

There they sauntered about without apprehension, and even lodged at the same houses with many of the American officers who were sent out to destroy them. He states that he was acquainted with many of the officers and was apprised of all their intended movements before they left the harbor.

After their complete expulsion from those seas, we are unadvised of the course of Gibbs until he sailed sometime during the last spring for Gibraltar and thence to Algiers, in the hope of getting on board some of the Barbary corsairs. The blockade of the harbor by the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he returned by way of Marseilles to Boston. He embarked thence to New Orleans, where he shipped as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard.

We have seen two letters from him to a friend, since sentence was passed upon him, which evince some anguish of spirit, but there is no reason to conclude that he is so thoroughly penitent that he would not by the recovery of his liberty, rush again, if he had an opportunity into the perpetration of similar acts of atrocity. Wansley, the steward, appears to be comparatively happy, and devotes the whole of his time to a preparation for the awful scene that so soon awaits him. Brownrigg and Dawes, the two of the crew upon whose testimony Gibbs and Wansley were convicted, were discharged by Judge Betts on Monday, with a solemn and impressive admonition.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the story now going the rounds in the public prints, which first appeared in the Providence Subaltern, is almost entirely a piece of fiction.

The confessions of the pretended Gibbs will be published soon after his execution, and will be sought for with eager curiosity.

From the Dover Gazette.

Election in New Hampshire. In giving the result of our annual state election, we cannot but congratulate the republican friends of the administration throughout the state, that New Hampshire has done her duty;—that the federal office seekers, and bank agents have met with a most signal overthrow. After caucusing for more than three months—after traversing every part of the state in search of followers—after visiting Concord in a body, to instruct the patriotic inhabitants of the state how to vote—after declaring that they should carry their ticket by a large majority, and that no one friendly to the present administration, should hold any office, the coalition have found themselves routed and beaten at every point. They had made great calculations on the effect which a victory in New Hampshire was to produce. It was to be trumpeted throughout New England, to raise the hopes of a fallen and desperate coalition, and to encourage their deluded followers to stand firm until the next Presidential election, upon which as we have before stated, they intended that our State election should have an important bearing on every State in the Union. But alas! all the calculations of the coalition leaders have come to nothing. The republicans of New Hampshire are triumphant!!

Davy Crockett.—This half horse, half alligator, from the wilds of Tennessee, as the Coalition papers used to call him, has recently declared on the floor of Congress that Jackson is not a Jackson man, and his enemies are in ecstasies. Davy, like some other wild man, has had his head turned by getting into the white house—and the best of the joke will be, that when he goes home among his constituents he will find to his sorrow that he has for once in his life "barked up the wrong tree."—*Trenton Emp.*

Steam Boat Explosion.—The steam boat Tri-color, has been destroyed by the bursting of her boiler, and the captain, (Drown) with several others, killed. The accident occurred at Wheeling, just as the boat was about to start for this place. We have not heard further particulars; the number of killed and wounded was not known when our informant left Wheeling, which was immediately after the accident.

Western Teller.

A major of militia, somewhere in Pennsylvania, who had recently been elected, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to "go out & exercise a little by himself."—The "field" selected for the purpose was his own stoop. Placing himself in a military attitude, with sword drawn, he exclaimed—"Attention the whole! Rear rank three paces back!" He immediately retreated three steps and tumbled down cellar! His wife hearing the noise he occasioned in falling, came running out and asked, "My dear, have you killed yourself?" "Go into the house, woman, said the Major "what do you know about war!"

