

ed with General William M. Harrison...
J. COLLIER, Notary Public.
At the same time and place, came Jas. Little, who being duly sworn, says: That, some time previous to the last election, the deponent had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq., in which Mr. Tappan observed, that it was the banks that kept up the price of produce, and if we could put down the banks, and bring every thing to the specie standard, instead of foreign goods being brought to this country, we could take our goods to Europe and undersell them.

JOHN MATSON.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, 1840.

SAMUEL W. DAVIS, Mayor.
[4.]
Statement of George Gordon, Register of Hamilton county, under the Territorial Government.

I removed to Cincinnati, in the fall of the year 1793, and soon became acquainted with General William H. Harrison. He was always considered, during the Presidency of the elder Adams, a Republican of the Jeffersonian school; and I do not think he has ever abandoned the political sentiments he then imbibed. As to his wearing a black cockade, I do not believe he ever did except on parade. General Harrison was always free in declaring his sentiments.

GEORGE GORDON.
July 13, 1840.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR TAPPAN.

If there be any one individual in public life who more distinctly than another personifies the politics of the party now in power, and which is seeking to perpetuate its power to carry into effect the projects that "lie behind" those which it has already consummated, it is perhaps Mr. Senator TAPPAN, of Ohio. Of this Senator personally we know nothing, and have nothing to say. But of his political movements—we have not been inattentive observers. We have noticed his course in the Senate, in reference especially to his anti-bank and anti-credit doctrines, which he carried to such an extent in the case of the District banks, that, domineering in the pride of party power, he could not forbear adding offensive taunts and sneers to the oppression and injustice he was assisting to perpetrate upon the District. We have now before us the evidence of that Senator's real opinions, and of the purposes which "lie behind" his support of the sub-Treasury scheme, and the measures which have been avowed to "lie behind" it; among which purposes the reader will perceive, from the subjoined testimony, is, to put down the banks, as a means of reducing the wages of labor to eleven pence a day, the price of wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion!!!

Read what follows, and REFLECT UPON IT!

[From the Steubenville Gazette.]

The Globe having recently asserted that it had authority for denying the statement heretofore made by Mr. James Wallace of a conversation between him and Benjamin Tappan, Esq., in which the latter expressed himself in favor of a specie currency, the effect of which, as stated by Mr. Tappan, would be to reduce labor to twelve and a half cents a day, wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, &c. we have been furnished with the following affidavits from Mr. James Wallace and Mr. James Little, both respectable woolen manufacturers, and Adam Wise, Esq., at the time of the conversation a machine maker, and now a justice of the peace, all of Steubenville. We understand also that the fact set forth in these depositions can be sustained by other individuals. Any further remark on our part is unnecessary.

DEPOSITIONS.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, James Wallace, who deposes and says: That a short time previous to the last October election, he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq., one of the Senators in the Congress of the United States from the State of Ohio, during which conversation Mr. Tappan remarked: "You manufacturers, Mr. Wallace, stand very much in your own light, that you do not go with us for the hard money system; and you would go with us if you did not look through other people's spectacles." This deponent inquired how the manufacturers were to be benefitted by the adoption of that system? Mr. Tappan replied that wages were entirely too high in this country, and that there was no reason why labor should not be as cheap in this country as in Europe. It is the Banks (continued Mr. Tappan) that keeps up the price of labor and the price of produce; if you can put down the banks, labor will be reduced to eleven pence a day, wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. The sub-Treasury will produce this result; it will put down the banks, and reduce the price of labor and the produce of the country. It will be the best tariff the manufacturers can have; and instead of being compelled to ask your Government for protection, it will enable the American manufacturer to compete with the English manufacturer, even in his own market.

JAMES WALLACE.

