

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1840.

To our Patrons.

The Democratic Central Committee of Switzerland County, under whose management the Vevay Times has been conducted for a time past, beg leave to inform its patrons and the Democratic party generally, that the printing establishment has been transferred to Mr. JAMES G. FANNING, by whom the paper will be henceforth conducted. Mr. Fanning is a practical printer, and has had some considerable experience in the editorial management of a public journal. The Central Committee recommend him to the entire confidence of the Democratic party, as a man fully competent to the task which he is about to undertake, and assure them that the present change in the establishment will not be attended with difficulties similar to those of the last transfer. The paper will remain Democratic in its principles, and will be published, as usual, on Thursdays. The first number will make its appearance on Thursday next, and will be sent to all the present subscribers, hoping it may find a welcome; but should any decline continuing their subscriptions, upon receipt of the first number, they will please return the same to the office previous to the appearance of the second, or otherwise consider themselves as subscribers for the year. The terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore.

We are requested to state that all kinds of country produce will be received in payment for the next volume. Those who wish to save one dollar are requested to bring it in as soon as possible, and those who wish to pay their subscriptions in wood are requested to bring it in immediately.

PAY UP AND SAVE COSTS.—The present number completes the 4th volume of the Vevay Times, and all those indebted for the past six months subscription or otherwise, since the office has been in the hands of the Democratic Central Committee, are earnestly desired to liquidate the same immediately.

INDIANA.—We have received the full returns of the election for President and Vice President in this State. The popular vote stands as follows:

Harrison.	Van Buren.
65,302	51,604
51,604	

13,698 Harrison's maj.

The whole vote falls short of that for Governor in August 307, yet Harrison's popular vote exceeds Biggers' by 2,363. The Democratic vote is 2,075 less than it was in August. A full table of the returns in each county will be given in the next number.

MORE FRAUDS AT THE BALLOT BOX.—At the Presidential election in Pleasant township, in this county, where the Judges, Clerks, and Inspector were all Whigs, there were seven more votes counted out of the ballot box than there were persons voted. In this township there are over four Whigs to one Democrat. Comment is unnecessary.

HORRID MURDER.—We learn from the Louisville Messenger that a flat-boat was found last week, drifted ashore some twenty miles below the falls which had been set on fire, and in it were found the bodies of two men. The skull of one was fractured, having apparently been done by a blow from an axe, as one was found close by covered with gore. One of the hands of the boat had been arrested and committed to prison at Louisville, under strong suspicions of being the murderer. The boat came from Virginia, and was laden with Tobacco. The names of the murdered individuals were Jas. T. Watkins and John Glenn, and the latter is supposed to be a native of Bedford county, Va.

When will the leaders of the Whig party—the canting hypocrites of Federalism—be able to redeem their promise to the voter, of better times, higher wages, advance prices, and money in abundance to pay their debts with?—This was the inducement held out to the farmer, the laborer, and the mechanic, to secure their votes for Gen. Harrison. This was the promise made by the whig orators and leaders in every quarter. Yes, in the result of Gen. Harrison's election, money was to flow into the lap of the poor man in a continued stream—in short he was to be made rich without any exertion on his own part. When, we ask again, will the Harrison dynasty be able to redeem their promise?—Echo answers when! Reason tells us, alas how many will be deceived by their own folly.

BEAUTES OF "HARRISON AND REFORM."—The colored citizens of New York city petitioning the "Reform" Legislature of that State to remove the impediments in their elective franchise. The legislature of Vermont at its last session, passing a resolution instructing their delegation in Congress to use their influence in stopping the Sunday mails. So we go. This is but a small specimen of Harrisonism and "Reform."

"Good lord what a dust, we kick up," as the fly said when he lit on the coach wheel.

A Scene in the Statesman's Office.

The editor seated on his 'Tripod' with a long nine in his mouth—the 'Devil' in the back-ground singing Tippecanoe songs. Enter Locofoco.

Loco.—"Good morning, Mr. Editor!"

Editor.—"Good morning, Mr. ———."

Loco.—"Well, Mr. G., I wish to have a word with you this morning!"

Editor.—"Very well, Mr. ———, what is it?"

[[Here the conversation was interrupted by a fine shrill voice from the farther corner of the room, chanting the following strain:—

"He couldn't come it over Tip,
He couldn't come it no how—"

Editor.—"Get out, you infernal imp, or I'll kick you down stairs. Well, Mr. ———, proceed."

Loco.—"My business here, sir, is to know what you meant by publishing that article in your last paper!"

