TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

D. T. LOCKE. C. W. LOCKE. W. O. BLYMYER

LOCKES & BLYMYER,
PROPRIETORS.

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., July 25, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts.

Presidential Electors,
JOHN C. LEE. ALPHONSO HART.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
ALLEN T. WIKOFF.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOHN WELCH.

For Member Board of Public Works,
RICHARD R. PORTER.

Republicans attend the Congressional Convention at Clyde, on Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

The New York *Democrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, hitherto Liberal Republican, came out for Grant and Wilson on the 20th inst.

Greeley's organ, the *Advertiser*, did not have it bad last week. Greeley and the Democracy must have ground for them more inspiring music.

Hon. H. S. Bundy, of Jackson Co. was nominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Republican convention at Portsmouth on Wednesday of last week.

The Columbus *Statesman*, a Democratic daily paper, died Monday. It was for Greeley and Democratic success. It would have survived the latter but the former killed it.

The fifth annual exposition of the woolen manufacturers of the West and South has been postponed till next year, leading manufacturers in different parts of the country haveing expressed a desire to that effect.

Last Saturday a small Democrati ratification meeting was held in Bucyrus. It was addressed by Berry, candidate for Congress in that district, and two sore-heads from Upper Sandusky, Sears and Grissell. These having not succeeded in raising an enthusiasm, Judge Pillars was called out, and made a good Democratic speech. He expects it will help his re-nomination chances.

Hon. Thos. Duncan Stiles, Democratic member of the Ohio House of Representatives, has written a column communication to the Greenville *Democrat*, repudiating Greeley and Brown. It is affecting that the friends upon whom Greeley must mainly rely thus desert him. Is Jordan to be a hard road to travel?

Josh Billings says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom; they don't kackle much until they have laid their egg. Some pholks are always a bragging and a cackling what they are going tew do beforehand."

Comparisons are odious, but the foregoing suggests that the Democracy should learn wisdom from the abovementioned hen. They are cackling Greeley at a terrible rate and the shell has not yet began to form.

The *Tribune* has found what it thinks to be a mare's nest, and proposes to incubate the contents into a "What is It," by the following:

"The simple truth in all this business is that the commissioners and managers of the party here knew that Allen, from his past life, was not fit to be trusted. For years, and the last few months he was neglecting his business and that he was indulging in periodical spees. Further it is true that an attempt was made to smother the matter, and it was not until the secrets leaked out that a confession was made. What does the *Advertiser* say?"

The ADVERTISER says that the fellow who wrote the above, knows that he lies, and knows that we know that he lies. That is all.—*Advertiser.*

As an organ of Greeley, the *Advertiser* should have simply said, "You lie, you villian, you lie!" That was the way Horace always had of getting over a point he could not argue. In due time we shall show that what we asserted was true. We shall also show that at least two of the commissioners tried to saddle the matter of the Allen trouble on Judge Lang. Finding that would not do, they attempted to get the Judge to consent to having the matter hushed up. To the Judge's credit, be it said, he told them he would expose the whole affair—that they must take measures for deposing Allen, and arrange it that no such trouble should take place in the future—that he—Judge Lang—did not purpose that any taint of dishonesty should adhere to his garments. After this it was that the "Watch dog of the Treasury," assumed such a mantle of honesty and sorrow, and became so enraged at poor Allen, whom the *Advertiser* called a "scoundrel."

In the article we have copied it will be noticed that no names are used, and that it does not give an idea what is referred to. The *Advertiser* from its stand-point, acts wisely in this, as the less said on its side of the Auditor trouble, the better, but for us we shall not let it rest. There is something rotten behind this Auditor difficulty and it shall see daylight in due time. In the mean time let the *Advertiser* get ready with its Greeley remarks—"You lie," etc.

When any one talks to you about Greeley's nomination as a reform movement, read him this passage from the Springfield *Republican*, the leading Greeley paper in New England:

"That some of the worst men in the country have donned white hats and are hurraking lustily for Greeley, is a fact patent to all who have eyes and ears. This is especially true of his own State. Hardly anywhere has his nomination commanded more demonstrative favor or more zealous support than among the New York politicians of both parties who whilom sat at the feet of Mr. Tweed and ran at his beck."

