AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., OCT. 19, 1854.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law question, voted on at the late election, has been defeated by a very large majority in the State, some 20,000, it is supposed.—The cities and towns, generally speaking, voted in favor of prohibition, while the agricultural districts gave large majorities against it.

☞ All the vials of Federal malignity appeared to be poured upon the head of Mr. BONHAM, during the late political contest, and for no other reason than because he is a true, able and fearless champion of the true Democracy. The *Bogus* Democrats hate him with equal malignity, and basely bartered him off for their own elevation and that of their friends—a corrupt union of Know-Nothingism and the most intolerant, fanatical, bigoted and ignorant of potty Federal tyrants, who while they talk loudly about Catholic priests, place themselves under the lead of priests of far less character and standing for piety and learning—clerical demagogues, such as disgraced their country on two or three occasions in our political history.

This base persecution of Mr. BONHAM has only endeared him the more to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who recognize in him a man with all the essential qualities for a great leader, and will, ere long, elevate him to the Gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth. The persecution of Jefferson made him the more beloved, and the slanders on Mr. Jefferson by clerical fanatics of his day, were very similar to those now hurled at the head of Mr. BONHAM. A day of retribution will surely come.

☞ The Democracy of this State will, before many months roll round, curse the miserable demagogues and traitors who have deceived them at the late election, and induced them to forsake that tried friend of the people, WILLIAM BIGLER. There are two parties in this country—the Democratic party and those who oppose it. This new opposition will soon share the fate of all the parties which have preceeded it, and will, like them, soon sink into oblivion, to be followed by others of various phases, shades and names, with no better success. This new and intolerant, proscriptive and persecuting party will endeavor to elect the next President, and then sink like carrion on the commons.

☞ The election returns are full of anomalies. In this district the Democrats have lost their Congressman by a majority of 2153; in Lancaster the Whigs have lost their Congressman by 1100; in Westmoreland the Democratic candidate for Congress is defeated; in the Schuylkill district the regular Democratic nominee for Congress is defeated; the Whig nominee for Congress in Chester and Delaware is defeated by a Democrat, &c. In Adams the Democrats have elected a member of Assembly; in Allegheny 1; in Dauphin 1; in Erie 1; in Franklin 1; in Lebanon 1; in Lancaster 2; in Philadelphia city 1; in Union 1, &c. Then again the Whigs have elected members of Assembly, in Bradford 2; Carbon, &c., 1; Clinton 2; Crawford 2; Luzerne 1; Mercer, &c., 3; Mifflin 1; Montgomery 2; Perry 1; Phila. county 9; York 3, &c. This is evidence that the men elected to Congress, Assembly, &c., at the late election, were not supported because of their merits, nor because they were popular with the people. A wild religious fanaticism has been the sole cause of the strange result.

☞ The returns of the different counties are not all in as yet, and we cannot say what Judge Pollock's majority will be. Judging from the returns received, we think it will not be far short of 30,000! Judge Black, against whom both Whig and Know-Nothing candidates were run, will have a majority of about 25,000. Mott who received the Democratic and Know-Nothing vote, is elected by an immense majority, say 80,000! Mr. Mott, it will be recollected, published a letter, several weeks previous to the election, in which he positively declared that he had no connection with any secret political association. However this may be, he received the entire vote of the Know-Nothings, and he will therefore be regarded with suspicion by the Democracy of the State.

The Election of our County Ticket.

The Democrats of this county, notwithstanding the defeat of their candidates for Congress and Assembly, can still rejoice at the triumph they have achieved in the election of all the County officers. By reference to the returns in another column, it will be seen that Messrs Nowl, Gregg and Lytle received the Know-Nothing vote of the county. Previous to the election these gentlemen declared, in the most positive manner, that they did not belong to, and had no connection with this intolerant faction. Whether or not they are members of the order, we will not pretend to say. If they are, they have wilfully deceived their best friends, and they must bear the odium such conduct must secure. We trust, however, for their own characters and for the character of the party that nominated and confided in them, that they spoke but the truth when they asserted that they repudiated the principles of and had no connection with Ned Buntline's proselytes.

But, the balance of the Democratic ticket is elected without receiving aid from the Know-Nothings, and this is something for every true Democrat to rejoice at. Against Mr. Graham, our candidate for County Commissioner, and Mr. Clendenin, our candidate for Director of the Poor, the Know-Nothings used every effort, and it was only when the official vote of the county was added up that it was discovered that these gentlemen were elected. Every one supposed them defeated, and when their success was announced it was as a healing balm to wounded and betrayed Democracy.

Democrats of Cumberland, cheer up!—stand firmly to your principles—adhere, with unceasing fidelity to the constitution of your country—maintain your long cherished convictions, and, ere long, the miserable Buntlinites who now boast and crow over you, will be trampled in the dust by an indignant people. The sober second thought of the masses will as surely crush out Know-Nothingism, as that a righteous God governs the world.

