THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. VII.—No. 291.—Whole No. 1959 NEW YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1842. Price Two Cents

Wonderful Disclosures in Pipe-Laying by James B. Glentworth.

MORAL PREFACE.

Several days since I published a card in the daily papers, in which I promised to submit to the consideration and judgment of the public the facts connected with the election frauds in this city, in the years 1838 and 1839, and the motives which influenced me in making an exposition of the same. In redeeming this pledge, I repeat my declaration then made, that I am not actuated by any feeling of hostility; and further, that I am not influenced by any person or persons in the course which I have felt it my duty to adopt—but that I act in this matter free and unbiassed, and according to the dictates of my judgment, after having maturely weighed the subject in my own mind, and calculated all the chances both for and against the propriety of my course. I feel sensible that I have committed a great moral wrong—I know that I have been instrumental in attacking the purity of one of the dearest and most inestimable rights of freemen. I have succeeded, *by the aid of others*, in consummating a stupendous and daring fraud, and I have suffered, and justly too, for my illegal conduct; but when I look around and see others who were as guilty as myself—men, who reaped benefit from their iniquity, while I, and I only, was compelled to suffer—men, who are and have been elevated in consequence of their and my unlawful acts, and who are now courted, while I am passed by as unworthy to be their associate—I can but think that I am in the discharge of not only a great moral obligation, but also of a duty which I owe to myself and the public, to point out the men who were the guilty participators with me, that they may be known to the public, and also to expose the manner in which these frauds were perpetrated, in order that hereafter no such acts can be attempted without a certainty of defeat. But I will not take up your time with preliminary remarks, but proceed to give the statement of the FRAUDS.

OPERATIONS OF 1838.