Editor.—"Pray what article, Mr. ———?"

Loco.—"Why, sir, that piece about the nether garment."

Editor.—"O yes—the—the—the paragraph in allusion to the Whig procession from Old Pleasant, I suppose you mean?"

Loco.—"The same, sir. I am informed you intended that piece as a slur on some of my household. Now sir, I want to know if you meant to insult the inmates of my dwelling by giving place to such an infernal lie!"

Editor.—[Puffing his cigar with redoubled fury and the smoke issuing from his 'dust hole' like vapour from the scape-pipe of a steamboat.] "O no, Mr. ———, by no means."

Loco.—"Well, sir, satisfy me of that fact, or I'll give you an infernal pounding!"

Editor.—"But, Mr. ———, I—I—I—I—you know—"

Loco.—"Come, sir, no dodging. Out with it or I'll—"

Editor.—"Stop, stop, Mr. ———, I—I—I—I—indeed, sir, it wasn't intended for that quarter at all."

Loco.—"Well, sir, I must have better proof. Where was it intended for?"

Editor.—"Why—why—why—Mr. ———, it was in-in-in-intended for the lower part of the town, 'pon my honor it was."

Loco.—"That expression saves your hide, sir; for depend upon it, I came here with the intention of having satisfaction, and nothing but your low, grovelling disposition, has prevented me from putting my design into execution."

Exeunt Loco, leaving the bag of wind, i. e. the editor of the Statesman, to puff his 'long nine' in perfect security. The devil emerges from a corner of the room where he had been listening to the whole with fear and astonishment, and the first thing his little impish saluted the ears of his trembling master with, was—

"He couldn't git you on the hip,
Because he didn't know how."

"Ha, ha, ha, how we apples swim!"

Here the enraged editor showered the contents of his ink-stand on impy's head, applied his slab-foot to the little fellow's seat of honor, sending him headlong into the lye-tub. And thus ended the comico tragico scene.

INCREASED VOTES.—Pennsylvania, at the late election, gave 290,000 votes—40,000 more than she ever has given at any previous election. New York has given at least 410,000, being an increase of 35,000 over any former period. Massachusetts polled about 120,000, an increase of nearly 20,000 votes. Nearly every other state has increased in a like proportion, and yet Mr. Van Buren is beaten—badly beaten. Yes, and our devil says it would take a philosopher of no less penetration than an Ogle to solve the mystery.

THE PERSIAN.—The Vickburgh Sentinel says the late melancholy accident on board the steamboat Persian, which resulted in the death of 15 or 20 persons, occurred after a well contested race between her, the Rienzi, and the United States. When will the officers of steamboats be done sporting with human lives entrusted to their care?

Were it not that we cannot condescend to bandy witticisms with the gentlemen of the Bugle, we might hurl a shaft in their midst, which, peradventure, might do some little execution.—Statesman.

Produce the "shaft" let us have a fair inspection, and we will risk the "peradventure" of its doing "some little execution." "Out with it," Mr. Statesman, as Sheffy said to Jack Randolph.

BIRNEY, the Abolition or Federal amalgamation candidate for the Presidency, received 903 votes in Ohio, about 500 in Pennsylvania, and something upwards of 1000 in the State of New York. These votes properly belonged to Gen. Harrison, and he would no doubt have received them, had not this negro monger been stuck up to blind the people of the South.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—A fire broke out in the city of Louisville on the night of the 24th ult. in the store of Messrs. Henet, Allison, & co., on Main street, and spread to the adjoining building occupied by Willis Stewart. The loss is said to be from 20 to \$25,000.

"Loves labor lost," as the chap said when his dulcinea gave him "the mitten."

MAINE ELECTION.—There is a probability of no choice of Presidential Electors in Maine.—The Augusta Age gives returns from nearly the whole State, which stands, for Van Buren 45,234, Harrison 45,335; and the towns to hear from gave Fairfield 195, Kent 118. The scattering votes will probably prevent a choice, and the present Legislature, which is strongly Democratic, will be assembled and choose the Van Buren Electors.

PASS THIS BUCK AROUND.—A scamp by the name of Buck, was bound over at Philadelphia in the sum of \$300, for cruelly beating his wife, and turning her and the children out of doors, into the snow at 12 o'clock at night. A ropes end would have been more applicable to his case. Cin. Ledger.

Yes, instead of being 'bound over' in that sum, he should have been 'bound' to a post of sufficient dimensions, and received 300 lashes, "well laid on."

