The town is lighted with gas of two kinds, one from oil and the other from coal. There is a strong competition between the two companies, and the controversy as to the superiority of the light runs high. From all we could learn, the oil gas has a decided preference. It burns with a purer flame; and is not accompanied with so much stench. The gentleman who afforded so many facilities to Mr. Dewey in the prosecution of his enquiries, imparted to us much information on the subject.

On Friday last, we dined at "Birchfield;" a charming retreat at the distance of about a mile from the centre of the town. It is the residence of taste, ease, and hospitality The mansion is in the midst of a park of 4 acres, surrounded with trees and shrubbery, and handsomely laid out with walks.—Among the guests at table was the Rev. Dr. Raffles, who is well known in our country both in his sacerdotal and literary character, and whom I had a strong desire to see. An eminent clergyman from Boston was also present. The conversation turned upon a great variety of topics, and was extremely interesting. If delicacy permitted, my limits would not allow me to give a sketch of it in this letter. Our visit was protracted till 10 o'clock, and for its pleasures, we are indebted to a friend who has devoted himself to us since our arrival, and whose kindnesses, with those of his family, will long be gratefully remembered.

On Saturday, we took tea and passed an agreeable evening with a family to whom one of my letters introduced us, and by whom we were received with the utmost cordiality. The gentleman had resided for some time in New York; and it was not a little gratifying to us, to find his apartments hung with portraits, of Washington and Lafayette, as also with the Declaration of Independence, by Col. Trumb ll. On the mantle piece was a fine miniature bust of Mr. Roscoe, in Italian marble You may judge of my surprise and pleasure, to find an English lady in the party, who had visited the White Hills in New Hampshire, and passed through the Notch, so called, some fifteen or twenty years ago. She had also climbed the Green Mountains in Vermont, and was familiar with American scenery.—A gentleman from Boston, who is on his second visit to Europe, with his lady and one or two others were of the party The evening passed pleasantly; and I feel under great obligations to my distinguished friend who made me acquainted with so worthy and agreeable a family.

Sunday evening made us acquainted, through the medium of a kind letter from another of my New York friends, with one of the most eminent men of the age, whose writings and whose philanthropic efforts are as well known in the United States, as in Europe. I was familiar with both, before leaving the cloisters of a college, but at that period little dreamed of ever seeing and taking tea with the admired author of "Leo the Xth"—the friend of literature and the arts—and above all, the friend of man. He and his family received us with that kindness and hospitality, which have on all occasions been manifested towards our countrymen, and with that ease and attic simplicity of manners, which could not fail to charm Although in the presence of such a venerable man, I wished only to listen: yet his many inquiries respecting the institutions of our country, and the circle of his acquaintances, compelled me sometimes to talk. This gentleman, who is now in an advanced age and has been conspicuous for the last forty years, manifests the same zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of science and literature, freedom and humanity, that have characterized his whole life. He showed us the four first numbers of a most splendid botanical work, with plates, in which he is now engaged, and which is publishing in London, in royal folio. It contains a full and accurate description, with colored drawings as large as life, of all the plants in the Botanical Garden at Liverpool. The four first numbers are chiefly occupied with the classes *Monandria* and *Monogynia*, and are particularly rich in plants from the East Indies, where he has several correspondents, eminent for their botanical attainments. The whole work will be comprised in twelve or thirteen numbers. God grant him health and strength to complete an undertaking which will form such a splendid acquisition to science and to his own reputation. He also showed us some elegant specimens of a catalogue of a manuscript library, which he is making out for his distinguished friend, Mr. Coke of Holkham. The catalogue is designed to contain fac-similes of the various *illuminations:* and the imitations which have been completed are exact and perfect, There are about eight hundred manuscripts in the library, some of which are of the rarest and most valuable kind, containing among other things early transcripts of the Gospels.

Only two members of the family were at home, a son and a daughter, both of whom have imbibed the spirit of the father. Our readers have had the pleasure of perusing some of the poetical effusions of the two sisters, the youngest of whom formed one of the circle on the evening of our visit. Her unaffected manners and polished conversation are in strict accordance with the productions of her pen. The residence of this literary family is in a retired and quiet situation at Foxteth Park, two miles from town. The house is surrounded with trees, and with a spacious garden, in which the proprietor amuses himself with his favourite pursuits in botany. He gave us a number of pamphlets on subjects of interest at the present day.—The enjoyments of that evening, and the image of that great and good man, as he took my hand and uttered a parting benediction, are too deeply impressed upon my mind and my heart ever to be effaced, and a visit which was so instructive, and in all respects so agreeable, will form one of the eras in my life.

