NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Latest from England.

By the packet ship John Jay, Holdredge from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers and Lloyds's Lists to the 14th of Dec. and Liverpool of the 16th, the day the packet sailed.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The news from the seat of war is, that the sieges of Choumla and Silistria had been raised, and that the Russian army were making a most disastrous retreat across the Danube. "Their retreat," says the *Messenger des Chambres*, is impeded by the inclemency of a most rigorous season, 'and all sorts of unfavorable accounts are invented and published respecting them'."

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—The Earl of Liverpool died on the 10th of December, at his seat at Coombe Wood, where, says the Court Circular, his lordship had been staying ever since his removal from town after his first dangerous illness. His lordship had been in his usual state of health for some days previous, without any symptoms calculated to excite apprehension having appeared, and had breakfasted as usual on Thursday morning, when about half past 9 o'clock the noble Earl was attacked with convulsions and spasms; a messenger was immediately dispatched to Mr. Sanford, one of his lordship's medical attendants, who resides in the neighborhood, but before that gentleman could arrive his lordship had breathed his last—about 10 o'clock.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

We have so large a mass of important intelligence to day, both foreign and domestic, that we must condense into a small space our observations upon the different articles.

The raising of the siege of Silistria, which we announced on Saturday, makes a most important change in the state of affairs, and altogether deranges the plan which Russia had in contemplation. The authentic account which we published, attributed the raising of the siege to the severity of the weather. But we know that Hussein Pacha had sent troops to the relief of the place; and the abandonment of the camp of Kalafat by the Pacha of Widdin (which could not be accounted for by any movements made by General Geismar, who did not advance to Kalafat until he had heard that the Turks had abandoned it,) may have had for its object a rapid movement towards Silistria, for the purpose of the Pacha's combining his operations with the division sent from Choumla. It is difficult to believe that the Russians raised the siege merely on account of the severity of the weather—and in fact we had no previous intelligence of the weather having become so suddenly severe as to oblige the Russians to give up, on that account alone, an operation of such great importance. We are inclined therefore, to believe that there was some severe fighting. An article from Jassy of the 14th ult. says—

"Within these few hours we have learnt that the head-quarters of Count Wittgenstein, which were lately at Kalarasch, near Silistria, on the left bank of the Danube, will come here to-day, and it is even reported that Count Diebitsch, and some other generals, have already arrived.

"We hear also of an action said to have taken place on the 4th near Silistria, but the statements are so vague that it is difficult to distinguish the true from the false. The most current account is, that Hussein Pacha, or Omer Vrione, or, as others have it, the Pacha of Widden, had made an attempt to relieve Silistria."

Whether this account be true or false, this much is certain—that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Silistria. And thus have they rendered their whole line of position in Bulgaria insecure; for Silistria was to have been the support of their right wing; Bazardjik was to have been the central point; and Varna was to have censured the safety of their left wing. This plan has been all deranged. Bazardjik must be abandoned, and the authentic advices received on Saturday considered it to be doubtful whether the Russians could retain possession of Varna, the Turks having announced that they will not go into winter quarters. The Russians, however, have been compelled to discontinue active operations. They have retired across the Danube, and their head-quarters are to be at Jassy, the capital of Moldavia. Not only Bulgaria, therefore, but Wallachia, are, it seems, to be evacuated.

What effect these events may produce upon the Councils of the Belligerent Powers we know not. Some persons are of opinion that they may indispose the Sultan to peace—we do not believe they will—we are sure they ought not; but at any rate they will not weaken the efforts of France, Great Britain, and Austria, to induce the Belligerents to open immediate negociations.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The major part of the French army in the Morea will, it is said, return to France, leaving only a force of about 2,000 men there; for nothing indicates any intention on the part of the Porte to endeavor to replace the Morea under its power. The following is an article in the Paris papers of Friday:—

TOULON, Nov. 30.

"It is said that the French Army will soon return from the Morea, leaving a sufficient garrison in Patras, Modon, Coron, and Navarin, till the 1st of April. At that period it is hoped that the Greek Army will be sufficiently organised to enable it to occupy and preserve those bulwarks of their coasts. In consequence of this measure, it is stated that the numerous contracts for aticles of all kinds to be sent to Greece are suspended.

