

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, dominating 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 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, and 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 benefited by the adoption of this 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 keep 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 duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true in substance and in fact. Witness my hand and official seal at Steubenville, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1840.

J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

[s. s.] Notary Public, Jefferson co. Ohio. At the same time and place came James 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 labor and 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 also Adam Wise, who, being duly sworn, says: That some time since he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq. in which Mr. T. 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.

ADAM WISE.

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

J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

One hundred and forty-eight original Jackson men have put forth an able address in the Ohio Confederate, giving their reasons at length for their support of General Harrison. It is understood there are a number more whose names could not be got in

time for the paper, but will be given in a pamphlet edition of the address.

REASONS FOR CHANGE.

The following are the plain-spoken reasons given by WM. H. GRAY, Esq. editor of the Statesman, published at Vevay, in Indiana, for having abandoned his former associations 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 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 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 wherewith 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 infests 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.

AN INCIDENT.

The Standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the fourth. An old gentleman from Indiana passing up Chesnut street, observed a crowd near the State House on elbowing his way into the midst, he found a discussion going on between a friend of General Harrison and a supporter of Mr. Van Buren. After listening a few moments, he accosted the Van Buren man and enquired, "Did I not hear you style General Harrison a coward?" "Yes," replied the man, "I did call him a coward, and I have a right so to call him, for I know him well and served under him at Fort Meigs." "Do you know me?" asked our friend from Indiana. The man replied that he did not. "Yes," said the Indian, "you do—you certainly must remember Captain — of the company in which you say you served." The poor old wretch immediately became pale with fear! "I would not expose you," continued our friend, "if I had not caught you traducing your commander and uttering things which you know to be false as your own heart." Turning to the bystanders, the Indian continued—"Gentlemen, this white haired old wretch belonged to a company commanded by me at Fort Meigs under General Harrison—he was publicly drummed out of the camp, after the retreat of the British and Indians, for theft and the grossest cowardice." The effect upon the people may be easily imagined.—Phila. Amer.

Remarkable.—It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the glorious character of our institutions, not less than the genuine Republicanism of the Whig party, that two Whig Candidates for governor, who are now canvassing their respective States, were in early life WAGON BOYS! We allude to Mr. Corwin of Ohio and Mr. Morehead of this State. We heard Mr. Morehead, in conversation, detail the circumstances of his first visit to Fayetteville, 26 years ago, and compare it with his second visit, a few days ago. On the first a youth, unknown and unknown, he came in charge of his fathers wagon. On the second he was escorted into the town by many of its citizens, and called on to address hundreds of freemen, as a candidate for the highest office within their gift.

The facts are well calculated to inspire both parents and sons with hope for political preferment; and with a determination, by industry and virtue, to make their own way to the same or some other high distinction.—Fayetteville Observer.

The circular of Messrs. HAWKINS and MONTGOMERY, two Federal Loco Foco Representatives of North Carolina, has every where been received with the scorn which its falsehoods deserve. We have so many important matters to attend to that we can spend no time on these minor incapacities. HAWKINS is a poor, imbecile ignorant creature, just fit to be used as a tool by the knaves of the party. MONTGOMERY is a disgraced person, without any pretensions to the ordinary spirit of manhood. The evidence presented in court, in the case in which Mr. RAYNER slapped his jaws for a scurrilous publication, proved that his own account of the fracas, published in the Globe at the time, was totally and ludicrously false.—Madisonian.

CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!

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.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

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

Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., 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 holders would have money, and that I would have to contribute to assist in raising the price of produce, (by being lavish in 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 part, I resolved to have nothing more to do with a party that can stoop to such a course, to carry into effect its designs. I therefore desire to be distinguished from 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 and 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 means—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 my informant, a Van Buren man, stated 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 pursuing 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.

My 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 its 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 office in Steubenville. If my information was incorrect, and if the Governor desires it, I will give the name of my informant. T. W.

To this is added the following from the Cincinnati Gazette:

In connection with these developments, read the following communication, which we copy from the Dayton Journal of the 7th. It is strongly corroborative of the statement of Dr. White.

MIAMIURG, June 26, 1840.

Messrs. Editors Dayton Journal:—We send you for publication the following statement, made by one of the parasites of the present administration, which will confirm the fact that the spoils of office are more regarded than the pledges made to the dear people.

In conversation with a person a few days since, Emanuel Geppart, of Miami Township, stated that the \$400,000 loan, lately obtained by the officers of this State, would be expended in this district, and that no laborer would be employed with this money who would not vote the whole democratic ticket; and in this way, says Geppart, we expect to gain from one to two thousand votes for Sawyer and Shannon. Geppart further stated that those hands would be obtained from Indiana, as the public works were abandoned there.

Should this statement be denied, proof is at hand.

By order of the Miamiburg Tippecanoe Club.

M. D. WHITRIDGE, ELI Y. PENNEL, M. S. BLOSSOM.

Corresponding Committee.

READ THIS!

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 and speeches 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 Lieut. 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 on 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 at least would 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, and 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 your 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.

This 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, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free white man. In Connecticut, Chief Jus-

tice Daggel, 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 Abolitionism comes illy 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.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1840.

We have tried the Magician, his magic went do, We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe.

WHIGS, TO THE POLLS!

