23. Chas. Switzer 24. Isaac Eddisoll.
25. Wm. Deshur.

The next was the following letter, postmarked Philadelphia, Nov. 28. 12½ cents, directed to Willis Hall.

To Messrs. Hall, Wyckoff, Wetmore, Glentworth, Hunt, Van Winkle, Hoffman and others of the N. Y. Whig Committees:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1839.

Gentlemen—The Whig Committee of Superintendents of the city of Philadelphia, having received a request from those of their members who constitute the delegation to attend the New York election, by which they have learned the distinguished and favorable reception given to the said delegation by their brethren of New York, and the attention and brotherly kindness with which they were treated during their stay in that city, with feelings of pride and pleasure, embrace the occasion to return their warmest acknowledgments to you, and through you to all of the New York Whigs with whom the delegation had the pleasure of intercourse. The committee regretting, in common with yourselves, the unfavorable result of the election in your city, yet indulge the belief that their delegation was in some measure instrumental in affording aid to the friends of order and the laws. They believe that the knowledge of their presence in New York, and their distribution at the different ward polls of that city, operated effectually in preventing most of the Philadelphia tories who were then in your city from attempting to vote, or from interfering in your election. They beg, you, therefore, that though the feeble aid they were able to afford you, was not sufficient to contribute effectually to that success for which you so nobly contended, and which you so well deserved, yet it was all they could honorably give, and that it was given in that spirit which should unite a band of freemen struggling in support of their dearest rights and the constitution of their country. Among the many violent and fraudulent measures recently practised by our opponents in order to obtain success, that of transferring voters from one district or State to another, holds a prominent place; and from what we experienced of its effect upon the late election in the districts adjoining our city, we are induced to fear that it will, at no distant period, be brought to bear on the city itself, and prostrate that ascendancy which is at present maintained by the supporters of order, law and constitutional liberty. Should that day unfortunately and unhappily come, and should we in our hour of extremity call upon our brother Whigs of New York to come and save a band of hired ruffians brought from that city to oppose us, we feel confident that the appeal will not be made in vain. Then, too, should we be enabled to enjoy the high gratification of reciprocating in some measure their late kind attention to us, which we can never forget, and for which we beg once more to offer our sincere and respectful acknowledgments. For yourselves, gentlemen, personally and individually, be pleased to accept the assurance of our highest esteem and respect.

On behalf of the Committee.

C. B. TREGO.
JOHN THOMASTON.
WILLIAM A. CRAFT.
JAMES BUSH.

13. The next paper was a letter addressed to John F. Raymond, Esq., 16th ward.

John F. Raymond, Masonic Hall.

Dear Sir: The accompanying men wish you to arrange to vote in your ward. Will you accommodate them, and oblige, Yours respectfully,

JAMES H. VAN ALEN.

P. S. Addison Dougherty will tell you that all is right.

14. The next was the following:

To James B. Glentworth, Esq., Masonic Hall.

Whig Head Quarters, 4th ward.

I have sent to Freeborn for the force you requested. He replies he cannot spare any thing. You must send us some yourself. JAMES H. BRAINE,
Chairman 4th ward Committee.

N. Y., 11th April, 1839.

On the back of this was written Mr. Hunter, 2d ward.

15. Another paper containing
John H. Gore, paid.
George Moore, paid.
Thomas Harvey, paid.
Robert Boorman, paid.
Wm. Rogers, paid.
Harris Marks, paid.
James Larmentor, paid.
Jacob Hughler, paid.
Wm. Saffren, paid.
Wm Hedley, paid.
Ja Strain, paid.
Philip McGinis, paid.
C. Cambell, paid.
Mr. Young received
C. Canpell, paid
Mr. Young paid cot.

16. Another paper in pencil, as follows:
8. 5th ward challenged.
14th ward voted.
4th ward voted.
7th do do
9th do do
15th do do
16th do do
17th do do

Thursday.

5th ward voted.
3d do do
2d challenged
7th voted

The next was the following list:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Checks— | $237 | | |
| | 25 | J. B. Wheeler | |
| | 50 | N. B. Blunt | 100 |
| | 100 | J. Ewen | 50 |
| | 50 | J. Mount | 50 |
| | 50 | H. W. Merritt | 25 |
| Cash 25 | | R. Hall | 25 |
| 17 28 | | J. Foot | 20 |
| | 50 | H. G. Dunnel | 25 |
| 554 68 | | E. Phillips | 25 |
| 555 | 227 | W. R. Lowere | 20 |
| | 235 | J. L. Sharp | 20 |
| | 93 | J. Smith | 20 |
| | 555 | C. Van Winkle | 20 |
| | | J. W. Pinckney | 25 |
| | 18 | J. S. Warner | 25 |
| | 75 | C. U. Bishop | 10 |
| | | S. A. Vanderlip | 10 |
| | 93 | Davis | 10 |
| | | J. Coggeshall | 25 |
| | | | $555 |

19. The next was two sheets of paper attached, containing as follows:

Rec'd of J. B. Glentworth $40 for circulating circulars, &c., &c., in the 13th ward. Wm. White.

