## THE NEW YORK LOCO FOCO CONSPIRACY.

### "THE LAST CARD."

In the Patriot of Saturday we noticed the infamous plot concocted in New York, for the purpose of distracting attention from the iniquities of the present Administration, and destroying the character of some of the most respectable and unimpeachable men of New York city. We also published affidavits from two of the gentlemen sought to be implicated and a card from them all denying in general and particular, all knowledge or participation of the charge made against them. We also published the affidavit of J. B. Glentworth, the person selected as the instrument of the conspiracy, and the witness brought by the conspirators to sustain them in their charge, in which the whole plot was "blown sky high," and charges of a grave and serious character laid at the door of the conspirators—charges which will subject them to a criminal trial, and on conviction, to confinement in the penitentiary.

In the New York papers of Saturday, we find further important documents on this subject, all of which go to establish beyond cavil or doubt, a most infamous conspiracy on the part of certain superdiaries of the General Government, in New York, and which must consign them to infamy and disgrace, if not to the walls of the State prison.

As might have been foreseen by the getters up of this plot, its exposure has awakened a degree of indignation beyond any thing ever before evinced at any outrage. One of the effects of this was, that the people, in a great mass meeting, resolved unanimously that Mr. Grinnell should again be put in nomination for Congress, and, in a body, waited on him to inform him of their resolve. Though he had twice before declined this compliment, now that a dark intrigue had sought to strike down his reputation, he could not refuse again to allow his name to be placed before the people, and he therefore accepted the nomination.

The proceedings at this meeting, and the remarks of Mr. Grinnell are given in the extracts below. There will also be found the affidavits from Messrs. Grinnell, Blatchford, Bowen, Draper and Wetmore; all denying, under the solemnities of an oath, all and every charge made against them by the conspirators.

Before proceeding to give the additional details, we are sure we will greatly public curiosity, by letting them know who is this Jonathan D. Stevenson, (the principal agent of the conspirators,) and what was the nature of his connection with J B. Glentworth (the instrument selected to work out the conspiracy.)—The following extract from the New York American will make this known:

In 1838, Jonathan D. Stevenson was the tobacco inspector of New York city, which he held, as this true patriot stated in his official return, *made under oath* at an annual loss of $5283!

Governor Seward having been elected Stevenson knew that he would not be reappointed, but the Van Buren Senate would not consent to the appointment of any whig, except to fill a vacancy, and his term of office was to continue a year more. In this state of affairs, Stevenson felt that it would be cruel to permit an office so productive of loss to devolve upon any solvent man. He therefore made an arrangement with Glentworth (a former officer of the Navy, who left it without the formality of an honorable discharge, and who had unfortunately become bankrupt,) by which Stevenson was to resign in his favor, and was to be his assistant or partner. Glentworth was to hire Stevenson's tobacco warehouse, and to buy his implements. The appointment was made, and this copartnership continued in perfect harmony between this worthy pair, until it became current that Governor Seward, in obedience to the general voice of the Whig party of New York city, was about to remove Glentworth from office.

We then hear, in the course of the summer, of an astounding developement that would blow the Whig party to a place not to be uttered to ears refined. Last August, Mr. Butler stated that such a developement would be soon made, and the public curiosity has been kept alive, by adroit insinuations, for months past, from the Custom House officials that the plot was in preparation, and would soon explode.

Here then and between these two men Stevenson and Glentworth, was the matter first got up. To magnify his own importance perhaps, and to impress his friend Stevenson with the influential character of his companion and friend Glentworth, according to Stevenson's account, made certain revelations to him of pretended frauds, and these revelations Stevenson communicated to the greedy ears of Mr. District Attorney Butler and certain other officers of the General Government. Then the conspiracy was set on foot. Stevenson is deputed to play the part of a spy to sneak into the houses of the Whigs in Philadelphia under the guise of a friend, distort and magnify all that is said, and, to gather up a few incidents, that might make out a story, seemingly to corroborate that to which Glentworth is to swear as of his knowledge. The plot is now ripe. The conspirators all ready, and in imagination their unsuspecting victims lie blasted at their feet! But here even at the moment when the blow is to be struck, their instrument fails them —*Glentworth refuses to swear.*

The spirit they had raised abandons them. The spells which they had studied baffled them.

