From the Elkton Gazette.

TANEY DINNER.

Thursday being the day selected by the Jackson Republicans of Cecil, to give a public dinner to the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, his fellow-citizens, to the number of at least FIVE HUNDRED, assembled in this place, for the purpose of tendering their respects, and evincing their gratitude to him for his patriotic measures in rescuing the violated laws of the land from the encroachments of that corrupt moneyed institution, the United States Bank.—It was a day of which old republican Cecil may well be proud—a day long to be remembered by the friends of this Constitution, Law, and Liberty.

Mr Taney arrived in town about 12 o'clock, and was introduced to his friends—the honest and independent yeomanry of Cecil—who testified by a cordial shake of the hand that his rejection by a factious majority of the Senate, for opinions long entertained and firmly supported, did not affect him in their estimation. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to an adjacent lot, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared by William Kinkead, Esq., in a shed erected for the purpose, and which reflected great credit upon his taste. After the removal of the meats, and on the announcement of the 8th toast, Mr. Taney rose, amidst the deafening shouts and and enthusiastic cheers of the large assemblage, and in his peculiar, impressive, and eloquent manner, defended his course in relation to the Bank, solemnly warning his fellow-citizens against its recharter—exposing the usurpations and tyranny of which it had been guilty—telling them the great battle was but partially achieved—and cautioning them that they must, at the ensuing elections, determine whether it or the People shall govern this happy country. Of this speech we shall forbear further comment, as we hope and expect to lay it before our readers next week.

Mr. Taney, by his brief sojourn amongst us, has left so lasting an impression upon the minds of the people of Cecil—has so deeply enshrined himself in their hearts, that centuries would be inadequate to obliterate him from their recollection; and henceforth his name will be remembered by them as identified with his country's welfare, while those of his persecutors and slanderers will be execrated for their support of an institution unwarranted by the constitution—dangerous to the liberties of the American people, and obnoxious to the whole republican party.

The proceedings will be found below. They speak in plain but forcible language the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this country. The day passed off harmoniously, and we are sure not an individual returned to his home who was not duly impressed with the importance of Roger B. Taney's services to his country. Had the weather been favorable, we have no doubt that many hundreds more of his countrymen would have been present to greet and welcome him to Cecil.

1. The Constitution of the United States as administered by the present administration: the happy and true medium betwixt consolidation and nullification.

2. The memory of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lafayette; whose valuable lives were spent in preventing that destruction of the liberties of the people which the British Bank is now aiming to accomplish.

3. The surviving officers and soldiers to the Revolution.

4. The President of the United States. He has realized the democratic creed "that the blessings of the Government, like the dews of Heaven, should decend alike on the rich and the poor."

5. The Vice President of the United States. The declaration that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered, has not only drawn upon him the slanders and the abuse of the Bank and its purchased slaves, but has fixed him more firmly in the hearts of the People.

6. The Heads of Department: Fellow labourers in the same great and holy cause with our venerated and venerable President. Their exertions will be doubly rewarded by the approbation of the People and an approving conscience.

7. The United States Bank: Unwarranted by the constitution, and dangerous to the happiness and liberties of the People. The monster is scotch'd, but not killed. The question remains to be decided by the People whether they or the Bank are to administer the government.

8. Our distinguished Guest, the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY: His efficient and patriotic services in his country's cause, have enshrined him in the hearts of the people.

9. The Hon. Thoms H. Benton, the National Representative. Compared with his opponents, he is Eagles to Rags.

10. The Minority of the Senate: The Spartan Band who will be remembered for their patriotic exertions in their country's cause when their opponents are remembered only to be.

11. The Majority of the Senate of the United States: The Representatives of a minority of the People. A discordant faction, seeking their own ambition and selfish end, regardless of the liberties, the peace, the happiness, and welfare of their country.

12. The Hon. Andrew Stevenson and Wm. C. Rives:

And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels.

13. Our fair Country Women: They will ever love and venerate the defender of New Orleans, who protected them from Packenham's watch-word.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

FEDERALISM.

We have in former papers, given some few specimens of old fashioned Federalism, and have shown that modern Federalism differs from it only in *degree*, not in *kind*. We propose now to call up to the attention of our readers a few more samples of both, and ask them to say whether the serpent's slipping out of its old skin, renders its fang any the less dangerous and poisonous.

