THE HERALD.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

J. A. MACMURPHY.....EDITOR.

Official Directory.

CONGRESSIONAL.

T. W. Tipton, Brownville, U. S. Senator.
P. W. Hitchcock, Omaha, U. S Senator.
John Taffe, Omaha, Representative.

EXECUTIVE.

William H. James, Lincoln, Act. Governor.
William H. James, Lincoln, Sec. of State.
John Gillespie, Lincoln, Auditor.
H. A. Koenig, Columbus, Treasurer.
G. H. Roberts, Omaha, Attorney General.
J. M. McKenzie, Line In. Sup. Pub. Instruc'n

JUDICIARY.

O. P. Mason, Nebraska City, Chief Justice.
George B. Lake, Omaha, L. Crounse, Ft. Calhoun } Associate Justices.

CASS COUNTY.

H. F. Elli on, Probate Judge.
Dan'l McKinnon, County Clerk.
W. L. Robbs, Treasurer.
J. W. Johnson, Sheriff.
U. W. Wise, Supt. Pub. Instruction.
Jacob Valle y, Benj. Albin, James, } County Commissioners.
J. W. Thomas, Coroner.

REPUBLIAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON.

CLUB RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will mail the Weekly HERALD to new subscribers and clubs, during the Presidential Campaign, beginning June 20th and closing November 15th—the week after the Presidential election—twenty-two numbers in all—at the following rates:

One copy	$ 70
Club of ten copies	6 00
Club of twenty-five copies	12 50

DAILY—At fair Club rates.

North Carolina may be considered as sure for Grant. This makes us feel good.

The local fight in Pennsylvania between Forney and Cameron is to be fixed up, and Hartraft will withdraw. That gives us Penn.. sure.

Mrs. Towle, wife of a shoemaker in Omaha, was burned to death yesterday, while starting a fire with kerosene, the can exploding and throwing the burning oil over her entire person.

A telegraph operator at Julesburg received a shock from a current of electricity through the wires. The greater portion of his clothing and his boots were torn to pieces; his limbs were entirely paralyzed. Will probably recover.

Without intending to offer any advice to our daddy *Herald* at Omaha, we suggest that Geo. W. Frost is kind o' making it hot about now, on the *personality* question.

Catacazy has at last been dismissed and disgraced by the Imperial court of Russia. Here's a triumph for Fish.

Writing cards in Newspapers helped "Catty's" downfall. Take warning, aspiring young politicians.

Mark Lemon's new book on the Life and History of Lincoln, is being severely handled by the critics, and deservedly so. No gentleman would bring up private affairs as he does, while the parties most deeply interested are yet living.

An article on Fishing, the report of the Greeley meeting at the Court House on Saturday evening, and Greeley on rebel soldiers' pensions, etc., are all crowded out for railroad notice and other important matters of business. Keep cool, gentlemen, you must take your turn. Will let you all have a chance before the campaign is over.

Smart Editor.

The editor of Plattsmouth *Watchman* advertises for a boy to take charge of that paper. No doubt a boy would do better than he.—*Pawnee Tob.*

They are having a fearful time in Savannah, Georgia, on account of Negroes riding in horse cars. Two were violently ejected, and others have armed themselves and are firing into the street cars as they pass. Several persons are reported killed, and the police are trying to quell the mob.

LOGAN SWEEPS THE BOARD.

At Nebraska city 5,000 more people came to hear him and go away converted. Keep doing so, John A.

TO THE GERMANS.

"Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan."

The Cry is "Still They Come."

The New York *Democrat*, one of the leading German papers of the country, comes out squarely and repudiates Greeley, and in a strong editorial declares for Grant.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 30.—The *Germania*, the oldest, German paper here, has hauled down the Greeley flag and hoisted the Grant ticket.

The Evening *Post*, a Democratic paper published in Buffalo, N. Y., has declared for Grant and Wilson.

LOGAN'S OPINION OF NEBRASKA.

General Logan and Senator Hitchcock honored the *State Journal* office with their presence this morning. The General speaks in rapturous terms of Lincoln and its surroundings, and thinks at no distant day Nebraska will be the rival, if not the peer, of his native State Illinois. He thinks we have advantages that that State never had. We agree with the General.—*Journal.*

Joseph Boyd, brother of James Boyd, of Omaha, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, at Plum creek, on the 20th inst.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

GREELEY, SEYMOUR AND BUTCHINS.

Infamous Political Treachery—The Scheme from the Beginning.

Lewis Carmichael and Horace Greeley.