Towards the close of September, or the early part of October, 1838, "*a confidential committee*" was raised from each of the executive committees of the Old and Young Men's General Whig Committees of the city of New York. Robert Swartwout, Francis L. Lippett and Redwood Fisher were selected by the former, and James Bowen, Robert C. Wetmore and myself on the part of the latter. Mr. Swartwout was selected on the part of the Confidential Committee of the Old Men, and I was selected by the Young Men's Committee, to carry into effect such *confidential* operations as might be proposed and agreed upon. Mr. Swartwout and myself had several interviews in the Whig Committee room in Broad street and elsewhere, in reference to the Philadelphia operation, WHICH WAS TO PROCURE PERSONS FROM THAT CITY TO VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. It was agreed that we should proceed to Philadelphia, and consult some prominent members of the whig party there as to the feasibility of the contemplated project. Mr. Swartwout and myself left New York, according to appointment, on the 6th day of October, 1838, on board the steamboat Independence, for Philadelphia, by the way of South Amboy, and from thence by railroad to Philadelphia. I acted as purser, and paid our passages and other expenses. The hour for leaving New York was changed on that day to twelve o'clock, for the first time, as I believe, for that season. This was on Saturday. We arrived at Philadelphia at about dusk of the same day, and went to the United States Hotel. The next day, at about half past twelve o'clock, Mr. Swartwout and myself went to the residence of Colonel John Swift, formerly Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. There an interview was had with him, in which, however, I took no part, but left the matter entirely with Mr. Swartwout. They went into the back parlor, leaving me in the front with the family. After we had been at the house some fifteen or twenty minutes, I was called into the room with them. Colonel Swift remarked that he would introduce some persons to me the next day, inquiring, at the same time, where we stayed. I am not certain whether he then named the persons whom he would introduce to me. I had been acquainted with him from my boyhood. Immediately after this interview, Mr. Swartwout and myself returned to the United States Hotel. On the way, he informed me that Colonel Swift considered the project contemplated by us as practicable, and that he had promised to send persons to me to carry it into effect; that he would aid us in accomplishing the same. It was agreed that I should remain in Philadelphia to make the arrangements, &c. Mr. Swartwout left that evening, at five o'clock, for New York. The next morning Colonel Swift called on me, at the United States Hotel, and I think it was at that time that he introduced to me Robert Miller, and stated that he would send James Young to see me in the course of the day. He remained but a very short time. I had considerable conversation with Miller; he also said he would send Young to me either during that or the following day. Our conversation was upon the subject of procuring persons from Philadelphia to vote the whig ticket in the city of New York. Miller said he would ascertain if he could furnish a certain number of persons for the purpose, and see me again as to the compensation which I was to pay them. During that or the following day, and which I am not positive, James Young called at the United States Hotel, and inquired for me at the bar. He was at this time one of the high constables of the city of Philadelphia. I was sent for. When I came in he approached me and mentioned his name. We stepped aside and had some conversation on the subject of the business before stated. He thought the matter practicable, and agreed to see me after ascertaining the views and expectations of the parties. I met both Young and Miller repeatedly at my rooms and elsewhere. During these interviews I made arrangements with them to furnish men to come from Philadelphia to the city of New York and vote at the approaching fall election. By the terms of the agreement which I entered into with said Young and Miller, I was to pay them thirty dollars for each man they furnished for the aforesaid purpose. Lists of names of men were given me by Young and Miller, who, they informed me, would go to New York and vote on those terms. This visit to Philadelphia was only to make the preliminary arrangements, I did not go prepared with funds to complete them. On 11th of Oct. I returned to the city of New York, and had an interview soon after my arrival, with James Bowen and others, informed them of my movements at Philadelphia, and the arrangements which I could make. They expressed themselves perfectly satisfied.—After a meeting of the Whig Executive Committee at the Broadway House, the subject of obtaining funds to carry the Philadelphia operation into effect, was discussed by Bowen, myself, and others. We came to the conclusion that it was impossible to dispose of any of the monies collected for the General Committee, without a distinct appropriation of that committee, on the application of the Executive Committee; and such an appropriation as we required would excite the suspicion of the members of the committee generally. It was therefore proposed by Mr. Bowen that we should trust the proposed operation to Richard M. Blatchford and Simeon Draper, Jr., as it was stated that they had the control of a certain fund, to disburse as they thought proper, and Mr. Bowen considered it best to get the funds from this source, rather than risk the matter leaking out, by asking an appropriation from the committee. Mr. Bowen also assigned as an additional reason for the propriety of the course suggested by him, that the Executive Committee would refuse to ask the appropriation, and that it could not be done without entrusting every member of that committee with our plan; besides, if we could get three thousand dollars, or any part of this amount, from them, (Blatchford and Draper) then the General Committee could appropriate their funds to other purposes. I strenuously opposed entrusting these confidential operations to persons who were not members of either of the committees, but at length yielded to Mr. Bowen, and agreed to meet him, with Messrs. Blatchford and Draper, the next morning, at Mr. Blatchford's office, and to state my views, and the plan of the contemplated operation. This was a few days after my return from Philadelphia. I went to Mr. Blatchford's office, pursuant to the appointment, and met Messrs. Bowen, Blatchford and Draper. They appeared to be acquainted with the operation generally; and when I spoke of the practicability of the scheme, of the amount of votes that would thus be furnished to the party, rendering the election, as I stated to them, a matter of certainty, they agreed to furnish the funds I would require to consummate the arrangement. We talked freely upon the subject. The Executive Committee consisted, according to my present recollection, of James Bowen, Charles S. Robert C. Wetmore, James H. Freeman, Samuel R. Childs, John C. Brant, —— Chatterson, Herman W. Childs, Edgar S. Van Winkle, one or two others, and myself. Willis Hall, the present attorney general of the State, was chairman of the General Committee, and, ex-officio, a member of the subordinate committees. Edgar S. Van Winkle was chairman of the Corresponding Committee. I was the chairman of the Finance Committee; at this time was very much occupied, with other members of that committee, in collecting funds for the approaching election. The Finance Committee consisted of Messrs. W. Dinsway, J. H. Mulford, and Theodore Draper, Jr. I was assisted in making collections by H. L. Pierson, Robert C. Wetmore, and Henry W. Havens. On or about the 20th day of October, 1838, I returned to Philadelphia, to perfect my arrangements for the fall election. The evening before I left I was engaged with the Executive Committee until after 11 o'clock. During the evening, Mr. Richard M. Blatchford called twice at my house to see me, but not finding me at home as late as 11 o'clock, he sent a letter to me. His apparent anxiety to see me, and his sending the letter at so late an hour, created some suspicion in the minds of my family, and it was opened and read by them. The letter urged me by no means to delay leaving in the morning, and assured me means should be provided.—The object of my visit to Philadelphia was known positively to Messrs. Bowen, Blatchford, Draper, and Swartwout, and I have reason to believe it was suspected by some few other prominent members of the party. On my arrival at Philadelphia, I had repeated interviews with Young, Miller, and others, and consummated, as far as I was enabled to do, my arrangements. On the first day of November, at about midnight, I received a letter by the hands of William A. Ford, of the city of New York, who at that time was employed as clerk in the whig committee room in Broad street, which I have no doubt was from James Bowen. I come to this conclusion from the fact that I had agreed with Messrs. Bowen, that the fictitious name of W. Scott should be used by him in our correspondence, if any was necessary, and the letter brought me by Mr. Ford was so signed. Mr. Ford left New-York at five o'clock, and arrived at about midnight. I had not retired: I was waiting the arrival of the cars from New-York. I felt some anxiety to receive the funds, as it was within a few days of the election. The following is a copy of the letter received by the hand of William A. Ford—the original of which is now in my possession:—

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

"Dear G.—We were a good deal alarmed, this morning, to find that your visit to Philadelphia was suspected here, and was talked of in the street. For your own sake, as well as ours, you must stop short where you are. The enclosed will enable you to meet your engagements, as far as you have gone; and you had better return and show yourself here as soon as you possibly can.

Yours, truly, etc., etc.,
W. SCOTT."