"It is reported also that the Treaty between France and Algiers will be signed forthwith."

The Sultan is said to have approved of the Convention agreed to by the Pacha of Egypt for the evacuation of the Morea—but only for a limited time.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Bramble cutter arrived at Plymouth on Sunday night from Gibraltar, which she left on the 28th ult. and Tangiers on the 29th. We are happy to be able to state, that only five deaths had occurred at Gibraltar on the 28th, and that there were only seventeen admissions into the hospitals. The total number of cases of fever during the whole period up to the day mentioned, was 6.683, and the deaths 1,537, according to the official reports.

BLOCKADE OF THE DARDANELLES.

The following was posted at Lloyd's late this afternoon:—

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 4, 1828.

Sir,—With reference to Lord Dunglas's letter of the 1st of October, I am directed by the Earl, of Aberdeen to communicate to you for the information of the Committee at Lloyd's, that British vessels, whatever may be the nature of their cargoes, which have cleared out for Constantinople from any port of Great Britain or Ireland before the 1st of October, or from any port in the Mediterranean before 30th Oct. will meet with no obstruction from the Russian squadron blockading the entrance of the Dardanelles. Vessels which may have cleared out subsequently to these periods, and which are laden with provisions or articles contraband of war, will be liable to interruption by the blockading squadron.

I am, Sir, your most ob't. humble serv't.
J. BACKHOUSE.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's."

The following was posted at Lloyd's this morning:—

"PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency Sir George Don, &c.

"Whereas it has been officially announced to me by Commander David Hope, Senior Officer of his Majesty's ships of war in the Bay of Tangier, that in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco to accede to the just demands of his Majesty, Commander Hope had, pursuant to his instructions, put the port of Tangier into a state of blockade; I do, therefore, hereby notify the establishment of the blockade of the port of Tangier, and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the most effective manner.

GEORGE DON,
General and Lieut. Governor.

Gibraltar, Nov. 24."

LONDON MARKETS—Dec. 12.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English corn since Monday have been extremely small; and having had a considerable attendance of both millers and dealers to-day, a large quantity of foreign wheat was taken off at improving prices of from 2s to 5s per quarter above our Monday's quotations; but we cannot note the same improvement in English wheat. A report that the French government had prohibited the exportation of wheat, tended materially to the briskness we experienced.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

Latest from Mexico.

By the ship Leonidas, Captain Bognon, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, intelligence has been received of considerable interest. It will be seen that the whole country has been thrown into confusion, by an insurrection which at first seemed unimportant; and that the permanency of the present institutions of Mexico is by no means secure. The partizans of Guerrero and St. Anna, composing a corps of about 800 men, had been encamped for eight or ten days within about five miles of Vera Cruz, and the inhabitants expected an attack daily, which they were unable to repulse, as there were only 500 soldiers in the town. When the Leonidas sailed, the officers were consulting on the expediency of surrendering the city and joining the invaders. Their principal object, in taking this course was to prevent the city being plundered, although it was feared such would inevitably be the issue, let them pursue what course they might. As Captain Burgon was coming out of the harbor, he observed large volumes of smoke rising from the city, which induced him to believe that the work of destruction had commenced. The city of Mexico was in possession of St. Anna and Guerrero, and Alvarado and most of the small towns had declared in their favor.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th states that accounts had been received from the city of Mexico to the 20th, at which time all was quiet, and it was the general impression that tranquility will not be interrupted, as every state will join in the new order of things, & matters would soon be brought to a close.

Another letter of the same date gives a very different picture. It says, "The affairs of this country are in a most deplorable state. Mexico has been pillaged to a very large amount, and the whole country is in a state of rebellion. The Conducta which left Mexico in Nov. [with 1,300,000 dollars in specie] has been stopped in Puebla. The accounts from there, lead every one to believe that the Puebla with the Conducta, will share the same fate as Mexico. And in fact Vera Cruz, which has heretofore been perfectly quiet, is in a state of revolt against the general government.