Greeley Favors Pensions for Rebel Soldiers—Consents to Be the Democratic Candidate.

The Double Plot, Cincinnati and Baltimore.

"Spontaneous Uprising of the People."

The Secret History of the Miserable Plot—Narrative, Statements, Affidavits, Synopsis of Letters, Etc., Etc., Etc.

[From the Binghampton Republican, July 19.

To-day we redeem our pledge to prove true our charges against Horace Greeley, Horatio Seymour, and Waldo Hutchins, in reference to the candidacy of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati and Baltimore — We do more than redeem our pledge — in this sense, that we had obligated ourselves to present the proof, upon denial by any one of the three, of the truth of one of our charges; and there has been no such denial. Accepting that failure to meet the challenge as a confession that no denial is possible, except at a risk greater than that of permitting the charges which have been before the public just twenty days, and unable to gain the additional advantage of making it certain not only that the collusion we charge, between these men, really existed, but that the truth is not in them, we give to the public the proofs that have convinced us, beyond the possibility of denial or question, that Horace Greeley was made a Democratic candidate for president by his own procuring; and that Cincinnati and Baltimore were parts of the same conspiracy.

We reprint here the terms of our indictment, as follows:

"A CHALLENGE.

"FOR HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS AND HORATIO SEYMOUR.

'These men have failed to answer the charges of political arrangement or bargaining made concerning them, and repeated by this journal; and in order that the issue may the more plainly appear, and they may have an opportunity of denying, or admitting, or explaining the facts, as they shall prefer, we put those facts as we understand them in form as follows:

"1. That Horace Greeley agreed, in October, 1871, on his own behalf, to be a candidate for President of the United States, if Horatio Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him; and held a correspondence on that subject of which one letter was dated Oct. 4, 1871. That Mr Greeley formally recognized his agreement, and communicated the fact of the Democratic proposition to Reuben E Fenton, who consented to give his assistance to the scheme.

"2 That Horatio Seymour (who was regarded as himself a candidate), and some of the Democratic leaders subsequently, agreed to give Mr. Greeley their support, conditionally. That Horatio Seymour communicated with Waldo Hutchins on this subject, in reference especially to the Cincinnati convention That Horatio Seymour acknowledged the correspondence of himself and Huchins, in a letter dated May 1, 1872, three days before the Cincinnati convention was held.

"3. That Waldo Hutchins responded, and became a delegate to that convention. That the fact of Democratic coalition was well understood by some of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention; and that the expectation of this Democratic support, aided or secured, Mr. Greeley's nomination."

The kind of evidence and the amount of it promised, will appear from the following, appended to our challenge:

"Now, we propose, if the points we make here are denied by any one of the persons named, to publish the testimony of the holder of the correspondence we have mentioned—which correspondence we have seen, in the handwriting of Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, including accounts of interviews with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, and others; such testimony showing, with the evidence of the letters, and ample corroborative evidence, the mode in which Mr. Greeley and Mr Seymour were brought together; and embracing much information of detail. We shall give Mr. Seymour and Mr. Greeley a witness of their own, who has been provided with his certificates of character by themselves, and whom they do not dare to discredit. Shall we have a response?"

For the purpose of classification, we present the proofs in order as follows:

1. The narrative of the originator of the scheme which made Horace Greeley a candidate for President, by Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and previously by Democratic influence at Cincinnati.—His credentials being letters of Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour.

2. The corroborative statements of several gentlemen well known, and prominent citizens, who have been cognizant of the scheme, in some of its details, or have seen the letters, etc., which are a part of it.

3. Affidavits setting forth the more important facts of the scheme, or establishing the statements preceding, and verifying the letters.

4. An exposure of the correspondence, embracing the names of the writers of the letters, the approximate or exact dates, the references of authority, and an analysis of the contents of the letters.

THE DISCLOSURES.

Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, is the originator of the movement which made Horace Greeley the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Carmichael is a farmer politician; a man of brains; impracticable often; an enthusiast, in politics, according to his repute among his neighbors; but a proved prophet now; of small means and broad acres; very rich in fame of its kind—if to have the credit of projecting a movement which however humble the instrument of its accomplishment, is the most amazing achievement of politics, may be accounted fame.—What his motives and purposes were in undertaking his part in the transaction may be understood from his statement, which we have obtained for publication, and print it below. It was given, in the form here presented, after our original announcement of the facts; and with knowledge that the facts were already in our possession; and further, that there could be no misrepresentation except at the risk of detection, personal disgrace and of depriving himself of the honor and that may be estimated to which he is entitled by his connection with the movement. That he regards as a great fact accomplished, for he has faith that Greeley will occupy the white house.

