

## VEVAY:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1840.

To our Subscribers.—One more number will complete the fourth volume of the Vevay Times at which time those indebted to the office for subscriptions, advertising and job work, will be expected to liquidate their respective accounts. It is hoped that all those indebted to the establishment will be prepared to settle up at the close of the volume, as the continuation of the paper depends upon payment at that time.

## The New York Election Frauds.

In another part of our paper to-day, will be found the affidavit of Col. J. D. Stevenson, giving a brief history of the election frauds perpetrated by the whig party in New York and elsewhere, which have created so much excitement in the eastern cities. Many of the most prominent and distinguished members of the Whig party in New York and Philadelphia here stand implicated in a crime which the laws of their country pronounce to be infamous and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and one which must be rankly offensive to the moral sense of every one who recognizes the behests of justice and honor in private or official stations. In the language of a contemporary, "where one man defrauds another in a private transaction, and the proof is clear and positive, the laws of the country punish him, and he is looked upon as an object of infamy and a subject of pity, by the virtuous and good, ever after; how much greater the crime, then, when numbers of the most distinguished members of a party conspire to defraud a whole community or a whole nation, and succeed in their infamous purpose! How much stronger should be the indignation of the virtuous in the latter case, when it is remembered that the crime was committed by those occupying the highest positions in society, by men who were above suspicion of a dishonorable deed; how much colder should be the pity of the benevolent, when it is remembered that the perpetrators are among the most wealthy and intelligent, those who cannot, with the common felon, excuse their crime under the plea of ignorance, poverty or necessity. We look upon the depravity and dishonor of the originators and instigators of this fraud as being of the deepest dye, and we are at a loss for language to express our abhorrence of it. The matter is now undergoing a judicial investigation; a vast number of witnesses have been examined, and a multitude of facts have been disclosed besides those in the affidavit. James Young, high constable of Philadelphia, is under arrest in New York, and will be speedily brought to trial; we should not be surprised if Swift, the Whig Mayor of Philadelphia, should also be arrested and tried for his share in the transaction. Some of the witnesses have implicated Moses H. Grinnell, Whig member of congress, and W. H. Seward, the Whig Governor of New York; they have both been examined before the magistrate in relation to the matter. The thing is now in a fair way to be sifted to the bottom, and 'though the heavens should fall,' we hope justice will be done to all concerned, from the least to the greatest. The ancients, to show that Justice was no respecter of persons, represented her as being blind, and we hope, in the present instance, that the keen edge of her sword may not be turned aside from a Governor, a member of Congress, a city Mayor, or any other high functionary, should they chance to be found guilty of having violated her laws, any more than from the low-lived and depraved instruments with which they wrought out their iniquity.

We presume no apology is necessary for the large space this subject occupies in our columns. The wound must be probed before it can be cured. The facts must be laid before the public before the public can pronounce judgment upon them, and when the proper degree of light has been given no one can doubt the nature of that verdict. We conceive that the liberty of the people and the perpetuity of our institutions are intimately involved in this matter, and unless the whole transaction meets with the withering rebuke of public opinion, the patriot and philanthropist may bid a long farewell to all their brilliant hopes for the amelioration of mankind through the agency of the democratic institutions of government.

In our next we shall endeavor to give an account of the daring attempt on the part of certain leading Whigs to obtain, by force, from the Recorder, a packet of papers that had belonged to the tool, Glentworth, giving evidence in the transaction of the frauds, which ended in breaking up the court in a row.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The New York Herald of the 14th inst. says.—"Van Buren has not yet lost Pennsylvania. His party will contest the election in Lancaster county, where there has been a large whig gain, and perhaps save the state thereby. The questions are 'Who has Pennsylvania?' 'Who wrote Junius!'"

Read the following letter from our correspondent: Philadelphia Nov. 10, P. M.

BREAKERS AHEAD.—It is currently reported here that the locofocos are about to institute proceedings in Lancaster and contest the election in that county. They say that there were 900 more votes polled in that county than there are voters—more Pipes is the word."

THE LOUISVILLE ILLUMINATION.—The Federals of Louisville had an Illumination and great jollification in that city on Tuesday night of last week, in honor of our new President elect. Gen. Harrison was present on the occasion, and made a speech (if speech it can be called) from the balcony of the Galt House, which the Louisville Advertiser gives, word for word, as he delivered it. Here it is:

"Fellow-citizens: I thank you for the kind greeting with which you have received me—a reception I have always received from my fellow-citizens of Kentucky. I can only say in return that I will endeavor to fulfill the expectations of those of my friends who have elected me, as they think, so gloriously a few days since."