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor.—I proceed to notice some of the evils that result from the increase of public officers, and consequent increase of public expense. Through all my observations on society, whether bodies politic or otherwise, there seems to be a simplicity worthy of imitation, while its happiness and prosperity is carefully studied. But this state of things is not permitted to continue. The thirst for greatness soon blights the fairest hopes of the friends of moderation and consistency. The demagogue artfully ingratiates himself, and before we are aware we are overreached, and our rights and liberties fall a prey to ambition. It is therefore of importance to watch the clamoring gentry, lest we be taken advantage of. In my last communication I noticed that all lands sold by the general government, from and after the 1st of December, 1816, were exempt from taxation for five years after sale; this of itself, if there was no other objection to the valuation system of taxation, is sufficient to show the inequality of its operation. I hold that taxation and representation ought to go hand and hand; and if that system is ever adopted, it is time enough when all the lands in the state (or nearly so) are liable to taxation, and then each will bear his quota of the contingent expenses of the state. But should that system be adopted now, our county would have to pay into the state treasury double, if not treble, what she now pays. The state is too young for the adoption of this system of taxation. Ohio, although a state government in 1802, did not go into it until from necessity, so as to be able to collect from those districts where the canals passed, the most of the revenue to meet the expenses of these important works. I should not have so much objection to that system of taxation, when the state becomes old, and her lands liable to taxation, if conducted on fair equitable principles; which I think are, that all each individual possesses, whether real or personal property, shall be valued, also all money he has at interest or otherwise, and an account taken of what he may be indebted, the balance struck, and a certain per centum be charged on that balance. In a word, every person should pay in proportion to what he is really worth, and a certain sum for his personal privileges. This is, I believe, the most equitable mode of taxation—the expense of listing (when we are ready to go into it) would be my only objection. In adopting any new system we should be careful not to countenance expenses that can be avoided; for with all possible care we are sure to be saddled with all we will willingly pay. This, however, may be remedied at the ballot box. Our attention to this subject is especially required, for certain it is, that through and by the legislative authority of this state, like others, as well as the general government, much of the people's money is improperly squandered away. I am fully convinced that half of the present number of members in either branch of the state or general government, would do quite as much justice to the people, in less time, and consequently at less expense. I also believe that if the legislature only met once in three years, our laws would be more perfect, better understood, and no disadvantage arise to community from such an arrangement.

Before I conclude I will remark that I do not concur with Mr. Cotton, when he says, "that it is the fewest of men that become wealthy by labor and strict honesty." He certainly cannot be serious when he makes his assertion; if he is, experience will make him reverse it, otherwise I will. In conclusion (as it is not probable, owing to the mass of domestic concerns, that I shall again disturb the speculating politicians of the day,) I would call your attention to the situation of the old states—particularly the eastern—where the people are groaning under the burdens of taxes imposed on them.—Remember that a similar fate awaits Indiana, whenever the people shall suffer it to come upon them. Now is the time to arrest the calamity—nip it in the bud—set your faces against it. Be vigilant in the discharge of this important duty, which we owe to ourselves and posterity, and all will be well. Facts.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor.—In the 13th No. of the Palladium, I find a communication over the signature of "Facts," in direct opposition to a communication which I made in the 8th No. upon the ad valorem system of taxation. When my communication, which was designed for the 10th No., shall appear, it will be seen that my wish has been anticipated—my request in part complied with. "Facts" has taken so far no other liberties than those enjoyed by every citizen, viz. that of expressing an opinion either favorable or unfavorable to any question of public policy. The controversy is not, however, between me and "Facts," but between the friends and

the opposers of the ad valorem system throughout the state. Every individual should feel himself at perfect liberty to express his opinion thereon without disguise or fear; nor can I see the necessity of subscribing a fictitious name. For my own part, I am willing to nail my "flag to the mast"—to stand or fall with the system. And so far from thinking that that system of policy, which I so decidedly advocate, has sustained any loss by the communication of "Facts," I look upon it as a favorable omen. It will lead to a more thorough investigation. "The good people" will thereby see both sides of the question in their true colours, and will therefore be prepared to act advisedly. "Let the people have light," is a frequent cant of the times, and one in which I most heartily concur. In my communication I used no personalities; I wrote against "measures and not men," and I flattered myself that those who might differ with me in matters of opinion, would assail my doctrine and not me. But "Facts" has thought proper to charge me with being ignorant of what I had taken in hand, or of acting the part of a deceiver—concealing something "from the good people," of raising the hue & cry under the pretended solemnity of an honest politician, & of mounting a popular hobby." Now these things are not only ungenerous but uncalled for; "Facts" could have opposed the measure with equal advantage without them, though on the whole he deserves credit for his moderation, and I have charity to believe that he feels a greater aversion to the measure than he does to me. It will however be my painful duty to disclose a number of things or statements, that ought never to appear over the imposing signature "Facts." But his communication furnishes an excellent apology, which I shall not fail to notice also; and this I shall do in the next number. In the mean time, I would request those gentlemen who may see proper to oppose my communications, to direct their arguments entire against the doctrines. It will then be perfectly consistent for any man to take up his pen in their defence. It is the people's business, not mine in particular. But if "Facts," or other writers, shall think proper still to charge me with folly or deception, I shall feel at perfect liberty to let it pass by unnoticed. The people are a very safe tribunal, and to them I shall appeal. I will only add that when I shall be disproved, I will have the frankness and honesty to "confess judgment;" till then, whether I say little or much, I wish you to understand that I am unshaken in mind and doctrine, and that I remain unconfounded, and as usual, the warm advocate of those doctrines which I have communicated. I ask for my communication another careful reading.