The truth was received by us without injunction of secrecy without resorting to means that can or ever will be charged as unfair; and to the matter of delicacy of publishing "private letters"—which the *Express* at once charges and confesses the case against itself—we have only to say that these letters relate to the public interests of the people of the United States, and they are in a fair sense the property of the people—since, especially, they are the utterances on public questions of a public man; and the letters addressed to him are a part of the case. The parties will not venture to claim that any of the letters are private, involving as they do the people's interests, and the honor of our politics.

THE NARRATIVE.

Below we give an account of Mr. Carmichael and his statement, which we have chosen to present independently, and as authentic in all essential particulars, as a statement; received at different times, by two persons, specially for verification. This verification, however, was unnecessary, as Mr. Carmichael's declarations, letters, movements, etc., for nearly a year past, are connected and consistent whole, with, however, hardly a missing link in the chain of credible evidence, if his statements were to be omitted from the record. But it is good testimony:

LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

Lewis Carmichael is a farmer, probably between 50 and 55 years of age, who owns and resides upon a tract of 240 acres of improved land two miles west of the village of Unadilla, in Otsego county. For over twenty years he has enjoyed the reputation of being a politician of influence and sagacity, and was consulted in times of important political movements by Dickinson and other eminent men.

Earlier in life Mr. Carmichael was quite an extensive dealer in lumber, and employed a large number of men. So great was the influence he wielded over them, and the people of a section about him, that it was necessary to get his consent to and support of a party movement before it was certain of success in the town of Unadilla.

Mr. Carmichael has frequently measured his strength in town and county politics with Samuel North, a sagacious and well-known Democratic rival, and has been victor as often or oftener than he has been defeated. When Mr North was a candidate for the office of county clerk, Mr. Carmichael secured the delegation of the town of Unadilla for Harvey Hunt, of Otsego, who was nominated and elected. At another time his influence displaced Mr. North from the State committee. In 1852 he received fifteen votes in the convention for representative in congress.

He has often attended State conventions—sometimes a delegate; and in 1860 he attended the Charleston and Baltimore conventions in the interest of Mr. Dickinson.

Except in politics, he is of a retired disposition, and prefers the solitude of his out of the way farm to mingling with society. He was once married, but his wife and two or three children are dead.

Notwithstanding Mr. Carmichael's love of retirement and solitude, he is an avidious reader, especially of newspapers, and few men, although they may live more in politics, are better able to judge of politics than he.

Two interviews on the subject of the letters and the arrangements between Greeley, Carmichael, Seymour and Hutchins, were held with Carmichael, at his residence, by the writer of this, who was formerly very well acquainted with Carmichael, and was recognized by him at first sight. Before any conversation on the subject of the letters and interviews with Seymour and Greeley had been entered into, Carmichael was told the writer's business, and for what reason he sought the interview. At first Carmichael was evasive, and inclined not to be communicative; but by a number of leading questions put to him he perceived that the writer—who had previously conversed with Howard and others—was already in possession of most of the principal facts of importance, and he entered into the conversation by answering and giving explanations. Finally he apparently threw off all circumspection, and conversed pleasantly and without restraint.

HIS STATEMENTS

were substantially as follows.

Carmichael wrote to Mr. Greeley, last September, giving him his view about the then coming presidential campaign, and inviting Greeley to become a candidate. Carmichael's letter was addressed inside to "Hon. Horace Greeley, the next President of the United States"—Carmichael told Mr. Greeley that the time had come to "raft over," and he thought the Democratic leaders would drop old issues and support him.

Mr. Greeley answered this letter in a short time. He expressed [then or afterward—the writer is not certain as to time here] his willingness to become a candidate, but was fearful that the Democratic leaders would not support him.—A letter from him invited Carmichael to an interview with him.

Carmichael said he went down to New York soon after receiving that letter, and had a long talk with Greeley in the *Tribune* office. Greeley told Carmichael that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate with the Democratic party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

Carmichael answered that he could not tell about that, as Gov. Seymour had not been asked, and had not said what he would do. Carmichael then offered to undertake to secure Seymour's consent and co-operation to the movement, and Mr Greeley agreed to be a candidate provided he succeeded with Mr. Seymour and other prominent Democrats.

Within a short time after the interview with Greeley, Carmichael saw Gov. Seymour. He was not inclined to receive the proposition with much favor. Carmichael gave him his views, and left him to think the matter over. At that time Seymour thought that perhaps Hutchins could be agreed upon as a candidate.