A letter of the 28th, from the same source as the last, says, "Since mine yesterday, there has been a diversion, both of the army and citizens of Vera Cruz, in favor of Guerrero, and it is now believed that things will be quiet for a while, and that there will be a revival of business.

The state of Zacatecas makes known, by various official documents, that they are prepared to risk every thing in defence of the institutions, laws, peace and tranquility of the country. The congress of that state, decreed that all their resources shall be placed at the disposition of the government, and that a close connection shall be formed with other states disposed to co operate. The militia is also to be called out on an emergency.

Accounts from Jalapa, to Dec. 22d, represent the country as continually harrassed by bands of robbers, so that the travelling had become extremely hazardous, even in large companies. Considerable escorts had failed to secure travellers from being plundered. Nine coaches had arrived the day before which had lost every thing, although attended by 30 men. On the 20th, a great many more carriages, came, which had been treated in a similar manner, having been attacked by above fifty men, with *vivas* for Guerrero.

The accounts from the capital are of the most unpleasant nature; it appears that the city was the scene of a popular commotion for several days at the beginning of the month, and that the individuals at the head of the Government had been taken prisoners, or overawed in such a manner that the government was considered no longer free and unrestrained, and the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz had refused to obey its authority, until released from such controul. Gen. Caldron had issued a proclamation at Oajaca, in a similar tone, menacing the partisans of Guerrero; and his army and that of Santa Anna were preparing to march for Mexico, or any other point necessary.

Gen. Cortazar writes from Guannajuato that he was in the field with 6 or 8,000 men prepared to defend the freedom of elections. There was so great a scarcity in the metropolis, that it was forbidden under penalty to sell bread or bread stuffs at prices higher than were current there on the 30th November. This order was published by Tornell, who had assumed the government of that district, and is accused in the papers of committing pillage on the rich inhabitants. Many of the citizens had removed their families, the shops were shut, and when the President went one evening to the theatre, it is said that he found there only a dozen *leperos*. There are no troops of the line in the "Federal army."

Among other acts of lawless violence said to have been committed at Mexico, is that the mob trampled down the British flag at the Consulate. A great number of English, French, and German houses are said to have been robbed, 40 Spaniards and 400 Mexicans. The Federal army have signed a declaration, adhering to their cause, and expressing a hope that the Spaniards may be expelled.

It was on account of the apprehension of the storm at Mexico, that the Congress determined to leave the capital. They left the Ministers in the exercise of sufficient powers, and the faction had obliged them to appoint such officers as they pleased.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman, dated VERA CRUZ, Dec. 20.

"I am sorry to say that a Revolution has broken out in this country, and that the Capital has already been the scene of murder and pillage.

We find the following in the Boston Gazette of Thursday last:

"A correspondence has recently taken place between President Adams and several gentlemen who were formerly leading members of the federal party, on the subject of the charges made by the former against the latter. It is said that one of the letters of Mr. Adams occupies between thirty and forty manuscript pages. It is probable this correspondence will be published, so soon as it shall have been brought to a close.—The tone of Mr. Adams' letters it is rumoured, is not calculated to conciliate his old friends, the federalists, but rather to exasperate them.

Official.

Copy of a letter from Commodore William M. Crane, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

UNITED STATES' SHIP DELAWARE,
Port Mahon, Oct. 25, 1828.

I have to acknowled the receipt of your letter of the 31st July enclosing "an extract from the Columbian Centinel, a paper published in Boston, of the 27th instant, alleging that a difficulty existed in obtaining convoy from the United States' ship Lexington, at Smyrna;" previous to which I had never heard of the circumstances.

The first Lieutenant and Surgeon of the Lexington having returned to the U. States, I addressed a note to Lieutenat Ramage, her commander, directing him to make the necessary inquiries relative to the subject, of the remaining officers of that ship, who were attached to her under the late Captain Booth; and also to examine the Log Book. In answer to which, I received the enclosed communication from him, with that of Surgeon's Mate Denny, dated 20th inst. which are herewith forwarded, for the information of the Department.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Ramage, to Commodore William M. Crane, dated

UNITED STATES' SHIP LEXINGTON,
Mahon, Oct. 20th, 1828.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, enclosing the copy of a communication made to you by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, in relation to charge alleged against the late Captain Booth, when commanding this ship in the Archipelago.