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, April 5th, 1831.

Dearborn co. Convention.

At a meeting of Delegates, friendly to the principles of the present administration, convened at Mr. Hunt's Hotel, in Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 23d inst. present from

Logan township—Messrs. George Arnold, William Pursel, and Zedekiah A. Bonham.

Kelso—Messrs. Thomas Caldwell, William Tucker, and Thomas Wier.

Manchester—Messrs. A. L. Bailey, Mark McCracken, and Abner Tibbets.

Lawrenceburgh—Messrs. John T. Bishop, William Jessup, and Isaac Protzman.

Randolph—Messrs. John Barricklow, Cornelius Miller and William Lanus.

William Pursel was called to the chair, and William Jessup appointed secretary. The Convention being now organized, Messrs. McCracken, Lanus and Protzman were appointed a committee to prepare and submit an address and resolutions. The committee, after retiring a short time for this purpose, reported the following address and resolutions to the convention.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have had the honor of being selected as delegates from the different townships, to make known the wishes of the party, and to fix upon such candidates as will most ably support the great principles for which the party has successfully contended. That success is, as yet, partial; we have the power, and need only to exert it, that it may be complete. At the last Presidential election, a severe lesson was read to those who dared to hold office, and enjoy its emoluments, despite the disapproval of the people. That lesson was read to the exclusives, who held all the places under the general government, and should have been understood by their brother politicians under the state government. But the wish of the people is unheeded by them, until it is converted into an order that cannot be disobeyed. All the offices under our state government, and nearly all those in the gift of the people, are enjoyed by our opponents. Should this be? Will the people, who have taken a lively interest in vindicating their own choice, and supporting their own rights, allow all their officers to be appointed over them by a minority? A minority which boast that they have hoodwinked us by their cunning, and led us on by glowing speeches in tame servility to their own interests. A minority

whose policy has ever been to cajole us into forbearance, if not friendship, lest their own selfish purposes should be defeated. They have uniformly cried out against the question, against applying the test of party; and yet have never failed, with admirable concert and unanimity, to oppose every individual of the republican party.

Shall we continue such easy fools? Shall a thralldom so disgraceful be borne? The fault is our own; then let the evil which has occasioned a result so mortifying, be remedied. It is not that a few among us may enjoy the emoluments of office, that this effort is to be made. It is not for individual advantage, nor is it to aid local interests—but it is that we may not fail, so far as is dependent on us, to preserve the consistency and dignity of the republican party. We have elected a President, and declared ourselves satisfied with his measures. Shall we send representatives and senators to congress to oppose the President of our choice; to embarrass the administration, whose course we approve; and to thwart those very measures in which the republican party feels the deepest interest? Shall we call ourselves republicans, friends of the administration, while we support its bitterest enemies, to whom we give power only that it may be exercised to our injury and mortification? How ludicrously inconsistent, to say one thing by our votes, and directly the reverse by our representatives. How unjust to the administration, to ourselves, to select public servants inimical to our political principles—servants, whose only recommendation to our favor is bitter and uncompromising hostility to our most important and most cherished interests.

Let it be recollected that in voting for representatives to congress, we may be deciding the next Presidential election: For it is by the 22d congress that the election will be made, if the question is not decided by the people. But this is a subject on which more need not be said. To speak of it, is but to enlarge on our own mortification.

It is however not only from all U. States offices that we have been excluded, but all state offices have been closed against us. Not an individual of the party, which embraces a large majority of the people of the state, has been found worthy a place among these official exclusives. This is too mortifying for comment. Are not the same principles, for whose application by the general government we contended strenuously & successfully, applicable to a state government? Is not the same system of official exclusiveness to be broken up? Shall the work be left undone, while we have the power and are convinced of the right? Let our opponents no longer taunt us with listlessness and apathy. Let us move on energetically and fearlessly.

The party is awakened at length to a true sense of its own dignity, and will not be impeded in its progress, by the opposition of its enemies, or the cold counsels of those who would appear its friends. And let all those who value the integrity of the party, all those who wish to preserve it from mortification and defeat, unite in the support of the resolutions which we have prepared, in the discharge of a duty with which our fellow citizens did us the honor to entrust us. May that unanimity and concert, in which we have been hitherto deficient, attend all our opinions and movements—and our opponents will soon find their sneer an idle jest. They will discover that we have the ability and the will to check them, and to break up the system of exclusiveness and entailment of office, which they have so ingeniously and successfully supported, in open defiance of the plainest principles of our republican institutions.