New York, Oct 12, 1838.

Rec'd Oct, 23d, 1838, $5 on account,
Thomas M. Taylor.

Rec'd, New York, Oct. 14, 1838, $10, for circulating tickets, &c., of J. B. Glentworth.
James Woodman.

Rec'd of J. B. Glentworth, Oct. 25, 1838, $40.
Wm. White.

Rec'd, New York, Oct. 25, 1838, of Jas. B Glentworth, $10, for services rendered.
John Whiteman.

Rec'd, Phila., Nov. 4, 1838, $868.
James Young.

Rec'd, Phila., Nov. 4, 1838, $569.
Robert Miller.

Rec'd, New York, Nov. 6, 1838, $20.
Joseph Somer.

Rec'd, New York, Nov. 15, 1838, eighty dollars of James B Glentworth. Wm. B. Walef.

Rec'd, New York, April 1st, 1839, of James B Glentworth, thirty dollars in full, &c.
William White.

Rec'd, New York, April 1st, 1839, from J. B. Glentworth, five hundred and fifty-five dollars, deducting $5 for coach hire. S. Knapp.

$555
5
$550

Rec'd of Mr. Glentworth, seven hundred dollars, Philadelphia, April 6, 1839. Robert Looney.

Rec'd, Philadelphia, April 6th, two hundred and fifty dollars. John Saunders.

Rec'd, of J. B. Glentworth, New York, March the 7th, 1839, forty dollars, on account of services, &c.
William White.

Rec'd, New York, April 9th, 1839, five hundred and fifty dollars. John Saunders.

Rec'd, Philadelphia, April 8, 1839, of Mr. Glentworth, five hundred dollars. Charles Swint.

Rec'd, Philadelphia, April 9, 1839, of Mr. Glentworth, five hundred and twenty dollars.
Charles Swint.

Rec'd, Philadelphia, April 9, 1839, one hundred dollars, in full. John Saunders.

Bill paid by J. B. G. 24, 23, 24, Messrs. Bradshaw and McLean:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 3d, L. pd to 6m | 11 50 |
| L. I. and segars | 1 50 |
| | $13 00 |
| Boot man 3s | 37 |
| Rec'd pay | Hardman. |

Philadelphia, April 9, 1839.

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

Directed to J. B. Glentworth, Esq.

Muschant, Fisher, Hurst, Franklin, Kelly, Patterson, Kruberger, Brother, McConnell, 23
Names written on the letter, 25
23
25
—
115
46
—
Figures in pencil 575

Philadelphia, April 6, 1839.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to introduce to your notice my particular friend, Mr. 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 it in your power to render him while in your city will be most cheerfully reciprocated by your ob't servant,

GEO. W. RHOAN.

J. B. Glentworth, New York.

Wm. F. Pittfield.

Philadelphia, 30th March, 1839.

Mr. John Brown—

Sir: Annexed hereto you have the names of the peace-makers—if you should write to me you know my name. The first letter of my christian name is J, and you know how to direct.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. C. Strine, | 14 |
| John Snyder, | 15 |
| John Ford, | 16 |
| M. S. Hodgson, | 17 |
| C. Strazon, | 18 |
| Wm. Rogers, | 19 |
| Wm. Young, | 20 |
| Wm. Bogers, | 21 |
| C. Campbell, | 22 |
| R. Sumpson, | 23 |
| J. McGinley, | 24 |
| Joseph Starr, | 25 |

The balance of thirteen names you have already.

Directed to Mr. John Brown, to be left at No. 17 Broad street, New York city, in haste.

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 on 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,

(Signed) W. C. SCOTT.

Directed to James B. Glentworth, Esq., Marshall House.

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 have it in a letter at the Mayor's office in the care of Mr. Gibbs, who will take good care of it.

Yours in haste,

(Signed) JAMES YOUNG.

Philad., 23d March, '39.

Directed to Mr. Glentworth, U. S. Hotel.

Received, Philadelphia, April 6th, 1839, sixty dollars in full for all damages.

A. FLOMERFELT.

Glentworth, Esq., U. S. Hotel, Philad.

Sir—Please meet a few of your friends this evening at David Gibbs' oyster cellar above Sixth street, after the meeting at Democratic Head Quarters, on business.

Yours respectfully, P. D.

April 8th, 1839.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2d, 1839.