Or this, from the Cincinnati *Commercial* the most widely circulated Greeley paper west of New York:

"It is true, we believe, that the Democratic party machinery of New York, including Tammany, is at work for Greeley. *It is true, also, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men* and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. *That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany, is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man.*"

These paragraphs, it should be remembered, are neither months nor weeks old, but were written and printed within ten days. As the Pittsburg *Gazette* well remarks in its comments upon this testimony against Greeley by Greeley men:

"Of what avail will be Mr. Greeley's personal honesty against such influences as these? Mayor Hall in New York, was generally esteemed personally honest by the most earnest opponents of the Tammany ring, yet Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly had no more serviceable agent in all their tremendous schemes of plunder than Hall. He lacked the foresight to prevent his being trapped into aiding and abetting them. The amiable qualities claimed for Greeley make it clear he can be made the same sort of an instrument, but in a field that covers a great nation and affects the interests of nearly forty millions of people."

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR CONSPIRACY.

The Scheme from the Beginning.

THAT MARVELOUS HONESTY SHOWN UP.

H. G. Avows Himself in Favor of Paying Pensions to Southern Disabled Soldiers.

The Case Fully Proven.

[From the Binghamton (N.Y.) Republican, July 18.

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 that we 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 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 he who 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 Chalienge,

"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 be made more plainly appear, and they may have 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:

"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 bonsented 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 Hutchins, 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."

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 influence at Cincinnati—his credentials being letters of Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour.

2. The corroborative statement 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, &c., 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 following is the statement of Mr. Carmichel:

Lewis Carmichel 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 Dickenson and other eminent men.

HIS STATEMENTS

were substantially as follows:

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

Mr. Greeley answered the 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 Carmichel to an interview with him.

Carmichel 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 Carmichel that Horatio Seymour was a standing candidate for the Democratic party, and that Mr. Seymour would not step aside for him.

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

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

It was not long before Carmichel saw Seymour by appointment, and he said that he had made up his mind that Carmichel 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.

Carmichel informed Mr. Greeley, as soon as convenient, of his success with Gov. Seymour; and went about the State, immediately, to consult with Democratic leaders. 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 a administration as they could by taking up a man with no former political associations he would be under obligations 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 had concluded to drop some of the old, unpopular doctrines this fall, and come out in a shape to succeed.

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

The first plan, Carmichel 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 Carmichel saying that he believed the Democrats preferred a candidate from their own ranks, and would not unite in his support; therefore he wished to be discharged from the canvass. But Carmichel 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.

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

STATEMENTS.

Below we give the substance of statements of several citizens of Otsego County, mainly of Unadilla, relating to Carmichel, the Greeley and Seymour letters, etc. These statements were carefully taken, and are much condensed, in order to avoid repetitions. Those 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 guarantee; and verification by affidavit will be presented, if it is deemed essential:

E. R. HOWARD.

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

"Luke" Carmichel 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 to New York with, and would not try to raise it of anybody here (in Unadilla,) but he finally got it of Follet, in Otsego, 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 the Democrats to succeed. Seymour answered the letter with favorable expressions, and consented to another interview.

"Luke" borrowed money, and went to Utica in about eighteen days. He found Seymour a changed man, and ready to accept Greeley as the 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. DODGE.

G. A. Dodge, Esq., editor of the Unadilla *Times*, Bainbridge *Review*, and Oneonta *Democrat*, said that Carmichel 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 earnest 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 Carmichel, 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. Carmichel's letters from Greeley and Seymour—quite a large number from Greeley. Carmichel 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 Democrats going to Cincinnati in order to secure Greeley's nomination there, and his preference was that Carmichel should go.

HON. SCOTT. W. COURTNEY,

of Sidney, saw Carmichel last March, at his (Courtney's) house, and had considerable conversation with him on the subject of running Greeley for the presidency. Carmichel 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 at that time would be premature. Carmichel was then making preparations to go to Syracuse and have an interview with Gen. John A. Greene.

