CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Sept. 2, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT,

Union Electoral Ticket. BENATORIAL. Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSES.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver count 2 George M. Costes, 8 Henry Baum, William H. Kern, 5 Bartiu H. Jenks, 7 Robort Parke, 9 William Taylor, 9 John A. Hiestand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 1 Edward Hilliday, 1 Charles F. Reed,

REPRESENTATIVE. 13 Files W. Hall,
14 Charles H. Shriner,
15 John Wister,
10 David M'Conaughty,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Januar Ranger 17 David W. Wocus, 18 Isanc Bonson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everhard Bierer, 22 John P. Ponnoy, 23 Ebencar M'Jukin, 24 John W. Blanchard.

UNION COUNTY TICKET For Assembly. JAMES KELSO, of Shippensburg.

For Sheriff. E. P. ZINN, of Mechanicsburg For Commissioner,

GEO. W. ORISWELL, of East Pennsboro Director of the Poor. JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleto For Auditor,

DAVID FOGLESONGER, of Hopewell.

TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Busion, are our Agents for the Hanal in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Meeting of the County Committee.

The members of the County Committee appointed at the late Union County Convention, are requested to meet at the Public House of John Hannon, in Carlisle, on Saturday, September 10th proximo. A full attendance of the members is urgently solicited, for the purpose of adopting a plan of organization for the campaign.-Other business of impertance will be before the committee. A full list of the members will be found among the proceedings of the convention, published in this issue of our paper.

WHO ARE PEACE MEN. Every opponent of the Administra-

tion, every applicate for traitors, and Lyalor and perseverance of those who have every noisy defender of the system of foughtso long and nobly for its blessings. slavery claims that the only object of his. The true peace men are those who are offorts is the re-establishment of Peace. For this he desires a change of Administration, for this he insists on an armistice and overtures to the rebels, and for this he demands that all efforts to abolish an institution that has attempted the the merits of the parties to the contest Jacques to the Capital of the Southern are to be inflicted for crimes committed; conversation with the rebel President con- fucis. no care taken to re-establish our Gov- cerning the present condition of the Counernment on such a foundation and on try and the terms upon which peace is atsuch principles as will prevent a similar tainable. In answer to Col Jacques, ur might respect them. And if there were they are willing to acknowledge the indeconducive to the happiness of the peo- their government destroyed.

sincerity of their protestations? Are to resist it. ties and the people? Do the actions of success cheers them they will fight as that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are professions of a love for peace? Does they have sent their entire fighting popnore than we spend So you see that we conduct give the rebels all the plation into the field, and have servified. While the slightest nope of crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that our brave soldiers, who have plagged their lives, their fortunes and their making a thousand millions of dollars a year member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are member in good that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to the field of the council to making a thousand millions of dollars a year love in the field of the council to the field o not their conduct give the rebels all the ulation into the field, and have sacrificed the increase of debt isn't half that) we are country can safely trust its honor and re- George Washington Temple.

men. But who are they?

Yet they claim that they are the advo- test how thoroughly they have learned I call that stock perfectly secure. cates of peace, and the earnest patriots their lessons of treason. They are fightwho have no desires or aims beyond the ing to day because they believe that the

of the other incidents of the war but be-

cause they know that the only way to get

rid of the war is by convuering a peace.

as earnest peace men as those who are

nobly offering their lives a sacrifice to

obtain it. Peace will come again to our

troubled Country and we hope that its

coming may not be long delayed. But it

will never come because of the efforts of

these who pretend to desire it so anx-

iously. It will not be obtained by call-

The Terms of Peace!

the the Government.

good of their Country and her speedy North is destitute of that courage and restoration to power and greatness. patriotism which is necessary to overcome There is a class of men however, who them. And the whinings of those who paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. have made no noisy profession of peace are constantly crying out for peace only Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you principles who are entitled to the grati- strengthens them in their belief. Coptude of all who love and long for peace. perheads know that their efforts only in-They are those who have stood by the spire the rebels with hope and encourage Government in its efforts to overcome them to continue the contest. They know traitors who have taken up arms to de- too, that no evertures of pence that do stroy the Nation. Those who have ex- not include recognition, will be accepted posed their lives to the dangers of the by the South, but still they persist in a battle-field, who have defended their course that has already prolonged the re-Country's flag wherever it has been as- bellion a full year, and which if continsailed, and who have given their imper- ued will insure its success. Yet this is illed government the aid of their for- the party that claims that a reconstructunes, their influence and their lives, are | tion of the Union is only possible under the true and earnest friends of peace. The their administration. soldier who enters our armies does not Who discouraged enlistments? Presdo so because he prefers the privations of camp life to the comforts of his home,

the war must go on until the rebels consent

to abolish slavery .- Democrat. or because he values his life less than do This is a lick at the President's the croakers who remain at home to grumwhom it may concern." This very misble over hardships they have never felt, chievous manifesto was issued July 18. Since but because he feels that unless treason that date 40,000 men have enlisted in Penis overthrown, his life will be as insecure nsylvania alone, just a good many more than ever enlisted in any previous forty days since it home as it is on the battle-field. Those the war began. We may be a little dull but at home who advocate a prosecution of really we can't see where the "discouraging the war do so, not because they like to nlistments' comes in. Better try your hand pay taxes stand drafts or experience any at some other sort of catechism.