It was not long before Carmichael saw Seymour again, by appointment, and he said he had made up his mind that Carmichael was right, and that the Democrats could support Greeley; or if a portion of the Republican party preferred making a change in the administration the Democrats should not take advantage of the movement

Carmichael informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov Seymour; and went about the State immediately, to consult the Democratic leader. The proposition met with very strong opposition, but the fact that it was about the only thing they could do, convinced the party leaders that they had better do it. If they should elect a prominent man from their ranks he would have political associations and friends that he could not help serving, and they could not get such an administration as they could by taking up a man with no former political associations he would be under obligation to recognize. The leaders of both parties are corrupt. Such Democratic leaders as Belmont, Marble and others, have been making money and political capital out of our following, and the party has continually lost Three millions of Democratic votes had become useless for want of proper management of them, and we thought it was time to turn the tables and compel the leaders to follow for a while.

In 1860 we might have elected Houston, if we had nominated him, over Lincoln, because Houston claimed that the territories were the common property of all the States, and the Democrats all over the United States could have united on that principle. In 1864 we could have elected Reverdy Johnson over Lincoln. And in 1868 we could have elected Chase over Grant. We had fooled away so many opportunities that we concluded it was best to drop some of the old, unpopular doctrines this fall and come out in shape to succeed.

Carmichael refused to show any letters, alleging that he had already shown letters to the editor of this paper. He said he did not understand Mr. Greeley as desiring there should be secrecy about the movement. [Precisely how he desired to be understood here, is uncertain.]

The first plan, Carmichael said, was to call a convention in Otsego county to nominate Mr. Greeley, and start the campaign in that manner.

Last April Mr. Greeley wrote to Carmichael saying that he believed the Democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support; therefore he desired to be withdrawn from the canvass. But Carmichael prevailed upon him to stick to it until they knew what the Democratic leaders would do. It was not best to back down before they had time to work the thing up.

Carmichael said at the close, nervously, that he had rather be in the fire than in this business.

STATEMENTS.

Below we give the substance of statements of several citizens of Otsego county, mainly of Unadilla, relating to Carmichael, the Greeley and Seymour letters, etc. These statements were carefully taken, and are much condensed, in order to avoid repetitions. These gentlemen are most reputable citizens, whose character for veracity is unquestioned; whose knowledge of what they testify of is to be accepted as precisely what they say it is; and who are about equally divided, politically. That they are correctly reported, we give our own guaranty; and verification by affidavit will be presented, if it is deemed essential:

H. H. Howard, of Unadilla, a Democrat, and an intimate and confidential friend of Lewis Carmichael, who said that he had conversed with him often on the subject, and seen and examined his letters, made the following statements, in substance:

"Luke" Carmichael is the man who nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and I know all about it.

"Luke" wrote to Greeley last September, proposing that he become a candidate for the presidency, and expressing the belief that the Republicans who were dissatisfied with the present administration could be united with Democrats in his support.

Greeley replied to the letter and requested an audience with "Luke."

"Luke" was pretty "hard up" then, and did not have the money to go New York with, and would not try to raise it of anybody here (in Unadilla), but he finally got it of Follet, in Otego, and went down and saw Greeley. "Luke" and Greeley had a long talk on the subject in the *Tribune* office, which occupied more than half a day. Greeley was willing to be a candidate, but he was afraid he was not available, because Democrats, such as Seymour, would not support him. "Luke" said that was not certain, because it had not been tried; he would undertake to bring in the Democratic leaders to the support of Greeley.

"Luke" came home after the interview with Greeley, and wrote to Seymour on the subject. Seymour answered the letter, and consented to an interview. Follet was gone away from home then, and did not return in two weeks. When he did return "Luke" got some more money of him and went to see Seymour whom, fortunately, he found at home.

Seymour thought he could not indorse such a movement, but promised to see "Luke" again. "Luke" came home, and after a few weeks wrote to Seymour, telling him that he had seen no reason for changing his mind; and that he still thought the nomination of Greeley was the only way for he Democrats to succeed Seymour answered the letter with favorable expressions, and consented to another interview.

"Luke" borrowed money and went up to Utica in about eighteen days. He found Seymour a changed man, and ready to accept Greeley as a presidential candidate, and cordially support him.

"Luke" wrote immediately to Greeley, informing him of what had been accomplished, and Greeley, in reply, wrote to "Luke" that he had sent to Washington to Fenton and others, to ascertain what could be accomplished there.