State of Ohio, Jefferson County, ss.
Personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public, within and for the county of Jefferson, James Wallace, who being sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true in substance and in fact. Witness my

and official seal, at Steubenville, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1840

J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

[2.] Notary Public, Jefferson County.
At the same time and place, came Jas. Little, who being duly sworn, says: That, some time previous to the last election, the deponent had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq., in which Mr. Tappan observed, that it was the banks that kept up the price of produce, and if we could put down the banks, and bring every thing to the specie standard, instead of foreign goods being brought to this country, we could take our goods to Europe and undersell them.

JAMES LITTLE.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th July, 1840.

J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

At the same time and place, came Adam Wise, who, being duly sworn, says: That some time since, he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq., in which Mr. Tappan remarked, that the banks were a great injury to the mechanics; that they (the banks) kept up the price of produce, and that every dollar which banks received for interest on loans was just so much taken out of the pocket of the laboring man. Mr. Tappan also said, the banks ought to be put down, and then we should have nothing but a specie currency, and it would be much better for the mechanic if it were so.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 20th July, 1840.

J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

Let every honest man—every man whose desire it is to know and act the part of a true friend to his country—to himself and family—read the following letter by Mr. Thomas White, of Ohio. It will be seen that Mr. White stood high in the estimation of the friends of the Administration and held to the time of his renunciation two important positions in their ranks, viz: A committee man of Correspondence, and a committee-man of Vigilance.

We are persuaded that there are many honest and candid men who will yet find out the policy of the Van Buren party, and who will desert it as Mr. White has done, and enlist in the cause of their Country.—*Sal. Watchman.*

Important Disclosure.

[From the St. Clairsville, (Ohio) Chronicle.]
POLITICAL CHANGES—HEAR AN HONEST MAN.

EST. MAY 12, 1840.

Mr. PLEASANT, Jefferson County, &c.
June 12, 1840.

Mr. Editor—Sir, will you please to permit me, through the medium of your paper, to renounce publicly all further communication with the Van Buren Loco Foco party, and give my reasons for so doing. I stand appointed as one of the committee of correspondence, and also of the committee of vigilance, for that party in Mt. Pleasant township. I have faithfully attended to the duty of those appointments and more particularly to those of the committee of vigilance. I saw that many of our short sighted editors, as well as a number of our bar-room, stump and other species of orators, were only furnishing your party with political capital, by declaiming against the character of General William Henry Harrison, and, as in duty bound, by virtue of my appointments, I exerted myself to dissuade those of our party to whom I had access, from pursuing that course, assuring them that if they did not desist from defaming General Harrison, we would lose the State of Ohio, and all other States that had furnished soldiers for Harrison's army during the late war—because soldiers, who knew him, and who had scanned his actions at different times, would not bear to hear either the military or private character of their old commander attacked and defamed—they would all leave us, and take large numbers with them; for they would consider themselves disgraced in the same proportion as their commander.

In reply to this, I was informed that there was no danger of losing the State of Ohio, because Governor Shannon had been to New York, and had obtained a loan of \$400,000, which was to be laid out on the public works and so managed as to secure the votes of all the laborers. At another time I was told there was no danger of losing the State of Ohio, because the price of produce, (wheat, &c.) would advance all along the line of the canal, before the elections, and that "all that the Dutch wanted to make them good democrats, was a little more money." On enquiring how the price of produce could be raised, at a time like this when there was no money, I was told, in reply, that the office holders would have money, and that they would have to contribute to assist in raising the price of produce, (by being lavish of the \$400,000.) And on last evening, being informed that the infernal machinery was put in operation, and that a certain post master was called upon for his quota, I resolved to have nothing more to do with a party that can stoop to such baseness to carry into effect its designs and purposes. I therefore declare to be distinctly understood, I can no longer serve upon either of the above named committees, nor in a political point of view, with the party in power. I know there are many high-minded, honorable men among them, with many of whom I have long had the most friendly intercourse; and it is with much regret that I feel bound, in duty to my country, to leave them. Governor Shannon has heretofore received my warm support; and I regret that circumstances have transpired that put it out of my power to continue that support. I have long been intimately acquainted with him. I consider him a gentleman of the first order, but if it is his misfortune to be so hard run as to be under the necessity of making use of the people's funds for purchasing up votes as a butcher would purchase stock for the market, as my informant assures me is to be done; my opinion of him must change. Withdrawing that support, which has heretofore been liberally extended, from Governor Shannon, I must say that no honorable man would resort to such meanness—no man of principle, having the distribution

