

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

GEO. FRYSENGER & SON, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2787.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

New Series--Vol. XVIII. No. 52.

Lewistown Post Office.
Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:
ARRIVE.
Eastern through, 5 20 a. m.
" through and way, 4 01 p. m.
Western " " 10 53 a. m.
Belleville " " 2 30 p. m.
Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 00 p. m.
CLOSE.
Eastern through, 8 00 p. m.
" and way, 10 00 a. m.
Western " " 3 00 p. m.
Belleville " " 8 00 " "
Northumberland (Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays), 8 00 p. m.
Office open from 7 00 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. S. COMFORT, P. M.

Lewistown Station.
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Westward.
Through Express, 12 19 a. m.
Baltimore Express, 4 24 a. m.
Philadelphia " 5 20 " "
Fast Line, 5 51 " "
Fast Mail, 4 01 " "
Through Accommodation, 2 35 p. m.
Emigrant, 9 07 a. m.
Through Freight, 10 15 p. m.
Fast " 3 49 a. m.
Express " 11 00 " "
Stock Express, 4 40 p. m.
Coal Train, 12 45 p. m.
Local Line, 7 15 " "
Local Freight, 7 00 a. m.
Galbraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

M'VEYTOWN STEAM MILL.

HAVING taken the above establishment, the undersigned are now prepared to purchase, at highest market rates, all kinds of Grain, in any quantity that may be offered. The milling business will be attended to with punctuality, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
C. C. STANBARGER & CO.
McVeytown, July 13, 1864.

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co., Produce and Commission Merchants, LEWISTOWN, PA.

Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands. Plaster, Fish, and Salt always on hand. sep2

FORWARDING, COMMISSION and Produce Business.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the farmers of Mifflin county for the patronage heretofore extended to him in the above business, and also to inform them that he has taken as co-partners in said business, JOHN D. TAYLOR and JOSEPH R. HENRY, and that the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of FRANCIS McCLEURE & CO.
FRANCIS McCLEURE.
Lewistown, August 1, 1864.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Forwarding Commission and Produce Business, under the name of Francis McCleure & Co., respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the farming community. Strict attention will be given to the interests of their customers, and the highest cash prices the market will afford at all times paid for all kinds of produce.

FRANCIS McCLEURE,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
JOSEPH R. HENRY.
Lewistown, August 1, (3) 1864.

A. MARKS' LEWISTOWN STEAM MILL.

ALL kinds of grain offered will be purchased, and the highest market prices paid. Flour and feed always on hand. Coal of all qualities and sizes, Salt, Fish, &c., constantly on hand and for sale to suit the times. He has erected a Plaster Mill in connection with his Steam Mill, and is prepared to furnish all who may call, at any time, with fine, fresh ground Plaster.

Lewistown, September 14, 1864.

Lewistown Mills. THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

or received it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.
They hope, by giving due and personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

COAL PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand.
WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863--tf

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.

A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which he sold cheap for cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call: 5 Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel.
feb 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in Lewistown, on
Monday, November 7, 1864,
at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Bratton township, Mifflin county, Pa., containing one hundred acres, more or less, being timber land, bounded on the west by land of Casper Dull, on the north by lands of Jacob and Yeoney Miller, on the south by and upon the east by other mountain land. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Harshbarger and the Widow and Heirs of David Harshbarger, deceased.
D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 19, 1864.

Notice to Heirs of Mary McNeal, deceased.
WHEREAS a writ of partition and valuation has been executed on the real estate of Mary McNeal, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, deceased, you are now hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Lewistown, in and for said county of Mifflin, on the 7th day of November next, 1864, to accept or refuse to take said real estate at the valuation fixed by the inquest of the Sheriff of said county, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Sept. 28, 1864.

Notice to Heirs of Samuel Wills, deceased.
WHEREAS a writ of partition and valuation has been executed on the real estate of Samuel Wills, late of Union township, Mifflin county, deceased, you are hereby notified to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, in and for said county of Mifflin on the 7th day of November next, 1864, to accept or refuse to take said real estate at the valuation fixed by the inquest of the Sheriff of said county, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Sept. 28, 1864.

SARAH JANE BENNETT,
by her next friend, Samuel Tice,
vs.
BONUM G. BENNETT.
MIFFLIN COUNTY, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Bonum G. Bennett, Greeting:
Whereas, Sarah J. Bennett, by her next friend, Samuel Tice, did on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1864, prefer her petition to the honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, praying that for the causes therein set forth, that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Bonum G. Bennett, we do therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, the said Bonum G. Bennett, that setting aside all other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Lewistown, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 7th day of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Sarah J. Bennett, your wife, who she should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. And hereof fail not.

Witness Hon. Samuel S. Woods, President Judge of our said Court, at Lewistown, Sept. 13, 1864.

