

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 9, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,
of Queen-Anne's County.

Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October,
Anne-Arundel County.
For Senator,
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.

For the House of Delegates,
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE IN MARYLAND!!!

The Whig party, conscious that they have wasted the people's money to an enormous amount, now wish to evade the true issue, and to divert the attention of a people who have been brought by Whig legislation to utter bankruptcy, from the question before them. But it is to be hoped that the people of Maryland, knowing their true interests, dare protect them from the hands of such profligate rulers as those who now wield their political destinies, and that they will place them where they will receive a benefit. Here are facts, which the Whigs with all their political cunning and ingenuity, cannot, and will not attempt to controvert. Read them for yourselves—they are taken from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates.

The last Legislature of Maryland made an addition to the Governor's salary of twelve hundred and forty-four dollars!!

The salary of the State Librarian has been increased to one thousand dollars!!

The Committee Clerks of the last House of Delegates, (five in number) each received an extra compensation fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!!

The Chief and Assistant Clerks of the Senate each received an extra compensation, one hundred dollars, and the committee clerk fifty dollars—making an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars!!

During the last year the Clerk of the Council received over and above his salary, the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents!!

The Messenger to the Council received over and above his salary the sum of four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents!!

During the session of 1836, a committee was appointed to examine into, and take testimony relative to, the Maryland Penitentiary, the expenses of which are as follows: Per diem of members of the committee, \$2,051 00. Allowance to clerk \$75 00. Printing done for said committee \$443 50. Salary of a messenger \$66 50. Stationary and use of a parlour for said committee, \$113 75. Aggregate amount three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents!!! to defray the expenses of a committee to Baltimore for the purpose of taking testimony, &c.

During the session of 1834, a resolution passed directing the Revision of the laws—since which time the Executive has expended in the prosecution of this work, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars. But at the last session this expenditure was rendered useless by the repeal of the resolution of 1834, and the State subscribing for 250 copies, at ten dollars per copy, of a compilation of laws by one of the Judges of the First Judicial District—This expenditure, including what has already been expended, will amount to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars!!!

Many more such instances of Whig profligacy might be adduced, but let the above suffice for the present.

In 1830 there was in the Treasury of Maryland a surplus of over \$30,000—but we find on reference to the Treasurer's report of December last, a deficiency of over \$100,000!! and at the end of the present year this deficiency will be greatly increased.

People of Maryland, here are some of the extravagant things of the Whig party. Are you willing longer to continue in power men who have thus beggared your State, and thrown you upon the brink of a DIRECT TAXATION? Are you, tax payers, willing to increase your already too high rate of tax? This State debt and annual deficiency increases every year, and you will eventually have to be burdened with more taxation! The Whigs may tell you that they are in favour of liberal salaries. How, let me ask? I would ask the merchant if he has received any of their liberality. No, must be the answer. Has the mechanic received any more than his just dues, if that? Has the farmer and planter been blessed with their generosity? No, none of these. But a train band of political partizans have seized and pocketed this money, and now ask you to keep them in power. Are you willing to entail upon your children, if not upon yourselves, an onerous and oppressive tax for the support of such men? I would appeal to the farmers in particular, and ask them to stay the onward march of a direct

taxation. To the property-holders in general I would address myself, and ask are they ready to be made the mere instruments of the tax-gatherer. If not come to the polls on the first Wednesday in October and exercise that invaluable boon bequeathed to you by your forefathers, who swore eternal hostility against the tax-gatherers and taxation of England, and make your voices through the ballot box, be heard in peals of thunder by those who have thus bankrupted the State. Let the spirit but animate the sons of 1838 which fired the bosoms of the fathers of '76, and "all will be well."

A TAX PAYER.

Communication.
To the Voters of Anne Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis:

A correspondent of the Maryland Republican on the 17th inst., has propounded to me certain questions in the following words:

Mr. HIGGINS:—The Voters of the first District of Anne Arundel County, would like to hear from John S. Sellman, the State Senatorial candidate for this county, whether he ever was, or is now, a friend of that nefarious measure, which the Van Buren administration attempted to palm on the country, viz.—the Sub-Treasury scheme,—a measure that if carried out, would have placed in the hands of all the petty officers of the Government, (most of whom are irresponsible creatures as previous developments have shown,) the entire funds of the government.—They are hard working people, pay heavy taxes to support the Union, and are not disposed to place power in the hands of any person as Senator, who advocates such a scheme. It is to be hoped he will not withhold his sentiments on the subject. "The Old First" demand it of him, or if he remains silent, the idea of October will make him wish he had never consented to be a Van Buren candidate.