Alexander Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Pickering, dated Sept. 1803, says, "The highest toned proposition which I made in the Convention [Convention for framing the Constitution] was for a President, Senate, and Judges, during good behaviour."

From the writings of *Fisher Ames*, we make the following extracts: "Our country *is too big for Union, too sordid for patriotism*, TOO DEMOCRATIC FOR LIBERTY."

Speaking of our Republic, he again says, "It was therefore manifestly founded on A MISTAKE, on the supposed existence of sufficient political virtue, and on the permanency and authority of the public morals."

On the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, 1814, festivals were held in several parts of our country by the Federalists. At one of these, held at the city of New York, Governeur Morris, the idol of the federal party, pronounced an oration from which we extract the following: "Ye whose envenomed tongues have slavered out invective on all who wear *legitimate crowns!* Ye who represent Sovereigns as wild beasts, for whose destruction all means are lawful!—approach, behold!" "And thou, too, DEMOCRACY, savage and wild; thou who wouldst bring down the virtuous to *thy level of folly and guilt!* Thou child of squinting envy and self-tormenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good! See, though it blast thine eye balls,—see the objects of thy deadly hate. See *lawful Printes*, surrounded by *loyal Subjects*. See that nation seize the first moment of Freedom to adopt a *Constitution like that of England*." The Royal House now reigns. The BOURBONS are restored. Rejoice France, Spain, Portugal! You are GOVERNED by your LEGITIMATE KINGS. Europe rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. The family of Nations is completed."

A festival similar to the one above mentioned, was also held at Boston, June 15th, 1814, at which several resolutions, moved by Christopher Gore, once the federal Governor of Massachusetts, were passed unanimously, from which we make the following extract: *Resolved*, that the citizens of Massachusetts here assembled," "rejoice in the prospect that thirty-five millions of their fellow men, have a reasonable expectation of being blest with *temperate Liberty*." "They congratulate the venerable head of the house of Bourbons, on his restoration from exile to the throne of his ancestors."

But enough,—it is sickening to follow these Federal Aristocrats, these unblushing Monarchists, through all their adulations of 'KINGS' 'PRINCES,' 'THRONES,' &c. and their malignant denunciation of that party, and those principles, to which our country owes all her greatest glory and happiness.

Just consider, if Jefferson and Democratic principles had not prevailed, what sort of a government would these men have given us, who talk in such strains of admiration of "lawful Princes," "legitimate Kings," and "Constitution of England?"

But now one word as to the Federalism of the present day. Is not its *nature* the same? Do we not find in the speeches, writings, and every day deportment of its disciples the same contempt of the common people—the same adulation of titles—the same worship of wealth—the same bitter attacks upon democratic men, and democratic principles—the same overbearing and brow-beating deportment—the same auguries about the instability and want of permanency in Republics—the same threats of violence and bloodshed?

Here is an institution existing in this country, a considerable part of it is owned by foreigners, by Lords, Dukes, Earls, &c. who, after having enjoyed a MONOPOLY for twenty years, are now asking for a continuance of it twenty years longer; and all our little and great federalists are not only in favour of it, but are threatening a REVOLUTION if they are not gratified.

The *great* federalists being dissatisfied with *small* gains, and desirous of making splendid fortunes at a jump, beset Congress to make such a tariff law as would defeat competition, compel every body here to purchase of them, and thus enable them to compass their object. Whereupon all the little federalists set up their shout in favor of a high tariff, and were willing even to see a dissolution of the Union, rather than relinquish their darling object.

B. W. Leigh, a leader of the federal forces in the U. S. Senate, compares the workingmen of the North to the "Slaves of Eastern Virginia," and asserts substantially that they are *incapable* of investigating political affairs.

The same Mr. Leigh calls the ballot box "Pandora's box," or, in other words, a thing full of all manner of evil.

Daniel Webster, another federal leader, says that "political power naturally and necessarily goes into the hands of those who hold the Property." And "that it is the part of political wisdom *to found government on property*." By which a State or District will be represented according to its *wealth*, and not according to the number of its inhabitants—or, in other words, the RICH should rule the POOR.

Jo. Gales, an Englishman, who edits the National Intelligencer, says that "men who have to labor from 10 to 12 hours in the day, know little and care little about the Bank question, provided they get their wages."

Buckingham, who publishes the Boston Courier, is for excluding our farmers from a seat in the Legislature; insisting that, "It is as proper for a Blacksmith to attempt to repair watches, as a Farmer to legislate."