The Advertiser relates a good many queer circumstances that transpired in this night frolic, "but above all things," says the editor, "we admired the brevity of Gen. Harrison's speech, for, brevity being the soul of wit, it must as a matter of course, be universally admired."—Due allowance, of course, should be made for the Generals exhausted frame, after undergoing the fatigue of a long political battle. His excellency merely wished to signify his thankfulness for small favors—that's all.

GREAT FIRE AT NATCHEZ.—We learn from the Natchez Free Trader of the 4th, that about 3 o'clock on the previous morning, after two false alarms, a fire was discovered in the two principal blocks of buildings on the Natchez landing nearest the water, and where the most business had been done. It is supposed the fire was communicated by an expiring candle in a house on Fulton street, near Paulkner's corner—uncertain whether in the house occupied by Leopold or the room adjoining. In almost an instant after the flame burst out it overwhelmed the entire block, swept across the street to the Southwestward and laid the adjacent block in ashes. About twelve buildings were consumed, the total loss on which cannot fall short of \$40,000.

The city engines, owing to the two previous false alarms, were not on the ground with their usual alacrity, but had they been there on the instant their aid would have been utterly unavailable, as every one who knows the situation of those two blocks, is aware that if one of them caught fire the whole were doomed to ruin. After the engines arrived they were of great use in preventing the flames from extending beyond the two compact blocks.

## Shocking Steamboat Explosion!

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST!—The steamer Persian collapsed her side, on the 7th inst. at Napoleon, mouth of the Arkansas, by which twenty-one persons were killed, and twenty-five badly scalded. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

## KILLED.

David Green, 1st Engr.  
John Milligan, 2nd Mate,  
Oscar Brown, Fireman,  
Wash Marks do  
John Cover, 2nd Cook,  
Six persons in one family, deck passengers,  
John O'Brien, deck passenger,  
Two Children deck passengers,  
MISSING  
Samuel Hammers, Union Co. Ill  
—Fleide, Tenn,  
Two others, names unknown,  
SCALDED.

Rev. H. K. Rough, Graves co., Ky., badly  
James Haughton, Tennessee, do  
George Smith, do  
Charles O'Neil, Ireland, slightly,  
John Berry do do  
D. Berry, do do  
—Berry, do do  
Jacob Beck, Germany, do  
Oliver Olroyd, Yorkshire, Eng. do  
Mon. Hazelin, Mo., do  
Wm. Nareisse, Cin. Ohio, do  
Jacob Snyder, Union co., Ill., do  
Michael O'Neal, New Orleans, do  
John C. Campbell, Rodney, Miss., do  
Wm. T. Evans, Graves co. Ky., do  
B. Farrell, Hickman co. Ky., do  
Johanna Carroll, Jacksonville, Ill., do  
Ann Olroyd, Yorkshire, Eng. do  
Newton C. Thomason Carroll co. Ten. do  
Wm. Meggwater, Cin. Ohio, do  
Peter McDonald, D. C. do  
Bartholemew McNilton, Ireland, do  
Wm. Brown, Hickman co. Ky. do  
James Grammer, Union co. Ill. do  
4 missing, supposed to be drowned.

The above is a correct statement as far as ascertained. ROBT. H. KEELY, Clerk.

TEXAS.—A gentleman from Texas informs the editor of the Natchez Free Trader that the projected expedition against the Indians had failed for want of means to supply the troops with the necessary ammunition, provisions, &c.; but that it was confidently believed Gen. Houston would soon organize a force sufficient to put an end to the predatory warfare carried on by the Indians. Eastern Texas is reported to be in an unsettled state. The Sheriffs have resigned their trust, and military law has taken the place of civil process. A contest lately took place between a party under command of W. P. Rose, and another, in which G. W. Rempart, lately of Copiah county, Mississippi, was killed.

During the month of August last, there were imported in this country in fourteen vessels, 9,980 barrels of sperm and 11,325 barrels of whale oil, making a sum total of 692,312 gallons worth probably at least from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

✂ We are indebted to our friend J. E. Motier, Vintner in the vicinity of Cincinnati, for a bottle of most excellent flavored wine of his own manufacture, made from the Catawba Grape. The same article may be had at the Franklin House in this place, kept by J. J. Dumont, who has just received a supply. To all connoisseurs of wines we would say, go try a few bottles of this "Old Buckeye Catawba," and if you don't pronounce it superior to the generality of imported wines, then say we are no judge.