Reader, did you ever know of a verv 'loyal" newspaper whose editors and propri- House in Carlisle, on Monday, August 29th, Who will have the hardihood to say pap" for the dirty service of crying "traitat the heels of every honest man who that the men who are spending their time denounces this was and supports the Union in denouncing the war and loudly produced the Constitution? Look about you and If you can find a single one that supclaiming their desire for peace are half ports Abe Lincoln without fee or reward lease let us know the fact. - Volunteer. We support "Abe Lincoln" without fe or reward either in possession or expectancy. We are not growing rich on "Governmen oap" nor are we seeking to change the adninistration at the risk of overthrowing the rovernment because we think we might get office by so doing. We are not very large, or of much consequence but we presume we ing peace meetings and proposing terms | are "one" and therefore very cheerfully "let you know."

of conciliation to rebels. It cannot be secured by calling conventions, making ner Last work we denied the truth of speeches, nominating candidates, or any three statements which appeared in the Volof the other performances of politicians unteer. This week the statements are re-it erated without the shadow of proof and withand office seekers, but only through the out connicting them with any circumstances which would even give them probability Wa sourcely deny that there is the slightest foundation for any of them. They belong willing to make every sacrifice to crush to a class of stories that are always made to rebellion and to e-tablish the authority of | do service in a campaign without having any foundation in truth. We would suggest to the Volunteer that the proof of the truth of a story never lessens its effectiveness and that if those statements are correct the proof We call the attention of our readers to of their correctness could be very easily oboverthrow of Government shall be sus- the account published on our first page, tained. Will our neighbor be kind enough pended forever. No considerations of of the visit of Mr. Gilmore and Colonel to produce it? A desire to ventilate the villainies of our " Washington master" (!) is commendable enough but it doesn't justify a

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying

United States Securities. The other day we heard a rich neighbor rebellion in years to come; but every gont demand for some sort of agreement say he had rather have railroad stocks than sonse of manifors, patriotism, justice by which the war might be ended Davis the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interand future security is to be discar led in | made the following positive answer. "The | ost. | Just then | Poor Richard came up, and order to obtain an immediate Peace. North was mad and blind; it would not said that he had just bought some of Uncle James Kelso, of Shippensburg, and John C. Every disadvantage incident to war is let us govern our-elves and so the war Sam's three years notes, paying seven and Sample, of Silver Spring, were placed in Every disadvantage incident to war is let us govern ourselves and so the war three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich constantly dwell upon. The loss of life came, and now it must go on till the last friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had as follows:

Among those so reneved were charges to nomination, and a vote being taken resulted as follows:

Among those so reneved were charges to nomination, and a vote being taken resulted as follows: occasioned by it; the pain and suffering man of this generation falls in his tracks no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richof the wounded; the distress and poy- and his children seize his musket and ard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it erty of the widow and orphan whom fight his battles unless you acknowledge is well to have something laid up against a the war has deprived of there support our right to self government. We are not | wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnand protection, constitute the burden fighting for slavery. We are fighting for lings by me." Now Poor Richard is known of all their harangues and argu-independence and that or extirmination we and industrious, and withal, wise man; for ments. Were these utterances dictated will have." Here we have the terms unRichard never learned anything he didn't taken, resulted as follows: by sincerity, we might give them a re- pon which the rebels are willing to lay know how to make use of, and his wisdom speciful attention. If the so-called peace down their arms, and the only question and prudence had become a proverb. So, men really had at heart their country's , remaining for the supporters of the Gov. when he took out his savings and bought the welfare, and not their own interest, we remment to determine, is whether or not notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way no others whose actions proved them more pendence of the rebel States. If they -for he never assumed anything-replied, in favor of peace than copperheads are, we are peace can be obtained in a week; it "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great was nominated for County Commissioner, by would even wish their party success. they are not, there is only left the alternal deal better than I do what to do with money, The country sincerely desires peace. tive of continuing the war until the arm. and how to invest; for I never had much, Drafts, taxes and invasions are not very les of the Confederacy are overcome and and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my acclamation. neighbors, and seen what they did with their ple, nor is there any desire on the part | There is an honesty in these expressions | money and I will tell you some things I saw | minated for Auditor, by acclamation. of any one to witness or even read of of Jeff Davis which we would commend and what I thought of it. One very rich