"The bearer knows nothing."

This letter enclosed, I think, $500, to pay what expenses I had already incurred. My arrangements had been made; and, from the character of the men who had been engaged for the purpose of coming to the city of New-York to vote, I was satisfied that, if they did not receive the compensation stipulated, the whole matter would become public; and that, under such circumstances, the safety of the party required that the arrangements I had made should be carried into effect. With this view, I determined to return immediately to New York, and so stated to Mr. Ford, at the same time requesting him to take the Camden and Amboy line, in order that we might not be seen together, as I intended to take the other route. I started the next morning, and arrived in New York about half-past two o'clock, and went to the committee room in Broad street, and from thence to the office of Mr. Blatchford. I did not find him in. The next morning I had an interview with Messrs. Bowen, Blatchford and Draper. I think I saw Mr. Bowen first. He informed me that he was fearful the whole matter would be discovered; that Redwood Fisher, and some others, had been speaking of it in the street—that there was also a want of funds; that sufficient could not be procured from the source we had depended upon, when we had the interview, which I have hereto or e named, with Messrs. Blatchford, Draper and Bowen. At the interview at Mr. Blatchford's office, the same reasons were advanced—a fear of discovery, and a want of funds. After considerable conversation on the subject, in which I stated the reasons which, in my opinion, required us to go on and complete the operation, it was finally determined between us to make an effort to raise the funds necessary for that purpose, and to meet at Mr. Draper's house that evening: I think ten o'clock was the hour appointed. It was agreed that I should call on the persons nominated for the Assembly, by the whig party, and collect all I could from them and others. Messrs. Blatchford, Draper and Bowen agreed to use their efforts for the same purpose. At my solicitation, Henry W. Havens accompanied me during the afternoon and evening, in a hack, to make collections. We succeeded in collecting according to my present recollection, between three and four hundred dollars. Mr. Havens remained with me until nearly nine o'clock in the evening. We called on Alderman Zabriskie, Stephen Potter, Alfred Lenhart, and others. I left Mr. Havens somewhere in the upper part of Broadway, and went to Mr. Bowen's house. He then resided in Broadway, a few doors above Leonard street. I found him at home; and, after some conversation on the subject, we went together to the house of Mr. Simeon Draper, Jr., in Warren street, near Broadway. We were then informed that Mr. D. was at the house of Mr. William Samuel Johnson, which was almost directly opposite. We went to Mr. Johnson's, and Mr. Bowen inquired for Mr. Draper. He was there, and we went into the house. Mr. Bowen went up stairs into the parlor, and I remained in the front basement, which was that evening used as a depository for the cloaks and hats of the company. There was a meeting of the Kent Club there that evening, as I was informed. I saw several gentlemen in the room. I recollect Mr. William H. Harrison. I think I engaged in conversation with him; also Mr. George W. Gibbs and David B. Ogden, Esq. After I had waited about ten minutes, Messrs. Bowen, Blatchford and Draper came down, and we all went to the house of the latter. We went into the back room of the rear building. A conversation immediately commenced in relation to my success in making collections, and the amount I required to be made up. In a short time, Mr. Bowen left. At about half-past eleven o'clock, and before our arrangements were completed, Messrs. George S. Doughty and Redwood Fisher called at the house. They went into the front parlor; Mr. Draper went in to see them, and Mr. Blatchford also. Mr. Draper returned in a few moments, and we completed our arrangements as to the funds. I received all that I required, and handed to Mr. Simeon Draper the checks that I had collected, and received from him his draft, at sight, on Mr. William Gill, of the city of Philadelphia, which, with what I had in cash, amounted to between two or three thousand dollars. I went into the parlor, and saw General Doughty, and Mr. Redwood Fisher, and ascertained that the object of their visit was to return a check of three thousand dollars, which had been given to Mr. Benjamin Birdsall, to secure the services of Martin E. Waters, of the Sixth Ward, which appropriation was solicited by Mr. Birdsall, of Mr. Fisher and myself, for that purpose, some time previous, and approved of. The check was returned in consequence of some remark which Mr. Blatchford had made in relation to the misapplication of funds, in the presence of Mr. Birdsall, to which Mr Birdsall had taken exception. Mr. Blatchford made a satisfactory explanation, and the check was retained by Doughty and Fisher, to be returned to Mr. Birdsall. I left the house of Mr. Draper, with Mr. Blatchford, Mr. Fisher, and General Doughty, with a perfect understanding that I was to go to Philadelphia and carry out the before named plan. We all resided in the same neighborhood, and rode up in a hack from Mr. Draper's house: it was raining. I left for Philadelphia the next morning, and arrived there about three o'clock, P. M., and went to the United States Hotel. I called immediately on Colonel Swift. I told him that I wanted to see Young and Miller that evening. He said that he would notify them and that they should be directed to meet me at the house of Mr. George Riston. After leaving the house of Colonel Swift, I went to the residence of Mr. Wm. Gill, on whom I had the draft for the money, and was informed that he had gone to the Falls of the Schuylkill, and would not return until evening. At about six o'clock, I again called at Mr. Gill's house. At this time I saw him and presented the draft. He said that he had not the amount in the house, and that it was impossible (it being Sunday) to arrange it until bank hours the next day. I then requested him to give me his check, or checks, dated the next day, which he did, drawn, I think on the Bank of the U. States. Mr. David Darrance, of the United States Hotel, cashed one of the checks, and the other, I think, was cashed by Mr. Geo. Riston, at the same place—though of this I am not positive. I recollect that I declined receiving Baltimore funds from a gentleman at the hotel, who, I presume, had been solicited to cash one of the checks for me. Between eight and nine o'clock that evening, I went to Mr. George Riston's to meet Young and Miller, and there had a private interview with Young, and paid him eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, for which I took his receipt. At the same time and place, I had an interview with Miller, and paid him five hundred and sixty dollars, and took his receipt for the same. The business was done in the back parlor, the folding doors being closed. They agreed to send on the men, on the terms before stated. I paid them separately, no person being present. The men were to leave by the different lines, at seven, nine and five o'clock, the next day, with instructions to report to Noah Cook, at National Hall, Canal street, and some others, I think, at his place of business, on the corner of Broad and Water streets. Noah Cook was at this time one of the whig candidates for the Assembly, from the city of New York. After my return, I was, during the whole three days of the election, almost constantly occupied in the private Committee room at National Hall. Marshall O. Roberts of the Fifth Ward, Cook of the Sixth Ward, John Faulkner of the Seventh Ward, Gedney of the Eighth Ward, and some others, whose names I do not now recollect, assisted us in our operations, by taking charge of the men, and seeing that they were properly disposed of in their respective wards, and enabled to put in their votes. Bowen, Blatchford and Draper, and some other prominent members of the party, were admitted into the private Committee room, where the men were drilled preparatory to their going out to vote. The *modus operandi* was witnessed by the gentlemen named, and afforded them much amusement. In this room, I saw Mr. Blatchford hand Noah Cook some money.

