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line, will find it to their interest to give us a call: Cocal Information.

VOL. 64.

Poeticul.

BY ISAAC M'CLELLAN.

[From the New York Tribune.]

"We fight it out!" rings loud and clear

Along the banks of James;

It rings in trench and rifle-pit,

As slow he sters his round,

O'er surging billows bound.

The reckless, daring scout,

Each—one and all—repeat the cry: "Brave boys, we'll fight it out!"

"We fight it out!" is still the shout,

Where bright our bayonets shine;

Where stands unflinching Grant;

Where Hancock's standards flaunt

They shake their sabres o'er their heads

Down Sherman's blazing line:

It echoes o'er Atlanta's wall,

It is the cry at Petersburg.

And Weldon Road repeats it

Shenandoah's bright green valley

Returns that gallant cheer,

Where Sheridan's fierce troopers

They peal the warlike shout

"No compromise with traitors!

We tight this battle out!"

Brave Farragut, in Mobile Rav.

From all his war-worn ships,

And from his cannon lips,

Till treason is no more

Reneats it with his shouting crews,

Their batteries shake the shore,

Their hearts are hold, their arms are stout

They'll fight this traiterous conflict out,

"Two hundred thousand colored braves,"

Chicago cries: "This war must stop:

Yield up the land, yield up the fight,

Says Lincoln, "march with me?

On bastion'd fort, on battle-field

They struggle to be free!

These valiant Union soldiers,

To bondage and the chain

Let us cast down the steel,

Then prostrate let us kneel

Break sword-blaies at the hilt!

In vain our blool is spirt,

No, never! See the thousands

Pour down the mountain gorges,

They haste to march with therman.

One effort more, and God will crown

With Hancock, Grant and Meade-

Mistellantans.

eago Platform

South, founded upon the text of the Chicago

of hostilities, and a National Convention.

They might not object to the latter, pro

vided it was primarily agreed that the Gulti-

mate absolute sovereignty of the States.

with full power to secode from the Union

whenever any of them chooses, is solemnly

agreed upon. The United States Constitu-

tion, Mr. Stephens thinks, provided for this

right of secession; and, he naively remarks,

Call our present troubles sprang from a de-

parture from this principal-from a violation

of this essential law of our political organi-

zation." And this is the same Alexander H.

Stephens who denounced secession in 1860,

when all around him were crazy, with an

eloquence, truthfulness, and power, unsur-

passed in any speech delivered at the North

or South upon that subject! "How have the

nighty fallen! How are the strong laid low!"

The platform of the Chicago Convention,

-the first ray of light he has seen from the

North since the war began-so much of a

ray, that, in the splendor, Mr. S. becomes

Miltonic, and repeats that celebrated apos-

trophe of the great poet to "Heavenly Light,"

which was written when he was stone blind

as blind actually as Mr. Stephens now is, po-

litically, in reference to the opinions and sen-

But he proceeds to discuss the consequence

of the ratification of the Chicago platform,

by the election of the Chicago candidates, in

a very liberal and patronizing manner. He

imagines that the preliminary negotiations

would be "between the two confederacies!"

But the South having magnanimously agreed

to meet the Vallandighams and Longs in

that convention, he proceeds to show how

the convention would amount to nothing

In the first instance, the delegates are to

have no power but to meet, to talk, and to re-

commend. What they agree upon should

then be submitted to the States which should

vote upon the plan. All the States which

ratified it, would of course be bound by the

agreement; and all the States which object-

ed to the settlement, would not be bound

either collectively or singly. We should

then have the Union restored, except as to

such States as did not agree to restoration.

which would be, of course, by their non-a-

greement, free to set up for themselves as

single nations, or united in as many confed-

eracies as they determined upon among them-

selves. By this plan, we might have, in-

stead of a united nation, an aggregate of

States called the United States; a confeder-

The loyal citizens of the United States

Carolina, or the principality of Texas.

whatever.

timents of the citizens of the loyal States.

Mr. Stevens thinks, "presents a ray of light"

Of gallant Union men.