the horrors of the battle field or the suf- to his allies here in the North He docs man was always dealing in money, and he Mullin, D. W. Thrush and Elder Sharp, were ferings of the hospital. The men who not whine over Lincoln's violations of the made a great deal, but was never satisfied appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. sincerely desire peace and strive earn constitution, or assert that the Abolition without high interest. So he lent most of The Committee reported the following: sincerely desire peace and strive earn constitution, or assert that the Abolition his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he electors of Cumberland county who are in time: the respect and honor of their country- the South in rebellion. He does not pre often told how much he got, till one day the favor of perpetuating our National Union, tend that any compromise would end this people be lent to went to smash. He got and sustaining our National Government in The war was commenced by a forcible war or effect the reconstruction of the back about ten cents on a dollar of his mon- its earnest efforts to crush out armed rebeldismemberment of the Union and by the | Union. He says plainly that the South | ey. I know another old gentleman, who had | lion and enforce the laws, in Convention attacks of armed forces of insurgents, are fighting for their independence and some bank stock and he went to the bank and assembled, unite in the following declaraattacks of armed forces of insurgents. are fighting for their independence and that they will accept nothing less. The the rebel leaders in their opposition to the enforcement of the laws of the nation once entered the minds of the rebel lead of the nation of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth, its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth its surprising development of the states the nation owes its rapid increase in population and wealth its surprising development of the states the nation owers its rapid increase in population and wealth its surprising development of the states the nation owers its rapid increase in population and wealth its surprising development of the states the nation of the states the enforcement of the laws of the na- once entered the minds of the rebel lead did the old man do but sell his stock the next tion by armed force. It exists now be- ers. They destroyed the Union when day! Why? why? said everybody. Because, cause rebel armies threaten our horders they had entire control of its government it pays too much dividend. And in six months and hold portions of national territory They have fought against its restoration the bank went to smash. Now, that I know abroad, and the hopes of the friends of free in opposition to the constitutional autho- for three long years and the sacrifices of to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railin opposition to the constitutional authorities. With the overthrow of these armies, peace will of itself return; without their earnestness. They will be satisfied to be at act. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railgovernment throughout the world.

2d. That the civil war now devastating our cret political organization correct? A. No, sir, they were note the contest, is certainly sufficient to prove their earnestness. They will be satisfied build one, and I go in for useful things. But sibility of its establishment. Who then with nothing less than independence and I tell you what I know about them. Oneare the friends of peace, and who are will never submit to the authority of the third of the fallroads don't pay any dividend,

they whose actions and efforts prove the government as long as they have the force and two-thirds (and some of them cracked up, too,) do not pay as much as Government in the Declaration of Independence, and emstocks. Now that brings me to the Governthey those who have been clamoring for. The advocates of concession and comment securities, and I will tell you why I a suspension of hostilities; who have promise: those who insist that it is only prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. been offering terms of conciliation and necessary to change our rulers in order to Smith, that in the long run the investment been offering terms of conciliation and necessary to change our rulers in order to compromise to rebels, and have been secure peace tell us that although the leaders of the rebellion are unwilling to make that the income should be uniform and perpendence? Is it that party whose ora- peace, the people themselves desire to re- manent—not up one year and down the next; tors have been exciting the the minds of turn to the Union. They claim that as and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so the people against their own Govern soon as their constitutional rights are when your wet day comes, and you want ment, and denouncing their own rulers, guarrantied to them the southern people your money, you can get it back. And I and by these means withdrawing from will at once depose their leaders, and return think these notes or bonds have got these the patriot soldiers who have given up their them the confidence of the people, and to their allegiance. This they say can qualities more than any other kind of persothus diminishing their power to crush reonly be effected through a change in our
bellion? To it that clear of man release of bellion? Is it that class of men who government. We would gladly receive great book you call the Census statistics. I that end we are in favor of a vigorous proshave organized accret societies for the all this as true, if it had the slightest purpose of resisting the enforcement of foundation in fact. The people of the since I began to study it, I tell you. I found the majesty of the Government vindicated, the laws and whose efforts have caused South are determined to resist to the out a good many things very useful for me and its glorious flag floating in triumph over mobs and conflicts between the authori- bitter end. While the slightest hope of to know. I found out, by looking at the every inch of American soil.

moral aid they could desire and at the every interest that has ever existed in growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull nown; and that we rejoice that the loval me time bring the people of the loyal their country, in their insane effort to and the croakers would have us think. states to the very verge of rebellion and achieve independence. They have been Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you civil war? Rebels boastingly claim such taught that it is an unspeakable infamy hear of a government that broke up before men as allies and loyal men here regard to submit to laws that are administered the people did? Look into your big histories, their movements with as much concern by Northern Mudsills, and their slaught. Mr. Smith, and you will find the people as they do those of the rebel forces - | ered citizens and devastated country at | break before the Governments. Well, then,

"Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies-anything you choose-and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have

know it. "Now here is the Government will nav you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every

"Thirdly, you want something which is approbation, and we call upon loyal and marketable any day in the year. Now, if Union-loving men to rally around him in his you will ask any bank President, he will tell | Patriotic efforts for the public good. of property that is always salable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't dent Lincoln. How? By announcing that sense in what you say, and I will go so far as 12th, 1864, to act with discretionary powers to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm.

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indica ted the serenity of his disposition and the unquestionable honesty, and ask for it the consciousness of doing right towards his coun-

_____ Union County Convention:

Pursuant tog the call of the Chairman o he County Committee, the delegates to the County Convention assembled at the Court 1864, at 11 A. M. The convention was organized by the elec-

tion of the following officers: PRESIDENT. Dr. W. D. E. Hays, Shippensburg.

SECRETARIES, Joseph W. Ogilby, Carlisle. Joseph Ritner, Jr., Mechanicsburg. TELLER.