To most of the men a slip of paper was given, with the name and residence they were to assume written upon it. The residences, in some instances, were furnished by leading members of the party from the different wards, and were such as would not be likely to excite suspicion. They were principally, I believe, boarding houses, and such houses as were occupied by a number of families. The men were thoroughly drilled: many of them, it was represented, were old hands, and understood their business.

The method adopted was as follows: the men were placed in a row, and, as before stated, a piece of paper, with assumed name and residence, was given to them, the usual questions asked by the inspectors, as to qualifications, were put to them repeatedly, until they could answer satisfactorily, and without embarrassment. Frequently alterations were made among the men during the election, by changing hats and coats among themselves. I recollect there were some persons from New Jersey, who were under the immediate charge of Noah Cook. I do not know by whom they were employed or on what terms they were there; they appeared very efficient, and frequently changed their dress—*which changes were personally attended to by Noah Cook*. I saw him put his own hat and coat on some of them several times. These men boasted of having voted in several of the different wards, and in some instances more than once in the same ward. During the Fall election of 1838, Mr. William A. Lawrence, and Jonathan Nathan, assisted in the upper private committee room at National Hall, in erasing the names from the democratic tickets, and substituting the names of the whig candidates, which tickets were used by the persons who were drilled as aforesaid. There was also a young man by the name of Coggershall, whose father was at that time, or subsequently, the keeper of the City Prison, who was also employed in preparing tickets. There was a difficulty with some of the men, in consequence of a part of their money being retained by the leader or leaders; and at the instance, and with the advice of Messrs Lawrence and Nathan, I paid them, to defray their expenses to Philadelphia, one hundred and ninety-four dollars, which amount, less some small subscriptions, was returned to me, a few days after the election, by Mr. Richard M. Blatchford. During the three days of the election, many of the active members of the whig party were admitted to the private committee room. I was perfectly satisfied, from the successful management of the operation, that the whig ticket would be elected in the city, and I so expressed myself to a number of the leaders of the party.

RESULT AND REWARD OF THE OPERATIONS OF 1838.