Dear Sir—It will be in possible 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 find the bill yet. The terms of payment you proposed to me will likewise be an objection. My partners are not willing to send you on any on better terms than what we 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 my absence, as I may wish to ship some of them before your return.

With much respect, your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. RHAWN, 293 N. Second st.

Mr. G. A. Wilkins, No. 17 Broad street, New York.

All the contents of No. 19 appeared to be copies, in the same hand, written at the same time.

20. The next paper was as follows:

Rec'd, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1838, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars. James Young.

21. Rec'd, New York, Jan. 8, 1839, of J. B Glentworth, $75, being a balance due by Young Men's General Committee. H. R. Robinson.

22. Received, New York, Sept. 28, 1838, of J. B. Glentworth, $10 on account of paintings.
Thomas Stanford.

23. Received, New York, 16th Nov., 1838, of J. B. Glentworth, Esq., $182, which is placed to the credit of Young Men's Committee account.

For H. L. Pierson, Treas.,
John Swinburn.

24. Mr. James Bowen, To John C. Brant, Dr.

| | |
|---|---|
| To six days labor for two men in 6th ward, at 9s. | $6 75 |
| Do. three do. do. do. one man 9th ward, at 12s. | 4 50 |
| Cash paid Thomas Dowd, 14th do. | 5 00 |
| | $16 25 |

New York, Dec. 7, 1838.

Rec'd pay't John C. Brant.

25. The next paper produced was in the shape of a letter, on the back of which was written, James Jeffers, North Third street, near Forks—Germantown Ward.

John Pierce, 7th st., Poplar.
William, 118 Chatham st.
John Muschant, Philadelphia.
George Fisher.
Brown, Second and Budd streets.
J. L. Wolf.

On the interior of the letter were the following receipts:

Received, New York, April 11, 1839, of Mr. Glentworth, $40 in full. JOHN MUSCHANT.

Cochran,
Young,
Corkman,
Dawson.

26. The next paper had on the back of it the figures
20
32
—
52

On the inside was a memorandum of the various receipts before reported. Appended to the receipt of Young was written "Introduced by Mayor Swift;" and appended to one of Swint's receipts was written—"The friend of Nailer, 3d district, N. L."

27. The next paper contained the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Yong, | $20 |
| Homerfelt, | 25 |
| J Lomer, | 25 |
| J. Miller, | 10 |
| | 70 |
| W. White, | 30 |
| Passages, | 6 |
| Hack hire, | 7 50 |
| Expenses extra, | 5 50 |
| | 134 00 |
| | 35 |
| U. S. Hotel, | 177 00 |
| | 250 |
| | 73 |

Received, of Mr. James B. Glentworth, fifty dollars on account of meetings at National Hall
Forsyth Labagh.

28. The next paper read as follows:

Received, of J. B. Glentworth, $365 (one hundred to Col. Childs, inclusive of his subscription of $25, and $220 inclusive of subscriptions of $50,) being in full for claims against Young Men's General Committee.

Samuel R. Childs.

29. Received, New York, Sept. 27, 1838, of J. B. Glentworth, two thousand dollars for Young Men's General Committee.

Henry L. Pierson, Treasurer.

29. The following letter, addressed to J. B. Glentworth, Astor House, room 17:

Dear Jim—I cannot change my opinion of the course I would pursue were I in your situation. No other course can restore you to a proper and honorable rank in society. As I cannot aid you by other advice, I deem it useless for me to see you, as it is a matter of which you can only judge how far it may affect you now and in after life; and I consider it of so much moment that I dare not trust myself to advise other than I have. I shall be either at home or at the warehouse until dark. Yours truly, J. D. STEVENSON.

17th Oct., 1840. J. B. Glentworth, Esq.

30. A letter addressed to J. B. Glentworth, Esq., Astor House—

Dear Sir,—Can you not let me see you a few moments to-day at my house. I am very anxious to do so, at any hour you please.

Yours,
J. W. EDMONDS.

Sunday, A. M.

The residue of the papers were the originals of the various receipts given in this city and Philadelphia, before recorded.

After concluding the reading of the papers, the Recorder enclosed them in an envelope, which he closely sealed in the presence of a number of gentlemen. He then remarked that the engagements of the members of the court were such that it would be necessary to postpone the investigation till some day next week. Of its resumption, due notice would be given.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1840.

*Pigeon Expresses.*—We must again caution our friends, both here and elsewhere, to beware of false intelligence of the Pennsylvania Election which takes place to-day. Let them steadily bear in mind the certified returns of 1832 and 1836, which contained not a word of truth and were intended to affect elections in other States. There is little reason to doubt that the same trick will be tried again. Several of the Federal papers of this city yesterday announced that they had made arrangements for receiving returns by "express"—"pigeon express" doubtless, to scatter false intelligence over the Union so soon, that the truth cannot overtake it before the Presidential contest is ended. Let no reliance be placed upon Whig news, "in advance of the mail" and "by express." There are nine chances to one that it will be untrue. The public have twice had abundant experience of that.