In a few days Greeley wrote again, saying that it was all right in Washington. That letter from Greeley was sent by "Luke" to Seymour. Further correspondence followed, and the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions were completely arranged for last April.

"Luke" went to Judge Peckham, in Albany, with his scheme, and the judge was about the maddest man ever seen — He called "Luke" a d—d fool, and told him if he had any business to attend to at home, he had better go home and attend to it.

Howard said he had stated the facts as they were given him by his friend, whom he regarded as a shrewd and able man. He had, he said, seen all the letters to which he referred.

G. A. Lodge, editor of the Unadilla *Times*, Bainbridge *Review* and Oneonta *Democrat*, said that Carmichael began to talk Greeley for the Democratic nominee for the presidency last fall, and for that reason became a laughing-stock among Democrats, who pronounced his constant assertions that he was telling the truth as one of "Luke's" whims, that had crept into his head in consequence of being alone so much But Carmichael, to prove that he knew what he was talking about, produced his Greeley Seymour letters

Henry Van Deusen, at Unadilla, has seen some of Mr. Carmichael's letters from Greeley and Seymour—quite a number from Greeley. Carmichael read Greeley's letters to him, and they all had more or less reference to Greeley's being a *candidate for the presidency* One letter from Greeley, received the last of April, spoke of *the necessity of some Democrat going to Cincinnati in order to secure Greeley's nomination there*, and his preference was that Carmichael should go.

Hon. Robert W. Courtney of Sidney, saw Carmichael last March at his (Courtney's) house, and had considerable conversation with him on the subject of running Greeley for the presidency. Carmichael produced a letter from Greeley on the subject of *holding a convention to nominate him in Otsego county*, at which he advised that such a movement would be premature. Carmichael was then making preparations to go to Syracuse and have an interview with General John A. Greene.

B. F. ARNOLD, ESQ.,

attorney and counsellor at Unadilla, has seen and read letters from Greeley and Seymour to Carmichael. Carmichael told him substantially the same about interview and the beginning of correspondence with those gentlemen that is told in Carmichael's statement here printed At one of the interviews between Carmichael and Seymour, the latter agreed to go and see Hutchins, which he failed to do, but wrote to Hutchins, giving his views on the subject of nominating Greeley. He also wrote to Carmichael, stating that he had failed to see Hutchins in person, but he had written to him, and enclosed to Carmichael a copy of the substance of the letter sent to Hutchins. Seymour's letter to Hutchins was used at the Cincinnati convention, the copy or substance of it sent to Carmichael was forwarded to Fenton.

E. M. Packard, postmaster at Unadilla, was shown several letters from Greeley to Carmichael. Carmichael read for him a letter dated April last, from Greeley, asking him (Carmichael) to *stir around with the Democrats* for him (Greeley.) Packard knew that Carmichael had corresponded with Greeley and Seymour for about a year. He had conversed with Carmichael on the subject of Greeley's candidacy. Carmichael's statement to him about letters and interviews with Greeley and Seymour, were substantially the same as the statements made to other persons, which we print. Carmichael informed him that he had received the daily *Tribune* since April free of charge Carmichael said to him that when he went to Peckam and Cassidy at Albany, with his scheme they called him a fool, and told him to go home and stay there.

D. P. Loomis, George Fellows, Charles J. White and Dr. Hadley, all know something of the Carmichael-Greeley-Seymour correspondence, but it is merely corroborative.

There is good authority for stating that Carmichael went to Mr. Follett, banker, in Otego, last September, and imparted information of his plans to nominate Mr. Greeley for the presidency. Mr Follett told him he thought something might be accomplished in that way, and so far assisted Carmichael as to purchase his wool crop for this year and advance him the money—which Carmichael wanted—to go to New York and Utica to confer with Greeley and Seymour.

Carmichael visited Mr. Follett frequently, later in the fall to confer with him, and always had letters from Mr. Greeley and Seymour in his pockets. One or more of the letters from Greeley were shown as early as October.

One of the methods by which Greeley and Seymour communicated through Carmichael was by making him, or his making himself, a sort of distributing post office. Letters received by Carmichael from Greeley were enclosed with his letters and sent to Seymour, and those from Seymour were in like manner sent to Greeley. In the course of time the letters were again sent to Carmichael as they had been sent from him with the other correspondence.

Wm. T. Finch, Esq., has had the especial privilege of "translating" difficult letters for Carmichael. He can tell a good deal when he is authoritatively summoned.