✂ How little, how mean, and how contemptible the editor of the Rising Sun Patriot makes himself appear, in his course towards the Vevay Times. Having received a sound drubbing from the former editor of this paper, like a snarling, snapping dog, it seems he will never overcome his whining disposition. If the Child but knew how little the editors of the Times regard his thrusts, it might save him much labor of brain.

RIOUR.—Three of the New York City whig papers have admitted the grand frauds to be true, and have come out openly and boldly in their condemnation of the actors in it. We give their names with pleasure, and wish their contemporaries had a portion of their honesty and independence. They are the New York Sunday Morning News, the Journal of Commerce, and the New York Herald.

A calculation has been made of the profits derived by the French Government from the tax on gambling houses, ever since its first imposition in 1793, by which it appears to amount to 300,000,000 francs, or 19,000,000 sterling.

F. C. BLAIR, Esq., Editor of the Washington Globe, has gone to Havana with a member of his family who is laboring under serious indisposition.

Out of one hundred oxen lost overboard from a steamboat near Montreal, but recently, seventy escaped by swimming. If as many men had been plumped overboard, seventy would have been lost. Instinct is better than reason.

Every one in the office stuck a cigar in his mouth.—Cincinnati Ledger.

And a pretty looking set of objects you were, no doubt, resembling so many pigs with straws in their apertures.

✂ SHUT, SHUT THE DOOR, GOOD JOHN!—Some people act as though they had no doors at home, and one would infer that they used blankets instead. On entering a Printing Office in cold weather, always walk in boldly, without knocking, and shut the door after you—that's the way to tell it.

✂ An exchange wants to know if the first Harrison Congress won't hoist a petticoat as a national standard. Perhaps our neighbor of the Statesman can tell!

✂ A new order of nobles is to be created, such as Knight of the Coon Skin and Gourd, Petticoat Bearer, &c. Our neighbor of the Statesman should be rewarded with the latter office.

✂ Our next number will be a screamer.—Look out.

✂ The new President elect of the United States and Clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio, Dr. William Henry Harrison, it is said, has gone to Vincennes.

✂ The following "good 'un," which we clip from the Wabash Enquirer, suits this meridian to a mortal scribe:

PATRONS OF THE PRESS.—To take a paper two years without paying; forcing the publisher to sue the account to keep from sinking, and then taking an eight months stay upon it.

A QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC.—If the election of our State Senator cost him the purchase of a printing office worth 7 or 8 hundred dollars, how much does our neighbor of the Statesman get to edit the same! D'y'e give it up!

BENEVOLENT.—It is stated that the society of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in London, have distributed amongst their members, and other applicants for charity, the sum of £130,000 within the last ten years.

✂ Fellow, what do you mean to insinuate by throwing mud on me," as the dandy said to the wagon wheel.

✂ A tobacco chewer is one of the greatest slaves to himself in the human race. What is worse than to see a fine, prim looking young man with his shirt bosom all besmeared with the juice of this obnoxious Indian weed! Leave off the vile practice we pray you—the ladies will love you the better for it.

✂ HALLOA, stranger—you that toted off our wood buck—bring it back, or we'll send the devil after you.

OHIO.—The official returns, as published in the Ohio papers, give Harrison a majority of 23,361. The Abolition vote for Birney was 803, which, as a matter of course, prevented Harrison's majority reaching from 24 to 25,000.

## ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

Exposure of the Unparalleled Frauds of the Whig Party in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

Our readers will recollect that we made mention in a recent number, of some of the most astounding disclosures having come to light in relation to an organized system of election frauds perpetrated by the Whig party in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Indeed, the annals of history do not exhibit an equal amount of depravity and crime, for so pitiful an object, against the same number of individuals of a similar standing in society.

We promised our readers a brief history of these transactions, at some future period, and now that political excitement has in a measure subsided and the public mind more at rest, we undertake to lay before them such evidence of the affair, as will enable them to understand the means resorted to by these worthies to defraud the majority out of their political rights. For this object we select the following affidavit of Col. J. D. Stevenson, of New York, it being the only one, among the many upon the same subject published in the New York papers, which contains in itself a perfect history of the whole affair.