In obedience to your orders, I have made the strictest inquiry of the officers now on board, who were at the period alluded to, attached to this ship; and their concurring opinion and belief, is, that the reason convoy was not granted on the occasion complained of, was the peculiar and highly dangerous situation of Captain Booth, which in the opinion of the medical officers, was such as to forbid his removal to the shore, or the ship proceeding to sea with him, under the certain forfeitura, in either case, of his life.

The first Lieutenant and Surgeon of the Lexington at the time, have since returned to, and are now believed to be in, the United States; but I enclose for your information a letter addressed this day to me, by the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Denny, which is fully corroborated, in all its relations, by every officer of this ship: it presents the noble, but melancholy contrast, of a highly meritorious officer, struggling, "even in death," in his country's service, with those of his accusers, who would have immolated him on the altar of their self interest.

I have carefully examined the Log Book, but it presents no record whatever of the charge alleged, nor of any circumstance connected with it.

Copy of a letter from Doctor John Denny, Assistant Surgeon to Lieutenant James Ramage, dated

UNITED STATES' SHIP LEXINGTON,
Port Mahon, Oct. 20th, 1828

In obedience to a call for information on the subject of the late Captain B. W. Booth's health, at the time of the departure of the brigs Camilla and Samos, from Smyrna, for the United States, I herewith give the following statement:—

The United States' ship Lexington, got under way from the harbor of Smyrna, on the 22d April last, with a view of watering, and remaining at Vourla, to convoy the abovementioned vessels, which were directed to join at the latter place.

At the very time of the Lexington's leaving Smyrna, Captain Booth was in a very precarious state of health, from the exposure which he had undergone in the performance of his convoying duty. He had not been at Vourla more than three or four days, when his situation became perilous in the extreme, and it was absolutely expedient that the ship should return to Smyrna for the purpose of leaving Captain Booth on shore. While she was underway to carry this measure into execution, we met the Camilla beating out, which vessel also put back for Smyrna. Immediately on our arrival in the harbor, suitable accommodations were procured for Captain Booth, and a medical officer from this ship, detailed to attend him. The day following, however, it was decided, in consultation, by the Surgeon and myself, that he could not, under the existing circumstance of his case, be removed, without the hazard of his life.

It is known to me particularly that it was the anxious wish of Captain Booth to convoy these vessels, and he certainly never refused his protection, but, during his alienation of mind, frequently reverted to the circumstance. The masters of the Camilla and Samos were informed of his illness, and appeared to acquiesce in the necessity of the Ship remaining. I have no hesitation in giving it as my decided conviction, that, if the Lexington had convoyed these vessels, while Capt. Booth was so extremely ill, his life must have been sacrificed, and his removal was then a matter of utter impossibility. The rooms which were procured for him were retained several days in the hope that some favorable change might take place—this anticipation, however, was not realized until after the Camilla and Samos had sailed, nor was there any period, before this event, that a removal could be effected.

I feel a pleasure in giving the within, to rebut the illiberal and untrue statements of Messrs. Edes and Parsons, and in rendering justice to the memory of a deceased Officer. It is due his character, to say, that none can manifest greater solicitude, to perform his duty at the shrine of which, his life has been prematurely immolated.

From the Xenia (Ohio) People's Press.

TERRITORY OF HURON.

As congress is about to add another prospective member to the union, with the above name, every thing which relates to its internal situation and future prospects, must be interesting to western readers. Such is the bold, adventurous and migrating spirit of our countrymen, that I shall not be surprised, if, in a few years, many of our citizens become infected with the Huron fever, as they have been with the Wabash and Sangamo fevers, in years past—that is, if the rage for emigrating to Huron will not be as great as it has heretofore been to other new settlements west of us. Although we have yet millions of uninhabited acres in Ohio, and nothing like a plethora of population any where in the state; still we cannot complain of this wandering spirit of our countrymen—it serves to facilitate the march of empire to the west; and man has undoubted right to seek happiness in any country, where he may believe it attainable.