of the public moneys, would deal it to political partisans, or to those who will pledge themselves to support him in office, (which was the mode of management to be pursued,) to the exclusion of others. No, sir, no high-minded, honorable and patriotic statesman, such as I have believed Governor Shannon to be, would be guilty of purchasing such little ends by such little means.

I have been slow in giving credit to the above report, but it has come from one of his warm supporters—the plan of operation, by an old and influential member of his party, whose name shall, if required, come forth under the solemn sanction of an oath.

Mr. Editor, I remain in sentiment with my old Van Buren brethren; as it relates to the corrupt banking institutions of our country—but it is evident to me, at least, that the officers of our Government are much more corrupt, and need reforming first.—Therefore, adieu to that democracy which will use the public funds and tax the officers to buy votes, and who will insult the people by offering them employment on the public works, on condition, that they will pledge themselves to its support.

THOMAS WHITE.
P. S.—I send this to your office, because it will be likely to meet the eye of our Governor sooner than if sent to the Herald of the West in Steubenville. If my information was incorrect, and if the Governor desires it, I will give the name of my informant.

T. W.

Read and Reflect!

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Tennessee.

Having been sent by a portion of you as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in the City of Baltimore on the 5th of May, I conceive it my duty, however painful, to communicate to you the state of things here.

After the adjournment of the Convention, I came to this city to await the publication of the Address of the Convention, in order that I might be enabled to send you copies.

In addition to this, I transmitted to you such documents as I supposed would promote the Democratic cause in Tennessee. Things appeared to go on very well until the 14th of June, when Mr. Botts, of Virginia, presented to Congress the memorial of Lieut. Hooe, of the Navy, protesting against the testimony of two negroes, who had been introduced as evidence against him on his trial before a court martial recently held at Pensacola. After I had examined the case most carefully, in which it seems the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the President of the United States all concurred in opinion, it struck me that the President had, perhaps, been misrepresented. This decision involves at once the great principle for which the South is contending, and on which the President's popularity is founded. I, therefore, determined to call on him, and after a few remarks in relation to the trial of Lieutenant Hooe, I inquired of him whether he knew at the time he approved the sentence of the Court that two negroes had given testimony in the case. To which he replied in the affirmative. I observed to the President that, without some explanation other than that which I had seen, it would have a bad effect on the South. He then observed that a full explanation would be published by the House of Representatives to-day. I went to the Capitol, and on entering the Representative Hall I found the House engaged in the discussion of the question which resulted in the postponement of the printing of the documents. The day following, however, the Globe gave what the President deems a "full explanation" of the matter. After reading the explanation of the Globe, I could not find a satisfactory explanation; but, on the contrary, it appeared to me that the President had assumed the ground of justification by contending that it had been the usage of the Navy to admit negro evidence in courts martial.

I am aware that under the common law there is no distinction known as to persons, yet I do contend that the President, in approving the proceedings of the court martial, ought to have expressed his disapprobation of the negro evidence.

With this qualification his political friends would at least have been satisfied. It will not do to tell us that the President had no control of the matter—that it would not have been proper for him to have interfered. The case is within the recollection of many of us where, after the court martial had decided, the General in command reversed the decision, and ordered a new trial.

Now, if it be competent that a subaltern can reverse the decision of a court, I presume no one will deny that the Commander-in-chief has the authority.

This is a question of vital importance to every white man in the United States—and it will not do for the President to look with indifference, not to say with approbation, upon it.