The first interview with Greeley took place in the *Tribune* office. Carmichael without formally announcing himself, stepped in and inquired for Mr. Greeley, and was told that he was not in. Being determined to have an interview he stood around awhile and peeped into a door, where his reason led him to believe Mr. Greeley was, and finally caught sight of him. He then stepped into Mr. Greeley's room, introduced himself, and was cordially welcomed. The interview lasted between four and five hours.

AFFIDAVITS.

We present two affidavits below of gentlemen whose very important knowledge of the letters, etc., seemed to justify, and in the public interest to demand formal verified statements. Charles S. Carpenter is a young man of unusual ability, and probity; was reared in Unadilla; is respected by all who know him; and he is widely known. As the editor of the Oneonta *Herald*, one of the best and most trustworthy weekly journals of the state, he is highly esteemed. With his own readers, no certification could be stronger than his own word. A part of this information was of an earlier stage of the conspiracy than that of other witnesses; it did not include the Seymour branch of the conspiracy. The position of Greeley concerning the rebel soldiers he stated some time ago in his journal. As a part of the great scheme which has since developed, the facts of Mr. Carpenter's affidavit are of stupendous interest

Dr. Ireland, who makes the other affidavit, is a citizen of high character; enjoys the esteem of every body; and by the clearness and very essential importance of his affidavit, contributes much to the completeness of the case. He, with Mr. Carpenter was averse to personal prominence in the matter; but a sense of duty admitte of no other course than the one pursued. They are entitled to the grateful regard of all right-minded men.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The Dubuque *Visitor*, issued thirty six years ago, is claimed as the first Iowa newspaper.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, at Concord, Mass., was burned on Wednesday morning last.

STEWART VS. GREELEY.

A. T. Stewart, although not friendly to Grant, says he shall support him, as business men cannot afford the risk of Greeley.

How does this correspond with Stewart's giving $20.000 to a Greeley Club.

It would seem that the theory about present taking, and giving office in return don't work in Stewart's case. He ought to support Grant magnanimously, according to their notion of things.

It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business, and no paper succeeds financially that carries on a dead head system. Any mention of the people's affairs they wish to see in print, is worth paying for, and when printed is generally as good as any other investment of the same amount.—*East Boston Advocate.*

Special Election

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in Plattsmouth precinct, Cass County, Nebraska, at the usual place of holding elections in said precinct, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, viz: At a session of the Board of County Commissioners, of Cass county, held at Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1872, it was, by said Board,

Resolved, That the following proposition be and is hereby submitted to the electors of Plattsmouth precinct, in Cass county:

"Shall Plattsmouth precinct, in the county of Cass, State of Nebraska, issue, in aid of the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad, through said county, from the south line north to the Platte River, or to a connection with some road now constructed, making a continuous all rail connection from said south line of Cass county, with the U. P. R. R. at or near Omaha, bonds of said precinct, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars; said bonds to be issued bearing date October 1st, A. D. 1872, and payable with interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent., twenty years after date, in the city of New York; the first installment of interest payable October 1st, A. D. 1873, and semi-annually thereafter; said bonds, when issued, to be deposited with three trustees, resident freeholders of Cass county, to be appointed by the County Commissioners of said county; the bonds so issued to be by said trustees, held in trust for the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Rail Road Company, their successors or assigns, Said bonds shall be delivered to said company only upon a compliance with the following conditions, to-wit:—One half of said bonds shall be delivered to said company when they shall have located, graded and bridged, ready for the ties and iron, not less than ten consecutive miles of the road bed, in Cass county, and the remainder of said bonds shall be delivered to them by said trustees, when the ties and iron shall have been placed upon the road bed through said county of Cass, as aforesaid, and the road fully completed as a first class western railroad through said precinct.

PROVIDED, Said road shall be constructed and fully completed through Cass county, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D 1874; and the same shall pass through Omapolis precinct, and the said company to construct and maintain a Passenger and Freight Depot at or near the crossing of the Platte river; and it is further

PROVIDED, That all interest coupons on said bonds, maturing before they are due, and to be delivered to said company, under the terms and conditions contained in the propositions shall revert to said precinct; and all bonds, or coupons, remaining in the hands of said trustees, on the first day of June, 1874, shall in like manner revert to said precinct and be cancelled and returned by said trustees, to the County Treasurer of Cass county, to be destroyed.

And shall there be levied, annually, a tax on all the taxable property of said precinct, sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds, as it becomes due; and after ten years,

"Shall there be levied annually an additional tax on the taxable property of said precinct sufficient to pay annually one tenth part of the principal of said bonds, and to continue from year to year until said bonds and interest are paid."

