CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 16th, 1861.

Peace Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen Benjamin C. Howard,

of Baltimore county.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

A. Lingan Jarrett,

of Harford county.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Madison Brown,

of Queen Anne's county.

"THE SUGGESTION THAT THE UNION CAN BE MAINTAINED BY THE NUMERICAL PREDOMINANCE AND MILITARY PROWESS OF ONE SECTION EXERTED TO COERCE THE OTHER INTO SUBMISSION, IS, IN MY JUDGMENT, AS SELF-CONTRADICTORY AS IT IS DANGEROUS. IT COMES LOADED WITH THE DEATH-SMELL FROM FIELDS WET WITH BROTHERS' BLOOD. IF THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ALL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS IS THE 'CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED,' MUCH MORE DOES A UNION OF COEQUAL SOVEREIGN STATES REQUIRE AS ITS BASIS THE VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION IN ITS ORGANIC FUNCTIONS."—*Edward Everett's Letter of Acceptance of the Union nomination for Vice President in 1860.*

A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the People to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.—Constitution U. S., Amendments, article 2.

☞We would ask an attentive perusal of the article taken from the London *Review*, and published on our first page. That diversity of opinion manifested by the English journals on the present deplorable civil war, at its incipiency, seems now to have become merged into a strong & condemnatory tone against the North, and equally strong and favorable toward the South.

In the article to which we direct attention, there is a boldness of expression as to the real condition of affairs here, which, if found among the editorial matter of any leading and influential journal of the North, would at once subject it to suppression and silence. That article is truthful,—truthful when it speaks of the flagrant violations of the Constitution by Lincoln—truthful when it declares "the South, *if it felt itself aggrieved, and if it supposed or* IMAGINED *that it suffered in its feelings, interests and comforts, by the pre-existing compact, had as much right to put an end to it*, as the Colonies to break their connection with Great Britain,"—truthful when it declares the North has lost liberty, is ruled by military law, and is fast tending to a military despotism, at whose head a dictator will be placed, who will make permanent the deprivation of liberty we are now suffering,—truthful when it declares "the day will come when every American now living in the Northern States, and aiding and abetting in the suicidal as well as fratricidal war, will rue the day they did not recognize and accept Southern secession as their own salvation."

With such articles as these emanating almost daily from the leading and most influential English journals and reflecting, as we believe they do, the sentiments and views of the English masses, the South has but to be victorious, as it has been all thro' the past, to be in a short while recognized as an independent nation. Events calculated to produce this result, seem hastily and surely gathering to a focus. May we not hail this as the initial step toward producing a peace which the South will conquer in the end, but which the North will not assent to until it sees its own folly and impotency to subjugate to its fanatical rule and domination, a brave and generous people. That section seems frenzied with fanaticism, mad with passion and a fiendish vindictiveness toward the South, that nothing short of complete subjugation of this section can ever satisfy. They rave for the prosecution of the war until that is accomplished. When, we ask, will it be done? Six months of this unconstitutional and unholy fratricidal war has passed. Lincoln has collected his armies, has spent millions of money, and yet the Union has not been restored (?) nor the South been forced to submit to Black Republican rule. Indeed, the only "brilliant achievement" of the whole campaign has been the capture of an insignificant sand battery on a sand beach in the Atlantic Ocean—Fort Hatteras, and that, too, by a force of five to one. Other achievements, in our estimation equally as brilliant, such as the capture of stray pickets here and there, the destruction of private property, the violation of every principle of constitutional law and the arrest and imprisonment of private citizens, have been effected. In six months this is what the Government has done, at the expense, too, of $1,200,000 per day, of over *two hundred millions of dollars*. At this rate, how long will it take to subjugate the entire South, and what will be the extent of the debt incurred when this shall have been accomplished? Surely if the war is not to end till then, unless by the interposition of foreign governments, then farewell to republican liberty in the North, for she will doubly suffer the bitter things written against her by the London *Review*.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.—We received this week the second number of this journal, published by the late proprietors of the New York Day Book, which paper has been suspended on account of its prohibition through the U. S. mails. We copy the following from the Caucasian, which will explain the object of its publication:

"It is impossible for us to say when we shall resume the publication of the Weekly Day-Book, as that depends upon circumstances over which we have control. We will supply, however, all who desire it the Caucasian in place of the Day Book. This is the very best we can do. The Caucasian, however, is a new paper, and we cannot do this, according to the rules of the Post-office Department, until they subscribe for it, or in other words, notify us that they desire it sent in lieu of the Day Book. * * * The full term of subscription of each subscriber to the Day Book will be supplied him."

War and other News.

We copy the following from the Balt. *South*, of the 11th inst.:

We are now enjoying the calm which is always said to precede the most violent of storms. For weeks past the reports from Washington has been "that all is quiet," but we apprehend it is the quiet which has been employed in preparation for great and stirring events. The tone of the Northern press and the surmises of men who fancy themselves to be well-informed, prepare us at any moment to receive intelligence of desperate fighting in Virginia. It is well understood that the "grand army" is now considered ready for important enterprises, one of which is the occupation of Virginia and the dislodgement of the Confederate forces from Manassas Junction. This latter point may be either assailed directly or its evacuation compelled by a more discursive flank movement than the one attempted by Gen. McDowell. Simultaneously it is not impossible for the Government, with the forces at its disposal, to annoy the Confederates along the line of the lower Potomac and in the direction of Yorktown, with the view of diverting their attention from more important and more seriously menaced points. The fall at Manassas whether accomplished by direct or indirect means would seriously embarrass the operations of Gen. Lee in Western Virginia, and would probably compel that officer to abandon his present line of defence. The details of the operations contemplated by the Government, we are of course not advised of, but we have a conviction that something on a grand scale will very shortly be attempted. It is a matter of necessity that the great force now about Washington should be speedily, and if possible effectively employed.

We think that the public may confidently expect within the next ten days to hear of operations which cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future course of the war. The Federal army is evidently advancing and concentrating in front of the Confederate lines, and upon the conflicts about to ensue will rest the destinies of the country. We have assurance that the Confederates are well prepared for any emergency, and that the Government troops need not expect an easy triumph.

From Missouri we have news of a Federal surrender. Col. Matthews telegraphs to Gov. Gamble, from Hermann, that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of Confederates. His camp is said to have been composed of about 400 Home Guards. This dispatch, which should be regarded as tolerably "reliable," is, however, immediately followed by another—on what authority is not stated—which declares that Col. Matthews did not surrender—he merely abandoned his camp on the approach of the Confederates, and retired to Hermann without any kind of loss; as to the three cannon that were captured from him, "they belonged to the Confederates." Certainly, Col. Matthews must be a very eccentric or a very *Irish* person, to report his own defeat before it occurred, and to have in his possession guns that "belonged" to his enemy.

Gen. Price, who was reported to be going South with the two-fold object of joining McCullough, and of drawing Fremont into a position where he can be cut off from his communications and compelled to fight at a disadvantage, is now on Grand river, in Henry county, and on Wednesday last was marching northward. Generals Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City and join General Siegel at Sedalia.

We learn that Fremont's movements are received with alarm by military men in Washington who do not anticipate satisfactory results from his expedition.

From Kentucky we learn an attack had been made on Paducah by the Confederates, but this we look upon as doubtful.

The Louisville Journal of the 3rd inst. shows that enlistments for the Union are decidedly slim in that city. Although every inducement, in the way of comfortable quarters, full rations, thorough camp equipments, and immediate service, has been offered, still the work goes on very slowly. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting upon this, says it appears that the Union men of the State have little disposition to furnish fighting material in this emergency, when the Union cause so essentially depends upon them, and that most of the young men are for the Southern Confederacy.

Not a solitary regiment has yet been raised in Louisville. Prentice, himself, has a son in the Confederate army.

A special letter from St. Louis to the Maryland News Sheet, states that in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon one of the Banks, there is "a money panic" in that city. It records also numerous desertions from the Federal service and the extreme measures taken to enlist recruits. The singular fact is also stated that no Treasury notes have been purchased in St. Louis for investment, and that such as have been paid out for Government purchases and contracts, have been bo't by capitalists and sent North to be exchanged for gold.

The election in Baltimore for members of the 1st Branch of the City Council, took place on Wednesday last. At many of the precincts there were no judges; these places were supplied by magistrates, however, who were present, and who both appointed and swore them in. The whole vote polled was 9,562, being 17,892 less than was polled at the last Mayoralty election. The News Sheet states a full Union vote was polled. The city military was marched to the polls to vote.

We have meagre returns from the elections which took place in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the 8th inst. In Philadelphia the democrats have elected their city officers and a majority of their Delegate ticket.

Local and Personal.

We learn from the St. Mary's *Beacon* the following:

"A small detachment of troops from the Potomac flotilla landed, we learn, on Sunday morning last near the head waters of the St. Mary's river and proceeded to the Great Mill's Store in the Factory district, where they encamped, remaining until Monday evening following. The object of the expedition was not made known, but on Monday it is reported they took possession of the United States mail for the Mills' Post Office, taking it with them when they left. Up to Tuesday morning last, the mail had not been returned. Mr. J. T. Travers, originally from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but for several years past a resident of our county, was arrested by the same detachment. We have not been informed who commanded the detachment or for what purpose the mail was seized or upon what charge Mr. Travers was arrested."

Mr. Travers is a native of this county, and resided, up to his removal to St. Mary's, on Taylor's Island.

The 2nd Delaware regiment, which has been stationed here for several weeks past, and Col. Wallace's Home Guard regiment, had a dress parade through our principal streets on yesterday, accompanied by two bands of music.

We learn from the Delaware *Republican* that Dr. D. A. Houston, of Lewes, Sussex county, Del., has been mustered in as Surgeon to the 2nd Del. Regiment, vice Dr. J. White mustered out.

We would call the attention of the traveling public to the advertisement of the Steamers now running to this shore. It will be seen the Kent has ceased her route to Denton on Wednesdays.

Our Book Table.

Peterson's Magazine, for November, is on our table. It is always a welcome visitor.—The fashion plates and engravings are excellent, while the reading matter is of the first class. We commend this magazine to our lady readers. Terms $2 a year. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

Godey for November, has been received.—This number has much interesting reading matter. Its fashion plates and numerous pattern cuts, cannot fail to please the ladies. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut st., Philadelphia. Terms 1 copy $3 per annum; 2 copies $5.

The Richmond Enquirer says the privateer Sumter coaled at Trinidad on the 14th of September.

Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that Col. Harris, a rebel officer, has been arrested at Paducah, Ky.

George Davis and W. T. Dorth have been elected Senators from North Carolina to the Confederate Congress.

Important from Ft. Monroe

Eighty Northerners Returning Home.

Reported Annihilation of Billy Wilson's Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island.

Interesting from Hatteras.

SHARP ENCOUNTER.

Federals Driven from their Encampments.

Important from Washington.

THE CONFEDERATES ADVANCING.

BATTLE EXPECTED DAILY.

From Western Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.

Breckinridge and others Organizing a Confederate Camp.

The steamer William Selden, Captain Smith, came up from Norfolk on Friday with a flag of truce, and about eighty passengers, who are northerners, and in consequence of the unsettled state of society are leaving for Northern cities. Soon as General Wool saw the steamer coming around Sewell's Point, he sent a steam tug to meet her, but the Selden it appears run within the prescribed lines of the Federal forces and the officer in command of the tug cried out that he would hold no communication with her, whereupon she backed down for about a mile, when the persons who were regularly accredited were received on board and conveyed to the Fortress wharf. Nearly all the party reached Baltimore in the steamer Louisiana, Capt. Pearson. The most intelligent of the passengers declare that whilst Norfolk is under military rule, martial law prevailing, the officers were exceedingly polite, and gave every possible protection to persons from the North.

They conversed with them freely on the politics of the day, and would joke about the Yankees very good naturedly. They even went to Craney Island, their principal fortification, and showed the Northern people in and outside of that powerful work.

Colonel Benjamin Huger, formerly in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, and now in command of the Department of Norfolk, has just been made a Major General by the War Department, and his son is acting as Aid. The General gives notice in the Day Book, (half sheet,) that all persons who wish alien passes for the purpose of leaving Virginia must apply to the Department at Richmond, where they can obtain them without difficulty. The Government has purchased all the coffee in the State for the purpose of giving it to the soldiers. This had advanced the price to 62½ cents per pound; bacon, 28 cents per pound; butter, 50 cents; eggs, 22 cents per dozen; potatoes 45 cents per peck. Flour, corn meal and other common products were selling, both wholesale and retail, at rates pretty much the same as Baltimore market quotations.

The most wealthy and respectable people in Richmond and Norfolk were setting the rest an example by wearing the commonest clothing, and they say that the very idea of starving the South, the people of Virginia particularly, is laughed at as one of the best jokes of the season.

The Day Book, of Friday, the only publication in Norfolk, contains the particulars of a battle which took place on the 8th inst., at Santa Rosa Island, in which it declares that Billy Wilson's Zouaves were utterly routed, his camp destroyed, and scores of his Hessians slain. On the morning of the 8th, at 2 o'clock, 1,000 Confederates, under the command of Gen. Anderson, crossed by the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, stormed the camp and destroyed all the tents except those which pertained to the hospital. They captured all their rations, equipments, stores and ammunition, with a Confederate loss of 40 killed and many wounded.

They spiked their cannon and took a large number of prisoners. Capt. Bradford of Florida, was killed Lieut. Nevins of Georgia, killed; Lt. Walter, Bugler of the Georgia Continentals, desperatley wounded; Lt. Syre, wounded in the hip. The Confederate force consisted of three companies of the Georgia Regiment, 14 of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of Regulars, a detachment of Mississippi troops, a detachment of Georgia troops, under Lts. Hollingrist and Nevins, 200 Alabamians; and a detachment of naval officers and seamen, under command of Capt. Brest. Major Vogdes of the U. S. A, was taken prisoner, and Lieut. Slaughter of Mobile was captured whilst displaying a flag of truce.

We have been at no little pains to obtain the facts which as well as we can get at them are as follows, the news having been brought to Old Point by the United States ship Susquehanna, and to this city by the steamer Adelaide. It seems that the 20th Indiana Regiment who had been about Hatteras Inlet for some time were ordered up towards the Inlet above Hatteras, whose name we forget, with the view probably of some demonstration against the main land. On Friday last, this force suddenly found itself attacked by three Southern Regiments from Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, who were conveyed in six steam tugs. The Indianians exposed to a heavy fire immediately retreated, or rather fled in the direction of Hatteras, abandoning their sick, tents, camp equipage and baggage, and even throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their precipitate flight, all of which fell into the hands of the Confederates, together with valuable stores and provisions for ten days. Not less than 70 of the Indiana regiment were killed and wounded, and a large number, amounting to several hundred, were captured and sent to the mainland. The Confederates, pursuing their success, resolved to bag the remainder of the enemy, and following them nearly to Hatteras Inlet, had absolutely surrounded them, when the steamer Monticello steamed in and opened her batteries upon the Georgia regiment. Unable to cope with this new adversary, without being supplied with heavy guns, the Confederates, in turn withdrew, and taking to their boats retired to Roanoke Island, under the protection of the guns of the steamtugs. The remnant of the discomfited Idianians in very sorry plight retired to the friendly protection of Fort Hatteras. But for the aid rendered by the Monticello the whole Indian regiment would have been captured—as it is the bulk of them who were either killed or taken prisoners.

Of course we can know nothing definite with regard to the loss on the Southern side, but as the Monticello carries only two or three guns it could not have been large.

One or two of the Indiana prisoners subsequently escaped. The success in this encounter lies with the Confederates, who accomplished the especial object of the expedition in dislodging the Federals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—General Mansfield writes from Hatteras Inlet that several more regiments are absolutely necessary for the proper defence of the captured forts, and as General Wool coincides in this opinion, the Department will probably order the troops to that point some time next week.

During to day, the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was that the division of Gen. McCall was soon formed into line of battle, with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery but being out of range no injury was sustained by our troops. The divisions of Gen. Smith, Porter and McDowell were also soon prepared for an apprehended emergency; but nothing further in addition to what is already stated occurred to induce an advance or hostile movement. Gen. McClellan was on the Virginia side of the Potomac during the greater part of the day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—It is stated in yesterdays despatch that the rebels were seen in large force west of Lewinsville, and under such circumstances as to induce the belief that they meditated an attack, and that accordingly the various divisions on the Virginia side immediately placed themselves in the proper position to meet the enemy should he venture upon hostilities.

Early this morning new observations were made, but it could not be discovered that the rebels had taken any steps to indicate an attention to advance upon our troops. Up to noon the excitement was intense, consequent upon anticipated as well as reported actual hostilities, but indications which none could mistake gradually quited the alarm.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Yesterday afternoon, at a point 14 miles south of Gen. Rosencrans' advance, and 8 miles from the rebel encampment on Green river, a detachment of 40 men of the 39th Indiana regiment attacked 306 rebels, half of which were cavalry, without loss, killing five and wounding three. The whole rebel force was driven back beyond Bacon Creek.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The Evening News learns upon unquestionable authority that Breckinridge, Desha, Preston, Johnson, Williams, Haws, Moore, and others, are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestenburg, Floyd county. It says they have a force of 6000 or 7000 men now there, and are drilling them 8 hours per day, and that they are alarming the mountaineers by circulating incredible stories as to the intentions of the Government. The News asks the Government to place promptly the requisite force in the mountains around which the Union forces may rally.

SYRACUSE Oct. 13—Letters from rebels in Gen. Price's army have been intercepted and brought here. They are dated the 8th inst., and represented that Price and his army was within eighty miles of the Osage river, near Papinsville, and that he has 2000 wagons, 16,000 horses and from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

From the South.

The following news, made up from late Southern journals, has been sent to the Northern press by telegraph from Louisville:

NO COTTON TO BE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Memphis Argus of the 3d inst. contains the following proclamation, concurring entirely in the views expressed by the cotton factors of New Orleans in relation to their prayer that no cotton be sent to that city during the existence of the blockade:

I have determined to take the most decided means to prevent the landing of any cotton in this city. Notice is therefore hereby given to all masters and owners of steamboats and other water craft, that from and after the 10th of October no cotton must be brought to New Orleans, or within the lines embracing that section of the country between the fortifications above Carrollton and those below the city and extending back to the lake. All steamboats and other water craft arriving within the prescribed limits, will be forthwith placed in charge of an armed force, and escorted above the point indicated. This course will be adopted in all cases, whether the quantity of cotton brought be large or small. The railroad companies have already issued orders in furtherance of the object of this proclamation, and no violation of them will be permitted.

THOMAS O. MORGAN,
Governor of Louisiana.

I shall co-operate with Governor Morgan in the enforcement of the above order.

D. E. TWIGGS.
Major-General Commanding.

A statement in the Galveston News makes the number of Texas troops now in the field 20,000—of which 3,000 are in Virginia, 4,000 in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and 4,000 in Arizona, and New Mexico.

Robert Scott announces himself as a candidate for the Confederate Congress for the Fauquier (Va.) district.

Thirteen hundred Indian warriors crossed the Arkansas river, near Fort Smith, on the 25th ult. en route for McCulloch's army.

Gen. Whitfield, late of Kansas, is also moving towards Southern Missouri, at the head of the Texan troops.

There is great rejoicing throughout the South over the capture of Lexington, and the Fremont and Blair difficulty.

Gen. Van Dorn has been assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac.

Mansfield Lovell, late of New York, has been appointed Brigadier General, and assigned to duty in Louisiana.

The congressional elections are pending throughout the Confederacy. In five States only have electoral tickets for the Presidental contest been put up.

It is evident from the tone of the Southern press that the rebel army will act strictly on the defensive.

It is reported that 15,000 rebel troops are between Green river and Nashville, and about a regiment a day was arriving at Nashville from Southern points. The rebels claim to have 40,000 men in Kentucky.

TO CONSUMPTIVES and those aflicted with DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER and AGUE, or CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those requiring it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same.—Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,
Williamsburgh, New York.

GREAT DISCOVERY!!!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. DeGrath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than 20,000 bottles have been sold in a very short time, a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. DeGrath's which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the land, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors prices of the agent. jy10-4m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nature's Great Restorative. Physical Prostration.—When lassitude or weariness of the body is felt without any indication of disease, or the mind depressed and indifferent to external cares, some vital function is deranged—the human sysiem, like any other piece of mechanism, is subject to certain laws—the pendulum of a clock stops and the whole organization is disordered—in like manner, when the human stomach or liver becomes affected, we are mentally and physically prostrated. By removing these obstructions, Holloway's Pills restore the sufferer to the benefit and pleasures of permament health. For purifying the blood, correcting the foulness of the stomach, and cleansing the secretions of the liver these famous remedies are the most safe and certain yet discovered.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 21st of October.