The valley and the zien

With victory the deed !!

Cast down the useless

Where lives the craven coward

Who'd yield these men again,

lash forth in hot career;

The raiders fierce, the charging troop,

The seaman on the reeling mast,

The sentinel on lonely post,

And by the camp-fires flames;

"WE FIGHT THIS OUT!"

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors

BATTLE

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Vice President—Hannibal Hamlin,
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CHURCHES.

o'clock P. M.
Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han-over and Pomfret streets Rev. John C Bliss, Pastor Services commence at H o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. t. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle leatre Square. Rev. J. O. Gerc. Rector. Services of Centre Square. Rev. J. O. Gerc. Rectro. Services at 14 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. Roglish Lutherau Church, Bedford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. J. who Fey. Pastor. Services at 14 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. German Reformed Church. Leather, between Han over and l'itt streets. Rev. Sumuel Philips. Pastor. Services at 14 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Mathodist E'. Church (bits charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Shecheld. Beat P. M. and Pitt Streets. Mathodist E. Church (hist charge corner of Main and Pitt Streets, Rev. Thomas H. Sherlack, Pastor, Services at H. O'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Methodist E. Church (see and charge.) Rev. S. I. Bowman, Pastor, Fervices ne Emory M. E. Church at Colock A. M., and 31 P. M. O'clock A. M., and 32 P. M. Church of God South West corner of West street and Chapel Afley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pasto . Services at H. a., m. and 7 p. m. St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret near Eastst. Rev. Pastor. Services server wither Selvices. Rev Paster, Services every other Sab bath, at 10 o'clock, Vespers at 3 P. M. German Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Vaster. Services at 11 o'clock P. M.

#2 Whon changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us. Mr. Stephens Responds to the Chicago Pintform. DICKINSON COLLEGE. Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D., President and Pre-William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural boswell, A. M., Professor of the Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathe

ics.
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Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B. Principal of the Grammar rehool. John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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Sectly, J. W. Eby, Tressner, John Sphar, Messenger,
West on the 1st Monday creach Month at 8 o'clock A. about it if the loyal North will only consent
M., at Education Hall.

CORPORATIONS.

Cyrlisle Derostr Bank, Prosident, R. M. Henderson, W. M. Bertem Cash J. P. Hassler and C. B. Plahler Tellers, W. M. Pfahler. Clerk, Jno. Underwood Messenger. Directors, R. M. Henderson, President, R. C. Woodward, Skilos Woodburn, Moses Bricker, John Zug, W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, Joseph J. Logan, Jno. Stuart, jr. First NATIONAL BANK.—President, Samuel Hepburn Cashler, Jos. C. Hoffer, Teller, Abner C. Brindle, Messenger, Jesse Brown. Wm. Ker, John Danlap, Rich'd Woods, John C. Dullap, Issae Brenneman, John's. Sterrett, Sam'l. Hepburn, Directors. Cummertand Valley Rudhood Company.—President, Frederick Watts: Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Biddle: Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trains three times a day. Carlide Accommo ation, Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5.55 A. M., arriving at Car-lisle 5.29 P. M. Through trains Lastward, 10.10 A. M. Hsle 5.20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A. M. and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 1. Carlisle Gas and Water Company.—President, Lemoanside Odd; Treasurer, A. L. Sponsler; Superintonount George Wise: Directors, F. Watts, Wm. M. Beetem, R. M. Biddle, Henry Saxton, R. C. Woodward, J. W. Patton, F. Gardner and D. S. Croft.

Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every 86. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Marion Hall.
Carlisle Lodge No. 91 I. O of O. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trout's building.

_____0____ FIRE COMPANIES

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789,-louse in Louther between Pittand Hanover. House in Louther between Pittand Hanover.
The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb.
18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom et. The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in tarch, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover. March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover.
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5,000 YARDS Good Dark Calico Just Received ΑT

GREENFIELD & SHEAFER'S, East Main Street, South Side. 2d Door, 2d Door

Good Dark Prints, Hetter, " Extra, "

Astra,

pupper Extra, do.,

pleached Muslirs at 20. 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents.