Then came the torture to the conspirators, and gladly would they have escaped the dangers which threatened them, by retreating. But this could not be done. They had gone too far to attempt to go back. Dark surmises of the conspiracy had been given out, and, fatal precipitancy!—all had been exposed to Glentworth! They must go on! Then came the second act of the drama. The men who had set out to destroy the reputation of others, found their own involved in imminent peril. The weak and pliant instrument becomes the master.—Glentworth, the poor tobacco inspector who was the moment before a supplicant for his own fate; becomes the arbiter of the fate of those who had sought his aid! Mr. Benjamin Franklin Butler, the recipient of $10 00) annually, of the people's money, is brought on his knees, at the foot of Glentworth, and there begs him to stick by them, and if he does, he (Butler) "WOULD DIVIDE HIS LAST CENT OR LAST CRUST WITH HIM!" Mr. Hoyt, the Collector of the Customs, at New York, is also brought to his knees, and he joins with Butler, and says he would do the same!"—divide his last cent or crust with Glentworth. But Glentworth still refuses, even with these temptations, to stain his soul with perjury! Stevenson, the agent, is then sent to beset him—"money and office," the "consulship of Havre," and any thing or every thing that Mr. Butler had in his power, or Mr. Edmonds (another of the conspirators) "A CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND AND CORRESPONDENT OF MR. VAN BUREN," could command—all was to be his, if he would be "OF SERVICE TO THEM." He still refuses—he will not sell his soul. He may LIE for them, but he will not "SWEAR" for them.

In this extremity but one thing is left them. It is the last resort of the guilty when exposure threatens them. They turn upon Glentworth. If he cannot be *bribed*, he must be *scared* into compliance with their wishes! They supposed the fear of present punishment may be superior to the dread of that punishment which comes after death. Glentworth is threatened with prosecution, and the lies he told, (if he did indeed, tell Stevenson what he swears he did) are to be brought forward to convict him! He still refuses, and then the plot explodes. The conspirators prosecute Glentworth—have him arrested—dragged before a secret court—Stevenson swears—(he has no scruples)—tells his varnished story. They get up a few other affidavits of no importance and with but little reference to the main charge—With these they venture to trust themselves on the ocean of public opinion. They were wrecked, however almost before they had cut loose from the shore.—Glentworth, their own witness—on whose *simple word*, all their dark surmises and extravagantly told stories rested—now steps forward, and no longer fearing to kiss the book, for now he was to tell the truth, swears to the conspiracy and the acting of the conspirators! Thus sunk the infamous scheme, and with it perished the reputation and character of the men who got it up, but who are left to live

Loathing life, and dreading still to die."

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The affidavit of Glentworth we re publish from Saturday. It is in nowise important to the complete vindication of the gentlemen who were sought to be implicated. Their vindication is full and perfect without it. But the affidavit is important as it fixes upon Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, Edmonds, and Stevenson, the crime of a conspiracy, and exposes the true character of their proceedings, and the motives of them. The following remarks and affidavits which we copy from the New York papers of Saturday, leave nothing to be said and nothing open to doubt.

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### THE PLOT BLOWN UP.

The following is the deposition of Glentworth, who was to be the instrument of the conspiracy. It exposes one of the most astounding attempts to destroy character, that any age has ever witnessed. The inducement held out by the officeholders to Glentworth to commit perjury, that he might be of *"service to them,"* involves them in a degree of *moral guilt* which falls little short of perjury itself; & we are sure every honest man, of every political party, will rejoice to learn that Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, Edwards and Stevenson, (the chief conspirators,) have been held to answer to the law for their participation in the conspiracy.