Jacob Bomberger, Southampton. On motion, the roll of the Townships Wards and Boroughs was called, and the ollowing delegates were present : Carlisle E. Ward-Geo. Zinn, Joseph W.

ogilby.
Do W. Ward-C. P. Humrich, A. K. Dickinson-J. S. Monroe, Thomas Lee, in East Pennsboro' Geo. W. Criswell, Wm

Hopewell-Noah Laughlin, Jacob Lesher. Hamiden-Samuel Shoop, Wm. Bryson. Lower Allen—Christian Fberly. Mechanicsburg—R H Thomas, Jos. Ritner,

Monroe-John Lutz, Jacob S. Shoop Middlesex-Eli Bear, Jacob Martin. Mifflin-James McCandlisn, A. Black. Newville-Jacob Zeigler, J. J. Bowers Newton-John Reddigh, Elder Sharp. New Cumberland-Owen James, John C

Newburg-James G Kuntz, Martin Kunkle North Middleton-Daniel B. Keiffer. Penn-Ephraim Coover, Franklin Wi Silver Spring-Martin Mumma, S. S. Sol enberger. Shippensburg Bor .- Dr. W. D. E. Hays. Shippensburg Tp.-D. W. Thrus..... Southampton-Sam'l Taylor, Jacob Bomberger.

uth Middleton-John W. Craighead, W. On motion, the Convention then proceeded

to make nominations for member of Assem- arrested and confined there for the active

E. II, Nevin received 14 votes. James Kelso 22 " John C. Sample 8 " On motion, the nomination of Jas. Kelso of allegiance.

was made unanimous. The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for Sheriff and a vote being

George II a fel received 9 veces Capt E P. Z nu " 24 " Jacob Switzer " 9 " Jos. McDermond " 3 " On motion, the nomination of E. P. linn was made unanimous.

GEORGE W. CRISWELL, of East Pennsbore acclamation. JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, of South Middleton,

DAVID FOGLESONGER, of Hopewell, was no-R. H. Thomas, George Zian, William B.

material resources, and its excellent form of government, and upon the perpetuation f that Union depend the future happiness of a interest of the few against the many-a re- facts under that examination? A. A solemn

bodied in the Federal Constitution. 3d. That those who are not for the Union, as constituted by our patriot fathers, are alty of death, and the influence of members against their country. There is no neutral of said organization has thus far prevented position to be occupied. It is the imperative duty of all citizens to give earnest support to the Government in all its efforts to sublue rebellion, annihilate treason, and bring this unhappy war to a speedy and trium-4th. That we will maintain the Union .-

We will preserve and defend it, for its great

lements of social and political good, and as the best monument to the memories of lives in its defence.

5th. That rebellion must be disarmed and submit to the Government-the Government

o give her soldiers the right to vote, so uno give her soldiers the right to vote, so un-ustly taken from them by the decision of time or atnight? A. Exclusively at night, George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court.
7th. That in ABRAHAM LINCOLN we recognize a tried and faithful President, eminent alike for his wisdom and justice; able and successful in the administration of the Government; beloved by patriots and hated by rebels and copperhends, and we cordially endorse his re-nomination for that important position, and pledge ourselves to use all lawful and honorable means to secure his election.

of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, fo Vice President, and that we will hall the and the Southern man can sit down together in the councils of the nation in peace, as in days of old.
9th. That the administration of our State

affairs, under Governor Cuntin, meets our

10th. That we have unb , unded confidence you that Government stocks are the only kind in the unselfish patriotism and ability of Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT. The glorious victories which have been achieved by our brave soldiers under his gallant and invincible leadership in the past, assure us speedy and signal success in the future. Resolved. That this Convention do hereb country, which is my home and my country." appoint Owen James, D. W. Thrush, and J. M. WEAKLEY, Esqrs., as Cougressional Cor ferees, to meet those of York and Perry thought of all this. There is a good deal of counties, at Bridgeport, on Monday, Sept as to the expediency of making a Congressional nomination in the district.

Resolved. That we heartily commend to the people of Cumberland county the ticket this day nominated, composed as it is of men of sterling integrity, purity of character and apport of all loyal men.

The following is the Standing Committee appointed to serve for the ensuing year : STANDING COMMITTER:

Carli le, E Ward-Col. John McGinnis, Dunbar Carlisle, W. Ward-Jason W. Eby, H. B Williams. Dickinson-Thomas Lee, jr., John Morri-East Pennsboro'-H M Rupley, John Ole

Frankford-Matthew B Leckey, P Zeigler. Hopewell-J A Quigly, Nouh McLaughlin. Hampden- Samuel Shoop, Amos Hicks. Lower Allen-Christain Eberly, Daniel Mechanicsburg-R H Thomas, Joseph Rit

Monroe-J S Shoop, D L-Devinny. Middlesex-Abraham Whitner, James O'-

Mifflin - Armstrong Black. Newviste-Joseph Hursh, Arch'd Bricker. Newton-J W S.errett, Robert Mickey New Cumberland-J C Kirk, Theodore Newburg-David E Stevick, J F Kuntz. North Middleton-Parker Henderson, Geo

Penn-John S Dunlap, F G Williamson. Silver Spring-John C Sample, P Plank. Shippensburg Bor-W W Nevin, Robert Shippensburg Tp-Chas. W. White, Martin Engle.