Unbleached, from 20 to 40 cents.

Summer Pints stuffs, at last year's prices, having purchased out stock of Summer Pants stuffs last Fail we can and will sell them from 10 to 15 cents a yard cheaper than any house in town. Remember the place.

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J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Mantilla Emporium, 920 CHESTNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

United States 5 percent 10-40 Loan. V-c-are prepared to furnish the 10-40 v United States Loan authorized by the act of the det by the chest of the may profes in december of Coupon Registers.

March 3d, 1864-oither Registered or Coupon Bonds, as parties may profe in denominations of \$60, \$100, \$000, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

The interest on the \$50, and \$100, Bonds is payable annually and all other denominations semi-annually in coin. The Bonds will bear date March 1st, 1864 and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years and payable 40 years from date in coin with interest at 5 percent per annum.

Carlisla Deposit Bank, April 25th, 1864,

At Mandator (algorithm)

The Carlisle Heral

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

NO. 34.

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

mistice, and the only terms upon which a convention will be allowed. Second, The convention is to be no con-

vention, but a political debating society. Third, The plan of the "convention," if one can be agreed upon, is to be worthless for a restoration of the Union unless it is unanimously agreed to.

whenever it desires to, with cause or with-

out cause, is to be the foundation of the ar-

In other words, it may be said that Mr. Stephens proposes that it shall be agreed that the rebels were right in stealing the forts, arsenals, mints, ships, arms and munitions of war of the United States; that they were right in firing upon the National flag at Fort Sumter; that Major Anderson committed a grievous fault in resisting the rebel bombardnent; that the war has been wrong from the begining; that the United States Government ought to have knocked under at once; and that the continuance of the effort to restore the Union by force of arms, is a foul outrage upon the rights and 'privileges of the innocent population of the South, who have endeavored to destroy it by force of arms. Grant this much; and, it being clearly agreed that the Confederacy was right from the time of firing on "the Star of the West down to the latest guerrilla mur-'ders," it also follows that it is the duty of the United States to assume and pay the debt of the much-outraged Confederacy, and make good in damages, and by reparation. all the losses suffered by individual rebels during the war. When all this is satisfactorily settled, we may play at armistice and a cessation of hostilities; give up all the territory conquered by our armies; abandon all the harbors captured and closed up by our navies; yield up Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee and, trailing the proud flag which has been kept flying by the bravery and the blood of our soldiers and sailors, withdraw from the

cenes of our triumphs. After that we are to play at convention and send a set of powerless nobodies to meet in consultation with other nobodies; and, after much talk, quarreling and delay, achieve nothing. The schedule of the resolutions of this impotent body being agreed upon, we shall then play at ratification. The South having already been justified in secession, will refuse to ratify the plan of the convention. There will be a general breakingup of the Government, universal anarchy. and a condition of things which will lead to on-tant warfare, and make this, once the nost happy and prosperous nation in the world, the most wretched, unsafe and miser-

able in the world. And all this is to be the legitimate conseuences of the election of General MeClelan and of the ratification of the Chiengo To the pet phrase in General McClellan's platform. In all that has been written in letter accepting the Chicago nomination the Union new-papers about the mischiev-"The Union is the one condition of peaceous consequences of the adoption of the arwe ask no core.' Alexander H. Stephens, astice and essation of hostilities plan, there has been nothing so thoroughly "Secession is the one condition of monstrative of the wickedness, folly and peace-ore ask no more." This letter of the criminal effects of that scheme as these comrebel potentate shows what hopes are enterments upon it, which come from the second tained in the South from the operations of greatest man among the traitors whom it is the Northern Peace Democrats, and the epis-

the is intended to be an encouragement to the proposed to propitiate. HE WAS NOT THERE.

