

The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENDEL HOUSE,
BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:
\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
25¢ if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid
this the year.

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One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of mat-
ter. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a
square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertis-
ments charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his
care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Julia-
na Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864.—t.

ESPY M. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-
trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spe-
cially collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, 2 doors
south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—t.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute
claims against the Government, particular attention will
be given to the collection of Military claims of all
kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, Apr. 8, 1864.—t.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty
money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—t.

KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law.
Office on Juliana Street, two doors south of the Mengel
House.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.
Collections and all business pertaining to his office will
be attended to promptly. Instruments of writing carefully
prepared. Also setting up partnerships and other ac-
counts.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business
entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining coun-
ties. Money advanced on judgments, Notes and other
claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tazewell, and St.
Joseph, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved
land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell,
Apr. 15, 1864.—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Govern-
ment claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give
prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street,
Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—t.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and
South, and the general business of Exchange, transac-
tions, Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances
promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENDICK.
Apr. 15, 1864.—t.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITTSBURGH, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.
KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD
AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF
Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble
Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings,
best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on
hand.
Apr. 8, 1864.—t.

PHYSICIANS, &C.
DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Wood-
bury.
WILL open the second office, Tuesday, 3rd and W. 1st
nearly, each month at Howell, the remaining
three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his
profession. At all other times he can be found in his of-
fice at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tues-
day of the same month, which he will spend in Martin-
burg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations
should call early, as time is limited. All operations war-
ranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—t.

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—t.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the
citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on
Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H.
Hofus.
April 1, 1864.—t.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vic-
inity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one
door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864.—t.

HOTELS.
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—t.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(formerly the Globe Hotel).
PUBLIC rooms are secured that he has made ample ar-
rangements to accommodate that may favor him
with their patronage.
A splendid Livery Stable attached. (Apr. 64.

THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

Official Exposition by Judge Advocate
General Holt.

We are unable to give the full report of Judge
Holt on the Western Conspiracy, but we give its
substance below, and ask for it a careful perusal:

ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES ETC.
This secret association first developed itself in
the West in 1862, about the period of the first
conspiracy of troops, which it aimed to obstruct
and resist. Originally known in certain locali-
ties as the "Mutual Protection Society," the
"Circle of Honor," or the "Knights of
the Mighty Host," but more widely as the
"Knights of the Golden Circle," it was simply
an inspiration of the rebellion, being little other
than an extension among the disloyal and disaf-
fected at the North of the association of the lat-
ter name, which had existed for some years at
the South, and from which it derived all the chief
features of its organization.

During the summer and fall of 1863 the Order,
both at the North and South, underwent some
modifications, as well as a change of name. In
consequence of a partial exposure which had
been made of the signs and secret forms of the
"Knights of the Golden Circle," Starling Price
had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret
political association, which he called the "Corps
de Belgique" or Southern League; its prin-
cipal coadjutor being Charles L. Hunt, of St.
Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but
whose cooperation was subsequently revoked by
the President on account of his disloyal practices.—
The special object of the Corps de Belgique ap-
pears to have been to unite the rebel sympathizers
of Missouri, with a view to their taking up
arms and joining Price upon his proposed grand
invasion of that State, and to their recruiting for
his army in the interim.

Mentally, also, there had been instituted at
the North, in the autumn of 1863, by sundry dis-
loyal persons, prominent among whom were Val-
landigham and P. C. Wright, of New York, a
secret order, intended to be general throughout
the country, and aiming at an extended influence
and power, and at more positive results than
its predecessor, and which was termed, and has since
been widely known as the O. A. K., or "Order
of American Knights."

The opinion is expressed by Colonel Sanderson,
Provost Marshal General of the Department of
Missouri, in his official report upon the progress
of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigh-
am during his banishment, and upon consulta-
tion at Richmond with Davis and other promi-
nent traitors. It is indeed, the boast of the order
in Indiana and elsewhere, that its "ritual" came
direct from Davis himself; and Mary Ann Pitt-
man, formerly attached to the command of the
rebel force, and a most intelligent witness,
whose testimony will be hereafter referred to,
states positively that Davis is a member of the
order.