Southampton-Henry B Hock, R C Himes. South Middleton-H G Brechbill, Charles West Pennsboro'-John D Greason, Joh Upper Allen-Jacob L Zook, Austin Palm

On motion, adjourned W. D. E. HAYS, President. JOSEPH W OGILBY, J. Secretaries. THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

FUPTHER INPORTANT DEVELOP-

FULL ADDITIONS AS TO THE STRENGTH,

From the St. Louis Democrat, August 5. The busy tongue of rumor has been wagging freely within the last week past as to West Penusboro' - John G. Greason, John | the motives which influenced, or causes which produced the release from the military pris- event? on, on Gratiot street, of certain gentlemen who were generally understood to have been of day.

Among those so relieved were thatles L.

bond for \$5,000 and Green B. Smith, on al bond for the same amount.
All of these gentlemen, it was announced, had also, on being released, taken the oatl These singular proceedings, unexplained

from any source, gave rise to various surmises as to what could have induced the miltitary authorities to release these on member due dithelatter to take the letwhen arranged for trial. It is a

that these men were the hare our the order in the State Humin Commander Dann the Deputy to and Commander, and Green the Grand Secretary and that on discovering that Cot Sanderson the Provost Marshal General, was in full possession of all the secrets of the order, and that there was, therefore, no use in them any longer to attempt to conceal its secrets by persisting in perjured statements with regard to themselves, they resolved to ask for a rewas nominated for Director of the Poor, by examination, which was given them, in which each acknowledged his former statement to be untrue, and acknowledged the existence of such an order, his member-ship of it, and truly answered all questions put him in regard to it.

The following is the examination of the Grand Secretary, with the exception of such portions as the interests of the military service and the ends of public justice require to be withheld from the public at the present

Sworn Statement of the Grand Secretary. Green B. Smith, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
That he was born and raised in St. Louis county, State of Missouri, and is by occupa-tion a clerk; has been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley & Company since 1850. Q. When were you arrested? A. The 28th day of May, 1864.

Acknowledges his Answer under a previous Examination where not Correct, and gives the Reasons. O. Have you been examined under oath

nce your arrest and incarceration? A. I

bellion to enthrone Slavery and destroy the constitutional Liberty and Law-Treason plicated with me. Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence of other parties? A. I took an oath not to reveal facts connected with a certain secret organization, under penalty of death, and the influence of members

> me from revealing the truth. Q. State in what manner that influence has been exercised? A. Religiously and morally. I have been instructed to believe that the oath spoken of was binding, and paranount to any other consideration.
> Q. Who has led you to that belief? A. My superior officer in the which I am about to speak. superior officer in the organization of Name of the Organization and when Intimat-

> Q. What is said organization called? A. "Order of American Knights," recently changed to "Sons of Liberty."
> Q. When were you initiated into the mysteries of said organization? A. Some time in the spring of 1863. Q. Where were you initiated? A. Corner of Fifth and Market, over Leitch's drug store, in the city of St Louis.
>
> Q. Have you been a member in good

Q. How frequently have you attended said | the event of Price's invading Missouri this men of Pennsylvania have done an act of Temple since you were initiated? A. On justice by amending the Constitution, so as an average of three times a month.

> with but two exceptions.
>
> Q. Where those two exceptions special meetings? A. Yes, sir. The one I attended in the day-time was a meeting of the Grand Council, the other was an informal

> > The Initiatory Steps to Admission.

Q. What are the initiatory steps taken up entering this order? A. The first thin o be done is to ascertain his sentiments, an ember, he is immediately solicited to join 8th. That we approve of the nomination and taken to the ante-room of the Ten ple r to a member's room, where the Neophyt is duly instructed according to the formulas laid down in that portion of the ritual to be found in pamphlet marked W. to V. in order "inclusive

Q. What is requisite in taking the second degree? A. Simply the recommendation of any member of the second degree, with two nembers to vouch for him. The same for mula is observed in taking the third degree To enable him to take the fourth it is nec sary that he should be elected to the Grand Council or fourth degree by the members of

Q. What is requisite in taking the fifth supreme degree? A. Members of the ourth degree are elected by the members of that degree, are then sent to the Supreme Council, where they are duly initiated and

What is the grip sign of recognition and password to the fifth degree? A. The grip is given by clashing the right hand with the index or fore-finger resting upon he pulse of each the sign (the only gen one) is made by shading the eyes with the right and the left hand placed upon the right preast, and the password I am unable to because each county has a district one, and is changed monthly.

Q. What words are used when the sign of distress cannot be seen? A. Aok boun. Origin of the Order of American Knights and its Relation to the Rebei Government. Q. What is the origin of the Order of American Knights? A. I have heard that it originated in the State of Louisiana in 1863; also, that it extends back to the Revoution of 1776, having had a precarious ex stence to the present rebellion.