N. C. WILSON, Prothy.
D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 12, 1864.

MAGGIE E. SHULER } Alias Subp.
vs. }
WILLIAM WIRT SHULER. } Divorce.
MIFFLIN COUNTY, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to William Wirt Shuler, Greeting:
Whereas, Maggie E. Shuler did, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1864, prefer her petition to the honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, praying that for the causes therein set forth, that she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, William Wirt Shuler, we do therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, the said William Wirt Shuler, that setting aside all other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Lewistown, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the 7th day of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Maggie E. Shuler, your wife, who she should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. And hereof fail not.

Witness Hon. Samuel S. Woods, President Judge of our said Court, at Lewistown, Sept. 13, 1864.

N. C. WILSON, Prothy.
D. M. CONTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, Oct. 12, 1864.

TIME MAKES CHANGES.

Our Change of Base.

He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive;
Franklin thus wrote the words of truth,
When Uncle Sam was in his youth.
But now Young America is all alive,
And needs to be cautioned not to drive;
And Uncle Sam, I think, he too
Is rather dashing his way through.
Now, he who safely would progress,
Must step by step still onward press;
But he who would take two,
Often falls down "a few."

And to prevent that state of affairs,
I've moved to where there is no stairs--
Across the street, you'll please to mind,
Now swings the Big Coffee Pot Sign.
'Tis here I want my friends to call,
And see my stock--I can't mention all--
In short, your house-wants all you'll find
Supplied at the Big Coffee Pot Sign.

N. B. Manufacturing and Jobbing carried on as usual, and our motto is "Small profits and quick sales." Don't mistake the place.
J. IRVIN WALLIS.
my4 Sign of the Big Coffee Pot.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.

District Institutes.

The designs of those wise and good men through whose influence our State Legislature was induced to incorporate District Institutes into our common school system, was the improvement of teachers and through them of the scholars. It was believed, and there were many and good reasons for believing so, that the time employed by teachers in mutual instruction, both in method of teaching and in common school and other branches, would be of more advantage or profit to their schools, than if spent in their respective schoolrooms. Accordingly the school month was fixed at twenty days, and the remaining two days, which formerly belonged to the school month, were given to the teachers for mutual improvement. This belief however, rested upon the presumption that teachers were really interested in their work--were really desirous of improving themselves and of becoming still better qualified for the responsible duties of their calling; and it must be admitted that wherever such is the case--wherever teachers have the spirit of the true teacher and work for a higher object than simply to obtain a few dollars and cents--the beneficial results of such meetings attest the wisdom of those who have the honor of being the authors of them.

But it is exceedingly unfortunate--it is indeed painful--to think that teachers, not all but many, are so very ungrateful as to be willing to enjoy the privileges conferred by the State, without caring in the least to give anything in return for them.

Those who represent the interests of Pennsylvania, believed that by taking two days of the school month from the State and giving them to the teachers for mutual improvement, they would thereby promote the educational interests of the State to such an extent as to make it a decided gain for it. Teachers however, it seems, are indisposed to do their part in carrying out the designs of the law. They are perfectly willing, and sometimes even feel grateful to the State for shortening the school term and affording them such excellent opportunities for having a "good time," but while they are enjoying their "good time," they ought to remember that the public has a claim upon them for services on that day, and unless they are willing to render the services, they ought at least to be sufficiently manly to forfeit the dollar. In my opinion, it was not the design of the law for each school district to pay from ten to twenty dollars for the purpose of getting up a social party for teachers.

Ladies and gentlemen, the time has come for plain talk on this subject. The action of school boards which have passed, and others which have thought of passing, resolutions requiring their teachers to teach twenty-two days for a month and dispense with institutes, is significant.

While the propriety of such action is to be questioned, it is nevertheless indicative of the popular feeling and sentiment in regard to those meetings, as conducted by teachers at present. It is this that has aroused me and caused me to feel and write as I do. Unless teachers show a disposition to improve in this respect, not so much in the way of attending these meetings, for the difficulty is no longer in that, but in thoroughly preparing the lessons assigned them, cannot expect these privileges to be continued.

The only way this failure of duty on the part of teachers can be explained, without attaching a great deal of discredit to them, is that they are thoughtless, and somehow persuade themselves that if they only meet they satisfy the requirements of the law, regardless of the manner in which their time is spent. This is wrong, teachers. The public has a right to demand your time to be properly employed.

Teachers ought to be brought to realize the fact that the institute can live and prosper only in the affections of the teacher. If they meet, simply because they must or lose the dollar, the institute is a dead thing and might as well be "laid out" and buried forever. Happily, however, there are still a few who love it and with glad hearts welcome its coming. In the affections of these, it continues to breathe, in most places, and drags along a feeble existence.