Upon the institution of the principal organiza-
tion, it is represented that the "Corps de Bel-
gique" was modified by Price, and became a
Southern section of the O. A. K., and that the
new name was generally adopted for the order,
both at the North and South.

The secret signs and character of the order
having become known to our military authori-
ties, further modifications in the ritual and forms
were introduced, and in its name was finally
changed to that of the O. S. L., or "Order of
the Sons of Liberty," or the "Knights of the Or-
der of the Sons of Liberty." These later changes
are represented to have been first instituted,
and the ritual compiled, in the State of Indiana
in May last, but the new name was at once
generally adopted throughout the West, though in
some localities the association is still better known
as the "Order of American Knights."

It is to be added that in the State of New
York, and other parts of the North, the secret
political association, known as the "McClellan
Minute Guard," would seem to be a branch of
the O. A. K., having substantially the same ob-
jects, to be accomplished, however, by means,
expressly suited to the localities in which it is es-
tablished. For, as the Chief Secretary of this
association, Dr. R. F. Stevens, stated in June
last to a reliable witness, whose testimony has
been furnished, "those who represent the Mc-
Clellan interest are compelled to preach a vigorous
prosecution of the war. In order to secure the
popular sentiment and allure voters."

The strength and significance of this organiza-
tion lie in its military character. The secret
constitution of the Supreme Council provides
that the Supreme Commander "shall be comman-
der in chief of all military forces belonging to the
order in the various States when called into actual
service;" and further that the Grand Commanders
"shall be commanders in chief of the military forces
of their respective States." Subordinate to the
Grand Commander in the State are the "Major
Generals," each of whom commands his separate
district and army. In Indiana the Major Gen-
erals are four in number. In Illinois, where the
organization of the Order is considered most
perfect, the members in each Congressional Dis-
trict compose a "brigade," which is commanded
by a "Brigadier General." The members of each
county constitute a "regiment" with a "Colonel"
in command, and those of each township form a
"company." A somewhat similar system pre-
vails in Indiana, where also each company is di-
vided into "squads," each with its chief an ar-
rangement intended to facilitate the guerrilla mode
of warfare in the case of a general outbreak or
local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears
from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary in
New York in March last, is organized upon a mil-
itary basis similar to that of the order proper.—
It is composed of companies, one for each elec-
tional district, ten of which constitute a "brigade,"
with a "brigadier general" at its head.—
The whole is placed under authority of a "com-
mander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part
of members to the orders of their superiors is en-
joined.

The greater part of the chief and subordinate
officers of the order and its branches, as well as
the principal members thereof, are known to
the government, and where already arrested,
may regard themselves as under constant mil-
itary surveillance. So completely has the ex-
posure of this secret league taken, however fre-

quently the conspirators may change its name,
forms, passwords and signals, its true purposes
and operations cannot longer be concealed from
the military authorities.

It is to be remarked that the Supreme Council
of the Order, which annually meets on February
22d, convened this year at New York city, and a
special meeting was then appointed to be held at
Chicago, July 1, or just prior to the day then fixed
for the convention of the Democratic party.—
This convention having been postponed to Aug-
ust 29, the special meeting of the Supreme Council
was also postponed to August 27, at the same
place, and was duly convened accordingly. It
will be remembered that a leading member of the
convention, in the course of a speech made before
that body, alluded approvingly to the session of
the Sons of Liberty at Chicago at the same time,
as that of an organization in harmony with the
sentiments and projects of the convention.

ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS.
The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the order are
numerously scattered through the States of Indiana,
Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky. They are
also officially reported as established, to a less ex-
tent, in Michigan and other Western States, as well
as in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, New
Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey,
Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee. Dodd,
the Grand Commander of Indiana, in an address to the
members of that State in February last, claims that
at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council
(in February 1865,) every State in the Union will
be represented, and adds, "this is the first and only
true national organization the Democratic and Con-
servative men of the country have ever attempted."
A provision made in the Constitution of the Council
for a representation from the Territories shows,
indeed, that the widest extension of the order is
contemplated.