The following information, derived from a paper published at a place, still unknown upon our most modern maps, and more than fifteen hundred miles from the American capital, by the route usually travelled will be peculiarly acceptable at the present time.

GALENA, Illinois, Nov. 15.

Much inquiry has been excited abroad, by some remarks which we made in one number of our Journal, concerning the navigation of the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

In order to elucidate the subject as much as possible, we have endeavoured to collect such information as came within our grasp; which as will readily be seen, must be but imperfect. The country is the residence of indians, and entirely uninhabited by Whites, except at the Portage of the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, where very recently, a military post has been established, called 'Fort Winnebago.' But all the information we have, we cheerfully impart. After leaving the Mississippi, about three miles below Fort Crawford, (Prairie du Chien) no difficulty is found except in a tolerable rapid current, and now & then a sand bar until you come to the Portage; then the lading is taken by land, together with the boats, a distance not exceeding one mile and a quarter, when they again embark in Fox river, which they descend to Green Bay. In this river there is a rapid and shoaly place for the distance of nine miles: with this exception, it is easily navigated. Our informant says that this place, with little expense, can be easily rendered fit for navigation.

In anticipation of the facilities of this navigation, several of our enterprising citizens have already commenced laying off towns on the banks of the Ouisconsin. Our neighbours across the lakes must not think strange if we send them a few pigs of lead by the way of the lakes next season; at all events, if they will assist us to remove some of the obstructions from the rivers, we will promise to send nearly all our lead and receive their goods that way.

There are three heavy laden Durham boats now lying at the wharves in Galena, just arrived from Green Bay. And if boats of from five to ten tons freight can come over at this low stage of water, it is reasonable to suppose that, with little labour judiciously laid out, these rivers might be made navigable at all seasons except when stopped by ice.

[Miner's Journal.

TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.

The New York Statesman contains the following description of an elegant silver monumental Vase, presented to General Lafayette by the Midshipmen of the United States Frigate Brandywine, executed in Paris under the direction of Mr. Barnet our Consul, and presented to the General by His Excellency Mr. Brown.

The Vase of the Etruscan form, elevated on its pedestal, is 20 inches in height and 10½ inches in its greatest circumference. The frieze 1½ inches wider represents in relief on an unpolished surface a Cable encircling a branch of Vine bearing fruit—symbolic of youth and strength.

Upon the front are the arms of the the U. States; the opposite front represents a Civic Crown surmounting the tomb of Washington.—Crowns of flowers take the place of handles.

The body of the Vase stands on a round socle, and is adorned with pearls and leaves of parsley. The pedestal is covered with plates of porcelain, (exquisitely painted), supported by four Griffins' claws—is 6 inches in height, and 7 inches in diameter, inclusive of its cornice. Below the inscription, the pedestal is ornamented with a double row of acanthus and water flowers. The porcelain plates are encircled by beautiful wreaths of parsley. The front contains the inscription:

Presented by the
Midshipmen of the United States Frigate
BRANDYWINE,
As a testimonial of individual esteem and collective admiration, a tribute to the private worth and public excellence of
GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

That on the opposite side represents the visit of the General accompanied by his Son and a friend, to the tomb where repose the remains of his old companion in arms—Washington

On the right, a view of the Capitol taken from the Pennsylvania Avenue, emblematic of the visit of the General to the United States.

On the left, a view of the roadstead of Havre de Grace taken from the pier-head—the Brandywine, lying too occupies the back ground, and the Steam-boat with the General and suite on board is leaving the Frigate for the Port.

