the arms of the deceased in this situation she was speedily covered with heaps of dhujjo (a kind of dried rush used on the occasion,) until she was totally concealed from our sight, she was, indeed, so completely involved in this, that she must have been nearly suffocated by it.

Not content, however with this precaution, her inhuman sacrificers laid a heavy log of wood across the place that covered her legs, and were about to add several others, according to their usual custom, but one of the gentlemen very properly removed it, a circumstance that seemed to cause much displeasure to the perpetrators of the deed. They had also ropes in readiness, but were prevented by us from making use of them.—Without all these preventives however, every attempt to escape on the part of the unhappy victim must have proved fruitless loaded as the miserable creature was with combustibles, and confined by the stiffened members of the decaying & loathsome corpse.

The pile was now lighted and the shouts of the spectators drowned the cries of the sufferer. When the flames had so far consumed the pile, as to expose to view the scorched and disfigured limbs of the couple, I quitted the place, with a firm impression, that the conduct of the helpless and deluded Hindoo female in similar cases, is merely the effect of a momentary delirium produced by means adopted towards her for the purpose. In the present instance, she appeared entirely a passive subject in the scene, at the mercy of her attendants, who did whatever they pleased with her.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

The following tables of the number of inhabitants in the two largest states in the union, taken at four different periods, under the authority of the United States; also of four of our largest cities, to which our own has been added, and for the same periods of time; and also of the city and state of New York for eight different periods, have been furnished us by an obliging correspondent.

TABLE, No. 1.

Years.	New York No. of inhabitants.	Pennsylvania. No. of inhabitants
1790	327,016	434,373
1800	586,141	602,545
1810	959,049	810,094
1820	1,375,989	1,046,840

The increase of population in the state of N. York in the period of 30 years, is one million forty eight thousand nine hundred and seventy three, having somewhat more than four folded its number of inhabitants in that period.

TABLE, No. 2.

	Albany.	N. York.	Philad.	Balt.	Boston.	
1790	3,506	33,022	42,520	13,503		
1800	5,349	60,483	67,811	26,514		
1810	9,356	96,373	87,989	46,555	36,250	
1820	12,630	123,706	106,116	62,627	43,208	
1825	15,974	166,086				

Of these cities, Baltimore has the largest proportionate increase, having nearly five folded its population in 30 years and the city of New York has the next largest, having five folded its number of souls in 35 years.

TABLE, No. 3.

	City of N. York	State of N. York.
1756	10,881	94,616
1771	21,865	163,338
1786	23,614	238,896
1790	33,032	327,016
1800	60,489	589,141
1810	96,373	956,049
1820	123,706	1,375,989
1825	166,086	1,616,458

Admitting, and the fact probably will not be doubted by any who are acquainted with the subject, that the city of New York, at this time contains 200,000 souls, it will be seen that it has nearly ten folded its population within the period of 75 years; and allowing the population of the whole state (as seems to be universally admitted) to be two millions, its increase during the same period is also somewhat more than ten fold.

Present number of souls	
In the State of New York	2,000,000
In the city of New York	200,000
In the city of Albany	20,000

The reader will no doubt remark, that from 1756 to the present date, the State and city of New York have born very nearly the same relative proportion, the city being one tenth part of the whole State; and so also of the cities of Albany and New York the former uniformly sustaining a population of one tenth of that of the latter, since 1790.

WHISKEY INSPECTION LAW.

Messrs. Editors—You will confer a favor on many of your readers by publishing the following act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, relating to the Inspection of Domestic Liquors. It will be perceived that the only change in the mode of Inspection is that of designating the various proofs, from first to fifth.

Yours, respectfully, F.

Maryland Sc.—At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty ninth day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and ended the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. Governor.

Amongst others, the following law was enacted to wit:

No. 158.

A Supplement to the act entitled, An act to regulate the gauging of casks and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors in this State, passed at December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and eighty one.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of April next, it shall be the duty of the gaugers and inspectors of domestic liquors, appointed under the act to which this is a supplement in addition to the marks of the capacity of the cask and the number of gallons of proof spirit which he is required to make under the fourth section of said act, to mark also in the same manner the degrees of proof of said liquors, as first, second, third, fourth or fifth proof, agreeably to the standard established by said section.

By the House of Delegates, March 12th, 1829

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house on the 11th March, 1829, was this day read and assented to. By order,

GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

By the Senate, March 12, 1829. The engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 11th March, 1829, was this day read and assented to. By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk.

DANIEL MARTIN,

True copy from the original engrossed bill.

THOMAS HARRIS, Clk. Crt. Ap.