Q. What is the relation between this Order and the so-called Confederate Governnent? A. At the time I joined I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this re-Q. In what particular was aid and assist-

ance to be give to the Confederate Governnent? A. In any and all ways, and at any and all times Knows of Arms and Ammunition being Fur

having been rendered by this order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of? A. I know that unition have been purchased by member in the country where they could not be had. Q. What kinds of arms are mostly furshed to parties in the country by members M this order j A. Revolvers Q. Are they purchased or obtained in St.

Q. Is the ammunition also ! A. Yes, sir Constant Communication of the Order in St. Louis with the Revolution. Q. Do you know anything about advices reference to the order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge. I do not, but have through members ard that constant communication was kept

up between St. Louis and the rebel army Return of Vallandigham from Exile Intended to Start the Revolution. Q. When was the revolutionary move nent contemplated by this order to have tak-n place? A. The advent of Mr. Vallangham into the United States from exile Q. When were the members of this order

first instructed to arm and prepare for this novement? A. In the summer or fall of Q. In what manner was the Conarmy to co-operate with this order? A .--

This order was to hold itself in readiness to der by that Council? A. Mr. Vallandigham. act with the Confederate army upon its advent Q. Was the order in this State satisfied into the State. composing this order in Missouri, in that event? A. The Grand Commander of the

to make nominations for member of Assembly. The names of E. H. Nevin, of Carlisle, part they have taken in the secret con-piracy partment in that event? A. Treated as a troit. common enemy.

Q. This order is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, is it not? A. Yes, sir. all ham, changing the name of the order and Democrats who are desirous of securing the signs and grips. independence of the Confederate States.

Q. What amount of each? A. Very litammunition, perhaps two hundred revolvers in all. Q. In what manner were they sent away. A Some were delivered to the parties them ives, and some were shipped.

Were not those so shipped nearly ad at the Northern Missouri? A. Yes, sir. many an of them. Q. W re they purchased on regular permits or coundestinely ! A. Chandestinery Q. Were such arms shipped to distribute parties, and in packages and parcels purpor; ing to be anything else than arms?

Q. What is the number in the State of Missouri? A. From 40,000 to 60,000 men. Address of Supreme Commander, Marked "S" Identified.

The address of Supreme Commande, marked "S," being shown witness, is recog-nized as the production of P. C. Wright, copies of which he has seen in the office of Charles L. Hunt. There can be no doubt of Wright's being the author, from the fact that it was issued before Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander of the Order. The s.gnature, P Calas Urbanas, S. C., has a meaning that witness has 1 ever heard ex-Q. Are any of the officers of this Order

salaried officers? A. I don't know; my impression is that the Supreme Commander receives a salary. Those Engaged in Organizing the Order.

Who first organized the Order of Ameri n Knights in the State of Missouri? A. P. C. Wright, of New York. Q. Have you any knowledge of one Wm.
M. Douglas? A. I know the man; have
met him four or five times.
Q. Do you know if he has ever been le-

edge I don't know, but my impression formed by remarks of members led me to bclieve he was. Q. Is it not generally known that .William M. Douglass is an emissary from Price's army? A. I don't know; he became

very unpopular with the Order even before his arrest. Q. Was Douglass active in organizing Temples in Missouri? A. I think he was,

Q. Was he not on very intimate and con idantial terms with Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis? A. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in this city. Sccret Police Proposed by the Order to As-

Q. Was there a secret police made up of members of said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of United States detectives, and if possible to baffle their efforts in apprehending robels and members of said order? A. Of my own knowledge I can't say; but I heard through members that there were such police to be organized, but to be know only to the officers of said order. to be know only to the officers of said order. That would properly be the business of the

Q. Was the secret assassination of any United States officers, soldiers or Government employees proposed by any member or members of said order? A. I have heard it liscussed in council and recommended. The order intended to unite with Price's in-

summer? A. They, or rather it intended to unite with Price, drive out the U.S. forces and Union citizens, and appropriate every thing belonging to the United States Gov

Q. Has this order, been arming and making eparations for that purpose? Yes, sir. Q. Under whose immediate direction has this been done? A. The Grand Commande the State of Missouri.

O. Was this order to co-operate with that States, in the event of an invasion by Price? A. Until recently, yes; but latterly independent and distinct of other States. Q. What was the intention of this order reference to the ferries here on the river? A. To initiate captains, pilots, and engineers se sion of them, and cross members of the or ler from Illinois and other States into Mis Witness proposed after his arrest to make

clean breast of it, but Hunt would not agree.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Charles Dunn or Charles L. Hunt. in reference to making public, under oath, your connection with the order of American nights? A. Yes, sir. With both of them Q. State when, where, and what that con-resation was. A. In June last, at Gratiot dilitary Prison. I remarked to Mr. Hunt that I had concluded to acknowledge my complicity in this matter, and was willing t be tried upon the merits of the case. Mr. Hunt said that would not do; I asked him him why; he said, "you have taken a solemn oath never to reveal these matters; besides, there is." said he, "no necessity for such step; there are no specific charges against you, but merely suspicion: 'I informed Mr. Hunt that I should take care of myselfthe Order had failed to protect me, and I had no one but myself to rely upon. Mr. Dunn agreed with me in adopting this plan. Q. Have you withdrawn from said order? A. I have not.