R. F. ARNOLD, ESQ.,

attorney and counselor, at Unadilla, has seen and read letters from Greeley and Seymour to Carmichel. Carmichel told him substantially the same about interviews and the beginning of a correspondence with those gentlemen that is told in Carmichel's statement here printed. At one of the interviews between Carmichel 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 Carmichel stating that he had failed to see Hutchins in person, but had written to him, and inclosed to Carmichel a copy or 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 Carmichel was forwarded to Gov. Fenton.

E. M. PACKARD,

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

D. P. LOOMIS, ESQ., GEORGE FELLOWS, CHAS. J. WHITE, AND DR. HALSEY.

These gentlemen all know something of the Carmichael-Greeley-Seymour correspondence; but it is merely corroborative.

CONFIRMATORY STATEMENTS.

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

Carmichel visited Mr. Follet frequently later in the fall, to confer with him, and always had letters from 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 Carmichel, was by making him, or him making himself a kind of distributing post office. Letters receive by Carmichel from Greeley, were inclosed 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 Carmichel as they had been sent from him with other correspondence.

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

THE FIRST INTERVIEW

with Greeley took place in the *Tribune* office. Carmichel, 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 or five hours.

Affidavits.

We present below two affidavits 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 his 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 Mr. Greeley concerning the rebel soldiers he stated some time ago in his journal. As a part of the great scheme which has now 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 everybody, 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 admitted of no other course than that they have pursued. They are entitled to the grateful regard of all fair minded men.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CARPENTER.

ONEONTA, July 17, 1872.

C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes, and says that he is a resident of Oneonta, Otsego County, in the State of New York, and that he is well acquainted with Lewis Carmichel, of Unadilla, in said county, that Carmichel has for maey years been a Democrat, interested in county, State, and national conventions, which he frequently attended; and that he has for about a year past been engaged in seeking a Democratic candidate for the presidency; that Carmichel was last fall in correspondence with Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour on the question of making new issues, one of which was the payment of pensions to disabled rebel soldiers, as well as to Union soldiers; and that deponent saw letters from said Greeley and from Seymour on that question; that one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by the *Tribune* heading (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichel asking his views to the Confederate pension question,) expressed the *views of Mr. Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers;* although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill. That deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freeley discussed between Carmichel and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in September, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject, at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension question an issue then.

That deponent also saw another letter of Horace Greeley addressed to Carmichel, in which Greeley invited Carmichel to call on him in New York, to talk over political issues that had been broached between them; and a separate part of that letter which deponent did not have opportunity of reading carefully, expressed, as deponent casually noticed, and was distinctly informed by Carmichel, the possibility that Greeley would accept the nomination for President, if the nomination were tendered him in 1872. That Carmichel was absent from Otsego shortly afterward, and received from Greeley, Carmichel distinctly and emphatically stated to him, Mr. Greeley's positive consent to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872, if the nomination were given him. The date of this letter was in October, 1871.

That Carmichel endeavored to induce deponent to consent to advocate paying pensions to Southern soldiers, as a measure of conciliation between the North and South, and to support Mr. Greeley for the presidency.

That it was fully understood between deponent and Carmichel that Greeley was to be pressed for Democratic nomination. That deponent regarded Carmichel as a candid man, who treated these subjects with the utmost seriousness, and that deponent is fully convinced that his correspondence and interviews, and their meaning and results, were described by him honestly and faithfully.