The battle of Rich Mountain was fought: Western Virginia by Rosecrans, and resulted in a glorious victory. "McClellan was to let the rebels have their own way. They the commander of that department and was desire to be "let alone," and they are willing to have arrested the flight of the discomfited to meet the Democratic party very gladly upon the question of an armistice, a cessation

f.e, but—he was not there. The Battle of Ball's Bluff was fought by Colonel Baker, under orders from General Stone, by direction of General McClellan who planned all the maneuvers of Stone and McCall; it might have been successful had the General-in-Chief examined the ground and made adequate preparations, but-he was not there.

The blockade of the Potomac by the rebels occasioned great annoyance to the government, and added materially to the national debt by enhancing the price of subsistance. It might have been raised, and preparations were concerted for that purpose several times between the army and navy, and the fleet was ready, as also were the troops, except McClellan-he was not there. The city of Norfolk, with all its immense naval facilities, was a desirable point for us, and several efforts were made to get McClellan to take it, although in vain. At length President Lincoln in person got up an expedition and headed it, by which Norfolk was captured without the knowledge of

McClellan-for he was not there. The battle of Williamsburg was fought by our army, under disastrous circumstances, in consequence of our ignorance of the ground and the rebel works, and having no commander-in-Chief. Each division fought on its own hook, and there was no plan of bat tle. McClellan should have been in com

mand but-he was not there. So it was at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks Gains' Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and the reason was that as McClellan was occupied with political intrigues when he should have been busy with military duties-he was not there.

A CROAKER WELL ANSWERED. - A copperhead stepped into a Dusiness house of our acquaintance, a few days since, to receive pay for a load of corn, when the following

lialogue ensued : Merchant-"One dollar and fifteen cents salig price for corn, Bill."

Copperhead-"Yes but you know these green backs are not worth anything." Merchant--" I believe they pay debts contracted four or five years ago. "

Copperhead-"Od-n it Charlie, I can't pay you now," and butternut walked off. holding on to the trash with a death-like grip.-Ottoway Telegraph.

MED. Dr. Breckinridge's rejection of the

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· . . . --

terms of Peace prepared for the country by the conspirators at Chicago, brought down the house in his last speech in Cincinnati acy of sugar States; a confederacy of cotton | He said; "My excellent friend speaks of States, etc.; with one or two indepen- the South as this erring brethern. But I dent empires, such as the kingdom of South do not permit men to be my Southern brothren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. (Applause.) I have a brave young The loyal citizens of the United States.

The interest on the \$50, and \$10,000.

The interest of the \$50, and \$10,000.

The loyal citizens of the United States throat. (Appliause.) I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have can see by the "ray of light," which beams from the Chicago Platform. By that scintillation Mr. Stephens sees—

[The loyal citizens of the United States throat. (Appliause.) I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have can such our side. He was captured, and they have an authoritative pronunciament.

[Appliause.] I have a brave young can have can such our side. He was captured, and they have an authoritative pronunciament.

[Appliause.] I have a brave young can have can such our side. He was captured, and they have an authoritative pronunciament.

[Appliause.] I have a brave young can have captured son, who has been dighting from the beginning of his war, or our side.

[Appliause.] I have a brave young can h

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:

ETS ORIGIN, HISTORY, NAMES ETC. This ceret association first developed itself in the West in 1862, about the period of the first conscription of troops, which it aimed to-obstruct and resist. Originally 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 hama; which had existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief fratures of its organization.

Ruring the summer and fall of 1863 the Order, both at the North and South, under went some modifications, as well as a change of name. In consequence of a partial exposure which had been made of the signs Golden Circle," Sterling Price had institu ted as its successor in Missouri a secret political asociation, which he called the "Corpde Belgique" or "Southern League;" his principal coadjutor being Charles L. Runt of St. Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but whose exequatur was subsequently revoked by the President on account of hidisloyal practices. The special objects of the Corps de Belgique appears to bave 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 as to their recruiting for his rany in the interim

Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the North, in the autumn of 1863, by sundry disloyal persons, prominent among whom were Vallandigham 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 Dopartment of Missouri, in his official report upon the progress of the order, that it was founded by Vallandigham during his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond

member of the order.