The above address being read and approved by the delegation, the resolutions reported were also read and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we continue to repose entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of our distinguished chief magistrate and his cabinet.

Resolved, That to the fair and fearless course of policy which has been adopted and pursued by the present administration, is to be attributed the happy adjustment of our foreign relations.

Resolved, That the measures effected and proposed by the present administration, are in accordance with the wishes, and will receive the support of the republican party.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, GEN. JACKSON is the only man in the nation, to whom the interests of the republican party can at this critical period be safely confided—and we will support him for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That misrepresentations, however ingeniously devised, are futile; whether they come from our open enemies, or from those who may have called themselves our friends.

Resolved, That we will unite, with

our republican friends, in the support of such suitable and well qualified persons, as shall be nominated by the central committee, as candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, and republican principles of AMOS LANE—and we believe he will represent the wishes of the republican party with zeal and fidelity—we will, therefore, unite with our friends throughout the district to secure his election, as a representative in congress, on the first Monday in August next.

Resolved, That we will unite in the support of JAMES T. POLLOCK, & recommend him to the electors of the county as a suitable person to represent the county in the state senate; & DAVID V. CULLEY, WILLIAM V. CHEEK and SOLOMON MANWARING, as representatives at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we recommend WALTER ARMSTRONG, as a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for Probate judge, for Dearborn county.

Resolved, That our republican friends in the townships unrepresented in this convention, be respectfully invited to co-operate with us in support of the ticket recommended.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Palladium, with the address.

WILLIAM PURSEL, ch'n.

WILLIAM JESSUP, sec'y.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Proofs of the deplorable condition of the present Administration.

First Proof.—In eighteen months from the commencement of Andrew Jackson's Administration, the trade to the West Indies, which had been lost by the mismanagement of that which preceded it, was again opened to the United States, on terms of perfect reciprocity.

Second Proof.—In one year from the same period, the claims of the merchants of the United States on the Government of Denmark, were adjusted, and the means placed in the hands of our Government for paying them.

Third Proof.—Within the same period, a commercial treaty has been concluded with Turkey that opens to us the trade of the Black Sea, which before was closed against us.

Fourth Proof.—Within the same period, the claims of our merchants on France, have been referred to a commission, and greater progress made towards their settlement than was made by two preceding administrations!

Fifth Proof.—Our relations with every portion of the world are proceeding in harmony and good faith; and the United States never stood higher in the respect of the world, and the governments of the world, than at this moment.

Heaven preserve us!—If the people do not soon shut their eyes to these urging proofs of incapacity in ANDREW JACKSON and his Administration, though the nation may not, the "national republicans" will certainly be ruined.

Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.—The following are the officers of the new Bank in this city, which will go immediately into operation;

ROBERT BUCHANAN, President.

AUGUSTUS MOORE, Cashier.

ROBERT DUNLAP, Jr. Teller.

ROWLAND ELLIS, book keeper.

National Republican.

AN ORDINANCE

To levy a tax to make a wharf at the mouth of Walnut street, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh, That a tax shall be levied on the in-lots and out-lots in the town of Lawrenceburgh, at the rate of two per cent. of the appraised value of said in and out-lots.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That a tax be levied on all buildings or improvements in the town of Lawrenceburgh, at the rate of one per cent. of the appraised value of said buildings or improvements.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That a tax be levied on all merchandise owned or vended in said town, at the rate of one half per cent. of the appraised value of said merchandise.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That a tax of twelve and one half cents be levied on each horse, mare, gelding, or mule, over the age of three years, owned or kept in said town, and a tax of twelve and a half cents on each work ox, over the age of three years, owned or kept in said town.

Sec. 5. Be it ordained, That a poll tax of seventy-five cents be levied on each white male citizens of said town, over the age of twenty-one and under sixty years, sane and not a pauper.

Sec. 6. Be it ordained, That John T. Bishop, Marshall of the town of Lawrenceburgh, be and he is hereby directed and required to collect the taxes levied by this ordinance, and to make returns of and pay over all the money collected in pursuance hereof, to the Treasurer of the Corporation of the town of Lawrenceburgh, on or before the first day of September next.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, April 27th, 1831.

J. M. DARRAGH,

President pro tem.

C. SPOONER,

Recorder.