"FIRST DISTRICT."

I acknowledge the right of any voter, freely to interrogate candidates for public favour upon any measure of local or general importance, provided his request is couched in respectful language. I shall not except to the spirit of the above communication, which bears upon its face, the evidence, that it comes from an unfriendly quarter, and owes its paternity to some heated partizan. It is sufficient for me that even our citizen desires my sentiments on any particular measure,—but when that citizen assumes to himself the voice of the "Old First," containing as it does, five hundred voters,—and in their name demands a response, I feel myself under superadded obligations to meet that demand, leaving to the people themselves to decide on the time when, and the place where that demand was made.

I am in favour of an independent Treasury, by which I mean a separation of the funds of the government from banking operations. This measure so much misrepresented, and so much abused, rests, in my humble opinion, upon high and elevated principles. Its necessity has arisen from peculiar circumstances. The suspension of specie payments by all the banks in 1837, and their consequent failure to perform their bounden obligations to the government and the people, actually dissolved their connection with the Treasury, and imposed upon the President of the United States, the solemn duty of calling the attention of the National Legislature to the new and unexpected state of affairs.—With a patriotism that never falters, and a firmness of purpose that never quails under the most adverse circumstances, here commended that that separation which had been superinduced and consummated by the action of the banks themselves might be rendered perpetual.

I here quote several passages from the message of the President of September last, illustrative of his views. They are as follows:

"My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the government. On the last of these occasions I felt it due to the people, to apprise them distinctly, that in the event of my election, I would not be able to cooperate in the re-establishment of a National Bank. To those sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rigid supremacy of the public will, injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence, a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our Republican Institutions."—"Local Banks have been employed for the deposit and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and on three different occasions, exclusively, first anterior to the establishment of the first bank of the United States, secondly in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion in the year 1833, the employment of the State Banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were from time to time, to be made by the depositories.—In the first stages, the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected Banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to

the community, their engagements to the government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June 1836, to withdraw from the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it in many cases inconvenient to comply with the demands of the treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence and relief. As the instalments under the deposit law became payable, their own embarrasments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts, and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which at length they are common with the other banks were fatally involved."

"Under these circumstances it becomes our solemn duty to inquire, whether there are not in any connection between the government and banks of issue, events of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard."

"During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience, but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the treasury, we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have no actual deposits of a large surplus. No public interest therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different states, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select a system most consistent with the constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare.—Should we then connect the treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be on conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects."

"A system which can in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, and thus suddenly prevent the application, and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be used; but who can think, without painful reflection, that under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us at the moment when most wanted the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights."

"The use of the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks, selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a loan will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it, is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The Banks under such a system are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition, the deposits are treated as an increase of capital, loans and circulation are rashly augmented; and when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen."

"In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed upon probity and industry, is the just reward of merit, and an honourable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country, and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged, when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth, when it turns industry into patois that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress,—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads, falls most severely on the great labouring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of insignificant schemes, never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment, of their only resources."

Is there any thing in all this, that deserves to be stigmatized as nefarious, which according to the Lexicographers means wicked, abominable? Is there any thing in the calm dispassionate and manly avowal of such sentiments, that can sustain the author of this call upon me, that there was even an attempt to palm it upon the country, unless the writer is prepared to assert that the recommendation of a Chief Magistrate, made under the most solemn obligations of duty, in the most respectful language to the National Legislature for their consideration and legislative action, is a species of juggling and fraud? Nor do I know of any thing which justifies the gratuitous and unnecessary denunciation of all the petty officers of Government—a denunciation perhaps, which might have been applied with more force and truth to another set of agents, who previous developments have proved failed to perform their duty when called upon. But it is inconsistent with my views of propriety, wantonly to asail the character of any man, or body of men. I act upon the principle of holding all innocent until they are proved to be guilty.

The proposition to dissolve the connection between the Government and Banks of issue, was first made by General Gordon, a decided Whig, and one of the most distinguished men of the "Old Dominion." It received between thirty and forty votes, all whigs with a solitary

exception. It is but sheer justice to that noble Virginian and foresighted statesman, to refer to the ground he occupied in 1835, which I will do, by using the language he used, when rising superior to the influences of party he thus addressed himself to the American Congress:

"There is another consideration which has induced me to offer this amendment. We may all very plainly see that the contest for the Executive office is the rock on which the permanency of this republic is likely to be wrecked. And the vehemence of this contest will ever be in proportion to the Executive patronage. But for this the office would have no allurements, but for virtuous ambition; but with this concomitant, it exerts an influence which may one day prove fatal to the federal part of our system. If we do not separate the influence of the Executive from the interest of banking incorporation, we shall have another controversy on the subject of banks. The political will be united to the moneyed power; the contest must come; and it will come. You will witness a struggle in this Capitol between State Banks and Federal Banks, and the combatants for the Presidential Chair, will be found contending in different ranks of interest and influence, whilst they mark the peace of the country, and sink the pillars of the constitution. Separate them I beseech you, representatives of the American people, if you wish to put down this fearful contest for the Presidential Chair—I had almost said Presidential Throne. Separate, I entreat you, banking and politics. Let the banks facilitate the exchange of commerce, and further the interests of trade; but let them, I pray you, have nothing to do with the Government."