*New York* ss.—James B. Glentworth, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, saith that within the last thirty days, at different times and places, in the city of New York, he has been applied to by Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney, Jesse Hoyt, Collector, Jonathan D. Stevenson and John W. Edwards to make statments that should implicate *Governor* Seward and the leading friends of the Governor in New York, in a charge of having countenanced frauds at the election in New York city in the year 1838.

That a few days ago, deponent was induced by said Stevenson to go to the house of said B. F. Butler, and at the door of which Mr. Edmonds joined us & we went together to the house of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, which we entered and found Mr. Hoyt at home. Presently we were joined by Mr. Butler—for a few minutes nothing was said when Mr. Edmonds remarked, *"we had better proceed to business"*

Thereupon Mr. Butler said Mr. Stevenson had lately made important disclosures to him, affecting the Whig party, and if deponent would come forward and make the necessary proof, great good would follow from it—that deponent would thereby take a high stand—that deponent had been denounced by the Whigs as a Loco Foco, and had nothing to expect from that party—but had every thing to expect from the other party—that deponent would earn the lasting gratitude of the party. FOR HIS OWN PART, AS TO MONEY, HE WOULD DIVIDE HIS LAST CENT, OR LAST CRUST WITH DEPONENT.

THEREUPON, MR. HOYT SAID HE WOULD DO THE SAME.

And deponent further saith, that the said Stevenson repeatedly assured deponent that if he would take a stand against them, the party (meaning the administration party) would be under such obligation to me, that I would have any office, or any money, and especially that Mr. Van Buren would do any thing for me; that I should have the office of Consul at Havre; that Mr. Brent who now has the office, was old and could be put out, as he was appointed by General Jackson; and that he would go to Washington about it, but that was unnecessary, as Mr. Butler and Mr. Edmonds who were the confidential friends of the President, could and would effect it.

On another occasion Stevenson to operate upon this deponent, said Mr. Butler would give a thousand dollars, and Mr Hoyt the same, towards paying a certain demand against me. That last Sunday morning Mr Edmonds, wrote a note to deponent requesting deponent to call at Edmond's house, and deponent upon receiving the note went there, when Edmonds said, "well I understand you have concluded not to be of any service to us." To which deponent replied, that he had to determine. Whereupon, said Edmonds then threatened deponent that deponent would be prosecuted—and deponent further saith that Stevenson said to deponent that he would compel the Governor to reappoint me to the office of Inspector—that he, Stevenson would meet Mr. Grinnell, or Mr. Bowen with me, and with a pair of loaded pistols, he, Stevenson, would compel them to acknowledge themselves to secure my re-appointment to office by the Governor.

And further, deponent saith that over and over again overtures of money and office have been made to me, to implicate the Governor and the leading members of the Whig party in the city of New York. And the said Stevenson, in conversation with deponent, after deponent and he had left Mr. Hoyt's house, on the occasion above referred to, and were walking down together, said to deponent that Messrs. Butler, Hoyt and Edmonds, could not enter into an agreement in respect to any *particular* office at that time, because it would be like bargaining with me to induce me to come forward, and would defeat the object. But said he, there is Mr. Butler, a man of as much purity of character as any man in this country, and he can do anything with Mr Van Buren—did you not hear him say he would divide the last cent or crust with you? Here is Mr. Edmonds, a confidential friend and correspondent with Mr. Van Buren, and here is Mr. Hoyt the Collector—they can do any thing; and deponent believes that Stevenson made these remarks, because deponent declined to involve himself by a compliance with the overtures made to deponent at Mr. Hoyt's house. And deponent further saith, that he is now satisfied, that he has been the dupe of a conspiracy, which, under the pretence of gaining the means to compel Governor Seward to continue deponent in office, and thereby to assist deponent, was from the beginning had for its object to induce deponent by promises of reward, and then by THREATS OF PROSECUTION to become the instrument of violent attack upon the Governor and the Whig party—and deponent further adds, that in the progress of this affair, the said Stevenson has constantly spoken of the unlimited power he, the said Stevenson would acquire with the Administration party, if he should succeed in this attack upon the Whigs.