SAD ACCIDENT.—As our neighbor of the Statesman was going home from his office the other evening, he ran foul of a tavern sign-post and bunged one of his peepers.

Gentlemen are politely requested not to tumble into the ravine on Liberty street. A subscription paper is to be circulated, before soon, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a bridge across it.

What has become of our town council or corporate body?

The amount of money received for public lands in ten days' sale recently at Burlington, Iowa Territory, is said to be \$82,397 '39.

WHIG-OMETER.—The way to test a man's politics about these days, is by his hat or boots—if either be new, set him down a whig.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—Gen. Harrison was last seen linked in with Henry Clay, between Lexington and Maysville, on their way to the latter place. Take care General, Harry will soft-soap you.

THE PORK CITY.—Upwards of fourteen hundred hogs were driven into Cincinnati, from Kentucky, one day last week.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his proclamation, declaring the Harrison and Tyler Electors in that State duly elected. We give it up—our boots are gone.

MORE OF THE WREED.—The tobacco planters from all the tobacco growing States in the Union, are to hold a grand convention in Washington city on the 15th inst.

The Indiana Legislature convenes at Indianapolis on Monday next, the 7th inst.

It is rumored that the Federal party of this place intend illuminating their dwellings to-morrow evening. They had better save their tallow for a more laudable purpose.

GREAT PICKING.—A New York paper says the city is alive with Whigs preparing to apply for the principal offices under the new Administration.

The Democratic party in Arkansas have a majority of 27 on joint ballot in the legislature.

Mr. Van Buren's majority in Illinois, is said to be about 1,900.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat Flying Dutchman, it is said, on her passage up from New Orleans a few days since, struck a snag in deep water near Flint Island, immediately filled and went down to her chimney tops. No lives were lost, but the boat is said to be a total wreck.

The Albany Argus says the Bank of the United States will resume again so soon as it can borrow the money. "Well now du tell."—You don't say so!

At Pittsburgh, business is said to be unusually brisk, and the river in fine navigable order.

VIRGINIA.—The reported official majority for Mr. Van Buren in Virginia, is 1,671.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Patriot states the official majority for Harrison, in Maryland, to be 4,775.

The Lexington Observer of the 25th ult. states that the large Bagging Factory of Ater & Boswell, situated in the western part of the city, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night previous.

HOMICIDE.—A respectable mechanic of Nicholasville, Ky. received a blow on the head at Lexington a few days since, which caused his death. The individual who committed the deed escaped the hands of justice by making himself scarce.

A few cords of wood will be received at this office, in payment for the next volume of the paper.

The following is an account of the disgraceful scene in the Recorder's Office, which we alluded to in our last, growing out of some highhanded measures attempted by the Whigs to obtain, by force, a packet of papers proving to be Glentworth's receipts, contracts, &c. to furnish "pipe layers," alias fraudulent voters.

UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE.

A Court of Justice assailed by a gang of British Whigs, headed by the criminal Glentworth!—daring attempt to defeat the ends of Justice by ruffianly violence.

The "galled jade winces," British whiggery in this city quakes to its very centre. Its iniquity is coming to light, and great is the consternation among its leaders. No outrage is too bold for them in their endeavors to shield their guilt from the "public eye," and their persons from the stern and richly deserved severity of the laws. But all will not do, they have sown the wind, they must reap the whirlwind. They are watched and will be foiled in every manoeuvre; the indignation of a most foully wronged people is upon them, and decrees that the majesty of the law shall be preserved, and its decrees enforced on 'whoever may become obnoxious to its penalties.

We have before mentioned a package of papers formerly in the possession of the tool of the conspirators, James B. Glentworth, but which a few days since was placed in the hands of the recorder, and by him enveloped and sealed. This fact coming to their knowledge has produced the greatest horror among the wretched leaders of the enemy's camp. As long as we relied upon the parol evidence of even the purest men in this community, they cared not for us, but were overbearing and confident, for they consorted themselves with the reflection that their money would bring countless perjuries to overbear the simple force of truth; but when they learnt that the documents were under the control of efficient and honest public officers of our city, they then trembled, for they knew their iniquity must find the light. They therefore determined that this package MUST BE RECOVERED AT ALL HAZARD. It is said to contain full and complete proof of the infamous conspiracy lately developed; all the documents, letters and receipts relating thereto; and most to be dreaded of all, a correspondence with WILLIAM H. SEWALL, governor of the State of New York. Who can wonder that the enemy stood aghast at the very idea of the exhibition of this testimony to the unprejudiced mind of our outraged and insulted people! Or who can wonder at their desperate and unprecedented enormities yesterday committed in the Recorder's Court? But although our feelings are excited to the highest pitch, and our hands can hardly commit to paper our comment upon the infamous outrage, we must stop to give our readers the full particulars.