POLITICAL GRAND JURIES.—The report published this morning, of the proceedings yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, furnishes an apt illustration of our recent remarks upon the crying abuses which spring from the controlling and directing influence of a bitter and malignant partizan spirit in our Grand Juries. It will be seen that to furnish material for party operations and food for party clamor, a considerable portion of the Grand Jury have placed themselves in a truly discreditable and awkward predicament, the consequences of which may prove more than troublesome. It appears that the publication of the document in the Federal papers of yesterday, falsely purporting to be a presentment, but in reality part of the unfinished business of the Jury, was an outrageous proceeding, of which the members of the Jury found it proper to deny any knowledge. It was in fact a miserable political trick—its authors have not only cause to be ashamed of it, but have reason to dread what may follow. But as we may have occasion to allude to these matters again, we forbear further comment at this time.

[*Pennsylvanian.*

*(Reported for the Pennsylvanian.)*

*Court of Quarter Sessions, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1840.*

BEFORE JUDGE DORAN.

The Grand Jury came into Court and handed a report to the Clerk of the Court. Judge Doran, addressing the jury said, said: I see a report published in the morning papers purporting to be of the Grand Jury, read by one of members in open Court yesterday, and which was not received, but referred back to the Grand Jury for correction—I wish to know whether the Grand Jury authorize the publication of that report.

Foreman.—It was published without the consent of the Grand Jury or any of them.

Judge Doran.—This report I consider a gross libel on my character, individually and officially, and for its publication I shall appeal to the laws of the land for redress.

By a member of the Grand Jury.—May not those members of the Grand Jury who have not signed the report now offered, enter a protest against it, and give in a counter report.

Judge Doran—Certainly. The Court will receive the protest of any of the members of the Grand Jury who have not signed this report. I am determined, for this published attack upon my character to appeal to the laws. I am responsible to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for my official conduct, and to them properly belongs the right to impeach it. At the same time, I am not unwilling that it should be scrutinized by this or any other Grand Jury. On a proper occasion, the publication of that report will be investigated.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29th, 1840.

Reasons filed—to quash the report of the Grand Jury which was filed in Court this morning, at 12½ o'clock, in relation to the alleged naturalization frauds, by William L. Hirst, Esq., on behalf of Wm. O. Kline and J. R. Diller:

First—Because the report contains scandalous matter against a member of the Court.

Second—Because a report is an anomaly in the history of Grand Juries, and not contemplated by law, being neither a bill nor a presentment.

Third—Because the investigation of the matters referred to in said report, are obviously not finished, and incomplete, and the report being presented where the case is not examined, is calculated to produce injurious effects.

Fourth—Because the report was presented filed this day at half past twelve o'clock, whereas it had been published in the newspapers in the morning.

Fifth—Because the papers in question have been out of the hands of the Grand Jury, and deposited in the Mayor's office.

Sixth—Because the jury has been selected and drawn in violation of law.

[*From the New York Evening Post, October 31.*]

The first and second letters of the following correspondence having been copied from the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday, by some of the morning prints, you will oblige me by publishing them in connexion with my reply of the 28th. That reply was mailed yesterday, and must therefore have reached Philadelphia this morning.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
B. F. BUTLER.

New York, October 29th, 1840.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1840.

Sir,—A letter received by me this morning from the city of New York, has informed me that at a political meeting held in the Park, on Saturday last, you made a speech in which you spoke of me as follows,—I quote the words of the writer: "John Swift the Mayor of Philadelphia, was a willing and guilty participator in the frauds of 1838, and it was by his influence over the officers in his employ that they were successfully perpetrated,—it was by the contrivance and management of Col. Swift that the scheme was successful."

I have a right to ask you, whether on that occasion you used that language, or any to that effect, and I respectfully request that your reply may be sent immediately after the receipt of this. If you have made such a charge against me, you will not, I presume, hesitate to avow it. That there may be no mistake as to my motive in asking you this question, I beg to say that my official station and the nature of the charge, will prevent me seeking any redress except that which the law or any appeal to the public mind may afford me. I send you, sir, a respectful request,—I expect an immediate and unequivocal reply.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours, etc.,
JOHN SWIFT.

B. F. BUTLER, Esq.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1840.
½ to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sir: A reply to your letter of yesterday, prepared by me for the mail of this afternoon, has been left by me in another part of the city, and will, therefore, not reach you until the mail to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER.

John Swift, Esq., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1840.