A Glass Cylinder encloses the Vase surmounted by an allegorical Crown composed as follows:—Violet, Laurel, ears of Corn, Blue Lilly, Ivy, Oak, and Amaranth.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Intelligence has been received of an extensive robbery of the Post Office at Norwalk, Huron Co. We understand, that suspicions have been entertained for a long time of the fact; but not until Sunday last were the inquiries successful.—A number of gentlemen of Milan suspecting the fault to lay in the Norwalk Post Office, agreed to put a number of Bank Notes, perhaps one hundred, into a letter directed to Sandusky City, *via* Norwalk, which should be accompanied by a special messenger whose business it should be to inquire at the Monroeville Post Office whether any such package arrived there. On inquiry at Monroeville, it appeared no such package had arrived. The messenger immediately returned and had a search in the Norwalk Post Office, and found the letter in which the money had been started at Milan, but no money. A. W. HOWE, the Deputy Post Master, was then arrested and taken before Judge Creighton for examination, and failing to give bail, was committed to jail to await his trial before the United States Court at Columbus. We understand part of the money has been recovered. [Zanesville Republican.

From the Boston Courier, July 16.

MORGAN.—We saw, last evening, a letter written to his father by a young man employed on board the brig Palestine, belonging to this port dated Smyrna, November 1, 1828, from which we have been permitted to copy the following extract:—"I suppose you recollect Morgan, who made such a disturbance in America a few years since. He is now at this place. He has turned Turk for life, and wears the turban. He spoke to me yesterday when I went ashore, and told me the whole affair of his leaving his native land, which I shall relate to you on my arrival." This intelligence is strongly corroborative of other reports of the same kind, which at various times have come from Smyrna. We should think that those who have been so deeply implicated in the abduction of Morgan, if they have any desire to remove the suspicions that now hang over them, would adopt some measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of these reports. If Morgan be actually alive and in Smyrna, there could be no great difficulty in settling the fact. The expense of a special agent would be nothing in comparison with the the importance of the information.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday morning the 12th inst. at 3 o'clock a fire broke out on board the schooner Albert, lying at the wharf, at Belfast Me. loaded with wood and ready to sail for Boston. The weather being intensely cold the people were not aroused from their beds for an half an hour. When they reached, the smoke and flames were bursting out of the forecastle. The alarm was given that two of the hands were in the forecastle, asleep. One of them was seized and dragged out; the hold on the other gave way, and he fell backwards. At this moment the one who had been extricated, suddenly made his way to the scuttle, complaining of being very cold, and notwithstanding the efforts of these around him; he violently thrust them away, plunged down again and there perished with his fellow messmate They were both young men—one named Meriam belonging to a very respectable family in Belfast. The schooner was scuttled and sunk and thus saved.

LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

The literary campaign is now about to open, and there appears to be no doubt that it will prove an animated one. The Annuals are almost all in the hands of the booksellers already. The expense at which these pretty books are got up is enormous. On the *Keepsake* and *Anniversary* alone, 20,000l. have been spent, and chiefly, no doubt, on the engravings, and on the painters, who charge highly for permission to copy their good things. Sir Thomas Lawrence gets 200l. or 300l. for leave to engrave a portrait of Mrs. Peel, or the like. Yet this year the literary contributors have been paid also.—Sir Walter Scott had 500l. for his little stories in the Keepsake, and the five or six Lords who figure in its pages have condescended to take 100l. a piece, 5l. being the full value all the brains some of them possess. These aristocratic authors have the name in *trade* of being the greediest of the *genus irritable*. Lady Charlotte Bury had 1,000l. for *Flirtation*, last year, and another is on the stocks at the same rate; and no doubt Mr. Colburn knows what he is about. He gave 250l for Sir Walter Scott's two Sermons: which, if printed as sermons usually are, would make a very little pamphlet. Meanwhile, the booksellers, who do not publish Annuals, are all at work with *cheap books*: Longman started a Cabinet Encyclopedia, under the editorship of Dr. Lardner, of the London University: and Murray is about to bring out a series of biographies, in separate volumes, which, from all I hear, is likely to be a work of the highest importance, and successful accordingly. Sir W. Scott, Mr. Southey, Mr. Millman, Dr. Brewster, Mr. Lackhart, Mr. Edwards, &c. are collaborateurs. Southey's *Lives of Wolfe* and *Marlborough* are to be among the first of the series; but it will open with a life of Napoleon, written, it is said, by Mr. Gleig; the *Subaltern*, in two small volumes, full of beautiful engraving on wood and steel, done under the presiding care of George Cruikshank, who is Murray's graphic editor. *The Life of Byron*, by Moore; and the *Papers and Memoirs of the late Lord Castlereagh*, appear to be the *magna opera* of the Albemarle-street list. Much is expected from the Garrick papers announced by Colburn; and the report gains ground, that Sotheby's Iliad about to come out, I know not where, is really a great work, and sure to rank in the first class of permanent stock books.