I have watched this question through all its mutations. The Opposition will, no doubt, avail themselves of this false step of the President to promote their own political views. There is a strange indifference, a total absence on the part of the President, of that watchful and ardent solicitude which the very nature of the subject is calculated to inspire, & which it was his province to guard and defend. It is now said by members of Congress that they will pass a law to prohibit in future the introduction of negro testimony against a white man. It is too late; the poison has been infused; all the laws on earth cannot heal the deadly influence.

Tell me not of your fanatics and abolitionists, when the highest officer known to your laws and the Constitution admits the fact that a negro is a competent witness against a white man. Is this your Northern man with Southern feelings? And is this the man we are to rely upon when the day of peril and of danger may come?

But it is contended that Lieut. Hooe was convicted without the negro testimony. Then why introduce it? Was it to jeer and taunt the feelings of the South? We are not now trying Lieut. Hooe, but testing an all important principle—one intimately connected with our political and social relations.

The principle of the admission of negro testimony at all is the question; not what they did or did not prove. And if it be a fact, as stated, that the respondent was convicted without the negro evidence, then it is a gratuitous assault upon the policy and institutions of the South.

The case presents to the mind the most singular and extraordinary anomaly in reference to that portion of the Union supposed to have Northern feelings and Northern prejudices on the subject of slavery. In Pennsylvania, with her Quaker population, always opposed to slavery in the abstract, she has declared that a negro, within the purview of the Constitution, is not entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free white man. In Connecticut, Chief Justice Dagget, in the Tappan negro school case, decided that a negro was not a free man or citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

By the laws of South Carolina, and, perhaps, of all the Southern States, the admission of negro testimony is prohibited in the trial of a white man. Yet, in the face of these facts, and within a Southern Territory, negroes are permitted to give testimony, and the proceedings of the Court approved by the President of the United States!

The charge of abolitionist folly comes from that quarter now, since the President has officially declared that he saw nothing wrong in the proceedings of a court in which two negroes had given evidence against a white man.

If we are to have a President holding opinions adverse to the interests of the South, give us one born south of the Potomac river—one whose early associations, habits, and education would make him act with caution, if not with propriety, however much he might in the abstract be opposed to slavery.

E. S. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, July, 1840.

REASONS FOR A CHANGE.

The following are the plain spoken reasons given by WILLIAM H. GRAY, Esquire, Editor of the Statesman, published at Vevey, in Indiana, for having abandoned his former association with the Van Buren party, to lend his aid to the cause of Harrison and Reform.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we have been somewhat associated with the Van Buren party for some years past, it may occasion some little surprise, affected or real, in certain quarters, on seeing our name at the head of this paper. A proper deference, therefore, to our former associates, compels us to frankly state that we have abandoned the support of the present Administration, not because we are tired of true Democratic principles, or of the great mass of honest men with whom we have heretofore acted, but because we are tired, disgusted, and even alarmed at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that party; because we can no longer support an Administration of corruption, whose practices are notoriously at war with its professions, and whose pernicious influence, like the poisonous breath of the sirocco, is now sweeping over the length and breadth of this land, carrying moral death and destruction in its onward course.—An Administration which, in the outset, laid down economy and the integrity of public functionaries as its leading principles, but whose practices have been so little in accordance with these principles that the public expenditures have been almost trebled; and, instead of integrity among public functionaries, the modern Democratic principle that to the "victors belong the spoils," and the scrupulous exactness with which Mr. Van Buren carries it out, has rendered the tens of thousands of offices within the gift of the President as merely so many means whereby to reward partisan services; thus openly encouraging political and moral depravity, and proclaiming to the world that, in this enlightened and Christian Republic, venality and party subserviency are quoted at a premium by its Executive!

Fellow-citizens, this may seem very strong language, but we sincerely regret that the facts justify it. Our faith in the honesty and purity of purpose of the present Administration was long since shaken; but party spirit, that incubus which infects the land, pride of opinion, and other causes combined, induced us to overlook many of its shameful practices, in the vain hope that they were the results of temporary party excitement; but developments are daily making which satisfy us, at least, that such is not the case; but, on the contrary, that they are the inevitable results of a settled course of policy, which, if longer persisted in, will change the character, if not cause the entire annihilation of our institutions. It is a well-known fact that nine-tenths, if indeed not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partisan services, without the slightest regard to the honesty or capacity of the individuals thus appointed, and many of whom are notoriously known as the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford.