Sir: At the closing of the mail yesterday, I addressed you a brief note, acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th, and mentioning that I was accidentally prevented from transmitting by that mail, a letter which I had prepared in reply to your communication.

As that letter was thus detained, and as I desire to state a fact not then in existence, I make, instead of it, the present communication.

Before the receipt of your letter, I had drawn up for the New York Standard a report of my remarks at the meeting in this city, on Saturday last, which report was published in that paper on Monday the 26th, and re-published in the Evening Post of the same day. In that report you will find a passage in relation to yourself, very similar to the one contained in your letter; but not, like that, detached from its context, not standing as an isolated remark. In my speech as published, you will find the grounds as well as the character of my animadversions on your conduct.

I enclose you a slip from the Evening Post, containing the report, and also containing a note published for the first time in that paper, correcting an error of fact, alleged in your affidavit to exist in the affidavits on which my speech was founded, and withdrawing that part of my remarks which rested on that error of fact. Before preparing that note, I verbally informed the Editor of the Standard that the report which appeared in his paper of Monday morning would be republished in the Evening Post with a correction from me, which I deemed it just to subjoin; and I requested him to republish such correction in the Standard of Tuesday morning, which he promised to do. It did not appear, however, in consequence, as he since informed me, of an unintentional omission, but it has this morning been republished in his paper, with a written request from me. Enclosed you have also, a slip from the Standard of this day, containing the note and accompanying request.

Trusting that you will consider this reply sufficiently unequivocal and prompt,

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER.

JOHN SWIFT, Esquire,
Mayor of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.

*Note.*—Mr. Butler having this day seen the affidavit of John Swift, of Philadelphia, in which it is stated that he was *not* the Mayor of that city in November, 1838, takes the earliest opportunity, as an act of justice to the public and himself, as well as to Mr. Swift, entirely to withdraw that part of his animadversions on the conduct of Mr. Swift, which was founded on the supposition of his being then in *office*.

The error of fact by which Mr. B. was led to make these animadversions, appears in the affidavit of R. Swartwout as well as that of Stevenson, and Mr. B. spoke exclusively from them. But whilst he takes pleasure in making this correction, he feels bound to add, that if Glentworth's statement to Stevenson, as sworn to by the latter, and the testimony of Stevenson in regard to his conversation with Swift, are to be believed, Mr. Swift in April, 1839, when he does not deny he was in office, entered into the like arrangement as in 1838, and evinced his readiness to repeat it again in 1840; so that if Stevenson is to be believed, the animadversions now admitted to be inapplicable to Mr Swift's official character and duties in 1837, would yet apply to him in 1839 and 1840.


MANAGER'S OFFICE,
*Richmond, Va.*

*Splendid Schemes for November, 1840!*

**School Fund Lottery of Rhode Island,**

CLASS No. 120, 6TH SERIES.

TO be drawn in the City of Providence, Saturday, November 7th, 1840.

CAPITALS—$40,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 4000, 3000, 2500, 1727½, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 1100, 1050; 40 of 1000; 40 of 500; 126 of 250, &c. 75 Nos.—12 drawn. Wholes $10; shares in proportion.

**School Fund Lottery of Rhode Island,**

Class No. 196, 6th Series. To be drawn in the City of Providence, Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1840.

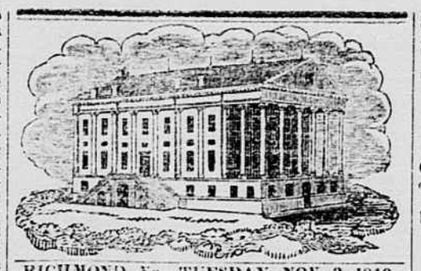
CAPITALS—$32,000, 8000, 5000, 4000, 3578¾; 5 of 200; 5 of 1500, 25 of 1000; 25 of 500; 30 of 300; 30 of 250, &c. 75 Nos.—13 drawn. Wholes $10; shares in proportion.

$35,000 CAPITAL!

**School Fund Lottery of Rhode Island,**

Class No. 202, 6th Series. To be drawn in the City of Providence, Saturday, Nov. 21.

SPLENDID SCHEME—CAPITALS—$35,000, 10,000, 6000, 5000, 3500, 2500, 2300, 2200, 2100, 2000, 1800, 1500, 1300, 1252; 50 of 1100; 300 of 1000; 76 of 700; 76 of 400, &c. 90 Nos.—14 drawn. Wholes $15; shares in proportion. For sale by the package or single ticket. JAMES PHALEN & CO.,
Nov 3 [54—23N] *Managers.*


RICHMOND, Va., TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1840.