C. S. CARPENTER.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1872.

E. M. CARVER, Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. IRELAND.

Louis E. Ireland, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, being sworn, says that Lewis Carmichel, also of Unadilla, whom he has known for six years, has frequently been in deponent's office in Unadilla and has shown deponent letters from Horace Greeley, of New York, five or six in number; and one letter of Horatio Seymour; that deponent did not readily read Greeley's letters, except the heading and signature—Carmichel being addressed as "Friend Carmichael" in one or more of them—which letters deponent held in his hand. Their contents related to matters understood between Carmichael and Greeley, some of the letters passing on as though connected with previous business; and one of the letters invited Carmichael to go to Cincinnati. These letters were shown to deponent in the last of March, or first of April, 1872. Carmichael then said to deponent that Greeley would be nominated at Cincinnati, and the Democrats would adopt him; that the only point there was, that Greeley should get the Cincinnati nomination. Deponent perused Horatio Seymour's letter, which he read early, and recognized the handwriting, according to his previous knowledge of it, as Seymour's. The subjects of that letter were as follows: It mentioned an interview of Carmichael and Greeley; saying he(Seymour) was more favorably impressed with the turn of matters, with which he seemed satisfied; mentioned the tariff question, and said the best way was to leave the issue a vague one, as Carmichael had proposed, so as to unite persons of different views in the coalition movement; suggested that if Greeley favored this, it would smooth the way to the end. Deponent's strong impression is, that Greeley's candidacy was mentioned; but of that he does not say positively. The time when this letter was read by deponent was about the last of March or the 1st of April, 1872.

The subject had previously been brought to deponent's attention by Carmichael; but when the letters were shown, particularly Greeley's letters, deponent thought the matter almost too absurd for notice; but after the Cincinnati nomination he understood their importance, and endeavored to procure copies. He would have exposed the matter except that he had hopes of procuring the letters, or copies of them.

Deponent was informed in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the *Tribune* would be changed about the first of the year, 1872, and that deponent on noticing, saw the change, which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competent testimony of a public officer.

Deponent further remembers that in one of Greeley's letters, Chase was mentioned as now feeble and broken down.

Deponent makes this statement on his honor as a citizen; and because he believes the facts he has mentioned should be exposed. L. E. IRELAND.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of July, 1872.

FREDERICK A. SANDS,
Notary Public for Otsego, N. Y.

The Letters.

We give below, not exact copies of the letters of Greeley Seymour, and others, but the substance of their contents, with, in most cases, ample verification:

LEWIS CARMICHAEL TO HORATIO SEYMOUR.

August, 1861. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers. [Affidavit of Chas. S. Carpenter.]

LEWIS CARMICHAEL TO HORACE GREELEY.

August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers, and asking Greeley's views. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

August or September, 1871. Declining to advocate then the payment of rebel pensions. [Mr. Carpenter's affidavit.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

August or September, 1871. Declaring in favor of a law giving pensions, by the United States, to the rebel soldiers, though doubting Congress, etc. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

LEWIS CARMICHAEL TO HORACE GREELEY.

September, 1871. Addressing Horace Greeley as "next President of the United States," and asking him to be the candidate of the Democrats and all dissatisfied men. Carmichael gave his views about politics. [Statements of Carmichael.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CASMICHAEL.

October 4, 1871. Deprecating Democratic failure to nominate Chase in 1868, against Republicans; setting Chase aside for 1872, as "feeble and broken down;" proposing united action to "close the wounds opened by the war," saying he could not see his way quite clearly to 1872. [Already published in part by us, and further certified to by affidavit of Dr. Ireland.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

October, 1871. Inviting Carmichael to call on Greeley in New York, to talk over issues, etc., and expressing a possibility that he might consent to be a candidate. [Statement of Carmichael (who testifies Greeley fully consented), statement of H. H. Howard, and affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

About December, 1871. Referring to interviews of Greeley and Carmichael, and Carmichael and Seymour; expressing satisfaction with the progress of affairs; acceding to Carmichael's plan of non-committal tariff issue, and commending Greeley's acceptance of the plan as looking to the end. [Statement of Carmichael and affidavit of Dr. Ireland. [Carmichael asserts Seymour's subsequent full agreement to support Greeley.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO WALDO HUTCHINS.