Deeply is it to be lamented that this wise proposition should have shared the same fate as the splendid and patriotic appeal with which it was accompanied. Had Congress then separated the finances of the country from the vortex of banking, I conscientiously believe that the disgusting scenes through which we have been compelled to pass, would never have happened. We should have been spared the national disgrace of a general suspension of specie payments, and the humiliating spectacle of a government brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the midnight resolve of those incorporations not to pay, in which it had millions on deposit. We should not now be witnessing this fierce and angry contest, where the moneyed power with all its influence on the one side is demanding the funds of the government as a right, and where upon the other the Chief Magistrate of the country, with firm and unwavering confidence in the virtue and integrity of the people, is firmly resisting this demand as a duty.

It is almost unnecessary to spend time in stating the true issue before the people upon the absorbing question of the financial regulation of the funds of the General Government. It is between a National Bank with a capital of fifty millions or more, the States as stockholders, and Albert Gallatin or Nicholas Biddle as President on the one hand, and an Independent Treasury, with the money of the people separated from the uses of banking, on the other. For I presume that there are but few men in this country who honestly and sincerely desire a reunion with the State Banks. This scheme, whilst in existence, received upon every occasion the unmeasured reprobation of the Whigs. They denounced it as a pet bank system, corrupting and dangerous, placing an overwhelming power and patronage in the hands of the Executive. In fact no language was too coarse—no reprehension too severe. From Andrew Jackson down to Reuben, (who by the way, stands high in the ranks of whiggery now) no measure of condemnation was full enough. Is it reasonable to suppose that they are willing to retract every thing they have said—to undo every thing they have done—to undo Reuben and his pets in their business, and reinstate them bona fide as fiscal agents? No man believes they can be guilty of the suicidal policy of supporting institutions out of credit as fiscal agents, when they refused to sustain them whilst in credit. They are willing to straddle them as larks—or use them as a half-way kind of machine, when they will be turned upon the commons subject to all the tender mercies of the Grand Inquisitor. It is yet to be seen whether the State Banks will suffer themselves to be used as party instruments to accomplish such an object.

In Mr. Clay's project for a National Bank, he refers to Nicholas Biddle and Albert Gallatin as the only two men in the United States, within his knowledge, qualified to preside over such an institution, either of whom would be satisfactory to himself. Now, the course of this Mr. Biddle has been such in refusing by his new bank the notes of the old defunct corporation, that Congress has been compelled to check such high handed and illegal conduct by the passage of a penal act making the commission of such offences for the future subject to fine and imprisonment. This same individual in his address to the stockholders of the United States Bank on the 20th February, 1836, urging them to accept the new charter obtained from the State of Pennsylvania, uses the following language—"The new charter had the advantage over the old one, in its exemption from the expenses of doing the business of the Government, in loan offices and pension agencies, and in transferring the public funds without charge"—"in its total separation from all the offices of the General Government—an unnatural connection, beneficial to neither the Bank nor the Government." "It was an original misfortune in the structure of the Bank that it was in any way connected with persons in office. The interests of political power make that association DANGEROUS; useful to neither party; injurious to both." This is the result of twenty years experience of a close connection with the Government, most of the period under the most favourable auspices. It is the emphatic ha-

ginge of the great chief of banking, and ought to be entitled to great weight.