*Seals Broken—The Glentworth Papers Unveiled!*

All suspense upon this subject is now at an end—and surely, if any impartial man could before have doubted of there having been frightful corruption used, and cunning chicanery employed to cover it over, these memorable revelations must dissipate every doubt. The statements of Stevenson are substantially confirmed—the agents of the Whig party in '38 are dragged into day—Glentworth and his clique from N. York—Young and his crew from Philadelphia, are exhibited in all their vileness and deformity. It appears, from the Receipts of 19 to 23, that the sums expended in the Philadelphia market, amount to nearly $8,060. It appears, that the names of 158 "pipe layers," or "Hessians," were either carried to New York for the purpose of voting, or arrangements proposed to carry them there.—Their names are set forth in the bills of lading. The corruption is proved—the extent of this systematic attempt upon the purity of the elective franchise of New York, is put forth in colors, that are calculated to startle every patriot. Here too is displayed the vile agency of Young, and Miller, and Thornton, and Bela Badger, and Saunders, and Chas Swint, of Philadelphia. Here too is shown in the 17th paper, how the infamous Strine voted in 12 wards and was challenged in two—although he has since attempted to swear off all knowledge of this whole transaction. The facts then are proved, and the only question now is, how many others participated in the plot—who were moving the wires of these degraded instruments.

The shallowness of the pretext is equal to the profligacy of the act. Who can believe the miserable pretence that these Hessians were carried to N. York, not to vote themselves, but to catch others. Who can believe this allegation? If such were indeed the case, why all this mystification, and mummery? If they were engaged in the laudable purpose of preventing, not perpetrating, the prostitution of the right of suffrage, why the cant phrases which are sprinkled over this whole negociation? Why does Looney, the plumber, talk of laying pipes "of lead," instead of describing the objects of his arrangement, as so many men? Why is George Rhawn, and his partner Bela Badger, reduced to the necessity of talking of voters as so much "yarn"? (They are trying indeed to spin a *long yarn.*) Why talk in the language of trade, of "orders" for merchandize, of "terms of payment," of consignments for goods? Why did Bela Badger resort to the assumption of the name of "Geo. W. Rhawn," to conceal his share of the transaction, if it were such an one, as to bear the light or deserve the praise of mankind?—To use the language of the Albany Argus—

"If the services of these individuals (these Hessians) were to be confined to the challenging of illegal voters, why did High Constable Young, *think it best not to sign my* [his] *name*" to the list of persons who were to be sent on for that purpose? If the prevention of frauds upon the ballot-box was the sole business of the persons thus imported, what did Looney mean by designating two of them as able to "*lay pipes in any place*," a third, as an "*old hand*," a fourth, as having "*worked long at the business*," and a fifth, as a "*good workman*?" In fine, with multitudes of Federal challengers in the city of New York, to whom the persons qualified to vote must have been known, is it at all probable that Glentworth would have been furnished with thousands of dollars, as testified to by Stevenson, Havens, Blatchford, Young and others, to be expended in bringing on challengers from Philadelphia, at a cost of $30 per head, with no other foundation for the outlay, than the mere rumor that loco-foco voters were to be brought from that city? If such an expenditure was necessary for challengers from Philadelphia, how much must have been required for similar services on the part of individuals from Newark, Patterson, New Brunswick, Albany, and several towns in Connecticut, from all of which, according to the affidavit of Noah Cook, the importation of fraudulent voters was expected? But who believes any of the Federal pretences on this subject? Whose gullibility is sufficiently large to enable him to swallow this shallow covering for detected fraud?

Why, above all, did the notorious Glentworth resort to such expedients as he has used to conceal his knowledge of the transaction? Why, when interrogated about his conduct, did he refuse to answer, under advice of his counsel, *for fear of committing himself?*—If the object was, as they represent it, only to prevent fraud, why does Glentworth refuse to tell all about it? Why, when asked if he did not carry these men to vote, does he refuse to commit himself? Why, in fact, all this mystery; all this dodging and skulking, if the act was commendable, or the actors honest and honorable men? "Tell such stories to the marines." No man of common sense can be gulled by such humbugs. No, no—Mr. D. Webster, we "are not yet quite *soft* enough for THAT!"

But Glentworth received the reward of his iniquity in being promoted at the instance of his friends, by the Governor of New York, to the lucrative office which he still holds. What is the meaning of those dark threats which he now holds over the heads of some of these men? This extraordinary document is also among the Glentworth papers. What means this passage, in the letter, which he addressed to them, when there was a rumor of their intending to turn him out of office?

"If I am driven into a corner, I will defend myself at all hazards; and should I fall, others—ALL WHO WERE PRIVY TO THE ARRANGEMENT WHICH EVENTUATED IN MY SUCCESS, SHALL FALL WITH ME—dragged before the bar of public justice to participate in any result that may await them. Even one of the candidates for my place is in my power, in regard to which I can recall things which would place him before the eyes of the community IN A LIGHT WHICH NO HONORABLE MAN WOULD COVET TO APPEAR IN. If forced, I will speak out, and the truth of what I may say shall not depend upon my own exertions alone. I HAVE WRITTEN TESTIMONY, and other evidence not less questionable."