JAS. B. GLENTWORTH.

Sworn this 23d day of October, 1840, before me,

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,
Commissioner of Deeds.

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From the National Intelligencer.

New York, October 24.

This city has been in a great turmoil ever since yesterday evening, caused by the publication of certain charges against leading Whigs of their having been personally concerned in favoring the introduction of illegal voters into this city in 1838 and, *inuendo*, their being disposed to do the same thing now. This charge is put forth by the Loco Focos with as much gravity and earnestness as if they were not in the undisputed practice of introducing illegal voters, and buying up all sorts of characters, with the promise of offices of all grades in the gift of the Executive, from Foreign Ministers down to tide-waiters. They have produced the affidavit of one man as to what another man has *said*, and upon such testimony have assailed the character of such a man as Mr. Grinnell, the Representative in Congress from this city, whose honorable reputation it is not in the power of calumny to taint.

Yesterday, as one story is good till another is told, the conspirators had it all their own way. To-day, however, the tables are turned. We have in the morning papers the affidavit of Mr. Glentworth the person upon whose pretended say-so this calumny was based, and I beg you to annex it to this paper, to show what sort of means are resorted to by the leading friends of the Administration to save themselves and their illgotton and worse-used honors and emoluments from the "searching operation of reform," which they have reason to dread. Subornation of perjury, you will perceive is the least of the offences against society and the laws, which have been employed by them against the fair fame of honorable and upright men. Say that the testimony of Mr. Glentworth is arraigned by them, as I hear that it will be, still he is their own witness. They themselves have produced him, and, if his testimony would have been good *for* them, it is equally good against them.

Thus, you see, as the Locofoco managers began the campaign in Ohio some months ago with a base and detestable forgery upon the Whig Central Committee of that State, so they continue and end with forgery, or what is quite as bad. It behooves the Whigs, every where, forewarned by this exposure here of deliberate and systematic calumniation and falsification, to be upon their guard against any & every stratagem of the Spoilsmen, and to place no confidence in any "card" they now choose to play, whether it be the "last," or not yet the last in their pack.

The immediate consequence of this assault upon Mr. Grinnell and other respectable Whigs is, that, though he had before peremptorily refused to be a candidate for re-election, he has in a manful manner come forward, and last night replied to a great body of his friends who went down to his house, that he will yield his personal convenience and wishes, and again stand a poll; and such is the enthusiasm generated among the Whigs by these incidents, that I should not be surprised if they were to carry the election in this city, though in the teeth of the active operations of the army of office holders of "the pretended Democracy," it would be to much to calculate upon such a result.

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POSTSCRIPT.—The United States Gazette of Monday, publishes affidavits of Col. Swift, Mayor of the city, Bela Badger, James Young, Robert Miller, John Saunders, James Thornton, Wm. Young, Solomon S. Walker, Armstrong J. Flomerfelt, John Taylor, Charles Strine, Francis C. N. Walton, T. W. Wallace, C. M. Graff, and Wm. Hunter all of which go to convict J. D. Stevenson, the agent of the conspirators, with falsehood of a deep and damning dye.

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The American Sentinel of Philadelphia, a decided Van Buren paper, expresses the following opinion in reference to the conspiracy of the New York office holders.

We shall not be behind any body in contributing as we may be able to the detection of frauds upon the ballot box, whether perpetrated by one party or the other; but in the present case, the known & long established character for honor & integrity of the parties accused, together with their solemn denial on oath of the allegations, ought to suggest caution in forming a judgment till the whole matter is fully investigated. We think it is not unlikely that the story has grown out of the fact, publicly known at the time, that the Whigs of New York in 1839, applied for persons to come on from this city and other places, that they might recognise and challenge imported voters, if offered by the other side, which as they supposed would be done. We believe and trust for the honor of the country as well as of the individuals implicated, that this will turn out to be the upshot of the whole matter.