As this is the last paper that will issue from our press until this County and the adjoining Counties have cast their votes, we take the opportunity, although it strikes us as unnecessary, knowing that you are all awake, to urge upon you the importance of this election. This matter has been fully discussed heretofore. You have all learned that there are more important consequences depending upon the elections now taking place than any that has ever yet come before the American people. You have all been made familiar with the strides of our Rulers towards becoming our Masters in the stead of "obedient humble servants." You have all had displays of the corruption which now infests every department of your Government. You have witnessed the wreckless partisans of Martin Van Buren, trampling under foot the Constitution of the Country. You have heard them bragging that the people cannot make head-way against the Government single-handed. You have heard them proposing a standing army in time of peace; and you have seen them take fright at their own work and fly. The President has given an evidence which, "with the lights before you," you are at no loss to arrive at his opinions on the subject of Abolition. (Lieut. HOOE's case.) You are now informed that a resort to direct Taxation for the support of Government is more than probable. In fine, fellow-citizens, you have but to look around you and enquire what it is which so agitates the public mind, to be informed of the importance attached to the casting of your vote on next Thursday.

It is our most grave and serious belief that the contest now going on, is a contest for liberty on the one hand and despotism on the other. The Republican Whigs are those who are resisting the encroachments of power, the Republican Whigs are those who have raised their voices against this Aristocratic reign, and against the blinded zeal of some, who would not in the honesty of their hearts, do a wrong or sin against their Country. The Republican Whigs of '76 achieved our liberties, and the Republican Whigs of 1840 may & will arrest them & our fair fabrics from the threatening ruin! Whigs and Friends of your Country, to the polls. Remember that the vote of this Election will indicate what may be expected next November, when the great and most important contest comes on.—Remember too, and it will not only console you, and remove every perplexing doubt, but inspire you with a zeal becoming men who battle for their Country, that if Gen. Harrison is elected, we may be much benefited by it—CANNOT BE WORSTED;—but if Martin Van Buren should be re-elected, there is no new hope—no chance for better times—his miserable experiments and wickedness may ruin us!

Election Laws.—An act passed at the last session of the General Assembly provides "that each voter shall be required to have the names of all the persons for whom he votes in the Common Box, on the same scrip of paper or ticket, so that there shall not be more tickets than voters."

As to the residence qualifications of the voter: the supreme court decided, last summer, that "according to the proper construction of the 8th section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months in any part of the State is sufficient to authorize a vote for members of the House of Commons in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of Election, and that the residence for that period need not be in the same county in which the vote is offered." In other words, he is authorized to vote in the County where his fixed abode, his home is, if that home shall not have been established more than a day before the election.

One word to election and returning officers: The votes of several counties were lost in the last Governor's election, on account of the ignorance or negligence of the Sheriffs in not making the returns properly. If we recollect right every county thus left out voted a whig majority. Let the Sheriffs remember this and take warning. Prompt, accurate, full, legal returns, will be of the utmost consequence in the approaching Governor's election.—Greensborough Patriot.

Mr. Morehead in Salisbury.—Mr. Morehead addressed the Citizens of Rowan in the Court-House in this place on last Tuesday. He was

listened to by an overflowing audience, and his commendation that we are to state the fact, that the election of the people, many seats, and had to stand in his address, which was half; and whose attention was kept by occasional bursts of applause.

We are confident from every way manifested, that Mr. Morehead made of Buren's administration, after split upon dry ground, approaching elections. Mr. Morehead left the

The Standard seen crow over the Edgecumbe gets however, that thing Saunders, more votes than Spang, not Dr. Hall received. We can but notice Locos in Counties have turn out for their men, little more than their hope to pay them what comes to our turn. We ed one member, the S and lost none. That a beginning.

The Hon. Mr. W. Carolina, and David Ho through this place on the turn home. On the arrival of our new pecanoe Club was called, ted to wait upon him, and special civilities by the aoted.

On being conducted ced to the Club, he was invited by his Whig friends with them a glass of ed. About the Whigs, he knew the Whigs to be played off on him. A SPEECH!

Gen. Thompson de being much fatigued by conversational manner with a few facts relating, and of matters ton, and of those who What we might ad Thompson's remarks Suffice it to say, if he again, those who heard him then or "burst a

PROGRESS OF

We give below a James Graham, of the land Messenger," an act of outrage and less partizans of this tion. If the people ferent by familiarity ges, it were to be would receive at de would serve to dea ded; but they have by degrees: The happiness—reform— rious deliverance from more glorious reign blinded them compl who love their Couny palmed upon them has ever known.

Freemen, awake outrages of Van to become every day by their frequency still fraught with your liberties, and rob you of that p

People of North yourselves if neglect whose motto seems will justify the end to carrying out the ism? Whether it liberties for which bled, and died! Buren party—you the good of your longer support a is selfish, and destru and the interest of y seek you to look ministration and an eye of candor— dice—truly destru—do it, and we never yield it you

WASHINGTON

Joshua Roberts, Esq. The "Highland" to me last evening. Upon opening it, I stated, that several of Dr. Duncan's persons in my District, and Frank H. H. one of Dr. Duncan's ing in my life; and foul fraud, or base District has been a speeches, and M. T. witnesses, all hands of Congress from this general principle, think it rank injustice, that my supporters should be urged to Dr. Duncan's substitution.