And as the New York Post asks, what means that no less significent passage, which seems to concern a certain dignitary, residing not far from the big house in Albany:

"For the sake of my own feelings, my interest, *and the welfare of the Whig party*, I hope to be spared the necessity of becoming the assailant; but compelled to advance in defence of my rights and reputation, I shall spare no one who is vulnerable, be the consequences what they may. *The appointing power know all the circumstances attending the whole affair. If there was any thing wrong in it, that power sanctioned it, and is equally answerable for the wrong.*"

Is there a man, who does not see that the Offices of the great State of N. York are put up to be bargained and sold, just like the consciences of the voter whom this profligate agent poured upon that ill-fated city?—That under the Whig Administration of Seward, public employments are not given to those who can best grace and discharge their duties; but to the dirty panders to "party"—and that those who do the most dirty jobs, are the best paid for their services? When the attempt is made to remove such profligate agents, they threaten to expose their employers; and retain the public officers of the country, by awakening the fears of their patrons. For such scenes, such corruptions, such abuses of office, may the vengeance of an insulted people punish the guilty perpetrators. Unless they meet the fate they deserve, vice will become the passport to distinction—and the U. States, like Rome, will one day be put up to sale. Why does Montesquieu say, that "Virtue is the foundation of a Republic," if such abuses are permitted. Or how can this noble Republic long withstand the vices of the wretches, if they can with impunity attempt to undermine the Confederacy?

**The Election.**

The contest is over in Virginia—and it now only remains to collect the returns. A week or ten days may yet elapse, before we can ascertain the result.

Fortunately for us, the contest has been terminated in a single day. There is no protracted controversy; no anxious suspense; no excessive exertions. We have scarcely ever seen a day, of which it might be as little said, in the altered words of Addison's Cato:

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers
And heavily in clouds brings on the day,
The great, th' important day, big with the fate
Of our country and her cause."

A fairer and a brighter day scarcely ever came from the heavens. Great exertions were made by both parties; but as far as we are advised, there was great order, equanimity and courtesy exhibited in this city in the course of the day. Indeed, considering the high state of excitement under which we have been all laboring for so many months, the courtesy prevailing among all persons, was most remarkable and creditable to the city. Amid the large crowd that thronged the City Hall all day, there was not one blow, one quarrel, one wrangling expression, one angry look, as far as we have heard. We have received only the following returns:

RESULTS.

*City of Richmond.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Van Buren | 176 |
| Harrison | 581 |
| Harrison's maj. | 405 |

*Henrico County.*

| | Van Buren. | Harrison. |
|---|---|---|
| Courthouse | | 98 maj. |
| Short Pump (Reported) | 38 maj. | |
| Newmarket | 58 | |

*Hanover—4 o'clock.*

| | Van Buren. | Harrison. |
|---|---|---|
| Cold Harbor (Whig strong hold) | | 2 maj. |

CHESTERFIELD C. H., Monday Evening, November 2, 1840.

"As I cannot lay my hands upon a clean scrap of paper to furnish you a state of the polls, I have taken a sheet that was ruled to record Whig votes upon—but the Whig votes in our county have been *minus*. The result of our election is such as to astonish both parties, and to prostrate the Whigs entirely and completely, and I hope forever. We have indeed given them a Waterloo defeat. When you learn that the polls stand—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Van Buren, | 617 |
| For Harrison, | 323 |
| Majority for Van, | 294 |

You will be disposed to give three cheers for Old Chesterfield—truer than ever to her Democratic principles.

P. S. Recollect that our majority for Van, at the Election of 1836, was only 110.

*Petersburg—The Old Cockade Erect!*

Half past 4 o'clock—Van Buren's majority 26.

*(A Handbill published Yesterday from this Office.)*

ENQUIRER OFFICE, Monday Morning, 3 o'clock.

*The Keystone State Safe!*—We have examined our letters, papers and slips, &c., received by the last night's Northern mail, and the following is the satisfactory summary:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1840.

"Enclosed is a slip with last news. The majorities in the Federal counties are increased. Old Berks has done her duty. The State, I feel confident, has gone for Mr. Van Buren by upwards of 3000, and it may go to the Congressional vote. We have had a desperate struggle. I trust the Old Dominion will be found side by side with her old ally the Keystone.

"In great haste, sincerely your friend,
"WM. J. LEIPER."