It remains with you, teachers, to say whether it shall continue to breathe--to breathe faintly or to breathe vigorously--to wither and die, or to grow and prosper.
M.

Lycoming County Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840--CAPITAL \$2,500,000--
MUTUAL OR CASH RATES--CHARTER
PERPETUAL.

THIS company allows no debt to accumulate against it. It is economical in all contingent expenses, and prompt in the adjustment of all honest claims.
Amount of losses settled and adjusted for the year ending June 10, 1864, \$101,644.80, and the whole amount of losses paid up to June 10, 1864, is \$1,387,747.75.
JOHN A. STERETT,
Agent for Mifflin County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SALARY.

A Letter from General Spinner--Refutation of a Slander--The President Does Not Receive His Salary in Gold--He Does Not Draw it for a Year--His Noble and Disinterested Patriotism--The Country Needs the Money More Than He Does--His Loss on His Salary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1864.

In answer to a letter from New Jersey in reference to the charge of Mr. Lincoln having drawn his salary in gold, General Spinner, United States Treasurer, writes: The salary of the President is paid on warrant drafts on the Treasury for the amount due, less income tax. These warrants are paid him regularly, monthly. Instead of drawing his money on these drafts, he has been in the habit of leaving it a long time without interest. In one case his salary remained for eleven months.

"On several occasions I solicited the President to draw what was due him, urging that he was losing largely in interest on the amount due him. He asked me, 'Who gains by my loss?' On my answering, 'The United States,' he replied, 'Then as it goes for the good of the country let it remain; the Treasury needs it more than I do.'

"Having at length satisfied the President that it was necessary to the closing of my annual accounts that the drafts on the Treasury that he held should be presented and paid, he endorsed and handed them to me. I drew the amount in United States notes, and placed it to his credit as a temporary loan, at five per cent. per annum, payable principal and interest in greenbacks.

"Since then his salary has been from time to time mostly invested in stocks of the United States, purchased at current rates by his friends for him. The interest of these stocks is payable in coin. When this interest became due I tried to induce him to draw it. Failing in so doing the amount due him was sent him by Hon. J. C. Underwood, Judge of the United States Court, District of Virginia.

An investigation of the transactions of the President connected with the receipt of his salary has been made, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln, from his forbearance in collecting his dues, has lost at least four thousand dollars, and which he has virtually given to the people of the United States.

John C. Underwood states to Gen. Spinner:--In the early part of last summer you desired me to take a little bag of gold over to Mr. Lincoln, to whom it belonged, it being the interest due upon Government bonds. I took the bag to Mr. Lincoln and delivered your message, and counted out the coin to over eight hundred dollars. His reply was that he was in no immediate want of the money, and he reckoned the Treasury needed it more than he did, and therefore he wished me to take it back to you, that it might be used for the benefit of the country.

"Pondering upon this noble example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, I obeyed him, and, as you remember, returned the bag with its contents to your custody.

Leroy Tuttle, Assistant Cashier of the United States, writes to General Spinner, that the first investment of the President was in sixteen thousand two hundred dollars, seven and three-tenths bonds, which he left in the vaults as a special deposit in the winter of 1862, and held them until July, when he converted them into Sixes.

The interest on the Seven-thirties was usually left uncollected after falling due. For instance, the interest was sent to him in coin, which he returned, with the message that the Government needed it more than he did. On the 1st of August, a friend of the President came into the cashier's room with eleven Treasury drafts due the President, each draft being for a month's salary, making in all the preceding eleven months' salary, or 22,306.67, for which amount a loan certificate was given, payable in legal tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable in like funds.

Seventeen days thereafter another deposit of 3,874.73, was made for him, payable in like manner. Said certificates were presented for payment on the 18th of July last, nearly one year after date of deposit, by a friend of the President, who took therefor lawful money, and invested the same in United States stocks.

The present investments of the President are in United States stocks, upon which interest is payable the same as to any private citizen, but unlike citizens generally, he has not heretofore had his interest until long after it was due, and then it was always collected by some friend of the President who said the President would never collect it himself.

Aside from the loss of interest to the President by his neglect to collect it until months after it was due, the single transaction of loan certificates, considering his uncollected salary for one year, and the difference between five per cent. lawful money which he received and six per cent. in coin which he might have received, will show a loss of four thousand dollars in this one transaction.

"The Order of American Knights."