CURIOUS SIGN.—In the two hour speech of Vice President Johnson, at the Capitol of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, he did not once name Mr. Van Buren, or allude to his administration. Being reminded of his omission by one of the faithful, after he had sat down, the Colonel rose again and gave it as his opinion that Mr. Van Buren was "an honest man." But as to the ability or success of his Administration—or even as to the "honesty" of that—from all accounts that we can learn of the affair—the old Colonel still appears to have been "mum." What sort of a sign is this?

THE MESSENGER.

ASHESVILLE, N. C.

Friday Morning, August 14, 1840.

To all whom it may concern.

We have lately learned that there are a great many persons in this and Cherokee counties who say that they have subscribed for the "Messenger," and have never received it. To all such we distinctly say, that we have not failed to forward our paper regularly to all responsible persons whose names have reached us as subscribers. We, however, did send out a great many copies of our prospectus, which have not been returned, and it is probable that the persons alluded to subscribed to those papers. We have reasons to believe that a number of persons have subscribed for our paper, who have failed to get it, from the fact that their names never reached us.—We would advise all such to give their names to the nearest Post Master, with a request that they be forwarded to us immediately. In Cherokee county, the Post Master at Murphy and at Jamesville have hitherto been kind enough to attend to the receiving and forwarding of the names of subscribers, and we have no doubt but they will still willingly oblige us.

BACK NUMBERS OF OUR PAPER.—We are almost every day called upon by some new subscribers for the back numbers of the "Messenger." To all such applications, we have to say that they cannot be furnished. Our subscription list has increased from week to week with a rapidity wholly unexpected, in consequence of which we have not been able from the first number to furnish the paper only from the time of subscribing.

Tobacco—CONTINUED.

We promised in our last to take a hasty view of the effects usually attendant upon the use of tobacco, and to remark upon the three chief modes of using it, which prevail amongst us, viz: snuffing, smoking and chewing. We begin with snuffing.

Catharine de Medicis, the personage who is said to have prompted the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's day at Paris, is commonly regarded as the inventress of snuff taking.

In Russia and Persia, the penalty of death was annexed to the use of tobacco in every form, save that of snuff. For this lighter offence, the punishment was softened down to simple mutilation—no greater severity being deemed necessary than that of cutting off the nose.

One of the first effects of snuff is to injure the nerves of the nose, an incredible number of which are spread over the inner membrane of the nostrils. This membrane is lubricated by a secretion which has a tendency to preserve the sense of smelling. By the almost caustic acrimony of snuff, this mucus is often dried up, and the organ of smelling much impaired, and in some instances actually rendered perfectly callous. Similar effects are produced upon the saliva, and hence it is, that habitual snuff takers are often unable to speak with proper distinctness, and the sense of taste, for the same reason, is much injured. Snuff also frequently occasions fleshy excrescences in the nose, which in some instances end in polypus. By the use of snuff, tumors are frequently generated in the throat, which obstruct deglutition, and even destroy life. Some portions of the snuff will involuntarily find its way into the stomach, where its pernicious properties soon manifest themselves, being usually followed by nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, and impaired digestion. This is particularly the case with those who use snuff on the teeth, or in plain language, eat it. And of all the forms in which tobacco was ever used, there is none so perfectly revolting to every delicate feeling of human nature, as this. The devotee carries the box as regularly as a handkerchief—thrusting the stick used as a brush, first in the box and then in the mouth—scrubbing and spitting, and spitting and scrubbing until the lips are stained, the teeth decayed, the habit confirmed beyond amendment—the health gone—a train of nervous diseases introduced—the muscles of the face rendered flaccid—the skin furrowed and corrugated—a gaunt jaundiced appearance given to the whole countenance, and the healthy-looking rosy cheek, assumed the enervated complexion of a cake of beefsteak.