Peleg Sprague, the federal candidate for Governor, in giving his opinion of the incapacity of the people, and his want of confidence in a republican government, says: "So strong is this proclivity [to idolatry] that if there were to be a government sent directly from heaven, we may reverently fear that it would endanger its continuance."

But we must stop here; not for the want of material, but for the want of time. And now we seriously ask our readers, what real difference there is between federalism *as it was*, and federalism *as it is?* And if once it quailed before the bold and manly honesty of republicanism, and has been obliged for years to skulk along in the world like a hunted felon, what sort of rebuke may it not expect in the coming elections, now that it has obtruded its deformed visage upon the full gaze of the public?

ELECTIONS—ONCE MORE.

Summary of Democratic gain, so far as heard from.

Louisiana.—Gained one member of Congress.

Illinois.—Gained one member of Congress, the whole three being now for the President.

Mississippi.—Gained two Jackson Representatives to the Legislature to take the place of the two coalition men.

Poindexter's election, before improbable, is now impossible. These are the only two elections yet held this year.

Alabama.—Our immense accession of strength makes Col. King's return to the U. States Senate certain, by an overwhelming majority.

North Carolina.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal gives a table of the political sentiments of every member elected. The totals are:

Administration men,	100
Coalition men,	44
Sentiments unknown,	16

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican, an opposition paper, admits the total defeat of its party and the certainty of the election of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire, Bell has leave to stay at home; and Hubbard, who will not disgrace his constituents, is elected to the U. S. Senate instead of him.

In Rhode Island the majority against the coalition, on joint ballot of both Houses, is eight votes. Of course, Knight cannot be re-elected.

"Thus far we run before the wind."—Gloucester Democrat.

From the Danville, (Va.) Observer.

HON. T. H. BENTON.

We beg leave to direct attention to the interesting letter of Col. Benton, which we publish to-day. That gentleman is emphatically the man of the People. He labors assiduously to serve them. No man in our country possesses more moral intrepidity than Col. Benton. In that sagacity for detecting the errors of his adversaries, and in the boldness and honesty with which he holds them up before the eyes of the nation, he strongly reminds us of John Randolph in the time of his glory. Mr. Benton has done much for republican principles; he has done much to put down the United States Bank; he has done much in aid of a hard money currency. In all this, he has done much for his country. We hope he will receive his reward.

But what struck us with particular force in Mr. Benton's letter, was the following passage:

"Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington—and I quote him, because his authority is canonical with the Bank party—expressly ascribes the formation of the parties "which have since shaken the United States to their centre," to the act establishing the first National Bank; and shows the establishment of that Bank, to have been a question of constitutional construction, and of State Rights: in which the friends of State Rights opposed the Bank, and the friends of a strong Federal Government supported it. This was the original question which divided parties in 1791; it is the question which will define the political character of individuals now," &c.

From the Globe.

THE GOLD CURRENCY.

Many erroneous tables of the value of the different Gold Coins, under the new law, have been published, which may lead persons into mistakes. The following table is, therefore, republished, its accuracy having been carefully tested at the United States Mint, and therefore, to be relied upon. ☞By the new law, all the gold coins of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil, are made LEGAL tenders, and therefore every person should get acquainted with the names, weight, and value of each coin of each of these nations. The gold of no other nation is made a legal tender, but it is all raised 6 and ⅞ per cent. in value, so that the holder of such gold should not sell it for less, but send it to the Mint, or sell it to manufacturers and workers in gold. ☞Persons should save this Table, and get it by heart.

TABLE OF GOLD COINS,

Calculated and arranged, expressly for Moore's Philadelphia Price Current, according to the actual rule in use at the United States Mint for estimating the value of gold. The correctness of the table is guarantied.