Judge Advocate Holt has furnished to the Secretary of War an official report upon the secret treasurable associations of enemies of the Union, which have been established in the North, in order to furnish aid and comfort to the rebellion, to embarrass the United States government in the prosecution of the war, and, it need be, to offer armed resistance to the execution of its laws. The government is in full possession of all the facts in reference to the origin, progress and designs of these societies, the number of their members and the names of the principal men engaged in them. These societies were first developed in the West, in 1862, and the original one was known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle" or "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 disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

In the summer and fall of 1863, the association underwent some modification and change of name in consequence of the exposures which had been made of the objects of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Sterling Price had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret political association, which he called the "Corps de Belge," or "Southern League," his principal coadjutor being Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but whose exequatur was subsequently revoked by the President on account of his disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belge appears 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.

In the fall of 1863 C. L. Vallandigham, P. C. Wright, of New York, and others, instituted a secret order, which was entitled "O. A. K." or "Order of American Knights." This society was originated in rebellion, while Vallandigham was enjoying the hospitalities of Jeff Davis, and is in full accord with the rebel leaders. Upon the institution of this association the "Corps de Belge" and all other secret disloyal associations of the South and West were affiliated with it, and it became, in fact, the wide spread, secret, oath-bound, disloyal society, the members of which were pledged to each other, to aid the rebels and to embarrass the Government of the United States. Another change was made in May last in consequence of the oaths and signs becoming known to the military authorities, and it was dubbed in certain parts of the Union the O. S. L., the "Order of Sons of Liberty." Other names were assumed by associations of the same kind in other States, such as "The Peace Organization," in Kentucky, the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as the "American Organization;" these, however, being apparently names used outside of the lodges of the order. Its members have also been familiarly designated as "Butternuts" by the country people of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and its separate lodges have also frequently received titles intended for the public ear; that in Chicago, for instance, being termed by its members the "Democratic Invincible Club," that in Louisville, the "Democratic Reading Room," &c.

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 objects, to be accomplished however by means expressly suited to the localities in which it is established. The government of this order is vested in a supreme council, governed by a supreme commander. In each State there is a grand council with temples in each county. Each State is divided into a number of military districts, to the Governments of which are "assigned" Major Generals, and in some of dense populations there are "Brigadier Generals." In Indiana the Major Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered most perfect, the members in each Congressional District 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 prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "squad," each with its chief, an arrangement intended to facilitate the guerilla mode of warfare in case of general outbreak or local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary at New York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the Order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a "brigade," with a "Brigadier General" at its head. The whole is placed under the authority of a "commander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

The first Supreme Commander was P. C. Wright, of New York, editor of the New York Daily News, who is at present in Fort Lafayette. The present Grand Commander is C. L. Vallandigham. The following persons held principal offices under this organization:--Robert Holloway, of Indiana; Dr. Massey, of Ohio; Charles L. Hunt, Charles E. Dunn, Green B. Smith and James A. Barrett, of Missouri; H. H. Dodd, Horace Heffron, W. M. Harrison, W. H. Bowles, John C. Walker, L. P. Milligan, Andrew Humphreys, Dr. Athol, and Joseph Ristine, of Indiana; Judd and B. B. Piper, of Illinois; Judge Bullitt, Dr. N. F. Kallus and W. R. Thomas, of Kentucky, and in New York, Dr. R. F. Stevens.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the order are numerous scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. They are also officially reported to be established, to a less extent, 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 in that State of 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 conservative men of the country have ever attempted."

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. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the report and statements of its officers. Thus the force of the Order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio from 80,000 to 108,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 40,000 and in Michigan and New York, about 20,000 each. It is noted that the Order, or its counterpart, 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 appreciate 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. Kolfus, in Kentucky.

The great object of this association is military service against the United States, and armed resistance to the laws. The members are drilled regularly, as many arms as could be collected, have been bought and stored away, and the conspirators seemed to have anxiously awaited the time when they could strike a blow. The number of fighting men belonging to the Order has been represented to be as many as 340,000, which is likely to be an exaggeration.

Green B. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last:--"I knew what arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in St. Louis to send to members in the country where they could not be had;" and he subsequently adds that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15th and 19th last, about two hundred revolvers, with about five thousand percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of "Missouri Republican," "St. Louis Union," "Anzeiger," "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches," and "Reports;" titles which, when interpreted, severally signify single barreled guns, double barreled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead; the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in possession of the lodge and its members.

The ritual of the Order, its signs and passwords, have been fully made known to the military authorities. A seizure of one hundred and twelve copies of the "work of the Order" was made in August last in the office of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., for Indiana. Copies have also been discovered in other places. The order is "progressive." Many of those who first enter it, suppose that it is an ordinary Democratic Association for political objects only. But they are led onward by degrees until they become deep in treason. The oaths are very severe, and impose upon the neophyte as the penalty for infidelity a shameful death, having his body cut into four parts and thrown out of the four gates of the temple. Members are instructed that the oath of the Order is superior to all other oaths, and that it is their duty to perjure themselves whenever their evidence would be injurious to the Order. This wicked admonition has been faithfully followed by