The actual numbers of the order have, it is be-
lieved never been officially reported, and cannot,
therefore be accurately ascertained. Various esti-
mates have been made by leading members, some of
which are no doubt considerably exaggerated. It
has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme
Council, of February last, that the number was there
represented to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000; but
Vallandigham in his speech last summer at Dayton,
Ohio placed it at 500,000, which is probably
much nearer the true total.

It is to be noted that the order, or its count-
erpart, is probably much more widely extended at
the South even than at the North, and that a
large proportion of the officers of the rebel army
are represented by most reliable witnesses to be
members. In Kentucky and Missouri the order
has not hesitated to admit as members not only
officers of that army, but also a considerable number
of guerrillas, a class who might be supposed to ap-
preciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is
fully shown that as lately as in July last several of
these ruffians were initiated into the first degree
by Dr. Kalfus, in Kentucky.

THE ARMED FORCE.
In March last, the entire armed force of the or-
der, capable of being mobilized for effective ser-
vice, was represented to be 340,000 men. The de-
tails, however, upon which this statement was
based are imperfectly set forth in the testimony,
and it is not known how far this number may be
exaggerated. It is abundantly shown, however,
that the order, by means of a tax levied upon its
members, has accumulated considerable funds for
the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that
these have been procured in large quantities for its
use. The witness Clayton, on the trial of Dodd,
estimated that two thirds of the order are furnished
with arms.

There remains further to be noticed, in this
connection, the testimony of Clayton upon the trial
of Dodd, to the effect that arms were to be furnished
the order from Nassau, N. P., by way of Canada;
that to defray expenses of these arms or their trans-
portation, a formal assessment was levied upon its
lodges, but that the transportation into Canada
was actually to be furnished by the Confederate au-
thorities.

ITS RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS.
The ritual of the order, as well as its secret signs,
passwords, &c., has been fully made known to the
military authorities. In August last one hundred
and twelve copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were
seized in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M.
C. at Terra Haute, and a large number of rituals
of the O. S. L. together with copies of the constitu-
tions of the councils, &c., already referred to,
were found in the building at Indianapolis, occu-
pied by Dodd, the Grand Commander of Indiana,
as had been indicated by the Government witness
and detective, Stidger. Copies were also discov-
ered at Louisville, at the residence of Dr. Kalfus,
concealed within the mattress of his bed, where, al-
so, Stidger had ascertained that they were kept.

Each degree has its commander or head; the
Fourth or "Grand" is the highest in a State; the
Fifth or "Supreme," the highest in the United
States; but to the first or lower degree only do the
great majority of members attain.

The oath which is administered upon the intro-
duction of a member into any degree is especially
imposing in its language. It prescribes as a penalty
for a violation of the obligation assumed "a shame-
ful death;" and further that the body of the per-
son guilty of such violation shall be divided into
four parts and cast out at the four "gates" of the
temple. Not only, as has been said, does it enjoin
a blind obedience to the orders of the superiors of
the order, but it is required to be held of perma-
nent obligation to any oath which may be admin-
istered to a member in a court of justice or else-
where.

Members are also instructed that their oath of
membership is to be held paramount to any oath of
allegiance or any other oath which may impose
obligations inconsistent with those which are as-
sumed upon entering the order. Thus, if a mem-
ber, when in danger, or for the purpose of facilitat-
ing some traitorous design, has taken the oath of
allegiance to the United States, he is held at lib-
erty to violate it on the first occasion, his obligation
to the order being deemed superior to any consid-
eration of duty or loyalty prompted by such oath.

The signs, signals, passwords, &c., of the order
are set forth at length in the testimony, but need
only be briefly alluded to. It is a most significant
fact as showing the intimate relations between the
northern and southern sections of the secret con-
spiracy, that a member from a Northern State is
enabled to pass without risk through the South by
the use of the signs of recognition which have been
established throughout the order, and by means

of which members from distant points, though
meeting as strangers, are at once made known to
each other as "brothers."