During the memorable contest of the Tariff, Mr. Clay thus held up Albert Gallatin to the public gaze:—"But sir, the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, although long a resident of this country, has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles, in common with our people. Near fifty years ago, Pennsylvania took him to her bosom, and warmed, and cherished, and honoured him, and how does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming a vital blow at a system endeared to her by a thorough conviction that it is indispensable to her prosperity. He has filled at home and abroad, some of the highest offices under this government, for thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his name has been invoked, and the labours of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged to overthrow the American system, and to substitute the foreign. Go home to your native Europe, and there inculcate upon her sovereigns your Utopian doctrines." Yet this is the man thus represented by Mr. Clay in the Senate Chamber, at heart an alien, and who he ordered to Europe, that he is willing to place at the head of a National Bank, with a capital of not less than fifty millions, and all the revenue, the money of the people, to boot. Such things are strange indeed, and worthy of reflection. I do not concur in this libelous Albert Gallatin. I have always believed, and still believe him to be a friend to his adopted country, and one of its most distinguished ornaments. His late patriotic conduct in fulfilling his duties to the people and State of New York, by taking the lead in a full and honest resumption of specie payments, and maintaining that position in defiance of every obstacle, and the opposition of the Great Autocrat of all the banks, endears him to every friend of a sound convertible currency, and will hand his name down to posterity on one of the brightest pages of American history.

Four plans have been proposed in reference to the safe keeping and disbursement of the public funds, viz. a National Bank with a tremendous capital—a reconnection with the State Banks, both to have as a matter of course the use of the public funds to bank upon—an Independent Treasury, and a special deposit system. To the first I am opposed, both upon constitutional grounds and expediency, as the people of this county have known for years. To the second, because they have been several times tried and always failed, and because they still refuse to redeem their obligations to the people by the resumption of specie payments, after every reason they gave for the suspension had long since ceased to exist. To either the third or fourth, I would give my support under proper restrictions, because the great principle for which I contend would be subserved by either—a separation of the money of the people from Banking operations; because I believe it to be perfectly constitutional, simple in its operation, economical, and calculated to deprive the Executive of great power and patronage, as may be easily illustrated by every man's asking himself this question—who exercises the greatest influence in society, the man who has fifty thousand dollars to keep, or fifty thousand to lend?

I have thus in my plain way, by a free and unreserved expression of my opinions, attempted to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Hughes' correspondent. Much more could be said; but I refrain because I cannot see what rightful connection this national question has with our State affairs; and it is for a seat in the State Legislature that my friends have thought proper to present me to the consideration of the people as a candidate. My catechist tells me that "they," (the people of the first district, are hard working men, pay heavy taxes to support the Union, and are not disposed to place power in the hands of any person as Senator, who advocates such a scheme.) I have lived long enough among them to bear testimony to their industry; and all other high traits of character that favourably distinguish any community. I have no doubt that they pay their taxes "to support the Union," with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. It is what the citizen justly owes the Union for its fostering and complete protection. These taxes for the support of the Union are indirect; they are in proportion to the consumption and the duties upon the articles so consumed. I do not know the amount; but it is large or small, heavy or light, my scheme is, that the whole of it shall be paid for the support of the Union, and not as the advocates of a National or State Bank system contend, that it shall be paid into the vaults of the banks to be used for banking purposes. Or in other words, I am against taxing the people either indirectly or directly, to raise funds from them to be placed in the coffers of institutions to be loaned out to the favoured few for the benefit of the interest. I am a farmer and planter, identified in almost every respect with the people of the coun-

"I have another objection. As a slaveholder, and living in the midst of a slaveholding population, I will never consent that the whole money power of the country shall be concentrated north of Mason's and Dixon's line under the power of so tremendous an engine as a Bank of the United States. And why? Because at my own expense I have sought to find out the organization of the Abolitionists, and the objects at which they aim. I find a complete organization in all the New England States, and every reason to believe that it exists, as they boast, to the Maryland line. Of this I have the most ample testimony in my possession, which I shall use before the people of the country, when fitting opportunities present themselves. When the final issue comes, what can we of the South do with the millions of that action against us—and all the concentrated power of our money, provided we are weak and foolish enough to lend our aid to the establishment of a National Bank?

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try, and I have too much confidence in the magnanimity of the hardy yeomanry and mechanics, not only of the first district, but of all the county and city of Annapolis, to believe for one moment that for this honest and sincere expression of my opinions, and sentiments, (made too upon demand,) that I have any thing to dread from the ideas of October.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

THE DEATH OF COMMODORE RODGERS.

We announce with sincere feelings of sorrow, the removal from amongst us, of Commodore Rodgers, a distinguished commander in our navy, and who as a citizen, was highly esteemed by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The Commodore expired on Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock, at the Naval Asylum, near the Schuykill, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian patience. While his friends and relations will long cherish the memory of his social and domestic virtues, his public services will be engraven in indelible characters upon the hearts of his countrymen.

NAVAL ORDER.

All officers of the Navy, who are attached to the U. S. Naval Station, at Philadelphia, are directed to attend the funeral of the late Commodore John Rodgers, from No. 260 Walnut street, Friday (this) afternoon, (3d inst.) at 5 o'clock in uniform.

Com'd's Office, U. S. Navy Yard, Philad. 2d Aug. 1838.