Hunt's Office-Missouri Headquarters. Q. Was not Charles L. Hunt's office the adquarters of this order in Missouri? To all intents and purposes, yes, sir. The order helps Rebel Spies and Mail Car.

Q. Did you, while a mamber of said order, give aid and assistance to rebe spies, mail carriers, and emissaries from the rebel States? A. In only one instance. I gave Newcomer. alias Thompson, a small sum of money, know-ing him to be a rebel mail-carrier. Rebel spies, mail-carriers, and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member. Previous to my arrest I heard, by and through this order, that the mail to and from the rebel army was very regular, with semi-monthly despatches to the Grand Commander. A man by the name of Dorris, formerly of Jefferson Citya son of the Doctor-is used by this order in carrying mails. He was here when I was arrested, the 20th day of May last. One of the especial objects of this order was to place members on steam boats, ferry boats, telegraph Q. Are there any members in any or either of the positions above enumerated? A. In the express offices, and one in the telegraph

office over the American Express office There are plenty of them on the river. Members threatening to kill any Informer. Q. Have you ever heard any threats made members of said order against any memer who should divulge the secrets of said order? A. Yes. sir.

Q. What were these threats? A. That they would, upon proof of the fact, kill the man.
Q. What are the duties of the Grand Commander ! A. Presiding officer over the lowdegrees, and the ranking officer of the

Meeting of supreme council in New York, and another in Canada. the Supreme Council met in New York city Supreme Commander. Q. Was Missouri represented in that Coun-

cil ? A. Yes, sir. Q. By how many delegates ? A. Positive-Was the order in this State satisfied with that election? A. No, sir Q. Who was the choice of Missouri? A I am unable to state.

~Q. Do you know whether or not a special State of Missouri.

Q. What disposition was to have been if so, when and by whom? A. Yes, such a meeting took place in the vicinity of De-

Has Himself Purchased Arms, Elc., for ing? A. Yes, sir. Q. by whom? A. By the Grand Commun-

the Confederate. Q. Is not the order of American Knights

hostile in every respect to the General Gov-ernment, and friendly to the so-called Con federate Government? A. Yes, sir.

times to rear parties, and sometimes to fieth-ious parties, and usually purporting to be [List of members of the order is here given] by the provisions of the order is here given or could have done under the provisions of ious parties, and usually purporting to be merchandise.

[List of members of the order is neregiven or count have done that, or had, by the witness. This list of names is, for said act; and proceedings taken, or had, by wise and prudential considerations, withheld any township officers, or authorities, or board time by the content of algorithm officers, as in said act named, for Number of the Order in Missouri.

Q. What is the number of this order in Provost Marshal General, and we are unather purpose of contracting loans, and all loans

When I first joined, in the spring of 1868. S.

L. Moses, then instructor of the order, informed me that it was a Democratic organization, gotten up for the benefit of those engaged in rebellion, and to unite the Democratic party proper, with the view of cooperation with the rebel army.

Q. When and where was said organization expected to co-operate with the so-called Confederate army? A. In the event of Cooperate with the so-called Confederate army? A. In the event of the mount raised by the said country commissioners, to fay a bounty, not

ed Confederate army? A. In the event of county commissioners, to pay a bounty, not invasion by the rebel army in Missouri. Q. Were you not led to believe, after joining said order, by conversation with memwere bers thereof, that its objects and purposes directly the opposition of those of the General Government, and in direct hostility to said Government? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were not the members of this order secretly plotting and complying at the design of the property of the United States, now or any law of the United States have

secretly plotting and comiving at the destruction of the General Government, and assisting, through the agents of said order, with the view of establishing the independence of the so-called Confederate States? A. Yes, sir.

The order thoroughly disloyal. Q. From the knowledge you have of said organization, do you not believe it to be thoroughly disloyal, and inaugurated for the purpose of defeating the objects of the pret Administration in suppressing the present rebellion ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not generally understood by members of said order that steps had been taken to inform the Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate States and ready and willing at any time to render any and all assistance in its power in the overthrow of the General Government? A.
That was believed to be the object of those who gave direction to said order. Members of the order exulting over rebel Vic-

tories. O. Did not the members of this order se-Q. Did not the members of this order secretly exult over the reverses of the Federal army and at the successes of the so-called Confederates. A. Yes. sir.

"entitied to receive the same and the county, city, ward, township or district, to which the substitute may be accredited: Provided, That if the amount offered by such

O. Please state when, where, and by whom stitute.

equent propositions in the councils and with regard to placing the order on

Q. Was it not a universal custom of those eeting at the councils and temples of this rder to propose and take up a subscription for the purpose of buying arms and muni-tions of war with which to arm and equip the members thereof, with the design of placing it upon a war footing? A. Propositions of his kind have frequently been made, but whether successful or not I am unable to

A project to arm and equip the members at Government expense. Q. Was there not a project set on foot by members of this order to arm and equip all they could of the members thereof at Government expense, to be used when occasion equired against the General Government and for the benefit of its enemies? A. Yes

Q. When and by whom were said projects set afloat? A. At various times, by members generally, during the past year. I would also state that the Grand Commander, Charles L. Hunt, and others, recommended that all members of said order enroll in the militia instead of paying their commutation thereby obtaining arms and equipments and the benefit of militia service, which would enhance the interests of said order an terially injure those of the General Govern-

ed an agent to purchase arms, ammunition, &c., &c., for members of said order? A. There were no regularly constituted ones overy member became a self constituted agent.