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LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—The subjoined letter from Kentucky's noblest son to his brother patriots of the N. Carolina Convention, will be read with interest.

ASHLAND 21st September, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging invitation, to attend the Convention at Raliegh on the 5th October next. Never having enjoyed the pleasure of visiting N. Carolina, I assure you with perfect sincerity, that there is no State in the Union to which I would go with more satisfaction. But gentlemen, I have *been so much from home* (more than eight out of the last ten months) that indispensable engagements constrain me, to my great regret to deny myself the gratification of attending the Raliegh Convention.

You rightly state the present contest. It is one between the President and the people. It is a contest between Arbitrary Power and Constitutional Liberty. It is the old battle which our revolutionary fathers fought, except that they contended against a foreign monarch whilst their descendants are struggling against the erection of a domestic throne, and that *they* fought with bayonets, whilst *we* are yet allowed to use more peaceful instruments. On the other hand, there is one unfavourable difference between their condition and ours. The British monarch could not have maintained his dominion over the colonies, whatever might have been the issue of the war of the Revolution. Time, and the force of circumstances must have soon brought about a separation. But if the whigs of the present day should unhappily be less fortunate than their whig sires of 1776 were, and if, as I sincerely believe, an elective monarchy should be the consequence, in which the President will designate his successor with as much certainty as the heir apparent ascends an European throne upon the death of the reigning monarch, when shall we be able to get rid of our American monarchy? Never! never! unless by a dissolution of the union and civil war.

But, gentlemen, I turn with pleasure from the contemplation of that dark and disastrous result, to the bright and cheering prospects, which assure us that our soil is not to be polluted by Royalty, under any form. Among these prospects, none has given more joy to Patriots every where, than the glorious issue of your recent election. And in our coming contest in Kentucky, we shall be animated and encouraged by the conviction, that the two states will unite in proclaiming to the world the absolute necessity of a change of our Federal Rulers.

Tendering my fervent wishes that the Convention at Raleigh may realise all the hopes of its friends, and my thanks for your friendly consideration of me, I am, gentlemen, faithfully,

Your obedient serv't.

H. CLAY.

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We understand that Mr. Cornelius McLane, late Secretary of State, has been appointed Recorder to the Court of Chancery, *vice*, Alexander Randall, resigned. Mr. James Murray has succeeded to the office of Secretary of State *vice*, Cornelius McLane, resigned.—[Md. Rep


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 31.


FOR PRESIDENT
**William Henry Harrison,**
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
**John Tyler,**
OF VIRGINIA.

## WHIG TICKET.




*For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.*

David Hoffman,
John Leeds Kerr,
Thomas A. Spence,
Theodore R. Loockerman,
George Howard,
John P. Kennedy,
Richard J. Bowie,
Jacob A. Preston,
James M. Coale,
William T. Wootton.

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### WHIGS! FOREWARNED—FOREARMED!

On Monday next, the great and important issue of the *political canvass*, which, for the last six months, has engaged all patriotic hearts, throughout the Union, with ardent zeal in the *Great Cause* of *Liberty* and *Reform*, must be brought to its final test, through the Ballot Box. The season for argument and reasoning is past and vigilance and action alone can avail anything. Cease not, however, one hour from the task of urging upon your friends and neighbors the imperative duty of going to the Polls, at an early hour in the day of trial, and of exercising the glorious right of suffrage for the overthrow of a cunning—selfish and unPatriotic leader, who has been placed over us by the nomination of a master, (our "illustrious Predecessor,") whom it *was glory enough for him to have served*. Think it "glory enough" for *you* to put down the aspirant to despotic power, who has already by the influence of *Executive Patronage* and unconstitutional and reckless party power, seized the *Treasure of the People*, and has devised a project to secure the use of the SWORD and MILITARY FORCE, at his own will and *pleasure*.