Extract from Sec. 4, referred to above.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That each of the gaugers aforesaid, shall procure and use a correct set of gauging instruments and Dycas' hydrometer, which he shall keep in good order; and as soon as he has ascertained the capacity of any cask, and the strength of the domestic distilled liquors contained therein, he shall distinctly mark with marking irons the capacity on the bilge, near the bung, and prefixing the initial letter of his surname, he shall likewise mark the number of gallons of proof spirit contained in said cask on the head thereof, and for this purpose the standard of proof spirit is hereby fixed at eighty-five degrees of the aforesaid hydrometer, and all marks that shall be made by either of the gaugers aforesaid, determining the quantity of proof domestic distilled liquors contained in any cask, shall be defaced thereon so soon as the same shall have been emptied, under a penalty of five dollars to the use of the informer to be paid by the owner or perons having possession of said cask or casks.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MR. GRAHAM,

It is always a gratification to me to hear or to see any proposition which may serve to advance the generous and important views of the American Colonization Society. It therefore gave me pleasure to read the address to its friends, which lately appeared in the Star; for I think the Scheme it recommends highly promotive of the designs of the Board of Managers, and as practicable as its accomplishment will be useful. The advocates of the noble purpose, which the Society have projected and are successfully pursuing, are increasing daily, and extending themselves throughout the U. States; so that a small contribution from each will easily raise the money required to purchase a suitable Vessel for the conveyance of EMIGRANTS to their destined Country.

It is hoped therefore, that you will cheerfully republish the address; and it may be here remarked, that any person, proposing or desirous to become an undertaking subscriber to the Plan, may avoid any hazard from his own responsibility by obtaining Subscriptions to his list to the sum of 50 dollars BEFORE he shall forward to the Treasurer, his own Name as a Subscriber to that extent. As a person so proposing, I would accordingly prepare a Subscription paper, such as is suggested in the Address, and offer it to my neighbours; and after having obtained their Signatures to that amount, I would immediately transmit a Note to the Treasurer, declaring myself a Subscriber of $50 to the plan of raising $20,000 for the purchase of a vessel for the use of the Society: and after he shall have announced that the whole subscription is completed I would forthwith proceed to collect the Money subscribed to me, and remit it to the Society. Such a proceeding may give some personal trouble; but a zealous friend will endure it with patience in consideration of the benefits he may be the means of rendering to the degraded and unfortunate Creatures, whose welfare and advancement are mainly the objects of the Society. LIBERIA.

Easton, April 3, 1829.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington March 28, 1829.

"Since my last respects to you, no new event has occurred within my observation worthy to be re-reported. The President and his Secretaries have had frequent communications, but very little is known of the result or objects of their deliberations. It is generally conjectured that their conferences relate to our foreign relations and the appointments of Ministers abroad. It is settled beyond all doubt, that several will shortly be designated, and rumor here commissions Mr. Tazewell for London; yesterday, and to-day, it has been very generally reported, that Mr. Eaton desires to change his present place for a foreign mission, and assigns him to Madrid. In that event it is said Mr. Woodbury will be offered the War Department.

There does not appear much uniformity in the reports as to the persons arranged for Mexico, France and the Netherlands, places shortly to be provided with ministers.

Mr. Benjamin Williams, formerly of Baltimore, but more recently of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, keeper of the Penitentiary, of this district. And report says, that Mr. William Robertson, of Virginia, will supercede Mr. T. L. M'Kenney at the bureau of Indian affairs.

By letters from Mr. Wm. T. Barry, it is ascertained he will be here to night or to-morrow.—Mr. Van Buren came yesterday. So, on Monday, the Cabinet will be full. After the 1st. of April, quarter day, the dreadful revolution in the civil offices will commence, and will I have no doubt be extensive, not only here, but throughout the United States.

You would be little instructed by a report of the local affairs of this community, and unconnected with our public men, they would be as little regarded here. Since the adjournment of Congress, we have had rumors of courtships, engagements and marriages of some of our great men, who have been conquered by the young ladies of Washington; and there being in the cabinet several respected and handsome widowers, it is said there is a chance that some of them may again bow before the altar of Hymen. The Secretary of State, and the the Attorney General, would certainly be worth having, and I have no doubt may be persuaded, that there is quite as much happiness in the company of a good wife at home as within the four walls of an office without one."

We are indebted to the politeness of the publisher for a copy of the work noticed below, but have not found leisure for its perusal. We are glad, however, as a native production, to find it warmly praised by such competent judges as those of our friends of the Alexandria Gazette, and therefore transfer their remarks on the work to our own columns:

Nat. Intel.

EDGE HILL; OR THE FAMILY OF THE FITZ ROYALS. A Novel. By a Virginian.

From various commendatory paragraphs which we had seen in the newspapers, and from the number of favorable opinions expressed relative to this work, we had considerable anxiety to see it, and judge for ourselves. We have taken advantage of an opportunity afforded us, and can now, with the greatest pleasure, and with the strictest justice, add our testimony of approbation.

The work before us, has a characteristic of all good novels. It keeps alive our interest, and never suffers it to flag for an instant. The scene is laid in the lower counties of Virginia, and the time, near the close of the Revolutionary war. We will not give the plot, because we wish others to enjoy the same pleasure that we did at its perusal. We will say, however that it is judiciously managed, and happily terminated. The characters are well sustained and, what is not always the case in works of this description; never act out of character. Where the author has exercised his talents at describing the works of nature it is always done well, and with effect. The principal incidents on which this novel was founded, had their origin; no doubt in fact. We feel that we are reading something which is familiar, and yet has all the charm of novelty. Several real personages are introduced—Layfayette, Arnold, &c.—with a due regard to historical accuracy, but so as considerably to heighten the interest of the reader. We had pencilled several pages in the work, which particularly pleased us but have thought it hardly worth while to extract them in this passing notice.

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