About February, 1872. Seymour had been unable to see Hutchins, according to Carmichael's request, and had wrote him. Contents of this letter best known to Seymour and Hutchins. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

About February. Statement of these facts to Carmichael. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

About February, 1872. Suggesting that Democratic influence should be exerted for Greeley at Cincinnati, and that Carmichal should go there. [Affidavit of Dr. Ireland, and statement of Henry Van Dusen.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

April, 1872. Suggesting that it was not politic yet to undertake an independent movement for Greeley in Otsego county, as Carmichael had proposed. [Statement of R. W. Courtney.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

Doubting whether the Democrats would really favor him, and proposing to withdraw from the candidacy, but persuaded by Carmichael to wait and see. [Statement of Carmichael.]

LEWIS CARMICHAEL TO REUBEN E. FENTON.

About March. Inclosing Seymour's letter, noting what he (Seymour) had written to Hutchins. [B. F. Arnold.]

HORACE GREELEY TO LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

Stating the result of the Seymour-Fenton correspondence "all right." [Howard.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO LEWIS CARMICHEL.

May 1, 1871. Stating correspondence about the Cincinnati convention (Carmichael explains). [Substance of letter already published on our authority.]

HORATIO SEYMOUR TO WALDO HUTCHINS'

April, 1872. Contents known to Seymour and Hutchins. Stated by Carmichael to be final arrangement for Cincinnati convention. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit of Seymour's acknowledgment, if challenged.]

WALDO HUTCHINS TO HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Or, or before May 1, 1872. Contents best known to Hutchins and Seymour. Seymour's letter says the reply of Hutchins was pleasant, or satisfactory. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael, of May 1. Affidavit, if challenged.]

A SECOND CHALLENGE.

We had intended to make a review of the case we present to-day; but time and space do not admit of it. We think all doubters will concede that the case speaks for itself.

The responsibility for disproof is now placed. Small talk and half way denials are no longer in order. If Mr. Greeley, or Seymour, or Hutchins is misrepresented, we invite him to appeal to the courts. Let him sue us for libel, or slander. We will undertake to prove as much better case than we now present, as the case we have made is better than that we promised. Dare they answer this challenge? We propose that they try.

POSTSCRIPT.

The following paragraph from the *Tribune*, of yesterday, which we had missed in our daily glance at that paper, is called to our attention, as we go to press:

"The Binghamton Republican has for some weeks endeavored to obtain a notice from this journal by a series of fabrications which have not even the small merit of plausibility. It has from day to day pretended that it would support its charges by letters which it has repeatedly threatened to publish in its columns. In vain has its ally, the Evening *Post*, urged it to produce its evidence or confess itself mistaken. Print your letters, or acknowledge your slanders!"

This journal has been "noticed" very often by Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune*, during the year past; and the lesser lights of that paper, in assuming to "notice" us, are guilty of an impertinance. They are likewise guilty of a deception. We asked them to deny, by authority of Mr. Greeley, or Seymour, or Hutchins; and they have not been able to do so in the *Tribune* is "not an organ," and does not, of course speak for Mr. Greeley. Let us now see what it will say, if it can say anything, for itself. We have pointed Mr. Greeley to his remedy. And the mere word of Mr. Greeley is not lessen the earth current with the American people.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Clyde, Wednesday, July 31.

To the Republicans of Seneca County:

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee on the 19th inst., the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved—That all Republicans of Seneca county in attendance at the Republican Congressional Convention, to be held in Clyde, Wednesday, July 31st, 1872, be considered delegates thereto and entitled to cast the vote of said county.

By order of Central Committee.

L. WEIRICK,
Chm'n,

O. T. LOCKE,
Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Republican Voters of the 10th Congressional District:

Your biennial Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Congress, will be held at CLYDE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every one hundred votes cast for Governor Noyes in 1871, and one additional delegate for any fraction of fifty votes and over.

The counties composing the district will be entitled to votes as follows:

Seneca	26	Erie	99
Sandusky	26	Hancock	22
Huron	24		

The undersigned committee recommend that the meetings in the several counties for the selection of delegates, be held on Saturday, July 20, 1872.

VOLTAIRE SCOTT, Erie Co.
S. BUCKLAND, Sandusky Co.
CHAS. P. WICKHAM, Huron Co.
JNO. M. HAMLIN, Hancock Co.
JOHN T. HUSS, Seneca Co.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—SEIGLEY—At the U. B. Parsonage, Melmore, O., on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1872, by Rev. W. A. Keesy, Mr. John C. Davis to Miss Amanda Seigley.