After the recorder had, yesterday afternoon, in the court for examining into the conspiracy, now holding by him and Justice Matsell, given his written opinion as to the propriety of retaining these, and avowed his determination to do so, he turned to his honor the mayor, Isaac L. Varian, who sat on a side, in whose presence the package had been sealed, and requested to know if it was in the same condition as when he before saw it. The mayor after examining it said that it was, and returned it to the recorder. Glentworth then said: Will you allow me to see them? and the recorder, in the most courteous and polite manner, handed them to him. Immediately upon receiving them, he thrust them into his breast pocket, or under his coat. The recorder then started from his seat, and attempted to regain them from him. Mr. Sheriff Ackers started from his place, seized the recorder, and handled him somewhat roughly in the attempt to regain them, using the words, "I replevin them." At this moment the mayor and district attorney rushed to the assistance of the recorder, and a general melee ensued. It is impossible to do justice to the scene which was presented; the rage depicted on the countenances of the baffled conspirators, among whom Messrs. Glentworth and Ackers figured conspicuously. In the riot the package was regained by some person unknown, and the recorder, and his honor the mayor, and Mr. Justice Matsell, were each of them knocked down on the floor, but speedily regained their position by the assistance of the officers. The majority of the assembly were taking part in the affray, while others endeavored to guard the officers from the attack of Glentworth and his coadjutor, Ackers, who were rendered desperate by the loss of the papers. We must not forget to state that from the opening of the investigation up to the request of Glentworth, Mr. Sheriff Ackers was standing behind his compeer in crime and made no mention whatever of any process in his possession; nor until Glentworth had the papers in his possession did he attempt to act.

At the suggestion of the district attorney the mayor commanded the sheriff to keep order, which he did by approaching the table, rapping on it with his hand and saying, "gentlemen I command order." The recorder then stated that he adjourned the investigation over to the next day, (this morning.) At this moment the notorious NATHANIEL HOWDITCH BLUNT advanced towards the table and said, I appear here as the counsel, the legal adviser of the sheriff. I say that a gross attempt has been made by the mayor, the recorder, and the district attorney, to resist a process of law. The learned (!) gentleman then entered into a dissertation upon the statute, but was promptly answered by the district attorney, who rebuked the insolence of Blunt in a very gentlemanly manner. The district attorney then addressed the recorder as the course proper to be pursued on the occasion, and complained of the attempt, as he thought illegally, of the sheriff to regain the package in a surreptitious manner. He also charged the assault and the resistance on the sheriff and his allies. Blunt requested to know whether he alluded to him. The district attorney said, "Yes, sir, you are one of those who pushed up against me while I was attempting to keep the others off." Blunt replied, "I was at the other end of the room; that is a falsehood, sir." Mr. Whiting treated his insulter with the utmost contempt—not deigning to reply to his scurrility and abuse. Order now became partially restored, and the recorder stated that if he was in the custody of the sheriff he was ready to give bail; and added that as the sheriff had served him with a process, he then replied, in answer to it, that he had not got them in his possession; that they had been taken by Glent-

worth; and in the scuffle which had ensued, had passed into the custody of some unknown person; but he had no doubt that he should regain them, and having ascertained that the process was issued from the Supreme Court, he stated that he would obey the mandate on this (Tuesday) morning. The recorder suggested that the name of every person in the room should be taken down, which was done, and after considerable conversation, the sheriff agreed to allow the persons present to depart, and our reporter with others, was requested to withdraw, leaving the recorder, the mayor, Mr. Justice Matsell, and the district attorney alone, to the further consideration of the subject. In the scuffle, we observed conspicuously the persons of Blunt, Crist and Benedict, the lawyers of Glentworth, and John McLean, Alexander Hamilton, and Gerard Stuyvesant, all the British Whigs—who by this desperate attempt to regain the proofs of fraud and guilt have stamped their own condemnation. Mr. Justice Matsell had his coat torn from his back, and sundry blows were dealt about pretty generally. These are the impartial particulars of this highhanded outrage. Never before in the annals of our country has a gang of organized ruffians marched into a court of justice, attached personally its presiding officer, and attempted to bear down by brute force the majesty of the law. If any other proof was wanting of the guilt of the actors in this infamous conspiracy, it is now furnished.