☞ The majority for POLLOCK in Perry county is 709; in York county 702; in Cumberland county 576—which foots up his majority in this Congressional district of 1355. Quite a change in three years.

SUICIDE.—The wife of Joseph Rickert, of Upper Saucon, Lehigh county, committed suicide on Sunday morning, the 21th ult, in a fit of despondency, by cutting her throat.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

We have it from good authority, that in Dickinson township the regular Democratic ticket was destroyed or put out of the way on the day of election, and that none but *spurious tickets* could be found on the election ground. Those who wished to vote for Mr. Bonham had to write his name in their tickets, and many persons not knowing the deception practiced, voted against him when they really intended to cast their votes in his favor. The intolerant Know-Nothings, not satisfied with open and fair opposition to him must resort to dirty tricks of this character to accomplish their dirty purposes. The Democratic tickets with the exception of Mr. Bonham's name, were plenty and freely circulated, and many illiterate but well meaning Democrats were thus imposed on, thinking all the while they were voting for him as well as Gov. Bigler.

The same dirty game and villainous deception were practiced also in Frankford township by two or three Know-Nothing knaves. One old gentleman had a ticket that he had put up with great care, because it was given him by a *professing* Democrat, who assured him it was all right, but when it came to be accidentally examined, was found to be of a spurious character. This cheating men out of an inestimable franchise is the highest grade of knavery, and the individual who would so act, has but a few more grades to descend in moral degradation, to become the most abandoned character.

This vile system of deception was the more efficient at the late election from the secret character of the traitorous Know-Nothing organization, and because the *traitors themselves* were not generally known to the people. Their former reputation as Democrats shielded them from suspicion, and rendered their treachery more effectual than under ordinary circumstances.—These frauds were perpetrated all over the county.

Another plan of operation was to seduce the Democratic officers of the election. If there was a Whig Judge and one Whig Inspector, the Know-Nothings had generally managed to secure to their base designs the other Inspector, and thus had the management of the election, the reception or rejection of votes to suit themselves. Democratic votes were rejected on the slightest technicality in reference to assessments, residence, &c., and illegal Whig and Know-Nothing votes were readily and *quickly* received, sometimes even before an objection could be raised, and thrust hastily into the ballot box, without any apparent compunctions of conscience. Obstacles were constantly thrown in the way of naturalized citizens voting. Men were objected to in the East Ward of this Borough who had voted at our elections from ten to twenty years. Others who had not voted this long were obliged to produce their naturalization papers, although the fact was notorious that they had been regularly naturalized. In one case, where the certificate of naturalization had been lost the officers of that ward refused even to take the *record* of the voter's naturalization, which was produced and exhibited to them, and he was obliged to go to the trouble and expense of having a new certificate made out by the Prothonotary in regular form under the seal of the Court, before they would allow him the exercise of the elective franchise. Had he been naturalized elsewhere, or had the Prothonotaries office been closed, as it might have been, had he come to the polls at a late hour of the day, he would have lost his vote. Such petty, vexatious and contemptible tricks were constantly resorted to, to deprive citizens of their just rights, or at least obstruct, hinder and delay them in their legitimate exercise. Such illiberal conduct is highly reprehensible and disgraceful, yet in perfect keeping with the spirit that "rules the roost"—but think God! cannot be of long duration, unless the people have lost their reason and the better instincts of humanity have fled to brutish hearts.

In Philadelphia also, we learn this game of having secured the officers of the election was extensively practised. The spirit of the election law of 1839 was thus set at defiance, which intended elections to be held by officers selected from both parties, and Democrats all over the State were in this manner cheated and disfranchised. We hope never to witness the like spectacle again. The Know-Nothings are carrying out the spirit of old John Adams' Federalism with a high hand and an outstretched arm, and can only be stopped in their tyrannical career by the voice of an indignant people. Their "reign" will be short, and will hereafter be considered more odious than "the reign of terror" in 1798, or the political heresies, and traitorous conspiracies against the government of the Union, by the Hartford Convention in 1814. We have warned and will continue to warn the people of their danger. Let the mark of Arnold and Burr be placed upon the brows of those double distilled traitors *pretending*, with a lie fresh on their lips, to be Democrats—those Democrats (?) who went round with their right hands filled with regular Democratic tickets to keep up appearances, while with their left they were secretly distributing ballots of a different character to deceive the people. Some of these honest gentry went even so far as to vote an open regular Democratic ticket themselves, for the cowardly purpose of better concealing their treachery and deception and saving their own standing with the party. Some who thus voted are known to have persuaded others to vote differently, in order to have done what they were afraid and ashamed to do themselves. Noble *Democrats* these! For every vote they thus gave themselves, they probably cheated twenty honest men out of their inestimable rights and defrauded the party of its real strength. We may admire some of the characteristics of a bold villain, who is willing to take the responsibility of his own shortcomings, but a cringing, skulking knave we heartily despise.

The spurious tickets were generally headed Pollock, Mott, Todd and the Whig candidates for Assembly. None of these, however, were to be seen in the public bar rooms, but were secretly carried in the left vest pockets and other hiding places of the pie bald traitors. Fortunately, all these tricksters *are now known*, much to their discomfiture, and the beauty of the "brick work" is, they will be *faithfully remembered* by the Democracy of this county.

☞ In Philadelphia, where Know-Nothingism has had its day, the vote has dwindled from seven to three thousand. This is an omen for the future, that an institution founded upon principles of intolerance and proscription cannot long prosper.

POTATOES.—The New London Chronicle says: We are informed by an intelligent and reliable man, who has just returned from an extensive tour through Northern and Western Massachusetts, that potatoes in that region are not only plentiful and of excellent quality, but cheap; that he has not heard a word said of rot nor any other disease since he has been gone, and that they can be purchased at fifty cents a bushel.

THE CONSPIRACY DEVELOPING.

On Wednesday evening after the election, a procession of Know-Nothings headed by the *foreign* Brass Band from the Carlisle Barracks, waited upon Mr. TODD, their Congressman-elect. Of course he had to come out and make them a speech, and return his thanks, which he did in his *usual style*. But the matter of his speech was of more interest than the *manner*, as to showing what are *now* his sentiments respecting the Know-Nothing creed. He declared (so we are informed, for we did not hear his speech,) himself sound on that "goose question," and stated that he was opposed to either foreigners or Catholics holding office, and in favor of the views of the "respectable crowd of freemen before him." A Know-Nothing himself, he did not dare deny the doctrines he was sworn to maintain, although he had said, a few days before he joined them, that they were "a set of perjured scoundrels." But as soon as they said they would *vote for him*, he became one of that same "set" of patriotic gentlemen. Mr. TODD also avowed himself in favor of Free Soil, forgetting how lately he had defended Judge DOUGLASS and the Nebraska bill, and denounced every body as Abolitionists who did not coincide with his *then* entertained views.

The Know-Nothing procession then proceeded, amid much "noise and confusion," to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, and called him out, for the very disinterested services of that gentlemen in the late political campaign. He also made a Know-Nothing speech, and wound up by saying that he hoped they would persevere in maintaining the principles for which they were contending until they had effected a change in the constitution of our country to suit their views. This is very well for "*a son of the Sires of '76.*"

The crowd then called on the *Rev.* Mr. REESE, of whose speech we have heard nothing, and cannot say what sentiments he advanced. It seems strange to see the clergy thus mixed up in the political affairs of the day.

During this Know-Nothing display there was one thought that appeared to be on almost every body's tongue, and that was that they would rather stand in Mr. BONHAM's shoes, defeated though he had been, while honorably maintaining his principles and those of his party, than in those of LEMUEL TODD, who had been elected by *betraying both*.

Know-Nothings.

The vote for BAIRD for Supreme Judge shows the strength of the Know-Nothings in this county, (2,018,) and the only wonder is that we have come out of the contest as safely as we have. If the old line Whigs, the 1115, who voted for DARSIE for Canal Commissioner, had voted the Democratic ticket, as they should have done, and as they will yet, on future occasions, all danger would have been averted. There will have to be a union of all patriotic, constitution loving men, against this vile heresy of Know-Nothingism, or the country will be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. The proscriptive doctrines of the Know-Nothings will never be submitted to by a free people. Minorities under the constitution, have rights which cannot be taken from them. It will be a sad day when religious fanaticism, under the lead of irreligious men and clerical demagogues, is to rule the country.

But, what is most astonishing, is the fact, that men bound by party allegiance as Democrats, should enter into arrangements to defeat those who were on the Democratic ticket with themselves, and upon whom and their friends they relied for support. They would *receive* the votes of the honest Democrats, at the same time *they had a Know-Nothing ticket of their own printed, headed by* POLLOCK *the Whig candidate for Governor,* TODD *the disorganizer for Congress, and the Whig nominees for Assembly.* Thus certain men were receiving the support of *honest* Democrats, at the same time that their friends (we presume with their knowledge and consent, as they are all Know-Nothings together) were straining every nerve and using the most unscrupulous means to defeat a portion of the Democratic ticket. Let the "traitors beware!"—an indignant people *know them!*

The Result in the State.

The incendiary, who gives to the flames the lives and property of his fellow beings, must be doubly a demon if in the midst of his work of revenge some remorseful emotion does not stir his malignant soul. The outbursts of passion produce no harvest but regret; and those who are prompt to act from bad impulses are always punished in the results that follow unworthy actions. If we desired to inflict upon those who have just consummated the defeat of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania the sternest rebuke of which human ingenuity is susceptible, we would leave them to the workings of their own consciences. It cannot be that their exultations were those of pure and unmingled joy when "morn and cold reflection came," after the election of Tuesday, as they glanced over the field of the conflict. More than one heart must have grown sick at the trophies of the successful combination between intolerance and proscription. While profane and oath-bound men rejoice over what *they* dare to call a victory of religion and morals, even they will feel at what a sacrifice they have been enabled to defeat there-election of William Bigler. Like men accidently introduced into new scenes, and called upon to discharge sacred obligations, of which their own judgments accuse them of being incapable, they are anxious to be rescued from redeeming what they have promised, and almost ready to recall the just and generous men against whom their bad practices have prevailed.

The loss being one in which public interests and great principles have both been sacrificed, we are content to let the new organization work out its own policy. The Democratic party and its candidates can afford to wait the course of events and to rest upon the monument of their actions.

Never, indeed, had a public man a more ennobling consciousness of duty fulfilled than Wm. Bigler. Never has any man more sternly met all the obligations of principle and patriotism. Whether we contemplate him as the chief magistrate of our beloved State, or as the representative of the Democratic party, in either character he challenges our respect and admiration. It is remarkable that in despite of an extended and clandestine antagonism, no serious opposition has been made, simply because none could be made, to the policy of his administration. Many of the men who reap the benefits that have resulted from this policy, did not hesitate to avow their confidence in the man, and their admiration of his course as Governor of Pennsylvania, and yet so powerful was the ensignery of intolerance that they voted against him. His manly and resolute opposition to the extension of chartered monopolies—his earnest and successful efforts to reduce the State debt—his persevering devotion to the honor of the State when assailed by hostile influences from other States—his fearless efforts to put an end to a vitiating paper currency—and his liberal, enlightened and victorious support of that great improvement which has opened to Philadelphia, and to the whole State, new avenues of wealth and power—all these advantages were lost sight of in order to gratify the designs of those who are pledged to ignore the Constitution of the United States, and to establish upon those shores the worst proscription that has been known in the history of modern civilization.

Governor Bigler never stood higher with the people of this State than at the present hour.—He can look back over his part in the late canvass with pride and pleasure. The ability with which he discussed all the great questions of the day, was equaled only by his frankness and his courage; and although anxious for the success of his party and for his own election, not a word that he has spoken, not a line that he has written, can be recalled to his discredit.

When his enemies are forgotten, and when the days of the present intolerance are remembered with shame by his persecutors, his name will be cherished as one who was ever faithful among the faithless, and firm in the hour when principles were imperilled and assailed.—*Pennsylvanian.*

STATE ELECTIONS.

From the returns received we find that the States which have recently had elections stand as follows:

CALIFORNIA.

The news by the last steamer shows that the two regular Democratic candidates are elected to Congress, and the Democrats have 20 Senators to 6 Whigs, and 45 members of the Assembly to 35 Whigs. The returns to come in may show an increased Democratic strength on the popular vote, in which the Whigs are in a minority of ten thousand upon a total vote of 72,000. The Whig State convention, it will be recollected, passed a resolve, *unanimously*, in favor of the principles of the Nebraska bill.—California is O. K.

FLORIDA.

A Democratic triumph has been achieved in Florida, in the election of our Congressmen and a majority of the Legislature. Upon this Legislature devolve the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Jackson Morton, who was chosen as a Taylor man over the regularly nominated Democrat. Florida is also O. K.

OHIO.

The contest in this State was between the regular Democracy and the Whigs, Anti-Nebraska's and Know-Nothings combined. They have a large majority.

Arrival of the Baltic.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Important War News—Four Battles in the Crimea—Sebastopol in Flames—The Russian Fleet Burned or Sunk—18,000 Russians lost in Killed and Wounded—22,000 Prisoners taken—800 Guns silenced—Great rejoicings in England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16:—The steamship Baltic arrived this evening, at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

About eight hours after the sailing of the Europa, the official news was received of a great battle at the Alma river, in the Crimea.

On the 21st ult. the allied troops stormed the Russian entrenchments, after four hours' fighting. The allies lost 2800 in killed and wounded, and the Russian loss is reported at 6000.

The private despatches supply the details of the victories as follows:

The Russian troops, under Menschikoff, rallied on the river Katscha, and were again defeated, driven to the entrenchments behind Sebastopol. Another rally took place here, and a third battle was fought on the 24th, and the Russians were for the third time defeated.

The Russians then fled into Sebastopol, which was beleagured by sea and land by the allied fleets and troops. On the 25th ult., Fort Constantine was invested, and after an obstinate defence, carried by storm and blown up.

The allies then bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships of-the-line were burned and sunk by the bombs from the fleet, and the remaining forts were carried one after another, and 800 guns were silenced. Twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken on the garrison capitulating, and the Russian loss in dead and disabled is estimated at not less than 18000 in Sebastopol alone.

Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his forces, retired into a position in the inner harbor, which he barricaded and refused to surrender, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him honorable capitulations. The allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration.

The latest despatch says that Menschikoff has surrendered, and that the French and English flags wave in triumph over Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russians on the heights of Alma, where the first battle took place, contained 50,000, including numerous cavalry and artillery. It was carried at the point of the bayonet, after four hours' fighting. No British General officers are reported as being wounded.

Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

General Tomanson, of the French army, was wounded, and it was feared fatally. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement at Kalantai lasted several hours, and was very sanguinary, ending in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to the entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Same despatches state that the garrison of Sebastopol was offered a free withdrawl, but surrendered as a prisoners of war.

The despatches are very conflicting. One, dated Berlin, 3d, says that a telegraphic despatch had been received there direct from St. Petersburg, to the effect that Menschikoff had telegraphed, under date of Sept. 25th, that he had withdrawn his troops unmolested from before Sebastopol, towards Bakchiserai, where he will await reinforcements. The despatch adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up the 16th of September.

f The Russian accounts do not conceal the fact of severe reverses having been experienced in the Crimea.

A despatch dated Berlin, Sept. 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic, has been countermanded.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats will have a majority of three or four in the next Senate. The House will certainly be against the regular Democracy, but of what particular political complexion it is difficult may impossible, to tell at this time. In many of the hitherto strongest Whig counties in the State Democratic members have been chosen, while Democratic districts have returned Whig representatives. How these members will vote—with what party they will act, remains to be seen. Again the question of United States Senator entered largely into the election of members of the Assembly. In some localities, men have been nominated and elected with especial reference to the claims of particular men for the United States Senate, and it is altogether probable that their whole course in the next Legislature, will be regulated with a view of making capital for their favorite. There is no telling, either, at this crisis whether the Know-Nothings will act in the Legislature with their former parties, or set up for themselves. There is no doubt that a large majority, if not all the Whig members, are attached to the Know-Nothing order, and there is little question that some of the so-called Independent men owe their election to the fact of belonging to this faction. If this body act together, independent of parties, the choice of Speaker may fall into their hands. If the plan of operation hit upon by that of attacking the caucuses of each party, and attempting to rule them in detail, the result must prove disasterous to the Whig party and the claims of its candidates for the, United States Senate.

The candidate of the Know-Nothings for United States Senator is Mayor Conrad, of this city. He has been informally selected, but still most strenuous efforts are making by the Abolition portion of the order to substitute Mr. Wilmot in his stead. The latter gentleman was promised his post by the Whigs on condition that he would aid in the election of James Pollock, and also keep the North steady for the fusion candidate for President in 1856. This was the bait which lured Mr. Wilmot to pursue the course he has. But now the fight is over, the spoils are to be divided, and hence the difficulty which looms up in the distance. The original Know-Nothings are for Conrad. The eleventh hour Abolition converts are for Wilmot, while the Whigs are endeavoring by all kinds of tricks to mask their real weakness from their allies.—*Philad. Argus.*

"STARTLING EXPOSURES" OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Pennsylvanian*, of the 6th inst. contains four columns under the head of "startling exposures" of the proceedings of the Grand Council of Know-Nothings which met on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th, at Phila. From the account as published in the Pennsylvanian we gather the following:

The number of delegates present, representing every portion of the State, was 652, five of whom, however, were not permitted to take seats.

Mr. Tiffany, the president, addressed the council in effect that he was exceedingly sensitive about the proceedings becoming known or published. So much had already been given in the columns of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* as to make it absolutely necessary that every precaution be taken to prevent a similar result. He was free to confess that if the proceedings of the present council should get into the papers, he would withdraw from the order. He stated that he was a professor in the collegeat Carlisle, and he felt that it would do him serious injury if it should be known he belonged to such a secret organization. He also stated that in the event of publicity all his friends would retire with him. That already had the people become alarmed at the dangerous tendency of a secret organization like this, and it is all important that we should throw more binding guards around our secrets, not only for the purpose of making sure the election of our candidates, but to protect ourselves from any odium which might attach to us if our names should be exposed. He said that he, for one, was unwilling to incur the risk of such exposures, No one can doubt that the vigilance of the *Pennsylvanian* has done much to destroy us, and further success on the part of that paper will be a most fatal blow to our objects.

Mr. Nicholas Thorne, of this city, agreed with the president in reference to the publication of the proceedings. He would have nothing to do with the order any more if such an ocurrence took place.

A statement was then made as regards the number of lodges in the State. It appears that there are 635, containing 110,000 members—80,000 in good standing; that most of the members were whigs, and that such democrats as were in the order were fast becoming alarmed, and either leaving or being expelled: that within the last two weeks there have 30,000 resignations and expulsions; that there were at presents 18,000 democrats in the order in the entire State, many of whom, it was feared, would resign or be expelled before the day of the election.

The whole number of the order in the city of Philadelphia was stated to be 13,000.

It was stated that 4,000 members have left or been expelled from the order in this city with the last ten days.

The president reported that a large majority of the order were whigs.

A delegate stated that two weeks ago there were 17,000 members in the city of Philadelphia, but that number is now greatly reduced. It was stated in the convention that the Pennsylvanian had already published the names of the principal members in this city, and also that six hundred members of our police force belonged to the order. They were instructed to keep a diligent watch over the polls, and to destroy all the democratic tickets they could.

A discussion then arose in reference to the imminent danger of an exposure of the proceedings of the council. It was declared that if its proceedings were made public many of the members would be obliged to vote in accordance with their old political affinities to ward off suspicion.

A resolution was then pass appointing committees to visit subordinate lodges for the purpose of giving the president of each lodge the new signs and passwords.

On motion it was

Resolved, That every member, before he can obtain the new signs and password, make *oath* that he will support the ticket which has been adopted by the State council, whether he be whig, native, or democrat.

And it was

Resolved, That all members refusing to do so should be expelled.

The grand council, by general consent, acknowledged the correctness of the statements published in the Pennsylvanian in regard to the working of the order. The president of the council stated that, from information received, the exposure of the grand council of the United States was made through the folly of a member from Indianapolis, Indiana, who had been to New York to attend the national convention of the order, and on his way home, in passing through Philadelphia, he got intoxicated, and while in that state the documents were stolen from him by some minion of the Pennsylvanian.

During the sittings of this convention, the president read a circular letter addressed to "*the authorities possessing constitutional and competent jurisdiction, &c.*" We publish below the letter entire.

The authorities possessing constitutional and competent jurisdiction in and over the subject-matter in this missive to the Brothers of No. ——, now holding a session at ——, greeting:

BROTHERS: It becomes our duty to address you on the subject of an alleged violation of the sacred mysteries of our order attempted in certain journals of this city.

We are, however, grateful to the Providence which still keeps watch over our birth-land and ward over her BANDED PROTECTORS, for the privilege of congratulating you that, the perfidy of the effort was deliberate and the purpose deadly.

The attempt, however, merits our attention as proving two facts of deep import and interest to us and to our cause, viz:

1st. That the aroused malice of the sleepless disciples of Loyola—the foes of God, of man, and of liberty—has been directed against us.—Every means, however atrocious, will be adopted, and the spirit which has enchained, the world, and washed its fetters in gore, will be on the alert to discover your secrets, to thwart your action, and to destroy your fortune, your reputation, and (if it may be done in coward security) your life. Against this hostility, already manifested, we give you the word of brotherly caution. *The foe is up; and it is no hour for Americans to slumber!*

And, secondly, we would call your attention to the fact that the power of our foes consists in *security*; and that we must, if we hope to save our country, maintain an equal advantage of secrecy. *Their* principles, though instructed to hundreds of thousands, are inviolate and safe. Can it be that we AMERICANS, BANDED IN THE HOLIEST OF ALL HUMAN EFFORTS, AND BOUND BY THE MOST AWFUL OF HUMAN OBLIGATIONS, ARE LESS ENTITLED TO CONFIDENCE? We would welcome death before so degrading a doubt of American faith and American honor! And yet it is apparent that *treason or folly* (one well-nigh as criminal as the other) has exposed the order to outrage and to peril. Brothers, let that peril, while it discloses the assassin-like vigilance of our foes, *the man-haters*, and their omnipotent control of the base, whether of the people or the press, summon you to equal watchfulness and greater vigor. Let it teach caution, the most circumspect, in the government of yourselves and guardian vigilance in observance of the conduct and conversation of your brothers; for, whether weakness or wickedness renders one who mistakes himself for a man *a traitor*, this brother shares the treason who fails to disclose it. And let the presence of an enemy in the field stimulate you to a sterner alacrity in the service. The music of flying balls has ever been the true American's choicest *reveille*. It should be ours. Our foreign foe has, through a corrupt press, won the first fire. We thank him for the invitation. But ours will, God willing, be the *last*.

The main object of this missive, however, is to convey, with the candor of patriot brothers of the sworn soldiers of American liberty, the injunction which the occasion demands.

1st. WHILE WE ASSURE YOU THAT THIS EXPOSURE INVOLVES A SERIOUS DISADVANTAGE TO THE ORDER WE COUNSEL YOU TO AVOID UNPROFITABLE CONVERSATION IN REGARD TO IT BEYOND OUR WALLS, AND TO MEET COMMENTS AND QUERIES WITH THE SURPRISE OF IGNORANCE, AND THE SILENCE OF INDIFFERENCE. We enjoin, also, upon all, in view of this awakened opposition, punctual attendance, sacredly obedience, unwearied diligence, and indomitable courage and energy in the holy cause which unites us.

2d. We enjoin upon you, Brothers, by all that is precious to the patriot, and by all that is sacred in your obligations, the utmost circumspection in the observance of those pledges which you have given, before God and man, to maintain inviolate the mysteries of the order.—It were immeasurably wrong to suppose that any one of you could incur the withering curse that visits

The slave
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Creeps o'er the councils of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of night.

BUT IF THE PLEDGES HERE TAKEN WERE SACREDLY OBSERVED, THE VERY EXISTENCE OF OUR ORDER WOULD BE UNKNOWN; AND THE SECRECY OF ITS EXISTENCE IS ITS MOST VITAL CHARACTERISTIC. ESSENTIAL TO ITS EFFICIENCY FOR THE GREAT, THE HOLY TASK TO WHICH ITS ENERGIES ARE DEDICATED; for ten true men, with the aid of secrecy, would be more effective than an ill-bound band of a thousand boasting a mystery, which, *when* boasted, is a mystery no longer. THE EXPOSURE ALREADY MADE OF OUR MYSTERIES BETRAYS SOMEWHERE A FIENDISH TREASON AND PERJURY, OR A WOMANISH WEAKNESS. Whatever the cause, the fault *must be amended!* The order must be preserved at any cost, at any sacrifice; and by *cost* we mean not treasure, for millions cannot heal the wounds of honor; and by *sacrifice* we speak not of suffering, for the agonies of a century would not extirpate this wrong to the cause of our country. WE REPEAT THE ORDER MUST AND SHALL BE PROTECTED. We enjoin upon you, then, brothers, the most solemn, suspicious, and guarded caution in admissions.

Beware, then, for the evil once done will be irreparable. Nor is discretion much less indispensable than integrity. The admission of men feeble of intellect or purpose, and lack of speech, not only enfeebles and degrades your councils and action, but involves the certainty of eventual exposure and ruin. For the honor of your patriot ancestors, for the sake of your God, your country, and your cause, we invoke and enjoin you, be heedful and wary of this peril, or ruin will inevitably fall on our heads.

3d. *We consider it our duty to impress upon yourselves the solemn and awful nature of the obligations under which you become attached to this order, and which render loseness of speech or lightness of carriage a dishonor and crime.* Those obligations, it should be remembered, voluntary. Can any human being who trifles with such an oath, who drags the Diety from His throne to trample and spit upon Him, hope for one moment of happiness here, or expect an exemption from eternal torture hereafter? If there were no God to avenge such perjuries an outraged conscience would dog the perjured miscreant to the gallows and the grave. But if even these considerations should prove ineffectual to alarm the dishonored coward, recreant, and traitor, let him remember that in rupturing or in trifling with the awful tie which binds him to tens of thousands of gallant men, equally bound with himself, he makes each man of those thousands HIS MORTAL FOE. *Let him, then, have a care, nor weakly suppose that he can escape the* THUNDERBOLT *that must pursue him.* Not only will *infamy* hiss him from ten thousand lips out of human society, but, go where he may, we will track his steps. He will be surrounded with a circle of fire. Too late, too late, will the lost and ruined wretch realize the ruthless retribution that rewards the traitor, the miscreant, who crawls, like the serpent's brother, into the bosoms of brave and noble men to sting them with his treason, and yet dares to hope any other fate than *a life of torture and a death of shame!*

"His wing shall the vulture flap
O'er the false-hearted;
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
Ere life be parted;
Shame and dishonor sit
On his grave ever;
Blessings shall hallow it
Never, no, never!
Never, never, never!"

Finally, brothers, in regard to the outrage committed by the exposure referred to, we would inform you that measures will be adopted such as the occasion demands; and we would state that the duty of each brother will be performed by remembering, in all the occasions in life, that the individual, the journal, or the society, that seeks to wrong our order is to be regarded as classed among those whom to aid, encourage, or befriend, is a treason to your brothers and a wrong to your country.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

Loss of the Steamship Arctic.

Four Hundred Lives Lost!

Intelligence reached New York on Wednesday of the total loss of the Steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, by a collision with a steam propeller.

George H. Burns, of Philadelphia, the bearer of despatches per the Artic, furnishes the following particulars:

The steamer had on board 256 passengers, and a crew of 175 men, making a total of 431 souls. She was run into by the steam propeller on the 27th ult., near Cape Race. The propeller sunk in four hours. The Artic remained afloat awhile longer. The life boats were got out, and rafts were rigged, but the latter capsized and only 32 of the whole number remained to tell the tale.

The collision occurred on the 27th of September, at noon, during a dense fog, with a Propeller, barque rigged, black, iron hull, salmon colored bottom and lead colored boats, supposed to have been the steamer Charity, of Montreal, for Liverpool.

Upwards of 200 persons were seen crowded upon her decks, and the Artic immediately commenced to render assistance to the sinking steamer, but soon discovered that her own leak was of a fearful character, and gained so fast as to extinguish her fires. The ship's boats were launched, filled with the crew and passengers—Capt. Luce and Mr. Dorian, the third mate, remained on board, under whose direction a raft was speedily constructed.

The sudden and awful calamity caused the most intense panic among the passengers of the Artic, large numbers of whom, crowded upon the raft, and in three minutes after the noble steamer Arctic went down! All in the boat were saved, but only one out of the seventy-two on the raft.

At 5, P. M., on the 28th, bark Huron, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. Wall, for Quebec, picked up the last mentioned boat. The Huron fired rockets and hung out lights and kept a horn blowing during the night of the 28th in hopes of falling in with the remaining boats, but the effort was useless.

On the evening of the 29th, the Huron spoke the ship Lebanon, Capt. Story, bound for New York, and transferred to her 18 passengers, who reached New York in the pilot boat Christian Berg. The fate of the unfortunate propeller and her passengers, and the other five boats of the Arctic, is not certainly known.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The list of the saved taken to Quebec on the Huron, is as follows:

James Alry, ship's cook; Luke McCarthy; Joseph Connoll; Richard Mahan; Thomas Conroy; James Connor; John Drury; Christian Morrison; James Ward; Chistoper Callaher, fireman; Thomas Wilson, assistant engineer; Robert Bryan, David Barry, Erastus Miller, waiters.

The following arrived at New York in the Lebanon:—Edward Brian, Patrick, Mahon, Thomas Gartland, Patrick Casey, Patrick Tobin, Dobbin Carragan, firemen; Thomas Brennan, assistant engineer; John Connolly, engineer's steward; Thomas Stanson, officers' steward; James Carragan, porter; M. McLaughlin, a boy; Peter McCabe, picked off of the raft, a waiter; Wm. Nicolls Tresco, of Scilly Island, passenger; Henry Jenkins, do; James Thompson, of New Orleans, passenger; Capt. Paul F. Grant, of New York, passenger, Geo. H. Burns, of Philadelphia, passenger, Francis Dorrani of New York, 3d officer.

Amongst those last seen on board the Arctic were Capt. Luce and son; Mrs. E. K. Collins, Master Cole Collins, Miss Collins; Mr. Brown and family, a connection of the senior of the of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co.; Mr. Brown of Cincinnati; James Muirhead, jr., of Va.; Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt and daughter, of Fredkricksburg, Va.; a nephew of Mr. Bloodgood, hotel keeper of Philadelphia, residing in Albany; Duke de Gammont, of the French Embassy; Stewart Hollin, of Washington, D. C.; S. Cook, of Opelousas, La.; and many more.

George H. Burns, of Adams' Express, furnishes the above particulars. He says the government despatches from France and England given to him by Mr. Buchanan, he could not save.

The following statement of the loss of the steamer is by Mr. Balham, the 2d officer; (Mr. Balham and other officers of the crew and passengers who got on board two of the boats, reached the shore at Broad Cove and arrived at St. Johns on Tuesday.) His account is Thus:—On Wednesday the 27th, at noon, Cape Race bearing N. W. 65 miles distant, while running in a thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow about 55 feet abaft the cut-water, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in ship, two below the water, one, being about 5½ feet in length and 0½ feet wide, leaving the whole cut-water and them of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's side.

So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The wheel was put hard a starboard, and the engine stopped instantly and was backed at full speed until clear of the other, which occupied a couple of minutes.

The French steamer seemed to be sinking bow first, and Capt. Luce gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the Arctic in charge of the starboard boat.

On lowering the port boat, the Captain exclaimed, "Hoist up the boat again, Mr. Belham," and beckoned me to come to him. Upon doing so he ordered me to go over the bow to ascertain, if possible, what damage had been done. Upon informing him of the facts, he gave orders to get sails up and try to get them around her bow to endeavor to stop the leak, which was promptly done, but no advantage was gained, so much of the bow and iron broken off from the other steamer, projecting from the fissure that the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's side.

The carpenter was then lowered over the vessel's side and pillows and mattrasses passed down to him to try and force them in, but the leak was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be got in. Every exertion made to stop the leak proved unavailing.

Capt. Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept for the land, which bore N. W. by N. By