Belgique" was modified by Price, and be- Kentucky. came 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 orauthorities, further nibdifications in the ritual and forms were introduced, and its name was finally charged to that of the O. S. L., or "Order of the Sons of Liberty," or the "Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty." These latter changes are represented to have been first instituted, and the ritual compiled, in the State of Indiana in May ly adopted throughout the West, though in some localities the a-sociation is still better known as the" Order of American Enights."

York, and other parts of the North, the secret political associations, known as the " McGlellan Minute Guard," would seem to be a branch 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. 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 McClellan interesl 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 orsecret constitution of the Supreme Council be commander-in-chief of all the military States when called into actual zervice; and be commanders-in-chief of the military forces of their respective States." Subordithat they were kept. commands his separate district and army. In Indiana the Major Generals are four in 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 cach with its chief-an arrangement intend-

nilitary authorities.

then appointed to be held at Chicago, July tant points, though meeting as strangers, , or just prior to the day then fixed for the are at once made known to each other as onvention of the Democratic party. This onvention having been postponed to August cil was also postponed to August 27, at the night as well as by day; as, for instance, enemy, or in some other treasonable enterngly. It will be remembered that a lead- | United States officials seeking to make arrests.

ing member of the convention, in the course | The order has also established what are of a speech made before that body, alluded called battle signals, by means of which, as tion of the movements of our own forces, approvingly to the session of the Sons of it is asserted, a member serving in the army &c., to be imparted to the enemy, seems to iberty at Chicago at the same time, as that of may communicate with the enemy in the have been as perfect as it was secret. The ments and projects of the convention.

ITS EXTENT AND NUMBERS. re numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Obio, Missouri, and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michiand serret forms of the "Knights of the gan and the other Western States, as well as in New York, and also Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Teniessee. Dodd, the Grand Commander of that State in February last, claims that at hibited for a similar purpose. 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. 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 believed, never been officially reported, and cannot, therefore be accurately ascer tained. Various estimates have been made 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

true tetal. It is to be noted that the order, or its currespart, is probably much more widely civilization." Merde dat the South even than at the North, with Davis and other prominent traitors. It and that a burge proportion of the officers of other pernicious political theory of State sov- gue ryilla bands, when engaged in making inis, indeed, the boast of the order in Indiana | the rebel array are represented by most reand elsewhere, that its writinal came direct hiable witnesses to be members. In Kenfrom Divis himself; and Mary Ann Pitt- bucky and Missouri the order has not hesitatman, fermerly stigched to the command of ed to admit a members not only officers or part is greater than the whole, would comthe rebal Forrect, and a roost intelligible that army, but also a considerable number of pel the General Government, like a Jupanese cral success of our armies in the field over those testimos, will be hereafter guerillas, below the supposed to the community that have never a supposed to the control that being the supposed to the control that being the control that being the supposed to the control that being the supposed to the control that army their allies at the North have never thus for the control that being the supposed to the control that being the supposed to the control that army their allies at the North have never thus for the control that their grand plan of a control their grand plan of a control that army the supposed to the control that army their allies at the North have never thus for the control that army their allies at the North have never thus for the control that army their allies at the North have never the supposed to the control that army their allies at the North have never the supposed to the control that army the es. It is fully shown that as lately as in it to do so.

Upon the institution of the principal or | July 'ast several of these ruffians were initiganization, it is represented that the "Corps | ated into the first degree by Dr. Kalfus, in

THE ARMED FORCE. In March last, the entire armed force of

the order, capable of being mobilized for 000 men. The details, however, upon which der having become known to our military this statement was based are imperfectly set | ble. forth in the testimony, and it is not known how far this number may be exaggerated. It s aburchantly shown, however, that the order, by means of a tax levied upon its memhers, has accumulated considerable funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and that these have been procured in large quantitles for its use. The witness Clayton, last, but the new name was at once general- on the trial of Dodd, e-timated that two thirds