After the result of the election in the state was known, I was repeatedly solicited by many prominent members of the whig party to take office. The office of Commissary General, Adjutant General, Flour Inspector, and others, were named, which I declined. The appointment of Tobacco Inspector had never been suggested to me. I was informed that the term of the then incumbent did not expire until the winter of 1840, a year after the election of Governor Seward. The subject of the resignation of Mr J. D. Stevenson was first suggested to me by Mr. Robert C. Wetmore. I met Mr Stevenson and Mr Nathaniel Pierce, by appointment, at the store of said Wetmore. I had previously conversed with General Prosper M. Wetmore on the practicability of this arrangement. The result of this interview induced me to consult some of my party friends as to the propriety of making an effort to secure the office one year in advance of its expiration. Among those whom I consulted, I recollect Messrs. R. M. Blatchford, James Bowen, Chandler Starr, and Simeon Draper, Jr., all of whom, with the exception of the last named, considered it best to make the effort to obtain the appointment, for my own sake as well as for the interests of the party, and promised their co-operation in effecting that object. We had a meeting on the subject at the store of Mr. Draper, at which meeting R. M. Blatchford, Chandler Starr, Simeon Draper, Jr., James Bowen and Robert C. Wetmore were present. After this interview, about the 10th of January, 1839, I visited Albany. R. M. Blatchford, Moses H. Grinnell, James Bowen, Simeon Draper, Jr. and Chandler Starr left, I think, on the same morning for Albany, by the river route. I went by the way of New Haven. After my arrival in Albany, I was introduced to Governor Seward by Mr. Blatchford, and delivered him a letter of recommendation, of which the following is a copy:—

NEW YORK, January 11th, 1839.

To his Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Governor, &c &c.

DEAR SIR—This will be handed you by my personal friend, Mr. James B. Glentworth, of this city, who although not personally known to your Excellency, will, I doubt not, be recognized as one of the most ardent and indefatigable partizans, to whose untiring exertions, perhaps more than to any other in this city, the recent triumph of our party and success of sound principles may be attributed. He will explain to you personally his wishes, and hand you, at the same time, letters recommending him to your consideration. In conclusion, I must be allowed to say that I consider it as a mere act of justice to this gentleman to state, that there is no person from this district who can present the same character of claim for office upon the party, and I shall feel myself as personally gratified if they should meet the favorable consideration of your Excellency.

With great regard,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't.
R. C. WETMORE.

I had another very strong letter to the Governor, but whether I gave it then or sent it previous to my visit to Albany, or delivered it at all, I cannot now recollect. This letter was signed by only a few influential party men, and I think no names were signed to it except Messrs Blatchford, Grinnell, Bowen, Draper, Starr and Wetmore. I recollect distinctly of Mr. Wetmore's handing me the letter, after he had procured Mr Grinnell's signature. The reason why the letter may not have been used is the act that the gentlemen who signed it were there to urge my claims in person, except Mr Wetmore. That they were all in the city of Albany, and put up together at the Eagle Tavern, will appear by the register. Their names are entered on the 10th day of January, 1839. During an interview which I had with Governor Seward, he remarked that I was not an applicant for the office of Tobacco Inspector, and suggested my making the application in writing, which I immediately complied with. Mr. Stevenson drew his resignation and placed it in the hands of Mr. R. M Blatchford, with a perfect understanding that I was to be nominated in his place. It will be remembered that the Governor was much embarrassed at this time in the confirmation of his nominations by the Senate, a majority of that body being opposed to him in politics. The subject of Mr. Stevenson's resignation and my appointment was kept perfectly quiet, and it was supposed by us that the Governor only waited the action of the Senate upon some of the nominations then before them, and that when they were disposed of, my nomination would be sent in. There were rumors afloat that Thurlow Weed was opposed to my having the appointment, and that he had an agreement with Mr. Charles Oakley, by the terms of which he, Mr. Weed, was to receive five thousand dollars if he procured the office for him at the expiration of Mr. Stevenson's term. Whether there was any foundation for these rumors I had no means of ascertaining positively, but in consequence of them Mr. Stevenson became dissatisfied; and his suspicions were increased by the fact that my nomination was delayed, and he stated to some of the delegation, and to myself, that he believed there was a design on the part of Weed and the Governor to use unfairness in relation to the appointment. Previous to this time, Messrs. Blatchford, Grinnell, Bowen, Draper and Starr had returned to the city of New York, and Mr. Stevenson's resignation was placed by Mr. Blatchford in the hands of Noah Cook, without his knowledge or consent. Mr. Stevenson was alarmed and dissatisfied with Mr Blatchford for entrusting it with Cook, as were also some of our delegation, who thought Mr. Cook was exercising more influence with Governor Seward in relation to the city appointments than his merits entitled him to.

Mr. Stevenson and myself stayed at Congress Hall, and we were in daily confidential intercourse with the members of the delegation and other prominent persons of our party who were at that house. Of the number was a gentleman connected with the press of this city, of high character and attainments, and who I have reason to know was cognizant of the arrangement between Mr. Stevenson and myself. This gentleman has since become satisfied that the pledges of Governor Seward were "but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal."