Names of coins	weight. dwts. grs	Grains of pure Gold.	Standard before 1st Aug. d. c. m.	Standard after 1st Aug. d. c. m.
BRAZIL.				
Johannes, half in proportion,	18		16	17 06 8
Dobraon,	34 12	759	30 66 6	32 71 4
Dobra,	18 6	401 5	16 22 2	17 30 5
Moidore, hf in proportion,	6 22	152 2	6 14 9	6 56
Crusado,	16q	14 8	59 8	63 8
ENGLAND.				
Guinea, h'f in proportion,	5 9½	118 7	4 79 6	5 11 6
Sovereign, do.	5 3q	113 1	4 57	4 87 5
Seven Shilling Piece,	1 19	39 6	1 60	1 70 6
FRANCE.				
Double Louis, coined before 1786,	10 11	224 9	9 08 7	9 69 4
Louis, do. do	5 5h	112 4	4 54 1	4 84 4
Double Louis, coined since 1786,	9 20	212 6	8 59	9 16 3
Louis, do. do	4 22	106 3	4 29 5	4 58 1
Double Napoleon, or 40 francs,	8 7	179	7 23 2	7 71 3
Napoleon, or 20 francs.	4 3h	89 7	3 62 4	3 86 6
COLOMBIA.				
Doubloons	17 8h	360 5	14 56	15 53 8
MEXICO.				
Doubloons, shares in proportion,	17 8h	360 5	14 56	15 53 8
PORTUGAL.				
Dobraon,	34 12	759	30 66 6	32 71 4
Dobra,	18 6	401 5	16 22 2	17 30 5
Johannes,	18		16	17 06 8
Moidore, hlf in proportion	6 22	152 2	16 14 9	6 56
Piece of 16 Testoons, or 1600 reas,	2 6	49 3	1 99 2	2 12 5
Old Crusado, or 400 reas	15	13 6	54 9	58 6
New do. 480 reas,	16q	14 8	59 8	63 7
Milrea, coined in '55	19g	18 1	73 2	78
SPAIN.				
Quadruple pistole, or doubloons, 1772,				
double & single, & shares in proportion,	17 8h	317 2	15 03	16 03 3
Doubloon, 1801,	17 9	360 5	14 56	15 53 8
Pistole, 1801	4 8q	90 1	3 64	3 88 3
Coronilla, Gold Dollar, or Vintem,—1801,	1 3	22 8	92 1	98 2
U.S. OF AMERICA.				
Eagle, coined before July 13 1834,	11 6	247 5	10	10 66 8
Do. coined after July 31, 1834,	10 18	232		10
Shares in proportion.				

NOTE.—In the above table, *q* denotes one quarter; *h* one half; and *g* three quarters.

From the Globe.

UNPARALLELED BANK CURTAILMENT.

The withdrawal of accommodations by the Bank of the United States, in the short space of thirteen months, ending the 1st inst. exceeds the enormous sum of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

It reduced, between the 1st of August and 1st October, 1833,	$4,066,147
Between the 1st of October and the 1st December, the period of the meeting of Congress,	5,641,098
Between the 1st of December and 1st July, 1834, when Congress adjourned,	3,428,132
Between the 1st July and 1st September,	3,965,474
Total reduction in 13 months,	$17,100,851
The amount of public money in the hands of the Bank on the 1st of August, when the reduction commenced, was	$7,599,841
The amount in their hands on the 1st September, instant,	2,155,212
Amount of public money paid,	$5,444,629

Here is a reduction of Bank accommodations unparalleled, we venture to assert, in the annals of banking in this or any other country. Seventeen millions upon a discount line of sixty-four millions, (at which it stood the 1st of August, 1833,) or nearly twenty-seven per cent. in thirteen months!

The most important and interesting part of the history of this attempted Bank oppression is this: While between the 1st of August and 1st of December, a period of only four months, there was a curtailment of nearly *ten millions of dollars*, there was no inconvenience experienced by the community; in fact, they did not know that it was going on. Stocks maintained their prices, and some kinds advanced. It was only when Congress assembled, and the notes of panic, distress, and misery, were rung forth from the chamber of the Senate, which were echoed and re-echoed from hill to valley, and from valley to hill, for seven long months, that the people imagined that any thing of the kind existed. During the whole of these seven months, the curtailments of the Bank were only 3,428,132 dollars.

Now let us see what has occurred since the adjournment of Congress. Scarcely had the members reached their homes, before the papers were filled with reports of a flourishing commerce, extraordinary activity in business generally, exchanges rising, and panics vanished. In the two months since Congress adjourned, and confidence thereby became restored, foreign exchanges have risen five or six per cent.; all kinds of stocks have advanced, some ten per cent. and some more; and yet during these two months of extraordinary prosperity, the Bank has withdrawn from its accommodations to the community nearly FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Let these facts silence the arguments of the Bank, its Senators, and Editors, that the winding up of the Bank will bring ruin and distress upon the country. In winding up its affairs properly, the Bank can do no such thing. If it should undertake to exert its power in its dying struggle, to produce mischief, for the purpose of gratifying a malicious feeling arising from disappointment, let it beware—the People have the power, and will speedily check its career. It appears that the Stockholders, at their late meeting, instructed the Directors of the Bank to renew their application for a re-charter. Can they have forgotten that the PEOPLE have already decided this question?