Besides the signs of recognition there are signs
of warning and danger, for use by night as well
as by day; as, for instance, signs to warn members
of the approach of United officials seeking to make
arrests. The order has also established what are
called battle signals, by means of which, as it is as-
serted, a member serving in the army may communi-
cate with the enemy in the field, and thus es-
cape personal harm in case of attack or capture.—
The most recent of these signals represented to
have been adopted by the order, is a five pointed
copper star, worn under the coat, which is to be
disclosed upon meeting an enemy, who will thus
recognize in the wearer a sympathizer and an ally.
A smaller star of German silver, hung in a frame
is said to be displayed by members or their families
in private houses in Indiana for the purpose of in-
suring protection to their property in case of a raid
or other attack, and it is stated that in many dwell-
ings in that State, a portrait of John Morgan is ex-
hibited for a similar purpose.

ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES.
The "Declaration of Principles" commences
with the following precious proposition:
"All men are endowed by the Creator with cer-
tain rights, equal as far as there is equality in the
capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment and ex-
ercise of those rights." And subsequently there
is added: "In the Divine economy no individual
of the human race must be permitted to encumber
the earth, to mar its aspect of transcendent beau-
ty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or
intellectual man, neither in himself nor the race
to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon what-
ever plane they may be found in the ascending
scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity
within them nor the inspirations of divine and
beautiful nature around them can impel to virtu-
ous action and progress upward, should be
subjected to just and humane servitude and
tribute to the superior race, until they shall be
able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of
civilization."

To these detestable tenets is added that other
pernicious political theory of State sovereignty,
with its necessary fruits, the monstrous doctrine
of secession—a doctrine which, in asserting that in
our federative system a part is greater than the
whole, would compel the General Government, like
a Japanese slave, to commit "hara kari" when-
ever a faithless or insolent State should com-
mand it to do so.

Thus, the ritual, after reciting that the States of
the Union are "free, independent, and sovereign,"
proceeds as follows:
"The Government designated 'The United-
States of America' has no sovereignty, because that
is an attribute with which the people in their
several distinct political organizations, are endowed,
and is inalienable.

To this is added, as a corollary, "It is incom-
patible with the history and nature of our system
of government that the Federal authority should
coerce by arms a sovereign State.

The declaration of principles, however, does not
stop here, but proceeds one step further, as fol-
lows:
"Whenever the chosen officers or delegates
shall fail or refuse to administer the Government
in strict accordance with the letter of the accepted
Constitution, it is the inherent right and the so-
lemn and imperative duty of the people to resist
the functionaries, and, if need be, to expel them by
force of arms! Such resistance is not revolution,
but is solely the assertion of right—the exercise of
all the noble attributes which impart honor and
dignity to manhood."

ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS.
1. *Leading Soldiers to Desert, and Harboring
and Protecting Deserters.*—Early in its history the
order essayed to undermine such portions of the
army as were exposed to its insidious approaches.
Agents were sent by the K. G. C. into the camps to
introduce the order among the soldiers, and those
who became members were instructed to induce as
many of their companions as possible to desert,
and for this purpose the latter were furnished by
the order with money and citizens' clothing.—
Through the schemes of the order in Indiana,
whole companies were broken up; a large detach-
ment of a battery company, for instance, deserting
on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns,
and the camps were infested with a spirit of dis-
content and dissatisfaction with the service.

Soldiers, upon deserting, were assured of immu-
nity of punishment, and protection on the part of
the order, and were instructed to bring with them
their arms, and if mounted, their horses. Details
sent to arrest them by the military authorities
were in several cases forcibly resisted, and where
not usually strong in numbers, were driven back
by large bodies of men, subsequently generally as-
certained to be members of the order. Where ar-
rests were effected, our troops were openly at-
tacked and fired upon by their return.

2. *Discouraging Enlistments and Recruiting the
Draft.*—It is especially imbecile by the order to
oppose the reinforcement of our armies, either by
volunteers or drafted men. In 1862 the Knights
of the Golden Circle organized generally to resist
the draft in the Western States, and were strong
enough in certain localities to greatly embarrass
the Government.