My nomination was made to the Senate on the 19th of February, 1839, and I believe unanimously confirmed. On the day of my appointment, Governor Seward desired, through Mr. Lyman, (the agent or engineer of the Erie Railroad Company,) that the delegation would address a letter to him recommending me to this appointment. The request was immediately complied with, every whig member from the first Senate District, and every member of the Assembly from the city of New York, signing the same. I then returned home and entered upon the duties of my office. I had many applications for the subordinate situations under my control, which, from the nature of my arrangements, I could not grant. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by my party friends, in consequence of my retaining those adverse to us in politics, and rumors were rife that I had compromised myself and the interests of the party. I could make no explanations, and was compelled to listen to their reproaches. The spring election was near at hand, and this probably kept some of them in check. I still continued a member of the Young Men's General Committee, although, after liquidating the liabilities which we had incurred, and which were of considerable amount, I resigned as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The whig papers of the city of New York approved of my appointment, with the exception of the American, as the following extracts, which, having at hand, I insert, will show:

"It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Mr. James B. Glentworth has been appointed Tobacco Inspector for this city. The appointment is highly judicious, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction to the mercantile community. He has secured the services of Mr. Nathaniel Pierce as his deputy—formerly United States Consul at Bremen, and for many years extensively engaged in the tobacco trade."

"Among the appointments recently made at Albany, is that of Mr. J. B. Glentworth, Tobacco Inspector of this city—an office, the duties of which, we doubt not, he will discharge with fidelity and perfect satisfaction to the public. It will be seen by his advertisement, that he has employed a gentleman of high character and long experience in the business to assist him, which will secure a faithful and judicious discharge of the duties required."

Thus ended the campaign of 1838, and such, so far as related to myself, at that time, were its results.

OPERATIONS OF 1839.

The success of our fraudulent operations in 1838 had been of such a character, and produced such results, as to warrant, at least, the attempt to bring the same influence to bear upon the spring election of 1839. In the early part of March of this year, the matter was again suggested to me. It was at this time the decided and expressed opinion of some of the leaders of the whig party in this city, that we must be defeated at the approaching charter election. Much anxiety was felt and expressed on the subject; the importance of our success canvassed; and, finally, it resulted in a direct proposition to me to carry out the Philadelphia operation again. This I peremptorily declined, alleging, among other reasons, that I was filling an important office; that I had previously been suspected and *charged* with unfair management by some of the papers of the other party, and that, under such circumstances, I would be closely watched. These reasons, independent of any moral obligation, which alone should have been sufficient to have checked any further solicitation of me to aid again in the perpetration of frauds upon the elective franchise, were disregarded. We had succeeded before, and exposure had not followed. We were elated with the success produced by that operation, and anticipated the like success and gratification, if we again resorted to the same means to obtain it. It was contended that I was under obligations to the party; that no one was acquainted with the men in Philadelphia whom it would be necessary to employ; and also, that it would be unsafe to entrust the matter to any other person. I was also urged to embark in the operation as a matter of interest to myself. It was stated to be my duty to take a more active and decisive part in favor of the party. It was also alleged that the committee and others were dissatisfied with me, from the fact that I had not been as active as I was previous to my appointment to office. *The moral turpitude of the transaction was never mentioned.* We acted upon this principle, "all is fair in politics." I however consented to give the proposition my consideration. A short time after, my attention was called to the subject, and, according to my present recollection, on the same day, I saw Mr. James Bowen, and conversed with him in relation to it. The result of my interview with him awoke again all my party feeling and party pride, and I decided to embark once more in a transaction which I shall never cease to regret. I agreed to go to Philadelphia and make the arrangements for the men, but with the express stipulation that I would have nothing to do with them in New York; that committees or persons must be selected to take charge of and superintend their operations. I had frequent conversations on the subject of selecting proper persons to manage the men, after they should arrive in the city. It was concluded that it would be the most effective to divide the men into small parties, and I named several as proper persons to take charge of them. Among those I mentioned, I recollect the names of P. McArdle, J. F. Raymond, Zenos Wheeler; but at the same time I stated that Noah Cook was the only person competent to be entrusted with the entire management of the men, for the reason that he had experience in the business, having participated largely in the affair of 1838. I was also to be freed from all responsibility in procuring persons to superintend the operations of the men in the city of New York.

About the 20th of March, 1839, I went to Philadelphia to make the arrangements for the men, similar to those made by me in the fall of the year 1838. I called on Colonel Swift, (the mayor of the city of Philadelphia) at his office, and was introduced by him to Recorder Rush. It was election day. Colonel S. informed me that he and the police had been on duty most or all of the preceding day; that he had a large force in the room adjoining his office, to be used in case of necessity. On my arrival I immediately commenced making arrangements. I saw Miller, Saunders, Swint, Thornton, and others. Mr. Bela Badger called on me in company with Mr. J. D. Wolfe, of the Northern Liberties, and introduced him to me. I also saw some of our political friends from Southwark. I was invited to attend a caucus to be held at Mr. Badger's house. I went, and met some ten or fifteen gentlemen. The object, as I understood, was to submit the whole subject to them, and to make such arrangements to carry the same into effect as might be determined upon. Mr. Badger, after introducing me, remarked that I was among the "bone and sinew" of the Third District, and that I might speak out without reserve; that they were all good and true men. This was the substance, and, according to my recollection, the exact language used by him on that occasion. I stated to them, briefly, the object of my visit to Philadelphia, and asked their co-operation. This they agreed to, and left it, with Mr. Badger, to arrange directly with me for the force I would require from the Northern Liberties. A day or two after my arrival, I received the following note from James Young:—

MR. GLENTWORTH—

Sir—I have gone to Baltimore, and will be at home on Saturday next. Every thing is right. If you have any thing to say to me you can leave it in a letter at the Mayor's office, or in the care of Mr. Gibbs, who will take good care of it.