*The Journal of Commerce of the 3d of this month, says—"Never before was there such a combination of favorable circumstances around the pecuniary interests of our country, as have clustered around our mercantile affairs during the present year."

The following questions and answers present the contrast of character and services between Andrew Jackson and one of his most furious maligners, in a strong point of view, and leave it very easy for the reader to decide to which one properly belongs the title of whig, and which one is a tory. They are furnished by a correspondent of the Albany Argus:

Q. Who shed his youthful blood in the American Revolution?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who defended the frontier settlements, at the Hickory Grounds, against the Indians?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who erected the American standard and established the American Government in Florida?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. Who put a glorious period to the last war, by a splendid victory over the British army at New Orleans?

A. Andrew Jackson.

Q. For all this what is he now called?

A. A *Tory*.

Q. Who, in his speeches at Faneuil Hall, Boston, during the late war, discouraged enlistments into the American army, and advised the Boston capitalists not to lend their money to the Government, to defend the country?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who counselled the Boston merchants at that time, to carry on a neutral trade with the British at Eastport?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who advocated the passage of the resolution in the Massachusetts Senate, *"that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people, to rejoice at the victories obtained over the British arms?"*

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. Who advocated the Hartford Convention?

A. Daniel Webster.

Q. What does Daniel Webster now call himself?

A. A *Whig!*

Q. Who calls Andrew Jackson a Tory?

A. Daniel Webster!

[*Even. Post.*

☞The British Bank was all the go with the Whigs whilst Congress was in session, and panic speeches were thick as black-berries, but now that Congress has adjourned, and all the predictions of the Bank's feed Attorneys are falsified, they scamper from it like rats from a burning barn. The popularity of the Bank is not as great as they anticipated, and we now hear no more that it is indispensable to the prosperity of the nation.

Ddwocratic Herald.

Qualites of a Gold Currency.—The Globe gives the subjoined brief enumeration of its advantages from Col. Benton's speech on the subject.

1. *It has an ultimste value*—which gave it currency all over the world, to the full amount of that value without regard to laws or circumstances.

2. *It had a uniformity of value*—which made it the safest standard of the value of property which the wisdom of man had ever discovered.

3. *It was a portable currency*—which made it easy for the traveller to carry about him.

4. *It was indestructible*—which made it the safest money which people could keep in their houses.

5. *It possesses inherent purity*—which makes it the hardest money to be counterfeited, the easiest to be detected if counterfeited, and therefore the safest money for the people to use.

6. *It is superior to all other currency*—therefore the holder of it can most easily change it for any other and is master of all other money to the extent of the gold he holds.

7. *It is the true regulator and equaliser of exchange*—for being the master of all other money, and itself most easily transported, it reduces the rates of exchange to the most uniform point.

8. *It is the master of paper money*—for no man will carry 5, 10, and 20 dollar notes about him when he can get doubloons, eagles, half and quarter eagles, half joes, guineas, sovereigns and louis d'ors to carry in his pockets in their place.

9. *It is the true regulator of bank issues*—for it circumscribes the circulation of bank notes and can easily be brought to bear upon banks in masses. A boy can bring five thousand dollars in gold out of a bank, while it would require two horses and two men to carry out that quantity of silver.

10. *It is a CONSTITUTIONAL currency*—and therfore the people have a right to have it, while the constitution remains, whether they can give reasons for it or not.

To all which add, it is the most beautiful currency in the world—and therefore the most agreeable to the eye, as well as best for the pocket, that the wisdom of man has devised.

From the Barnstable Journal.

Wonderful escape.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of an escape from drowning, by a friend in Cotuit, south part of this town.

About the 10th inst., Capt. Nathan Coleman left Hartford Conn. with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, for home in the vessel which he commanded. The two oldest were permitted to sit in the boat, the wind being light, which was veered some distance behind the vessel. After sailing in this situation some time, they desired to take a little child belonging, to a passenger with them. The boat was drawn along side of the vessel for the purpose of complying with their wishes. The youngest stepped on the *thwart* with the attention of receiving the child. The boat suddenly changed her position, which caused her to loose her balance, and she was precipitated into the water, head foremost. Her father did not notice what was doing until his attention was arrested by the noise of the fall. Without removeing any of his apparel, he leaped into the water to rescue her. Although a good swimmer, he found it difficult to keep above water; but the daughter made him forget himself, and on her coming to the top he caught her and swam for the boat. The girl finding herself in this situation seized her father around the neck, which drew his head under, and after a short struggle they both sank together.