Where members of the order were forced into
the army by the draft, they were instructed, in
case they were prevented from presently escaping,
and were obliged to go to the field, to use their
arms in battle against their fellow-soldiers rather
than the enemy, by whom, through the signs of
the order, they would be recognized and received
as friends. It is to be added that whenever a mem-
ber volunteered in the army he was at once expelled
from the order.

3. *Circulation of Disloyal and Treasonable Pub-
lications.*—The order, especially in Missouri, has
secretly circulated throughout the country a great
quantity of treasonable publications, as a means of
extending its own power and influence, as well as
of giving encouragement to the disloyal and incit-
ing them to treason.

4. *Communicating with, and giving intelligence
to, the enemy.*—Smith, grand secretary of the order
in Missouri, says, in his confession: "Rebel spies,
rail carriers, and emissaries have been carefully
protected by this order ever since I have been a
member." It is shown in the testimony to be
customary in the rebel service to employ members
of the order as spies, under the guise of soldiers
furnished with furloughs to visit their homes

within our lines. On coming within the territory
occupied by our forces, they are harbored and sup-
plied with information by the order. Another
class of spies claim to be deserters from the enemy,
and at once seek an opportunity to take the oath
of allegiance, which, however, though voluntarily
taken, they claim to be administered while they
are under a species of duress, and, therefore, not
to be binding. Upon swearing allegiance to the
Government, the pretended deserter engages, with
the assistance of the order, in collecting contrab-
band goods or procuring intelligence to be convey-
ed to the enemy, or in some other treasonable en-
terprise.

The system of espionage kept up by the order,
for the purpose of obtaining information of the
movements of our own forces, &c., to be imparted
to the enemy, seems to have been as perfect as
it was secret. The Grand Secretary of the order
in Missouri states, in his confession: "One of the
special objects of this order was to place members
in steamboats, ferryboats, telegraph offices, express
offices, department headquarters, provost-
marchal's office, and, in fact, in every position
where they could do valuable service."

5. *Aiding the enemy, by recruiting for them,
or assisting them to recruit within our lines.*—This has
also been extensively carried on by members of
the order, particularly in Kentucky and Missou-
ri. It is estimated that two thousand men were
sent South, from Louisville alone, during a few
weeks in April and May, 1864.

The same facilities which were afforded to re-
cruits for the Southern army were also furnished
by the Order to persons desiring to proceed be-
hind our lines for any illegal purpose. By these
Louisville was generally preferred as a point of
departure, and, on the Mississippi river, a particu-
lar steamer, the Graham, was selected as the safest
conveyance.

6. *Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Ammu-
nition, &c.*—In this, too, the Order, and especially
its female members and allies, has been sedulous-
ly engaged. The rebel women of Louisville and
Kentucky are represented as having rendered the
most valuable aid to the Southern army, by trans-
porting very large quantities of percussion caps,
powders, &c., concealed upon their persons, to
some convenient locality near the lines, whence
they could be readily conveyed to those for whom
they were intended.

7. *Co-operating with the Enemy in Raids and
Invasions.*—While it is clear that the order has
given aid both directly and indirectly, to the
forces of the rebels, and to guerrilla bands, when
engaged in making incursions into the border States,
yet because, on the one hand, of the constant re-
straint upon its action exercised by our military
authorities, and, on the other hand, of the general
success of our armies in the field over those of
the enemy, their allies at the North have never
thus far been able to carry out their grand plan of
a general armed rising of the order, and its co-op-
eration on an extended scale with the Southern
forces.

8. *Destruction of Government Property.*—There
is no doubt that large quantities of Government
property have been burned or otherwise destroyed
by the agency of the order in different localities.
At Louisville, in the case of the steamer Taylor,
and on the Mississippi river, steamers belonging
to the United States have been burned at the
wharves, and generally when loaded with Govern-
ment stores. Shortly before the arrest of Bowles,
the senior of the major generals of the order in
Indiana, he had been engaged in the preparation
of "Greek Fire," which was to be found service-
able in the destruction of public property.

9. *Destruction of private property and per-
secution of Union men.*—It is reported by Gen.
Carrington that the full development of the order
in Indiana was followed "by a state of territi-
rism" among the Union residents of "portions
of Brown, Morgan, Jonson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan,
Bartholomew, Hendricks, and other counties" in
that State; that from some localities they were
driven away altogether; that in others their barns,
hay and wheat ricks, were burned; and that many
persons under the general insecurity of life
and property sold their effects at a sacrifice and
removed to other places.