*T. Ritchie, Esq., Richmond.*

The following is a summary, made up from the returns in the Extra Pennsylvanian of Saturday evening, as well as from a memorandum in pencil transmitted to us by a passenger in the cars, of the returns up to half past 12 o'clock:

| | 1840, Oct. 13, Van Buren, | Harrison | 1840, Oct. 30, Van Buren, | Harrison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila. City, | | 2,505 | | 2,893 |
| " County, | 2,576 | | 3,091 | |
| Berks, | 4,033 | | 3,881 | |
| Bucks, | | 22 | | 299 |
| Chester, | | 625 | | 681 |
| Dauphin, | | 513 | | 799 |
| Delaware, | | 599 | | 713 |
| Lancaster, | | 3,709 | | 4,022 |
| Lehigh, | 293 | | 147 | |
| Monroe, | 727 | | 1,017 | |
| Montgomery, | 803 | | 960 | |
| Northampton, | 781 | | 989 | |
| Schuylkill, | 592 | | 799 | |
| York, | 463 | | 859 | |
| Cumberland, | 186 | | 199 | |

☞ The memorandum in pencil cautions us against impositions. It says—"N. B. The Whigs have a statement to be printed and circulated in hand bill form giving Harrison 2400 gain since the October election. These are all false and done for effect, as I heard the man say on board of the Cars this day.—Be wide awake."

The Extra Pennsylvanian (Saturday night, 9 P. M.) says:

"Though not much in the habit of anticipating, we feel assured from these results, that we may safely announce to the Democracy of the Union that PENNSYLVANIA IS SAFE FOR VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON, AND THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY! "Pigeon Expresses" and Federal "slips,"—appropriate names—to the contrary notwithstanding."

All is safe in Pennsylvania. How is it elsewhere?—Extract of a letter from one of the best informed gentlemen in Albany (Oct. 28.) "Our accounts from the country improve daily. We have assurances of carrying Onondaga; also of defeating Clarke for Congress in Chenango, and Chittenden in Jefferson. With fair play, we can carry the State."—Extract of a letter from the City of New York, Oct. 29.—"Our prospects are becoming brighter every day in this quarter. If the South does any thing like what we have a right to expect, we shall re-elect Mr. Van Buren most triumphantly."

*Extract of a letter from Portland*, MAINE, Oct. 26.—"The accounts from all parts of our State are of the most cheering kind. Unless *all* our friends are greatly deceived, the State is entirely safe for Van Buren. Indeed, the Opposition, I believe, despair of carrying it for Harrison."

*Extract of a letter from Baltimore County, (Md.) 31st October.*

"An accurate calculation shows, that the Republican party have the numerical strength to carry this State next Monday, (yesterday.) If our friends throughout the State use proper exertions, the 10 Electoral Votes of Maryland will certainly be given to Mr. Van Buren."

*Extract of a letter from Covington, (Tennessee) Oct. 11.*

"The Western division will give an *increased* majority over Polk's last summer. You need have no fears for Tennessee."

*Arkansas* all safe!—An endorsement on the way bill from Jackson says, we have carried it by 4,000 majority. (It is very considerable, certainly.)—The "St. Helena Democrat" of the 16th gives the returns from 11 counties, with the significant remark, that "Federal humbugs, monkey shows and coon skin exhibitions do not go down so well with the intelligent voters of Arkansas."

*Alabama.*—Extract of a letter from Marion, Perry county, Oct. 24: "I am happy to inform you, that Alabama is perfectly safe. I hear daily of changes in our favor."

*Extract of a letter from Washington.*

"In the New York Commercial Advertiser of *Friday* last, is an artful fabricated correspondence, intanded to show a corrupt bargain between the President, Glentworth and others in New York, to destroy the Whigs. It is a forgery throughout. And I am authorized to say so.

"Sensible men of honest hearts will see that this trumped up correspondence is a contemptible hoax.—Yet it may impose on ignorant people of easy faith. And it is probable that extracts from it may be circulated over the whole country. We enterta n no doubt that the Keystone State has gone for us. And an honest expression of the public will is all we desire in the Empire State."

Mark! The Whigs of this city have put out two handbills, contradicting a handbill purporting to come from the "Emancipator" office, N. Y. professing to give a correspondence between Arthur Tappan, &c., and Gen. Harrison. That correspondence is obviously a gross and shameful forgery. Three copies of it only have come to this post-office, addressed to the postmaster, and not another copy have we heard of in Virginia. The Whigs, therefore, need not have given themselves so much trouble to issue *their* thousands of handbills. But they have done great injustice in calling it "*another vile Party trick.*" No party ought to be held liable for it. It may have proceeded from one knave or fool, who is disposed to perpetrate a hoax—or it may be a trick of some Abolitionist, to persuade all his pestilent crew in the Western part of New York, to give up the Independent Ticket, and to vote for Gen. Har