Be not surprised or affected by false REPORTS OR SUDDEN CLAMOURS, that may be started when there is no time left to refute or expose them. The infamous *Conspiracy*, which has been recently *blown up*, in consequence of over anxious pressing for *false testimony* and the alternate offer of *bribes* and *menaces*, on the part of Administration leaders and distinguished Officeholders, in New York, is enough to put you on your guard.—The tables have been completely turned! "The last Card" of the MAGICIAN, of which we had, long since, *mysterious hints*, has been rather prematurely played, and has stamped the Van Buren projectors with indelible disgrace,

Read the accounts of the base conspiracy of J. D. Stevenson, with the complotters of the Administration, which we give you in sufficient extent to be fully understood, and reflect on this infamous design which has been formed on the eve of the election to dupe and deceive the People!

Rally! Whigs and Friends of Liberty!—Go forth, on Monday, under the banner of the "Farmer of North Bend," whom the People have called from his peaceful "Log Cabin," to rule over them, because in peace or in war, he has always been their willing—brave and patriotic defender or their active, honest and faithful Public Servant.

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### DEATH OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We understand that the Hon. JOHN S. SPENCE, United States Senator from (the Eastern Shore) Maryland, died at his residence in Worcester county, on Thursday morning 22d inst. Mr. S. was a gentleman of enlarged views, of estimable character, and respected in all the relations of life. His loss will be extensively felt."

### TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!

Whigs of Talbot on Monday next you will have an opportunity of exercising the most invaluable privilege of freemen, that of voting for the highest officers in the world: President and Vice President of these United States. Let not present success lure you to inactivity. Be up and doing, and when the spoilers are driven from office, let old Talbot be numbered among those who bore the brunt of the battle, and thereby proclaim to your sister counties that you have returned to your first love.

The doctrines of the spoils party, are not, and never have been, the doctrines of Talbot County. Citizens of Talbot we call upon you once more to be true to yourselves and your principles, and Van Burenism, will not occupy sufficient space in your limits to bury its high priest. Say not that it is unnecessary to go to the polls, that Harrison's majority in Maryland, will be ample without Talbot. For shame! Do you not aspire to the proud distinction of those counties, who have proclaimed in a voice of thunder, their reprobation of the policy and principles of the Van Buren party? To the polls then, and after generations shall call you blessed. H.

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VICTORIES.—Great and glorious have been the victories achieved by the Whig party, but recollect, Marylanders, that they will all amount to nothing unless you COME OUT TO THE POLLS in the full majesty of your strength on MONDAY NEXT, THE 2ND NOVEMBER, & deposite your ballots for the Electors for GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

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☞Let there be no mistake. Remember that the election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States takes place on next Monday, the 2nd day of November.

Remember that every voter, on that day, votes for ten Electors and no more The Harrison Electoral ticket is as follows:

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore
JOHN L. KERR for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester co.
THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, of Talbot co.
GEORGE HOWARD of Anne Arundel co.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery co.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE of Frederick county
WM. T. WOOTTON of Prince George's co

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REVIEW OF THE

## *Battle Field!*

The State Elections are now all over, and they give abundant proof that the States will stand on the Presidential Question about as follows:

FOR HARRISON.

**Maine,**
**Vermont,**
**Connecticut,**
**Rhode Island,**
**Massachusetts,**
**New York,**
**New Jersey,**
**Pennsylvania,**
**Delaware,**
***Maryland,***
**Virginia,**
**North Carolina,**
**Georgia,**
**Louisiana,**
**Tennessee,**
**Kentucky,**
**Ohio,**
**Indiana, and**
**Michigan.**

The votes of New Hampshire and Missouri are certain for Van Buren; he will also probably get Illinois, Arkansas, S. Carolina and Alabama. In Mississippi he has about a qr. of a chance.

Does not the above present a glorious array for the gallant Old Soldier. **253** of the 294 electoral votes almost as certain for him as if they were already counted.—Whigs, is not this a triumph worth contending for.

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