MYERS—BUERKLEE—On the 23d of July, by Rev. H. Rust at his residence on College Hill, Mr. Frank Myers and Miss Pauline Buerkler, both of West Lodi.

HOLMAN—PRINDLE—At the residence of the bride's father, near Pulaski, Tenn., on July 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Young, George J. Holman, of Fern, Ind., and Allie R. Prindle, formerly of Tiffin, Ohio.

DIED.

LOCKE—On Sunday morning, July 21 1872, Harry, youngest son of O. T. and M. C. Locke, aged one year, one month and seven days.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

APPLES, dried, per lb	8
BEESWAX	25
BUTTER	8@10
CORN MEAL, per lb.	1½
EGGS, per doz	10
FEATHERS, live geese	50 to 70
FLOUR, per barrel	7 00 to 8 00
HONEY	20
HAY, per ton	6 00 to 10 00
HIDES, dry	4
HIDES, trimmed	7@8
HIDES, untrimmed	6
LARD	5@6
ONIONS	50
POTATOES, new	50
MIDDLINGS	1 50
SALT, coarse rock, per bbl	2 50
SALT, common, per bbl	2 50
SALT, fine table, per sack	20 to 25
SHEEP PELTS	1 5 to 1 00
CALF SKINS, per lb	12
TALLOW	7
SHORTS, per cwt	1 00
WATER LIME, per bbl	2 50
WHITE LIME, per bush	40
MEATS—	
BEEF, front qr	7
BEEF, hind qr	8
HAMS	8
SHOULDERS	6
POULTRY—	
CHICKENS, per lb	5
TURKEYS, per lb	
DUCKS	
GEESE, each	40
GRAIN—	
BARLEY	80
CLOVER SEED, per bush	4 25@4 50
CORN	35@38
FLAX SEED	1 50
OATS	25
RYE	50
TIMOTHY SEED	2 00@2 25
WHEAT, red	1 20@1 25
" White	1 25@1 30
Hogs, live	3 00@3 50

TIFFIN WOOL MARKET.

FLEECE WOOL	55@60
TUB WASHED	60@65
BURRING	50@65
PULLED	40@45

New Advertisments,

DR. C. C. BEILHARZ,

SURGEON DENTIST. Office in Empire Block, over the Pennsylvania Store.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of George Covnell, late of Seneca county, Ohio, dec'd
m11-July 21, 1872. JOHN G. GROSS.

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS for the improvement of Perry street from the river to the old corporation line, will be received until August 5, at 12 o'clock M. The work to be done according to plans and specifications on file with the City Clerk. The work to be completed by December 1st, payments made at the expiration of each thirty days, upon estimates made by the City Commissioner. Each bid must state the value of labor and materials separately and be accompanied with a guaranty of some disinterested person, for entering into contract and completing the same. Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. L. FISHER,
City Commissioner.
July 25-2t.

THE HOUSEHOLD BLESSING

The Improved
KEDZIE WATER FILTER!

FOR

Purifying Rain, River and Hydrant Water for Drinking, Cooking, and Chemical Purposes.

Manufactured by
William L. Ingraham,
77 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

These celebrated Filters have been fully tested by thousands of families throughout the United States since 1854; they have been awarded the First Premiums at State and County Fairs; they have received the highest commendations from Chemists and men of Science, and their merit is established as possessing every Scientific and Practical adaptation for family use, rendering the most impure Rain, River or Hydrant Water free from all substances, and as pure and clear as crystal.

Impure water, like the hard water of wells, is one of the chief exciting causes of disease, creating derangement of the stomach and kidneys, resulting in dysentery, cholera, and renal diseases; and in new countries, as in the Western States, causing fever and ague and bilious fevers.

Dr. Welling says: "A good deal of observation and experience has convinced me that in those sections of country where the soil contains lime, and where, consequently, the water is strongly impregnated with it, filtered rain water should by all means be used, not only for drinking,