The form in which the question in said propositions shall be taken, shall be by voting them by ballot upon the vote of which ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, the words: For Railroad Bonds and Tax, or Against Railroad Bonds and Tax; and if a majority of the ballots cast shall have thereon the words For Railroad Bonds and Tax, then it shall be deemed and taken in favor of the above propositions entire; and if a majority of said ballots cast have upon them the words "Against Railroad Bonds and Tax," then said propositions shall be deemed and taken to be lost.

Said election to be conducted in the manner provided by law for holding elections.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

BENJAMIN ALBIN, Pres't.
D. W. McKINNON, Co. Clerk.

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Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in Oreapolis precinct, Cass county, Nebraska, at the usual place of holding elections in said precinct, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, viz: At a session of the Board of County Commissioners, of Cass county, held at Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1872, it was, by said Board,

Resolved, That the following proposition be and is hereby submitted to the electors of Oreapolis precinct, in Cass county:

"Shall Oreapolis precinct, in the county of Cass, State of Nebraska, issue, in aid of the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad, through said county, from the south line north to the Platte River, or to a connection with some road now constructed, making a continuous all rail connection from said south line of Cass county, with the U P. R. R. at or near Omaha, bonds of said precinct, to an amount not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars; said bonds to be issued bearing date October 1st, A. D. 1872, and payable with interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent., twenty years after date, in the city of New York; the first installment of interest payable October 1st, A. D 1873, and semi-annually thereafter; said bonds, when issued, to be deposited with three trustees, resident freeholders of Cass county, to be appointed by the County Commissioners of said county; the bonds so issued to be by said trustees, held in trust for the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Rail Road company, their successors or assigns, Said bonds shall be delivered to said company only upon a compliance with the following conditions, to-wit: One half of said bonds, shall be delivered to said company when they shall have located, graded and bridged, ready for the ties and iron, not less than ten consecutive miles of the road bed in Cass county, and the remainder of said bonds shall be delivered to them by said trustees, when the ties and iron shall have been placed upon the road bed through said county of Cass, as aforesaid, and the road fully completed as a first class western railroad through said precinct.

PROVIDED, Said road shall be constructed and fully completed through Cass county, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D 1874; and the same shall pass through Oreapolis precinct, and the said company to construct and maintain a Passenger and Freight Depot at or near the crossing of the Platte river; and it is further

PROVIDED, That all interest coupons on said bonds, maturing before they are due, and to be delivered to said company, under the terms and conditions contained in the propositions shall revert to said precinct; and all bonds, or coupons, remaining in the hands of said trustees, on the first day of June, 1874, shall in like manner revert to said precinct and be cancelled and returned by said trustees, to the County Treasurer of Cass county, to be destroyed.

And shall there be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said precinct, sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds, as it becomes due; and after ten years;

"Shall there be levied annually an additional tax on the taxable property of said precinct sufficient to pay annually one-tenth part of the principal of said bonds and to continue from year to year until said bonds and interest are paid.

The form in which the question in said propositions shall be taken, shall be by voting them by ballot upon the vote of which ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed the words: For Railroad Bonds and Tax, or Against Railroad Bonds and Tax; and if a majority of the ballots cast shall have thereon the words For Railroad Bonds and Tax, then it shall be deemed and taken in favor of the above propositions entire; and if a majority of said ballots cast have upon them the words, "Against Railroad Bonds and Tax," then said propositions shall be deemed and taken to be lost.

Said Election to be conducted in the manner provided by law for holding elections.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

BENJAMIN ALBIN, Pres't.
D. W. McKINNON, Co. Clerk.

17-w5t.

Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in Liberty precinct, Cass County, Nebraska, at the usual place of holding elections in said precinct, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, viz: At a session of the board of County Commissioners, of Cass county held at Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1872, it was, by said Board,

Resolved, That the following proposition be and is hereby submitted to the electors of Liberty precinct, in Cass county:

"Shall Liberty precinct, in the county of Cass, State of Nebraska, issue, in aid of the construction of the St. Louis and Nebraska Trunk Railroad, through said county, from the south line north to the Platte River, or to a connection with some road now constructed, making a continuous all rail connection from said south line of Cass county, with the U P. R. R. at or near Omaha, bonds of said precinct, to an amount not exceeding twelve thousand dollars; said bonds to be issued bearing date October 1st, A. D 1872, and payable with interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent. twenty years after date, in the city of New York; the first installment of interest payable October 1st A. D. 1873, and semi-annually thereafter; said bonds, when issued, to be deposited with three trustees, resident freeholders of Cass county, to be appointed by the county commissioners of said county; the bonds so issued to be by said trustees, held in trust for the St. Louis and Nebaska Trunk Rail Road company, their successors or assigns, said bonds shall be delivered to said company only upon a compliance with the following conditions, to-wit: One half of said bonds, shall be delivered to the said company when they shall have located, graded and bridged, ready for the ties and iron, not less than ten consecutive miles of the road bed, in Cass county, and the remainder of said bonds shall be delivered to them by said trustees when the ties and iron shall have been placed upon the road bed through said county of Cass, as aforesaid, and the road fully completed as a first class western railroad through said precinct.

PROVIDED, Said road shall be constructed and fully completed through Cass county, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D 1874; and the same shall pass through Liberty precinct and the said company to construct and maintain a Passenger and Freight Depot on said railroad as near as practable to the center of said precinct; and it is further

PROVIDED, that all interest coupons on said bonds, maturing before they are due, and to be delivered to said company under the terms and conditions contained in the propositions shall revert to said precinct; and all bonds, or coupons, remaining in the hands of said trustees on the first day of June, 1874, shall in like manner revert to said precinct and be cancelled and returned by said trustees, to the County Treasurer of Cass county, to be destroyed.

"And shall there be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said precinct, sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds, as it becomes due, and after ten years:

"Shall their be levied annually an additional tax on the taxable property of said precinct sufficient to pay annually one-tenth part of the principal of said bonds and to continue from year to year until said bonds and interest are paid.

The form in which the question in said propositions shall be taken, shall be by voting them by ballot upon the vote of which ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, the words: For Railroad Bonds and Tax, or Against Railroad Bonds and Tax; and if a majority of the ballots cast shall have thereon the words "For Railroad Bonds and Tax" then it shall be deemed and taken in favor of the above propositions entire; and if a majority of said ballots cast have upon them the words "Against Railroad Bonds and tax," then said propositions shall be deemed and taken to be lost; said election to be conducted in the manner provided by law for holding elections.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

BENJAMINE ALBIN, Pres't.
D. W. McKINNON, Co. Clerk.

17-w5 26-d1w.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of a certain Chattel Mortgage dated November 15th, A. D. 1870, and executed and delivered by Benjamin W. Shewman to Aultman, Miller & Co., to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, according to the terms of five promisory notes, due and payable as follows:

One hundred dollars dated August 9th, 1870 falling due September 9th 1870, one note for ninety five dollars, dated August 9th 1870, and falling due November 9th 1870; one note for ninety five dollars dated August 9th 1870 and due January 9th 1871; one note for 95 dollars dated August 9th 1870, due June 10 1871; one note for ninety-five dollars dated August 9th 1870 and due August 9th 1871. Each note bearing interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum. That there is now due and payable on said five promissory notes the sum of $466 00. That said Mortgage was duly recorded on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871, at pages 292 and 293 in book "D" of the Chattel Mortgage record of Cass county, Nebraska. Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said Chattel Mortgage I will on the 17th day of August A. D. 1872, at the front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth City, Cass county Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following property described in said Chattel Mortgage, being one thirty inch Geared Sweepstake Separator with ten horse power complete.

C. AULTMAN & CO.
By MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, their Atty's
w16 5t

PAINT!
PAINT!!
PAINT!!
PAINT!!
PAINT!!
PAINT!

NOW is the time to paint your houses. For the NEXT

Sixty Days

I will offer special inducements on Strictly Pure White Lead. Having disposed of one half ton of T. H. Nevin & Co.'s strictly pure white lead, manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., decidedly the very best lead in the market; the remaining half ton will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

STRICTLY PURE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Knives, Razors Lamps and Lamp Goods, Fruit Cans, Lubricating Oils, Coal oil, &c. At the lowest possible Figures: all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. New and Fresh.

50 different preparations of Tilden & Co.'s Fluid Extracts; also their make of Elixir's Pills, &c., to which is the attention of the Medical Fraternity is invited; Bromos Chloralum, a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant, perfectly safe in the hands of any one—no family should be without it during the warm season. Goods sold to country merchants and doctors at Chicago prices, freight added. Pure wines and Liquors expressly for the sick, a speciality.—All orders and prescriptions receive immediate attention.

DR. G. B. CHAPMAN,
Drugs et and Apothecary.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

P. O. Box, 720.

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