The consciousness of the father was at this time beyond the power of language to convey. He must leave his child or both perish. His efforts to rise with her he says were in vain. He struggled and thrust the child from him, and reached the surface of the water almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he found himself some distance from the boat, he succeeded in getting to her. On casting his eyes to the spot where he had left the object of his anxiety, he saw her hand above water, moving in a slow dying motion. Unwilling to relinquish his hopes, he propelled the boat towards her with all his remaining strength, but before he arrived to where she was seen, she had disappeared from the top, but was discovered by her white dress, beyond his reach beneath. Without any hope of saving her he plunged his oar into the water as far as he was able and soon found that somthing was attached to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feelings of hope and to his surprise and joy, his child had grasped it with both hands and she was taken once more, with life not quite extinct, into the boat. After some time had elapsed, she showed signs of returning animation and was again restored to the arms of her friends alive. During the time she was in the water the cries of the mother were loud and distressing, "Lord save them," but her moanings were soon changed to praises.

From the Baltimore American.

The following items may be interesting to those who read the debates in the British Parliament, and take interest in their prominent men.

The Duke of Buckingham, whose discreditable squabble with Lord Brougham, in the British House of Peers, has attracted so much attention, is not a descendant of the ancient dukes of that name, so famous in history and romance. Their family name was Villiers, and the title is long since extinct in the family. The present dukedom is a new creation in 1832, and the family name is Temple. The duke, though so inveterate a Tory, is a descendant of the whig families of Temple and Grenville, so well known during our ante-revolutionary contest in Great Britain; and was nearly allied to the great Earl of Chatham. It is the youngest dukedom in the peerage, since the extinction of that of Sutherland, created in 1831, and extinct in 1833.

Lord Duncannon, who has just taken office in the British Ministry, and has been made a Peer for the purpose of sitting and speaking in the House of Lords,—will be a peer in his own right on the death of his father, who is Earl of Besborough, and is now 76 years of age. The family name is Ponsonby. The title of Besborough is Irish, and the name by which the proprietor of it sits in the British House of Peers, is Baron Ponsonby.

So with the Marquis of Londonderry, whose name is frequently mentioned in the debates. His title is Irish. His family name is Vane, and the title by which he sits in the House of Lords, is Earl Vane, conferred upon him in 1833.

The new Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, is also a late creation. His family name is Lamb, and his title is Irish—Viscount Melborne. The English Barony which gives him a seat in the House of Lords dates in 1815.

The family name of the Marquis of Lansdowne is Petty.

Lord Althorp, the chancellor of the Exchequer, is the son of Earl Spencer, who is very aged. He is a lineal descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough.—The dukedom went in the elder branch, but the caprice of the old Dutchess of Marlborough made the dukedom a poor one, and gave all the property she could alienate, to the Spencers, making it one of the richest peerages in the kingdom.

From the Globe.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PAWNEES.

No official intelligence has been received at the War Department, of the battle between the United States Dragoons and the Pawnees; of which the following account is given in the Arkansas Gazette. No doubt, however, is entertained of the truth of the statement. From the enterprising character of the Commander of the Dragoons, Colonel DODGE, it was to have been expected that he would either bring the predatory tribe to submit to relinquish their captives, or take the chances of war.

"*Desperate engagements between the United States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians*—By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope, will furnish the details of this affair."

CATTLE—OHIO.

In October last, at the Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of the Ross County (Ohio) Agricultural Society, it was determined to send an intelligent agent to England to make a proper selection, purchase, and import a number of full-blooded English cattle of the most approved stocks. Mr. Felix Renick was appointed agent for the purpose, and after proceeding on his mission, in which he has been entirely successful, has returned to this country. His purchases were made of the Teeswater, raised in the vale of York, on the river Tees, as held in the highest estimation, and are the true short-horned breed. The cows are remarkable for yielding large quantites of milk, not unfrequently 24 quarts in 24 hours, during the grass season. Of this stock Mr. Renick purchased 20, all of which were landed safe in New York and Philadelphia (having been imported in different vessels,) and have now arrived in safety, as we understand, in the valley of Scioto, near Chillicothe. The citizens of Ohio, who planned and carried this enterprise into successful execution, deserve the thanks of the whole West.—National Banner.