of the order are furnished with arms. There remains further to be noticed, in this connection, the testimony of Clayton It is to be added that in the State of New upon the trial of Dodd, to the effect that arms were to be furnished the order from tive duty of the people to resist the function- residents of oportions of Brown, Morgan, Nassau, N. P., by way of Canada; that to aries, and, if need be, to capel them by force | Jolnson, Rush, Clay, Sullivan, Bartholodefray the expenses of these arms or their of arms! Such resistance is not revolution, mew, Hendricks, and other counties" in transportation, a formal assessment was levied | but is solely the assertion of right-the exer- | that State; that from some localities they upon the lodges, but that the transportation | cise of all the noble attributes which impart | were driven away altogether; that in others into Canada was actually to be furnished by honor and dignity to manhood." the Confederate authorities.

ITS RITUAL, OATHS, AND INTERIOR FORMS. The ritual of the order, as well as its secret signs, passwords, &c., has been fully ered at Louisville, at the residence of Dr. nate to the Grand Commander in the State bed, where, also, Stidger had ascertained discontent and dissatisfaction with the ser- what has been disclosed in fegard to this in-

Each degree had its commander or head, the Fourth, or "Grand" is the highest in a number. In Illinois, wherethe organization | State; the Fifth or "Supreme," the highest lower degree only do the great majority of members attain.

The oath which is administered upon the ty of such violation shall be divided into turn. ed to facilitate the guerrilla mode of warfare four parts and cast out at the four "gates" 3. Discouraging Enlistments and Resistganized upon a military basis similar to that member in a court of justice or clsewhere. panies, one for each election district, ten of oath of membership is to be held paramount Government. which constitute a "brigade," with a "brid to an oath of allegiance, or any other oath Where members of the order were forced

the state of the second se

spirators may change its name, forms, pass- a most significant fact, as showing the inti- in the territory occupied by our forces, they words, and signals, its true purposes and op- mate relations between the Northern and are harbored and supplied with information erations cannot longer be concealed from the Southern sections of the secret conspiracy, by the order. Another class of spice claim that a member from a Northern State is en-It is to be remarked that the Supreme abled to pass without risk through the South seek an opportunity to take the oath of alle-Council of the Order, which annually meets by the use of the signs of recognition which giance, which, however, though voluntarily on February 22d, convened this year at have been established throughout the order, aken, they claim to be administered whilet New York city, and a special meeting was | and by means of which members from dis-

"brothers." ame place, and was duly convened accord- signs to warn members of the approach of prise. an organization in harmony with the senti- field, and thus escape personal harm in case Grand Secretary of the order in Missouri

The "Temple" or "Lodges" of the order | ed by the order, is a five pointed copper star, | bers in steamboats, ferryboats, telegraph ofognize in the wearer a sympathizer and an every position where they could do valuaally. A similar 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 insuring protection to their property in case of a raid or other attack, and it is that in many dwellings in Indiana, in an address to the members of that State, a portrait of John Morgan is ex-

ITS WRITTEN PRINCIPLES. The "Declaration of Principles" com-

mences with the following precious proposi-"Allmen arcendowed by the Creator with ertain rights, equal as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enoyment and exercises of those rights." And subsequently there is added: "In the Divine conomy no individual of the humam race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspects of transcendent beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor the by leading members, some of which are no race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found. the a-cending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them nor the inspirations of divine and beautiful nature around 1.00,000; but Vallandigbam, in his speech them can impel to virtuous action and proast summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at gress onward and upward, should be subject-500,000, which is probably much nearer the ed to just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race, until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of

To these detestable tenets is added that oreignty, with its necessary fruit, the monstroug doctrine of seegs ton -a doctrine which, in asserting that in our federative system a

Thus, the vitual, after reciting that the States of the Union are ofree independent, and sovereign," proceeds as follows:

effective service, was represented to be 340,- people, in their several and distinct political peer in different localities. At Louisville, in

State.

further, as follows: "Whenever the chosen officers or deleletter of the accepted Constitution, it is the ment of the order in Indiana was followed inherent right and the solemn and impera-