Witness' idea of the strength of the order. Q. Have the councils and temples been illy established throughout the State of Missouri? A. North of the Missouri river generally; know of none in Southwest o Q. What is the number of the organiza on in the State of Illinois? A. From re-

twenty thousand.
Q. What in the State of Indiana? A. A. out eighty thousand.
Q. What in the State of Ohio? A. About sixty thousand

port, from one hundred to one hundred and

More names of members given by witness. Q. Do you now recollect any names of members omitted by you yesterday in the list given by you! A. Yes, sir.

Q. State them. * * * * * Prominent political men generally admitted

privately and now known to but few of the order itself. Q. What other prominent political men beong to said order whose names have not been given? A. I know of none. That class of nen have been admitted privately, and there are but one or two members of said order

who do know them. The main creed of the order is in substance that Lincoln has usurped authority, and that there exists not only a right but it is a duty to resist and expel him by force from power, if necessary.

Q. Is or is it not the universally accepted theory of the members of the order in sub-stance this; that the chosen officers of the Federal Government have usurped authority and that it is not only an inherent right, but an imperative duty for all who think as he members do, to resist those Federal functionaries, and if need be expel them from power by force. A. That is my understand-

Q. Is it not distinctly claimed by the members of this order, and so announced in the ritual, that such resistance is not revolu but solely the assertion of right? A. Yes, sir Q. I then understand that the principles of this Order, as held by the members there

of, are such that if one of its members should assussinate Mr. Lincoln because of his alleged usurpation of power, such member's con Q. What, if any, knowledge have you or meeting of the Supreme Council in the city and that it would be the sworn duty of any f New York last winter? A. I know that to keep secret the act, and save him from being brought to trial and punishment for You sir.

This rebellious principle held applicable to all officers acting under Lincoln. Q. Is the same principle recognized by them as applicable to officers acting under the authority of the President and obeying his orders—such as commanders of departments, army, &c.? A. I think it is. It in ludes all military officers of the General

BOUNTY ACT. A SUPPLEMENT to an act relating to

the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the authority of township, borough and ward authorities, respectively, to make or contract loans for payment of bounties to volunteers. or to levy and collect taxes for the payment of loans made for paying bounties to volun Q. by whom? A. By the Grand Comman-teers, under the provisions of the act to which der of the State of Missouri.

Q. Have you ever purchased any arm- and der of the State of Missouri.

American Knights hostile in every respect to Secrion 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the General Government, and friendly to House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the auth with of the same. That in all cases, when by virtue of the provision- of said act, the county commissioners are authorized to contract loans for paying bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for Contributions raised to assist the Rebel Army. the re-payment of such loans, but neglect, or Q. Have any contributions been made or refuse so to do, the respective cities, townproposed by this Order with the design of as- ships, wards and boroughs of such county inting the Confederate army in any way ! | by their authorities, or board of election offi A. Yes, sir; just before my arrest a proposition to rule; money to purchase gun caps for to contract loans, to pay bounties to volunhe Confederate army was made and talked teers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of among the members, but whether carried of such loans, as fully, to all intents and pur Louis? A. From 3,000 to 15,000 men. ble, therefore, to publish it.]

What is the number in the State of General idea among members of the object of teers, and all taxes levied by them to re-pay the order was to unite with the Democratic | such loans, under the provisions of the act to party to help the Rebellion. | which this is a supplement, are hereby legal-Q. State what the prominent members of | ized and made valid, as fully as if said act the Order of American Knights have universally said in reference to the objects and purposes of said order in your presence. A.

When I first joined, in the spring of 1868. S.

> now or any law of the United States here Sec. 2. That whenever a majority of the citizens of any ward, borough or township, have borrowed money, to procure volunteers, under the late requisition of the President of the United States, with the understanding or agreement that it should be re-paid by taxes, the constituted authorities, or board of election officers thereof, as the case may be, are hereby required to assess such amount of taxes, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, as will cover the same:
>
> Provided, That the sum paid, as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed three hun-dred dollars.

SEC. 3. If any person liable to draft in any ward, township or district, shall furnish and have mustered into the service of the United States for the term of one year, or longer, a suitable substitute, credited to the ward, township or district; and if said substitute has received the full consideration agreed to be paid by the person who made the contract with him, such person, so furnishing the substitute as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the county, city, ward, township or district. Q. Were you ever present at any Temple or Council in this city where congratulatory speeches were made by members of the order at the success of the so-called Confederate at the success of the so-called Confederate army? A. Yes, sir.

nent employees proposed by any member or nembers of said order? A. I have heard it such speeches were made? A. At all times in all councils and temples, and principal town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers of any county, borough, ward, school district or township, wading army this summer.

Q. State what this order contemplated in ples? A. With general satisfaction. Sec. 4. That the county commissioners,