On Monday we dined with a gentleman, with whom I was made acquainted and whose hospitality was procured, by a letter from one of my brother editors in New York. The party consisted of gentlemen only, of whom two were from Virginia, one from Delaware, two from Philadelphia, and five from New York, forming quite an American circle, whose homes and hearts, however distant in the United States, a foreign shore soon brought together, and produced a community of feeling.—A fine turbot, which a Roman epicure would have extolled and a Roman poet might have sung, bathed as it was in the true Falernian, formed but a slight part of the pleasures of the evening. Sentiment and good feeling, with many a kind remembrance of our country, and many a panegyric upon its institutions, circulated at the convivial board. —The laws which govern physical attraction appear to be reversed in morals; and I have thus far found, that American hearts are only the more warmly attached to the land of their nativity, the farther they are from home. It occasioned not a little surprise, that these gentlemen, some of whom have been residents here for years, should be so minutely acquainted with the politics of the United States. Not an event has transpired, not an election has taken place from the President down to Col. Pluck, but they are familiar with all the particulars Plied pretty freely by the generous hospitality of the table, and backed by the high authority of a member of congress, our session was protracted till 11 o'clock, when this little convention of republicans, assembled by accident, and not for treasonable purposes in the King's dominions, with a feeling of reluctance on our part, adjourned *sine die*. Some of its members are now climbing the mountains of Wales, and others are bending their course towards the lakes of Scotland.

You will perceive by the foregoing sketch, that we have not been inactive since our arrival at Liverpool, and that we have had every reason to be pleased with the place. There is a frankness and a cordiality in the manners of those whom we have seen, peculiarly prepossessing and pleasing. Both sexes when introduced, instead of a formal bow, or a retreating curtesy, advance and take the hand of a stranger, with a welcome which appears to come warm from the heart. If it does not, it is an agreeable illusion, which at once removes all restraint, and renders the stranger easy in his feelings. Our letters, coming as they did, from gentlemen who are known and respected, have been every thing to us insuring the utmost attention and kindness from those to whom they were addressed. He alone who has found himself among strangers, upon a foreign shore, can know how to appreciate duly such civilities; and if our tour shall have no other good effect, it will at least more deeply impress the virtues of hospitality.

To-day we have gone the rounds, in the little circle of our acquaintances, taking leave of them for the present, perhaps forever; and to-morrow we shall set out for London taking Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham in our way. It is our intentions to forward letters from some of those places, in season for the packet next succeeding the Corinthian.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

The following account of this strange *lusus naturae*, who has just been imported for the gratification of the ravenous curiosity of the London public, is from the Medical Adviser.

The name of this living skeleton is Claude Ambroise Seurat; he is a native of Troyes, in Campaigne, was born on the 10th of April, 1798 and is consequently 27 years of age.

The child on coming into the world presented the customary baby form, its features being handsome; but in proportion as the infant grew, the frame gradually wasted away, and so continued to decrease until the attainment of its full stature, which occurred at the usual time of life, at which period Claude Ambroise Seurat had attained his present height of 5 feet 7 inches and a half, when his frame had dwindled to the living skeleton form it now personifies. The pupils of his eyes are large, full and penetrating; the whites very clear and his sight strong; but the upper lids appear rather to weigh downwards, from a laxity of the muscles, added to which a glaziness in the sight that conveys a something of ghastliness to the general appearance. His teeth are perfect; his power of mastication very good, and there is no defect in the strength of the jaws. His right shoulder inclines very much downwards, while the left rises in proportion. The upper joints of the arms present nothing but bones covered with the skin, their circumference measuring just four inches; while the fore arms, on the contrary are five inches and a half. The hands are particularly long, and the nails beautifully formed; but the fingers are contracted upwards. The muscles of the arms are, however, wasted away or contracted, so that our subject does not possess the power of elevating the arms higher than a semi-horizontal position, and when in that attitude nothing can possibly exceed the sepulchral appearance of this living anatomy.

Perhaps one of the most wonderful circumstances attending the living skeleton is, that if measured externally from the chest to the back bone, the distance is under three inches.

Taken round the waist at the bottom of the ribs, the body measures barely one foot eleven inches, and when the object throws its arms backwards, the shoulder-blade-bones are scarcely one inch asunder. From the vertebræ of the back taken between the shoulders to the centre of the loins, the falling in is not less than five inches.

The thighs are much smaller than the legs, and like the upper joints of the arms, merely covered with skin; the knees of a reddish colour, protube in the front and sides, forming, as it were, a bowl at the bottom of the thigh bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter.

When in France, he ate very little, if any animal food: a penny French roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities, his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable; he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone; but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as complete exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicuous to the eye.

In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uselessly from the knee; and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by the sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels. known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

Sir Astley Cooper, by whom he has been visited, finds that his heart is placed so much out of the common region allotted to it, that it is precisely its own length lower than if properly placed.

In regard to the texture of the skin of this living wonder, it is of a dry, *moistless* parchment-like appearance, which, covering any other human form, would not answer the purposes of its functions, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended to array. On the shins nodes appear in the form of buttons, though not obtrusively to the eye, and the toes of the feet are bent over one another.

The ribs are not only capable of being distinguished, but may be clearly separated and counted one by one, and handled like so many pieces of cane, and together with the skin which covers them, resemble more the hoops and outer covering of a balloon of a small size, than any thing in the ordinary course of nature. We come now to the action produced by the effort of the lungs, and which strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that, by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible position.

From the National Journal.

Two young ladies (as they described themselves) under the signature of L. E. L. have recently appeared in the New-York Evening Post, offering themselves as candidates for matrimony. Such an announcement, as is natural enough, threw all the anti-Benedicts of the city into vast perplexity. Even the Governor and Judge of Israel, who was at that moment inditing his prohibition of Polygamy, threw down his pen in a paroxysm, and swore by his father's beard, to marry them both. Fancy, for a moment, presented to his eye an Ararat, for his resting place, far superior to that of Grand Island, with all its blessings of contiguity, and commerce and constitution, to boot. The dream, however, passed away, and hastened to beguile some wight of lowlier ambition. The Editor of the Statesman had unfortunately wandered abroad in search of European beauties, and to bow down at the shrine of the Medici, or the soft persuasive influence might, perchance, have enveloped his sensitive system. The *alumni* of Columbia College; the *cognoscenti*, who are permitted to doze away an evening or two weekly at select *conversaziones;* the rhetorical gladiators, who mouth it at the "Forum" and "Debating Society;" the members of the Historical (we beg pardon, we believe it is defunct); the corps editorial; and all the poets and prosers who are continually exploring their skulls in search of intellectual treasure—content,

'In search of that, the well spent day to toil,
And waste, in search of that, the midnight oil,'

all—all, were on the alert. Opening addresses, and essays, in search of fifty dollars, were thrown aside to swell the massive piles of unfinished lumber which lay hard by, and every one of the thousand children of Apollo and his nine favorites, were off on the new chase. The sequel is not yet known —Whether the twin beauties are destined to fall a victim to poetry, armed with a melting distich or a piercing epigram —to prose, marching in the stately form of a moral homily—to oratory, with the terrible implements of exordium and peroration —to science, seeking to trace the source and intricate movements of the grand passion—as yet, we are unable to discover. Be which it may, we may expect anon to see some melancholy ditties to despair, and some doleful treatises on female perfidy, and the folly of love, from some of the disappointed applicants. We know not whether the following advertisement, from the N. York American, may be looked on as an indirect answer to that of L. E. L.; but we will present it to our readers as we have found it, and leave the question for them to determine:

"A CARD.—Emboldened by the example of the ladies who appeared a few evenings since in the Evening Post, under the signature of L. E. L. the writer ventures to offer himself as a candidate for matrimony. He has hitherto had the same dread of becoming "Benedict, the married man," which seems to agonize the fair candidates at the idea of 'leading apes.' Single, at the age of forty (too true!) the writer is still writhing under the torturing recollection of a rebuff from one of his female friends in early life, and it is no alleviation of his sufferings to know that this traitress to the cause of love is groaning out a wretched existence with a being who has proved any thing rather than a congenial soul. He has been told, quite recently, by a single lady of fifty, (looking only 35, however,) that he is '*a good-looking man*,' and he flatters himself this may be, at most, true. In height, about the middle size, with something of a stoop in the shoulders, of which he is endeavouring to correct himself. Not liberally educated, but is capable of something more than merely reading without spelling, or writing without a dictionary. His age will, perhaps, be objected to by 'L. E. L.' but there may be others who will think not unworthy their consideration a pair of not inexpressive black eyes, a fine head of black hair, prematurely silvered, he thinks, by his early disappointment. He pleads guilty only to the early affair of the heart, and now offers his entirely recovered affections to any fair lady who may deem herself qualified to make a second Lucilla to this not despairing Cœlebs. He must, in candor, confess, he has lately felt some few twinges of the gout or rheumatism, but too slight to be alarming, and he flatters himself it will be sometime before he shall be obliged to put in requisition the nursing talents of his 'cara sposa.' He will only add, he has an income of $5000, which will, of course, preclude the necessity of fortune on the lady's side. He is not an enemy to cheerfulness; on the contrary, would, at all times, wish to see the smiles of his treasured companion shared by others. He does not require beauty, and the lady may be even twenty-five, but twenty would suit better. The height of the Venus de Medici is his standard; but he is not fastidious enough to expect *all* the fine proportions of "the statue which enchants the world." She must be neat and tasteful in her attire, as the writer is remarkable for his fashionable appearance, and would not that his wife were less so. He has been so long accustomed to the luxuries of a public table, he may have become epicurean in his tastes—he must be indulged, therefore, in a well-served table and a clean cloth, not forgetting the napkin. If there is a point upon which he is positive, it is this one. Yet, once more—black tea for breakfast. And will he be disappointed in the hope of such a home as he has pictured? Forbid it, ye kind fair!

"Communications to be addressed to *Gilbert E. Gray* Esq. through the Post-Office, New-York."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of August inclusive.

The letters give gloomy accounts of the state of the Cotton Market, and announce that another respectable house, extensively engaged in that trade, had stopped payment Some of the letters mention the failure of the *fifth* house in the same line, but of less importance—and a letter from London of the 22d, states that a Cotton Broker in that city had suspended payment.

These circumstances, added to the great supplies that had arrived, had paralized the market for a time, a further decline in price had taken place. Uplands and Alabamas are quoted at 7 3-4 to 11d; Orleans, 8¾ to 13d; Turpetine, best, 10s. 6d. Tar, 16 a 17s; Car. Rice, Bark, and Ashes, steady, the two last, rather improving. A letter says, "Tobacco is up to a dangerous price."

Owing to a failure in the crop, Hops were up to 14*l.* a 15*l.* per cwt.

THE GREEKS.—Various confirmations had been received, though none of them amounted to certainty, of the intelligence of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha in an important battle, in which the Greek patriot force was successful. The latest account is contained in a letter from Corfu, published in Galignani's Messenger, in which it is mentioned that a British cutter had arrived at Corfu from Napoli di Romania, with news which was said to confirm the above favorable intelligence. Other accounts represent the affairs of the Greeks as in a most deplorable condition, arising from the dissentions of their chiefs, and deny that they had obtained any advantages over their invaders. These latter accounts, however, are contained in foreign journals that have always been inimical to the cause of the patriots. The London Sun, after a perusal of the whole, says, "this mail contains a recital of the facts we have before published, which are in every way confirmatory of our previous statements, up to the 29th of June, when Ibrahim arrived at Tripolizza after his failure at Napoli." Whatever truth there may be in the account of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha, it seems to be certain that the invaders had been compelled to retreat, and that the Greeks maintained the superiority at sea.