ITS SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND OPERATIONS. history the order e-sayed to undermine such | places. made known to the military authorities. In portions of the army as were exposed to its August last one hundred and twelve copies insidious approaches. Agents were sent by miners in the coal districts of castern Pennof the ritual of the O. A. K., were seized in the K. G. C. into the camps to introduce the sylvania, in the autumn of last year, may be the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C., order among the soldiers, and those who be- appropriately referred to. It was fully shown at Terra Haute, and a large number of ritu- came members were instructed to induce as in the testimony adduced, upon the trials of ganization lie in its military character. The als, of the O. S. L., together with copies many of their companions as possible to deof the constitutions of the councils, &c., alsert, and for this purpose the latter were fur- struction of property and numerous acts of provides that the Supreme commander shall ready referred to, were found in the building nished by the order with money and citi- violence, as well as murder, that they were at Indianapolis, occupied by Dodd, the zens' clothing. Through the schemes of the generally members of a secret treasonable asfor is belonging to the order in the various Grand Commander of Indiana, as had been order in Indiana, whole companies were sociation, similar in all respects to the K. G. indicated by the Government witness and broken up; a large detachment of a battery | C., at the meetings of which they had been further, that the Grand Commanders "shall detective, Stidger. Copies were also discov- company, for instance, deserting on one occasion to the enemy, with two of its guns, Kalfus, concealed within the mattress of his and the camps were imbued with a spirit of

in the United States; but to the first or bring with them their arms, and, if mount. lish scheme of operations. Green B. Smith by the military authorities were in several introduction of a member into any degree is usally strong in numbers, were driven back cussed in the councils of the order and rec-** Colonet" in command, and those of each is especially impressing in its language. It by large bodies of men, subsequently genertownship form a "company." A somewhat prescribes as a penalty for a violation of the ally ascertained to be members of the order. similar system prevails in Indiana, where obligation assumed "a shameful death;" Where afrests were effected, our troops were diana at Indianapolis on June 14th last, the also each company is divided into "squads," and further that the body of the person guil- openly attacked and fired upon on their re-

in case of a general outbreak or local disor- of the temple. Not only, as has been said, ing the Draft:-It's especially inculcated by does it enjoin a blind obedience to the or- the order to oppose the reinforcement of our The "McClellan Minute Guard," as ap- ders of the superiors of the order, it is re- armies, either by volunteers or draited men. pears from a circular issued by the Chief quired to be held of paramount obligation to In 1862 the Knights of the Golden Circle or-Secretary in New York in March last, is or any outh which may be administered to a ganized generally to resist the draft in the Western States, and were strong enough in Dodd himself volunteered to go to Hamilton, of the order proper. It is composed of com- Members are also instructed that their certain localities to greatly embarrass the Ohio, where Coffin was expected to be found,

gadier general" at its head. The whole is which may impose obligations inconsistent into the army by the draft, they were in- veyed from Judge Bullitt, at Louisville, to placed under the authority of a "command- with those which are assumed upon entering structed, in case they were prevented from er-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part the order. Thus, if a member, when in presently escaping, and where obliged to go of members to the orders of their superiors is danger, or for the purpose of faciliating to the field, to use their arms in battle a- way"-murdered"-"at all hazards." some traitorous design, has taken the oath of guinst their fellow soldiers rather than the The greater part of the Chief and subor- aflegiance to the United States, he is held at enemy, or, if possible, to desert to the enemy, federacy.—In concluding this review of some idinate officers of the order and its branches, liberty to violate it on the first occasion, his by whom, through the signs of the order, of the principal specific purposes of the order, is well as the principal members thereof, are obligation to the order being deemed superist they would be recognized and received as it remains only to remark upon a further deknown to the government, and, where not or to any consideration of duty or loyalty friends. It is to be added that whenever a sign of many of its leading members, the already arrested, may regard themselves as prompted by such oath. a member volunteered in the army he was accomplishment of which they are represent-

ble Publications-The order especially in Missouri, has secretly circulated throughout the country a great quantity of treasonable publications, as a means extending its own power and influence, as well as of giving encouragement to the disloyal and inciting them to treason...