The New York Evening Post gives the following synopsis of the contents of the packet of papers alluded to above, and it will be seen that they confirm, in every important particular, the affidavit of Col. Stevenson, published in our last.

The Glentworth Papers.

These mysterious documents are at last before the public eye, and we ask particular attention to the facts which they confirm. Do they not corroborate the evidence of Stevenson in almost every particular? Do they not correspond in the names, dates, sums of money, incidents, &c., mentioned with the facts disclosed in Stevenson's original affidavit? That our readers may see how close is this correspondence, we have taken the pains to examine the papers in detail, and to compare them with the statements that have been already before the court. Let us see what is the result:

THIRD PAPER.—Contains the name of one of the men employed as a "pipe layer."

FOURTH PAPER.—"Wolf" was an alderman in Philadelphia, represented by Glentworth to have been an active agent in this affair.

FIFTH PAPER.—Contains a list of nineteen "pipe layers."

SIXTH PAPER.—Contains a list of the names of forty-five pipe layers, and of the various wards in which they had voted; with calculations of the amount of money paid them. This paper is endorsed with the name of Hall, who was at the time dock master of the second ward of this city.

EIGHTH PAPER.—Contains the names of thirteen "pipe layers." This list is headed by the name of Cockrance; who is represented in the affidavit of Henry, confirmed by Williams, as having told the former that he brought on fifty men from Philadelphia to vote, and that he received \$50 or \$100 for his own services.

NINTH PAPER.—Contains the residence of Plomerfelt, a sail maker of Philadelphia, who was prominent in these transactions, and who is alluded to in Stevenson's affidavit, as being a confidential friend of Bela Badger, and as having brought on to New York upwards of twenty men at \$25 or \$30 a piece. Plomerfelt's receipt for a balance of the money due him for his services is found among the papers.

ELEVENTH PAPER.—Contains the names of 41 "pipe layers," among them are the names of James Young, the high sheriff of Philadelphia, who was arrested here and gave his testimony, but sought after his return to Philadelphia, to retract the confession which, in an hour of contrition, he had made. Also that of Marks, whose affidavit of his share in the transactions has been published, who was liberated from prison by the "obduracy" of Justice Merritt, and rewarded with \$25 by the innocent Blatchford. Also that of Reynolds, who accompanied Marks, and in his examination before the recorder, verified the statements of Marks' affidavit. Also the name of Thornton, a police officer of Philadelphia, who furnished Stevenson, in Parker's oyster cellar, a list of 34 "pipe layers," nine of whom he marked as having been here in 1838. Thornton has since been procured, in company with Mayor Swift, Young, &c., to swear that he was not here in 1838, and knew nothing of the transactions. His prominence in the frauds is shown by the fact, that six names are marked as "Thornton's friends;" among whom is that of the notorious bully, Andrew McLean, whose bill for wine, cigars, &c. at Congress Hall, and paid by Glentworth, was also found, as the thirty-eighth paper of the package.

TWELFTH PAPER.—Contains a list of "pipe layers." This list is headed by the name of John Saunders, who is represented in Stevenson's affidavit as being partner with Thornton, and whose original receipts, marked papers 32, 34 and 47, for nine hundred dollars, are found in the package. Saunders is an officer of the corporation of Philadelphia, and one of the innocent and slandered individuals, whose extrajudicial disclosures have been forwarded here in company with Mayor Swift's, to disprove the whole transaction!

FOURTEENTH PAPER.—Is a letter from Van Allen, a respectable whig merchant, to Raymond, leather inspector, whose affidavit is already published, and who was engaged in the almshouse, asking him to carry out some arrangements for fraudulent voting in the Sixteenth ward.

FIFTEENTH PAPER.—Is a letter from Jas. H. Brain, a whig commissioner of the almshouse, and chairman of a whig committee of the 4th ward, and relates to a similar transaction.

SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH PAPERS. contain 14 names of "pipe layers" marked, significantly, "paid," and appears from the memorandum on the back, by Young.

SEVENTEENTH PAPER.—At the head of this paper is written "voted," and the initials of Strine.

It shows that on Wednesday and Thursday he voted in ten wards and was challenged in two. The fact is confirmed by the affidavit of Peter Conrad, the whig keeper of the Park in Philadelphia, which we published yesterday. Strine is also one of the innocents who has published an affidavit in Philadelphia, denying all knowledge of the affair. He is a fair specimen of Mayor Swift's witnesses.