CHAS STEWART, Com'dg officer of the station.

The officers of the Army, and the friends of Com. Rodgers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 39. Head Quarters, 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M. Philad. Aug. 2, 1838.

The decease of the venerable Commodore JOHN RODGERS, has been communicated to the Brigadier General in the absence of Major Gen. Patterson.

The Brigade will assemble on Friday afternoon, 3d inst. at 4 o'clock, on the west front of Washington square, right next to Walnut street, for the purpose of rendering the last honours to the senior officer of the Navy of the United States.

The officers will wear crepe on the hilt of their swords. The Cavalry of the Brigade will be dismounted. A post on the right of the Brigade, will be assigned to such officers of volunteers or militia as may appear in uniform detached from their respective commands.

By order
A. M. PROVOST, Brig. Gen. 1st Br. 1st Div. P. M. JOSE MILLER Jr. Brigade Major.

COMMODORE RODGER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Commodore Rodgers took place yesterday afternoon, from the house of Commodore Biddle, in Walnut near Tenth street. Brigadier General Provost had called upon the uniformed companies of the city to aid in doing honours to the deceased, and many of them paraded at an early hour on Washington Square. They then formed the procession, the city military first, attended by the band from the Navy Yard and the German band. The flags and the side arms were dressed in black. To these succeeded a detachment of marines; the clergy followed these, and then the body, borne on a bier and the coffin covered with the national flag. The pall was sustained by six officers, chiefly of the Navy; among them were Commodores Stewart and Biddle. Eight U. S. seamen followed, the mourners succeeded these, and then the officers of the Navy and Army, foreign ministers, Judges of the United States Court and United States officers, the Sheriff and citizens. The body was conveyed to Christ Church burying ground, at the corner of Arch and Fifth street. When the military reached the entrance, they formed a line, and the body was taken from the bier and borne by the seamen, the marines preceding and the volunteers presenting arms. The solemn funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. Tyng. After which, the marines fired a volley over the grave. During the movement of the procession, minute guns were fired at the Navy Yard.—U. S. Gaz.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.
As a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore JOHN RODGERS, late senior officer of the Navy of the United States, who died in Philadelphia on the 1st inst. the flags of the Navy Yards, stations, and vessels of the United States Navy, are to be hoisted half mast, and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of this note.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are to wear crepe for thirty days.
J. K. PAULDING, NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 3, 1838.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated ALLESTOWN, Aug. 1, 1838.

The resumption of specie payments by the county banks this day, was hailed with a burst of joy in this section of the state. In our place sounded our pleasure in an event which reflects so much credit on the banks themselves, and which will have so beneficial an effect on the prosperity of our country. To the firmness of the general government, and to the irrevocable force of public opinion are we indebted for this comparatively early resumption. The proclamation of the Executive of our State has failed to postpone this measure to the 13th inst. as was intended. The Banks have resumed without a national regulator—the currency is restored.—Pennysonian.

THE temporary emigration of the rapidly passing to show they were not of administration, for are virtually in operation have already resumed day has been assigned to us. In the first to redeem their commercial difficulties source of many of the has lately suffered about to be corrected lic opinion, by the and by the steady commercial enterprise. covering from its em and a national bank which aspires to rule firmness and patience which were relieved their impudent attempt and eventually to the people beware of du and power of too.—Wheeler In

We hear no more of the "glorious victory" all! The whigs heard what they will lose.

From the MELANCHO. We learn that a sailing in a small schooner Love Point, were sixteen were drowned last week Mrs. R. daughters, of Kent the schooner, who three ladies mentioned man and woman lives by clinging to fortunate in endeavours of a bateau

Died—on Tuesday last Daughter of G

MR. AND MRS. Boarding and

Corner of Court

WILL BE RE the 4th S station having re ments and additi confidence in sayi now superior to ever offered to pub Day School and B A prospect of ad tained by address Hamilton, Baltim August 9.

The Prince Whig and Gazette mount of two do merican, Baltim

NOTICE AS I THAT the su the Orphan county, letters of sonal estate of T said county, dece claims against s present them, le those indebted at ate payment.

July 26.

THE HEIR object of a case to of certain real es to Juliana B. 1834, to satisfy purchase money on or about the petitioner, John the said Juliana of land, and the sum of \$5,7 ty-four, and thi from date, to se she executed to misory notes a interest, is still hundred and tw thereof on the Juliana hath sign out any know party of any d for said land p and that no adu on her estate.

It is thereu tioner, by causi weeks, in some day of August stance and obj may be warne person, or by 24th day of N if any they ha pass as prayed. True co