Yours in haste,
JAMES YOUNG.

Philadelphia, 23d March, 1839

MR. GLENTWORTH, U. S. Hotel.

After progressing with my arrangements as far as I considered advisable, I returned to New York on the 30th of March. A few days after my return I received the following letter from Mr. Bela Badger:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 2d, 1839.

Dear Sir—It will be impossible for me to send you a bill of lading at this time for your yarn. I find more difficulty in getting your order ready than I anticipated. I think, however, the order can be completed in time to answer your purpose, but I cannot send the bill yet. The terms of payment you propose will likewise be an objection. My partners are not willing to serve you on any better terms than what they charged you before, and the same credit. I think, on the whole, if you were here in person, you could do better, and as the order is of some importance, I would recommend you to do so without delay. If you should come on this week, please ascertain, previous to leaving, to whom the goods are to be consigned in your absence, as I may wish to ship some of them before your return.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,
298 North Second st.

This letter was addressed to Mr G. A. Wilkins, No 17 Broad street, New York, and I presume at my suggestion, as I was a partner, at that time, in the house of Messrs. Wilkins, Rollins & Co. The assuming of the name of George W. Rhawn, and this mode of correspondence, was suggested by Mr. Badger, and acquiesced in by me. A few days after the receipt of this letter, I went to Philadelphia again. Immediately after my arrival, I saw Mr. Badger, and others, who were interested in aiding in carrying out my plans. I had repeated interviews with him, and others, at this time and previously, at my rooms at the United States Hotel, and at other places. At one of these interviews, it was suggested by Mr Badger that I should employ some of Mr. Robert Looney's men, in place of those furnished by James Young, and others, from the city proper. He informed me of some of Mr. Looney's political operations, and said he considered the men he could furnish would be more efficient. Mr. Looney, I think, was represented as a plumber, who was employed to do the work for the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and had a great many men at his disposal. I was introduced by Mr. Badger to Mr. Looney, at the residence of the latter, and I immediately communicated to him the object of my visit. He said considerable about his confidential party services, some of which were certainly very singular; and during the conversation he occasionally appealed to Mr. Badger for a confirmation of his statements. I made up my mind to employ him. I paid Mr. Looney seven hundred dollars on account, at Evans's Hotel, in George street. I met him at this place in pursuance of an appointment made between him and Mr. Badger. Mr. Badger and myself arrived first, went into a private room, and were soon joined by Mr. Looney. He furnished me with a list of thirty-five or forty names, from which some four or five were erased. These men, I think, were furnished at twenty-five dollars each; all the rest were furnished at thirty dollars each. Mr. Badger was present when I made the payment to Mr Looney.

On the 8th day of April, 1839, I received the following letter:—

NEW YORK, April 7th, 1839

Dear G.—I shall not be able to come, or send the requisite, this P. M. or to-morrow morning, but you may depend upon seeing me at 12 M. Monday night, with all you have asked. Go on, and make your arrangements, on that basis—not calculating on any earlier period for your return than Tuesday, 7 and 8 A. M., with all we shall look for.

Yours, &c. W. C. SCOTT.

JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, Esq., Marshall House.

This letter, which is now in my possession, is in the hand writing of Henry W. Havens. Mr. Havens was one of the Secretaries of the Whig Young Men's General Committee at that time.

Previous to my leaving for Philadelphia, I was given to understand that money sufficient to cancel all my engagements there would be forwarded to me. I would not have gone, without the requisite amount of funds, but for the receipt of Mr. Badger's letter of 2nd of April, 1839, signed George W. Rhawn. From the tenor of that letter I feared there might be some difficulty, and I went on with means of my own, to use if it were necessary, to keep the parties quiet, part of which I was compelled to use before Mr. Havens' arrival. On the Monday night referred to in the letter from Mr. Havens, signed W. C. Scott, at about 11 o'clock, I went, in company with Charles Swint, to the railroad depot, to await the arrival of the cars from New York. We went there in a hack. I left Swint in the hack, and waited on the pavement until the passengers came out. I met Mr Henry W. Havens. We went to the hack together, and, at my suggestion, we were driven to Sanderson's Hotel, in Fourth, near Arch street. The reason why this house was selected, was because it was more retired and out of the way, and I was fearful if he went to the United States Hotel, or was seen with me, it might excite suspicion. On our arrival at Sanderson's, we went into the bar-room, and Mr Havens handed me a package of money, which I counted, and found short fifty dollars. I mentioned this, and Mr. Havens replied that he had retained it for his expenses. This package contained twenty-nine hundred and fifty dollars. A fictitious name was entered on the register at Sanderson's Hotel. I may have suggested this to Mr Havens, and may have written it; but if so, it was done in his presence, and with his entire concurrence. My impression is, that the pen was handed him by the clerk, and that he entered on the register Charles Daure, New York. It was now past twelve o'clock—no persons were in the bar-room except Havens, Swint, the clerk and myself. I paid Swint five hundred dollars, and took his receipt. The object of Swint's going with me that evening was, to get funds to pay some men, who, he represented were at rendezvous waiting for it. I only remained with Havens, at Sanderson's, ten or fifteen minutes, and did not see him again in Philadelphia that spring. I think he informed me, when I left him, that he would return to New York the next morning.