A GOOD "EXPERIMENT."

The packet ship Caledonia, which sails for Liverpool this day, takes out from Mr. Robert Stevens, two of our celebrated running mares—Polly Hopkins and Betsey Ransom, with a view of testing the "experiment" (we like the word) of crossing their blood with the celebrated English racer Priam. The forthcoming progeny of these justly celebrated animals being by Eclipse, will be trained and tested in England with the pure English blood, while the future progeny, from the best English horses, will be regularly shipped to this country at the age of one year, and in due time make their appearance on the American turf. This is, indeed, an "experiment" worthy alike of the enterprise of Mr Stevens and of the deep interest he has recently manifested in improving our breed of horses. To him, more than all others, are we indebted for the perfection we have reached in steamboats and *locomotives*; and to him will be indebted for testing the relative speed and bottom of the best English and American race horses at this day. The "experiment" is an interesting one, and all who are admirers of the horse and can enjoy the sports of the *turf*, will feel an interest in its successful issue.—*New York Courier.*

Quite above-board—Samuel Terry, an English convict, in New South Wales, is in possession of a clear income of sixty thousand pound sterling. His several estates containing upwards of 100,000 acres, and his property in the town of Sydney, bring him in 10,000£ per annum. He has 17,000 head of horned cattle, and 400 brood mares. All this property he has acquired since his emancipation.

Md. Rep.

Well, the elections in Alabama are over, and the "*Whigs*" are in a smaller minority in the State, than were the *Nullifiers* last year.—Letter after letter has been published in the Northern prints, asserting most positively that with us, the administration was losing ground, and that before six months rolled round, Alabama would be a "Whig" State. The organs at Tuscaloosa have endorsed what was said by the letter writers; but lo! our State remains true to the Democratic cause. We wonder if the "Whigs," when they hear the news in Philadelphia and New York, will ring "their bells and fire their cannon," and hold a grand jubilee on the occasion.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Arrests for Mail depredations.—We learn that the Postmaster and his assistant, of Wythe C. H., Virginia, have been arrested by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried at that place, on the 17th instant. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Postmaster.

Globe.

A Gourmand.—We may preach temperance says the New York Star, but people will not practice it. At one of our hotels, a young gentleman was observed to eat corn, beans, potatoes, chickens, tripe, roast beef, birds, peaches, plum pie, rice pudding, custard, giblet, together with sherry, champaign, brandy and water. We have not heard how he felt after the "experiment," but trust that he was not inconvenienced by the deposites.

A MAMMOTH TURTLE.—An uncommon turtle was taken on last Friday, in Wicomico river, a few miles below Harriss' Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed by gentlemen who have seen it that it will weigh nearly 1500lbs.—measures between six and eight feet in length and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for his turtleship, as he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epicures of Baltimore.

Princess Ann Herald.

CUTTING DOWN.—"Married, at Washington, on the 17th ult. Mr. Josiah Peck, to Miss Aurelia Bushel." This young lady has certainly belittled herself in *some measure* in this match. To go down from a Bushel to a Peck, must be realizing what is meant sometimes by a woman's *lowering* her dignity in wedlock! A Providence editor says, he supposes the next generation will be *half* Pecks and *half* Bushels.

The Ohio Annual Conference closed its session in this town on this day (Aug. 20). Bishop Soule, though in feeble health, presided with ability and satisfaction. The business of the conference was weighty and important. There admitted into full connexion 21, ordained deacons, travelling and local, 36; ordained elders, 22; returned superannuated, 16; supernumerary 8; located 6; died 2; discontinued 3; net increase of members the past year, 4,403.—[Circleville Herald.

CUNNING OF A COBLER.

The husband of an old lady in Buckinghamshire, died without making his will, for the want of which necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of her property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed on an old cobler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him, in which character it was agreed he should dictate a will leaving the widow the estate. An attorney was sent for to draw up the writings, and the widow in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband calculated to elicit the answer she desired. The cobler groaning aloud feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estate, and I think the poor old shoemaker, who lives opposite, is deserving of the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving an answer so different from that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobler's will for fear of losing the whole of her property, while he laughed in his sleeve and divided with her the fruits of a project intended for her sole benefit.

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