We have known many instances where a good constitution and fine health have been sacrificed to this unnatural and offensive practice, and in no single instance have we known the practice persisted in, but at the expense of health.

We shall say nothing at present of the expense and consumption of time attendant on the practice of snuffing. Dr. Rush thinks that a habitual snuff-taker, consumes at least five days every year of his life in the indulgence of this appetite. Lord Stanhope makes a more liberal estimate, and thinks that an inveterate snuff-taker consumes one minute and a half in every ten,

and allowing sixteen hours to the snuff-taking day, he will consume two hours and twenty-four minutes in every natural day, or one day in every ten. If this be correct, and the practice persisted in for forty years, at these rates, two entire years will be devoted to the laudable employment of tickling the nose, and more to blowing it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Temperance.

It must be gratifying to every true friend of man to learn that amidst the general excitement of our day, the temperance cause is not forgotten. In the western part of our State, it is rapidly advancing. We have, ourselves, in the last few months witnessed the pledge taken by many hundreds. In South Carolina, its advance is late, we think, been unparalleled in the Southern country. From our exchange papers, we see that there has been a general move on this subject among the Catholics of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities. In Philadelphia alone from twelve to fifteen hundred Catholics have lately signed the pledge. In Ireland ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND have enrolled themselves under the temperance banner. This is truly enough to provoke Protestants to good works. Will any Protestants continue to oppose the reform? We would hope not, but we fear—particularly in this region of country.

By the way, we must be indulged in reminding the friends of this cause, in this country, that the time for the Temperance Convention in this place, is close by; we hope it will be well attended. Let Haywood and Macon and Cherokee send us their delegates—Yancey and Buncombe have appointed theirs. Let Henderson and Burke and Rutherford be awake, and send out their delegates by scores. A number of speakers are expected, and arrangements are being made to have among the rest, the great Southern Temperance Reformer, Judge O'Neil, of South Carolina. We are looking to the second Tuesday of September next as an important day for the temperance cause in this country.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the second number of a neatly printed Whig paper, published at Paris, Tenn., called the "West Tennessee Whig."

The editor has our best wishes for his success.

The Election.

Our paper will go to press this week to soon to give an account of the result of the election in the Western part of the State. We design to send out on Friday evening or Saturday morning a slip containing the results as far as we may have received them.

Louisiana Election.

The full and final returns from this State confirm the opinions we some time since expressed. The Whigs have elected two out of three of the members to Congress; have a majority in the Legislature, and a large majority in the popular vote—leaving but little or no doubt but that the State will cast her vote in the fall for Harrison and Tyler, by a large majority.

Gov. Wickliffe.

It has been for some time circulated through the Administration papers that Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Governor of Kentucky, had, or was about to abandon Gen. Harrison and support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. In answer to this, the Governor has lately written a letter to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, in which he contradicts the report, and affirms his undiminished confidence in Gen. Harrison.

Stray Circulars.

A large bundle of stray circulars have found their way into one of the public houses of this place, and it has occurred to us that it might perhaps be doing a favor to advertise them, that they may thereby be able to reach their destination. To describe the aforesaid circulars so as to give an adequate idea of what they really are, would be next to an impossibility. In appearance they are "half a sheet and a column over"—diction bad, spelling wrong, and printing worst of all. In matter, there is a war of words, a wreck of ideas, and a crush of grammar. Said circulars seem to have started on an electioneering campaign from some where "down east" to the "far west," all, however, within the limits of the old North State. On reaching this point, emaciated and worn down by their journey, and being dreadfully afflicted with *Locofobia*, they were suddenly taken, worse—and not meeting a kind physician who had been waiting some days for their arrival, and who had left in despair before they reached—they are now confined to their room, and are actually about to die for want of attention.

This, therefore, is to notify the father of said circulars (if he be living, if not, his administrators) that his tender offspring