After the receipt of the funds by Mr. Havens, the arrangements were consummated, and the men paid—some the whole amount, and others a part—by Looney, Swint and Saunders, and they were directed to report themselves to Noah Cook, at Masonic Hall: some of them may have received directions to Mr Cook, at his place of business, on the corner of Water and Broad streets. The leaders of the party were in some, and I think in most cases, furnished with a letter to Mr. Cook, containing the names of the men under their charge. The men were to leave Philadelphia by different routes, and at different hours, in the seven and nine o'clock morning lines, by railroad and steamboat, and by the evening railroad line. Of this I have no personal knowledge; such was the understanding, and it was a necessary precaution, so as not to excite suspicion.

I returned to New York on the ———, at about three o'clock. I did not go, I think, to the Committee Room at Masonic Hall until the next morning. I saw Noah Cook there; he had the general superintendence of the affair; also, Mr. J Coggeshall, his son, H. W. Havens, J. H. Van Allen, and J. C. Brant, and others, some of whom I do not now recollect. There was also a young man by the name of Campbell, whom I was surprised to see admitted to the private committee room. I saw in the private committee room, and also in the large room adjoining, many persons, some of whom I recognized as belonging to the Philadelphia party. I also saw some of the same men that had been employed at the previous fall election, and who were represented as coming from New Jersey. They appeared to understand their business. I saw Noah Cook loan his hat and coat to these men, and change their hats and coats, so as to disguise and prevent their detection. I received, while at the Committee room, the following letters from Mr. Bela Badger, signed George W. Rhawn:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1839.

Dear Sir—Permit me to introduce to your notice my particular friend, William F. Pitfield, who is about to visit your city on business. Mr Pitfield is a young man of high respectability, in whom every confidence can be placed. Any civility you may have in your power to render him, while in your city, will be most cheerfully reciprocated by

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. RHAWN.

J. B. GLENTWORTH, Esq., New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1839.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in introducing to your favorable notice, John Muschant, George Fisher, and John Hurst, who are about to visit your city on business. Any civilities you have in your power to render them while in New York, will add to the many obligations already conferred on

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. RHAWN.

J. B. GLENTWORTH, Esq., New York.

I find among my papers a receipt from John Muschant, dated April 11th, 1839, for forty dollars, in full, and I think that I paid each of the others thirty dollars.

During the afternoon of the third day of the election, I saw, in the private committee room, a man who was represented to be Coulson, a police officer, from the city of Albany. I saw Noah Cook pay him money, but what amount I do not know. There was some very angry conversation carried on between Cook, Coulson, and a third person, whose name I did not ascertain; the amount of the conversation, I think, was dissatisfaction on the part of the men in reference to some portion of the money promised them being retained. Coulson, after receiving the money, was directed to get the men to the boat to return to Albany. The boat named was not one of the regular boats of the North River Line; I think it was the Victory.

The men from Philadelphia, I understood, were variously disposed of; some were provided for at a house kept by a person named Mott, in Spring street, and others at Lafayette Hall, and elsewhere. I think, from Coulson's remarks, that his party were quartered at the last mentioned place. Of these matters I have no personal knowledge, and as I have before stated, did not make myself acquainted with, as I did not wish to be identified with their acts in the city of New York. Part of the men furnished by Mr. Looney were, as I understood, entrusted to the charge of Mr. McArdle, and that they became dissatisfied when they found that they were to be entertained at the Alms House, and had cleared out; most of them, I believe, however, reported themselves at the Committee room afterwards. The way we managed to deceive the vigilance of the democratic inspectors and challengers, was to take the democratic tickets, erase the names carefully with a fine pen, so as not to show through, and substitute the names of the whig candidates. This, of course, deceived the democratic challengers; they would not challenge what they supposed to be their own tickets. The whig challenger was informed by a slip, some time before, of the names he must challenge and then withdraw.—This was also understood by the person offering his vote, and was arranged, in some instances, after the arrival of the men in the wards where it was proposed to vote them; but most generally the arrangements were perfected before the men left the private committee room at Masonic Hall. The democratic inspectors and challengers were completely blinded. The whig challengers were also informed of the character of the person offering to vote, by a sign; a p