The following is the affidavit heretofore alluded to:

City and County of New York, ss: Jonathan D. Stevenson, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is well acquainted with James B. Glentworth, of the city of New York, tobacco inspector for the port of New York. That deponent was desirous to know whether the said Glentworth would be continued in the office, or reappointed in the event of the success of Governor Seward. That Glentworth thereupon informed this deponent that he could command his reappointment, and that the persons having the central power would not dare to remove him, as he had them in his power; and that he was possessed of documentary evidence by which he could enforce it. Deponent not knowing what his power or documents were, became anxious to know what control he had; and what documents he was possessed of, and therefore asked said Glentworth to show them, intending at the time to aid him, if it was fair and honorable, and without the slightest idea that such exhibition would lead to the result hereinafter stated. Some time in September last, said Glentworth, gave this deponent a history of his operations, and stated that at the instance of R. M. Blatchford, Simon Draper, James Bowen, R. C. Wetmore, and Moses H. Grinnell, he went from this city to Philadelphia, in the month of October, 1838, just previous to the fall election; to procure persons to come on to this city to vote at said election. That he went on with Robert Swartwout, and was with said Robert Swartwout appointed for that purpose. That while he continued making his arrangements and employing persons to procure voters to be sent on until the Friday preceding the election, when James Bowen sent on a man by the name of Ford, with a letter to him, Glentworth, containing five hundred dollars, and requesting him to stop all farther proceedings and arrangements, and with directions to compensate the men and leaders, and quiet them as much as possible, and so let the matter drop.

That this letter reached him on Friday evening. On the next morning he left Philadelphia for New York. On his arrival in New York he had an interview with Bowen, Blatchford, Draper, Grinnell and Wetmore, at which he, Glentworth, informed them that to attempt to stop the affair would lead to a full exposure; the excuse they offered for wishing to stop was the want of funds. After some conversation they separated, agreeing to meet at Draper's house on Saturday night at ten o'clock, each to see what could be done in the way of funds in the mean time. At the time appointed they all met at Draper's house, where it was determined to proceed; and they again separated at two o'clock on Sunday morning. At this time Draper gave him two eight drafts on Charles Gill, of Philadelphia, for one thousand dollars each, or drafts for two thousand dollars. That he, Glentworth, again left the city for Philadelphia on Sunday morning, with said drafts and other funds. As soon as he reached Philadelphia he saw Mr. Gill, who at once gave him checks on the United States Bank for the amount of drafts, one of which checks was cashed for him, Glentworth, by Mr. Bridges or Dorrance, of the United States Hotel, and the other by George Riston, a broker of Philadelphia. That he, Glentworth, on the same day, met by appointment, at the house of George Riston, (at which time Riston cashed the check before spoken of) James Young, a police officer, Robert Miller, then a captain of the watch, and Mr. Swift, the mayor of Philadelphia. That he, Glentworth, then in the presence of Mayor Swift, and Riston, paid Miller five hundred and sixty dollars, and Young the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, in consideration of which they were to bring or send on to New York voters at twenty-five or thirty dollars a head, a list of which they each furnished. That this payment was made on Sunday, the 4th day of November, 1838, and he took from them each a receipt for the amount so paid—the originals of which he exhibited to deponent. He further stated that the same kind of scheme was arranged for the spring elections of 1839 in New York, and that he went to make the arrangements. That in the spring of 1839, Henry W. Havens, of the city of New York, was sent on from New York to him at Philadelphia, with two thousand dollars from Bowen—that Havens reached Philadelphia at 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th of April—that he (Glentworth) met Havens at the rail road depot, from which place Havens accompanied him and Charles Swint in a hack to Saunderson's Hotel, at which place, he, Havens, entered a fictitious name upon the books—that Havens saw him pay Swint \$300 of the money Havens brought on to him, for which money he stated he took Swint's receipt, which receipt he showed me, deponent—he also stated that Havens well knew the object for which that money was paid to Swint—that Havens the next morning returned to New York—Glentworth also stated that Noah Cook, of the city of New York, brought men down from Albany, and changed their clothing to enable them to vote, and that they did go to different wards to vote, and that Noah Cook was at that time a member of the assembly

—that this was in the year 1839; and he also said that Noah Cook aided in changing the dresses of men, that they might vote in different wards, and that Noah Cook took an active part in the arrangements thus made for the November election of 1838—that William C. Lawrence and J. Nathan were the secretaries and aids, in the upper committee room of the National Hall, in directing and sending out the men to different wards.