4. Communicating with, and giving intellijence to, the enemy. - Smith, grand secretary of the order in Missouri, says, in his confession. "Rebel spies, mail 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 WESTERN CONSPIRACY. cret league that, however frequently the conto be descriers from the enemy, and at once 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 Besides the sign of recognition there are order, in collecting contraband goods or pro-29, the special meeting of the Supreme Coun- signs of warning and danger, for use by curing intelligence to be conveyed to the

The system of espionage kept up by the order, for the purpose of obtaining informaof attack or capture. The most recent of states, in his confession: "One of the espethese signals represented to have been adopt- cial objects of this order was to place memworn under the coat, which is to be disclosed | fices, express offices, department headquarupon meeting an enemy, who will thus rec- ters, provost marshal's office, and, in fact, in

ble 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 Missouri. 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 recruits for the Southern army were also furnished by the Order to persons desiring o proceed beyond our lines for any illiegal surpose. By these Louisville was generally preferred as a point of departure, and, on the Mississippi river, a particular steamer, the Graham, was selected as the safest convey-

6. Furnishing the Rebels with Arms, Amnunition, &c .- In this, too, the Order, and especially its female members and allies, has con seduiously engaged. The rebel women of Louisville and Kentucky are represented as having rendered the most valuable aid to the Southern army, by transporting very large quantities of percu-sion caps, powder, &c., concealed upon their persons, to some convenient locality near the lines, whence they could be readily conveyed to those for thom they were intended.

7. Ch-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 cursions into the border States, yet because, on the one hand, of the constant upon its action exercised by our military autherities, and, on the other hand, of the gentheir grand plan of a general armed rising of the order, and its co-operation on an extend-

ed scale with the Southern forces. 8. Destruction of Government Property .-"The Government designated The United There is no doubt that large quantities of States of America, has no sovereignty, be Government property have been burned or cause that is an attribute with which the otherwise destroyed by the agency of the ororganizations, are endowed and is inaliena- the case of the steamer Taylor, and on the Mississippi river, steamers belonging to the To this is added, as a corollary, "It is in- United States have been burned at the compatible with the history, and nature of wharves, and generally when loaded with our system of government that Federal au- Government stores. Shortly before the arthority should coerce by arms a sovereign rest of Bowles, the senior of the major generals of the order in Indiana, he had been The declaration of principles, however, engaged in the preparation of "Greek Fire." does not stop here, but proceeds one step which was to be found serviceable in the destruction of public property.

9. Destruction of private Property and gates shall fail or refuse to administer the Persecution of Union Men.-It is reported Government in strict accordance with the by Gen. Carrington that the full developby "a state of terrorism" among the Union their barns, hay, and wheat ricks, were burned; and that many persons under the gener-1. Auling Soldiers to Desert, and Harbor- al insecurity of life and property sold their ing and Protecting Deserters .- Early in its effects at a sacrifice and removed to other

> In this connection the outbreak of the incited to the commission of the crime for which they were tried and convicted. 10. Assassination and Murder,-After

famous league of traitors and ruffians, it will Soldiers, upon deserting, where assured of | not be a matter of surprise to learn that the immunity of punishment, and protection on | cold-blooded assassination of Union citizens the part of the order, and were instructed to and soldiers has been included in their devied, their horses. Details sent to arrest them states in his confession that "The secret assassination of United States officers, soldiers, cases forcibly resisted, and, where not un- and Government employees, has been disommended.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of Inmurder of one Coffin, a Government detective, who, as it was supposed, had betrayed the order, was deliberately 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 desposes that at the meeting in question, and there "dispose of the latter." 'He adds that prior to the meeting, he himself con-Bowles and Dodd, at Indianapolis, specialinstructions to have Coffin "put out of the

11. Establishment of a Northwestern Conunder a constant military surveillance. So The signs, signals, passwords, &c., of the at once expelled from the order. complete has been the exposure of this se- order are set forth at length in the testimo- 3. Circulation of Disloyal and Treasona- England, and jealous of her influence and