[Edinburgh Literary Journal.

BURIED ALIVE.

HANOVER, Pa. Jan. 20.—We are informed that, week before last, during the cold and windy weather, a young man, a market tender by profession, living several miles west of this place, on his return from Baltimore, whither he had been to dispose of his cargo, finding the piercing sharpness of the wind and cold exceedingly unpleasant, resolved to creep into an old empty chest he had on his wagon in ordinary use for stowing away market articles, but then empty. He had scarcely time to feel snug and comfortable in his new quarters, before a stick, placed as a supporter of the lid of the chest gave way, it fell, and being we suppose a spring lock, closed firmly on him, and all his efforts to force it open were unavailing. Being thus buried alive, and finding it impossible to extricate himself, in the extremity of terror he screamed, shouted and hallooed, but all to no purpose; the chest was tight and the wind high, and the sound of his voice could not penetrate his sarcophagus. His horses, accustomed to the road, travelled on unconscious of their master's unpleasant incarceration, and proceeded 3 miles, when at last the (supposed) absence of the owner excited attention. The horses were stopped, and having at last made himself heard, he was released from his uncomfortable durance, with great pleasure to himself and the amusement of his deliverers.

TWO GAMES AT CHANCE.

A French gentleman, who has lately taken a warehouse in one of our busy streets, a few evenings since, on returning from a short absence from his store, missed a valuable package of goods which had been left in the entry. He "merely stepped to the Hotel," he said, to take one 'game de billiard,' and when he came back, the package be gone."—Thus, while he was "pocketing" the billiard balls, the thief was pocketing his 'Florence de Avignon.'

[N. Y. J. Com.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

The Senate did not sit Yesterday.

In the House of Representives yesterday, some discussion took place on the joint resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of the public stationery in transmitting pamphlets, packages, &c. not ordered to be printed by Congress. Mr. Storrs moved to amend the resolution, by limiting the quantity to the value of ten dollars at every session; but at the request of Mr. Vance, he withdrew his proposition, when Mr. Vance moved to amend by prohibiting the use of any public stationery by members of Congress On this question he asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered, when Mr. Cambreleng moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution, on which the ayes and noes were ordered. The hour having elapsed before any question was taken, and the House refusing to suspend the rule, the discussion was arrested, and will be resumed to-day. The House then took up the subject of the Georgia claims, when the motion of Mr. Thompson, to reverse the unfavorable report of the Committee on Indian Affairs was rejected, and the report of the Committee was agreed to. The House then in Committee of Whole, acted on various private bills, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The bill to continue in force the provisions of the act authorizing the Corporation of Washington to draw lotteries, was postponed till Friday, to give time for some information asked for by some members to be submitted to the House.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was renewed on the resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of the public stationary for the putting up of packages and pamphlets not ordered to be printed by the House.—Mr. Vance modified his amendment, so as to make it a prohibition of stationary of every kind from the passage of the resolution. Mr. Cambreleng withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, to move to lay the resolution on the table, which motion he accordingly made, stating, in explanation, that the subject matter contained in the resolution, would be embodied in a bill about to be reported, to curtail the contingent expenses of the two Houses: and as that bill would provoke considerable debate, it would be economical to have all the discussion at once. The motion to lay on the table was carried in the affirmative. The House then passed the various private bills which had been acted on the preceding day. A motion made by Mr. Daniel, to re-consider the vote of Friday, by which Mr. Thompson's proposition to reverse the report of the committee on Indian Affairs, on the claims of certain citizens of Georgia, was negatived, was carried in the affirmative, and the report of the Committee was ordered to be laid on the table. The House then acted on a number of private bills, in Committee of the Whole.

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