The report that Lord Cochrane had been induced to espouse the patriot cause, turns out to have been well founded. After several interviews with the Greek committee, they are stated to have resolved on advancing 3000*l.* sterling for the purpose of fitting out an expedition under his lordship's command, and of which he is to have the entire controul. The number of men to accompany him is estimated at 3000, and arrangements had been made for the sailing of the Brazilian frigate Peranga, on this destination, on his lordship's return from a visit he was making to his friends in Scotland. Steam vessels were likewise to accompany him, and all sorts of *materiel* by which he could annoy the Turks. His lordship, it is added, had left it to the committee to settle the amount of the recompense to be awarded to him for his services. A report that Sir Robert Wilson was to take the command of the land forces employed in this expedition, had been contradicted in the London papers. When the fact was ascertained that Cochrane had agreed to embark in this cause, it excited a great sensation in London, and had the immediate effect of raising the Greek scrip. Almost all the leading papers, even including those which were formerly hostile to his lordship, speak of him on this occasion in flattering terms, expressing a conviction that his talents as an officer must prove of great service to the Greeks.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Madrid to the 9th August, positively state that a New French force amounting to 8000 men, was about to enter Spain. The London Courier remarks, that the "French in Spain have outlived the good will of their Spanish friends. In the province of Cataloma, the inhabitants are said to have taken up arms in expectation of a new French army crossing the Pyrenees." This new invasion of Spain appears to have been resolved on, not on account of the Constitutionalists, who seem to have been pretty well cut up by the arbitrary decrees of Ferdinand, but by the ultra royalists, who are stated to have espoused the cause of the infant Don Carlos, and avowed their intention of placing him on the throne. This party had assumed the name of Carlistos, and was reported to have been joined by the Trappist, who was at the head of several thousand men. Ferdinand is represented as sometimes agitated with fear, and at other times with rage, in consequence of these occurrences. The one day he talked of seeking safety for his person in France, and the next day he issues a decree offering a reward of 25 000 piastres for the apprehension of the Trappist, dead or alive. In the midst of these difficulties, another attempt to raise money to meet the demands on the treasury had failed. Ships of war had been offered to be purchased by an Englishman for the use of Spain, but this was not supplying the means of paying her soldiers and sailors It also appears that the government had given orders to place Minorca in a state of defence, from an apprehension that it was the intention of the Spanish emigrants in England and Africa to unite at Gibraltar, where they were to embark in Colombian privateers, and make a descent on the Islands.

The affairs of Portugal do not seem to be in a more promising condition for the reigning sovereign than those of Spain. The Queen's party were continually plotting against the King, and by the last accounts, they had, during the night of the 30th July, stuck a proclamation on the walls of Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Villa-Real, and other principal places in the kingdom, accusing the British government of intrigue, of causing the banishment of the rebel Prince, and calling on the Portuguese to unite and 'establish a Regency, presided over by the Queen, our lady, with whom alone we can be happy.' It must be confessed, that these regular governments afford a very striking commentary on their own text, when they hold up the republican institutions of other countries as examples of anarchy, and as founded on demoralizing principles.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A daring imposition had been detected at Lloyd's Coffee house. Mr. Bennett, the Secretary, received a communication, purporting to be from the Russian Consul, stating, that after the 1st of September, all British vessels should be admitted into the Russian ports on the same terms as ships under the Russian flag. The letter turned out to be a forgery. The most active measures were taking to discover the writer.

The work of the tunnel under the river Thames was going on well,

The Liverpool Courier states that Mr. Kean, who was playing at the theatre there, intended to take his passage for New York, in the packet ship Canada, which was to sail the 1st inst.

Miss Tree, the celebrated singer, was married to Mr. Bradshaw on the 14th August. The News of Literature and Fashion, says that in consequence of the match having been broken off through the interference of Mr. Bradshaw's mother, Miss T. swallowed laudanum with the intention of destroying herself, which, however, was prevented, and that, on hearing of the occurrence, her lover forced himself into her presence, and immediately put an end to her anxieties by uniting in the bands of wedlock.

Daniel Donaoue, the "Finisher of the Law" at Cork, had been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and hard labour, for stealing a coat. He expressed much satisfaction that the sentence had not been of a different nature.

Fifty German miners had been engaged by the London Mining Company for working the mines of Buenos Ayres.

Potatoes.—We perceive by papers from various sections of the country, that there is an uncommon scarcity of this useful & almost necessary vegetable production. Seventy five cents a bushel appears to be the average price in every place where the price is stated. In the Boston market the price ranges from 67 to 80 cents, and the quality is by no means *the first.* With respect to the quality, however, of potatoes raised in the vicinity of Boston, it has been falling for several years from good to indifferent, and from indifferent to miserably poor. Many of them are so execrably bad, that they cannot be eaten. Cook them as you will—boil, fry, bake, or roast them,—they will still be as heavy as bullets, though something more watery, and leave a tang in the mouth equal to that of the Indian tobacco, and for which we know of but one remedy, viz: a piece of pickled pepper. Agricultural societies might be doing a real service to the lovers of good

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