That one Robert Looney, of Philadelphia, had also sent on men from Philadelphia to vote, who, after they arrived in this city, were sent out to the Alma-house, where one McArdle, who was at that time employed, then took charge of them—that McArdle is now a keeper at the Debtors' Prison—that the superintendent of the shoemakers' department knew this to be true, as well as the physician of the Alma-house—that Bela Badger, of Philadelphia, was concerned with him in the business, and he corresponded with him (Glentworth) under the assumed name of George W. Rhawn, to whom letters were directed No. 293 North Second street, Philadelphia, being the house of a confidential friend of Badger's—that Armstrong J. Flomerfelt, sailmaker, 41 Beek Alley, brought or sent on to New York, in April, 1839, upwards of twenty men, and that he was paid twenty-five or thirty dollars per man for their voting in different wards of the city—that to convince deponent of the truth of his assertion, he handed this deponent three letters, purporting to be written to him by George W. Rhawn, which were, as he alleged, in truth written to him by said Bela Badger, which letters are hereunto annexed, dated respectively 2d, 6th, and 9th April, 1839—that he also showed me two receipts of Charles Swint, one dated the 8th of April, 1839, for five hundred dollars, and one the 9th April, of the same year, for five hundred and twenty-five dollars; also three several receipts of John Saunders, amounting to nine thousand dollars, dated the 9th of April, 1839; and one other of Robert Looney, dated in April of the same year, for seven hundred dollars, and a great many other receipts, all of which appeared to be, and deponent believes were, original receipts, amounting in the aggregate, as Glentworth said, to between seven and nine thousand dollars, all of which had been thus expended for the purpose of procuring fraudulent votes from Philadelphia, all of which money he alleged had been furnished to him by the whig party, or persons belonging to that party, for this purpose. That upon the disclosures of these facts to deponent by said Glentworth, and unwilling to believe, notwithstanding the evidences so produced, the truth of this statement, deponent determined that he would proceed to Philadelphia, and if possible have an interview with the persons named. To this end, deponent took from Glentworth a letter directed to Major Swift, of Philadelphia, of which the following is a copy: "Dear Sir: The bearer is entitled to your fullest confidence. Jas. B. Glentworth." And with this letter proceeded from this city on the eleventh of October, instant, and on the evening of that day waited on Col. Swift, Mayor of Philadelphia, at his house, No. 107, South Tenth street, and delivered the letter to him; and thereupon said to him, after he had read the letter, that the object of deponent's visit was to make similar arrangements with those made by Glentworth in the fall of 1838, and spring of 1839, and asked him if he could aid him. He, Swift, said he would. I then asked where I could find Miller and Young his deputies. He replied, that they were on special duty that evening, but if I would come to his office between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, he would, by a wink, point them out to me. He then asked me what my object particularly was at this time. I told him it was to obtain lists of names that could be registered, and that I was desirous to get as many of the men who were on before as possible—that when they came on they would better understand themselves; this he said was desirable, and that I could place the fullest confidence in Miller.

I asked him what was the best time for me to see Bela Badger; he replied in the morning, and that he would arrange it, if I choose; that I might place the fullest reliance upon his and Badger's aid. I then asked him when it would be best to have a meeting with some of those men, such as Young and Miller, naming them, and at the same time suggesting Riston's.

He said Riston was not to be trusted; that he was an intemperate, noisy fellow, and that he could not consent to a meeting of any of his officers at his, Riston's, house. I then told him that I understood Glentworth to say, that he, Riston, had on a former occasion called checks for him, and he, Swift, was present at Riston's house with Miller and Young in November, 1838, to which he said yes, but it was dangerous and had like to have caused detection; notwithstanding he, Swift, had been most cautious in all his movements to avoid being known in the affair. On the next day I went about ten o'clock to the mayor's office, where he introduced me to Robert Miller. Miller and myself walked into the park back of the state house, and Miller agreed to furnish me a list of names by half past three o'clock. He stated to me that he and most of his men voted in New York, at the November election, in 1838, in nearly all the wards, and that he saw most of the whig committee in their room; he said he would send me as many of the old men, meaning those that were on before, as possible, whose names on the list would be marked with a cross, X.

Upon this, I left Miller and went in search of Saunders and Thornton, and found them on the side walk in front of the state house, and asked them if they knew Glentworth of New York, to which they replied, yes. I informed them that I had come on the same business that he had in 1839 and 1838, and asked whether they could furnish me with some men for the coming election in November.

They said yes, upon the same terms they had furnished them to Glentworth, which was thirty dollars per man. They then agreed to meet me at the watch box, at the corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, at seven o'clock that evening, at which time they said they would furnish me with a list of the men they would procure, which should consist, principally, of the men they had sent on before, and the names of all such as were on before should be marked on that list with a cross. They said they were both in New York with men in the spring of 1839, at the election in April; that they were frequently spoken to at the polls by citizens in New York who knew them, and that the excuse they gave for being there was that they had come on to prevent the Philadelphia locofocos from voting in New York.