In this connection the outbreak of the miners
in the coal districts of eastern Pennsylvania, in
the autumn of last year, may be appropriately
referred to. It was fully shown in the testimony
adduced, upon the trials of these insurgents, who
were guilty of the destruction of property and
numerous acts of violence, as well as murder, that
they were generally members of a secret treasonable
association, similar in all respects to the K. G.
C., at the meetings of which they had been in-
cited to commission of the crime for which they
were tried and convicted.

10. *Assassination and Murder.* After what
has been disclosed in regard to this infamous
league of traitors and ruffians, it will not be a
matter of surprise to learn that the cold-blooded
assassination of Union citizens and soldiers has
been included in their devilish scheme of opera-
tions. Green B. Smith states in his confession that
"The secret assassination of United States
officers, soldiers, and Government employees, has
been discussed in the councils of the order and
recommended."

At a meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana
at Indianapolis on June 14th last, the murder of
one Coffin a Government detective, who, as it was
supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliber-
ately discussed and fully determined upon. This
fact is stated by Stidger in his report to General
Carrington of June 17th last, and is more fully
set forth in his testimony upon the trial of Dodd.
He deposes that at the meeting in question, Dodd
himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, Ohio,
where Coffin was expected to be found, and there
"dispose of the latter." He adds that prior to
the meeting, he himself conveyed from Judge
Ballitt, at Louisville, to Bowles and at Indianapoli-
s, special instructions to have Coffin "put out
of the way"—"murdered"—"at all hazards."

North-western Confederacy, in alliance with the
South, the grand aim and end of all their plotting
and conspiring.

It is with this steadily in prospect that they are
constantly seeking to produce discontent, disor-
ganization, and civil disorder at the North. With
this view, they gloat over every reverse of the ar-
nies of the Union, and desire that the rebellion
shall be protracted until the resources of the Gov-
ernment shall be exhausted, its strength paralyzed
its currency hopelessly depreciated, and confidence
everywhere destroyed. Then, from the anarchy
which, under their scheme, is to ensue, the new
Confederacy is to arise, which is either to unite
itself with that of the South, or to form thereby a
close and permanent alliance. Fullest and extrava-
gant as this scheme may appear, it is yet the settled
purpose of many leading spirits of the secret con-
spiracy, and is their favorite subject of thought and
discussion.

Lastly, it is claimed that the new confederacy is
already organized; that it has a provisional gov-
ernment, officers, departments, bureaus, &c., in
secret operation. No comment is necessary to be
made upon this treason, now not contemplated for
the first in our history. Suggested by the present
rebellion, it is the logical consequence of the ardent
and utter sympathy therewith which is the life and
inspiration of the secret order.

But, although the treason of the order has been
thoroughly exposed, and although its capacity for fa-
tal mischief has, by means of the arrest of its lead-
ers, the seizure of its arms, and other vigorous
means which have been pursued, been seriously im-
paired, it is still busy with its plottings against
the Government, and with its perfidious designs in
aid of the Southern rebellion. It is reported to have
recently issued new signs and passwords, and its
members assert that four millions will be used to
prevent the success of the Administration, at the com-
ing election, and threaten an extended revolt in the
event of the re-election of President Lincoln.

The leaders of the traitors in the loyal States,
who so completely fraternize with these conspirators,
and whose machinations are now unmasked, it
is as clearly the duty of the Administration to pro-
secute and punish, as it is the duty to subjugate the
rebels who are openly in arms against the Govern-
ment." In the performance of this duty, it is entitled
to expect, and will doubtless receive, the zealous
co-operation of true men everywhere, who, in crush-
ing the treacherous foe embushed in the haunts of this
secret order should rival in courage and faithfulness
the armies which are so bravely sustaining our flag
on the battle-fields of the South.

Respectfully submitted,
J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

John Bright on the Presidential Election.
The Tribune publishes the following letter from
John Bright: