CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

W. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 30th, 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.

DISTRICT CANDIDATES.

District No. 2, or E. New Market.

For Magistrates,
THOS. J. HICKS.
JOS. B. NESBITT.

For Constable,
ENNALLS COLLINS.

For Road Supervisor,
JACOB COVEY.

District No. 11, or Drawbridge.

For Magistrates:
JONATHAN A. McCREADY,
CAIN HURLEY.

For Constable,
URIAH HURLEY of M.

For Road Supervisor,
THOS. C. HURLEY.

District No. 12, or Williamsburg.

For Magistrates,
SYLVESTER H. SMITH,
DR. JOS. H. MANN.

For Constable,
SAMUEL PRICE.

For Road Supervisor,
JOSEPH THOMAS.

District No. 13, or Bucktown.

For Magistrates,
EDWIN DASHIELD,
THOMAS P. BARNETT.

For Constable,
JAMES T. WINDSOR.

For Road Supervisor,
THOMAS BASSET.

WE are authorized to announce NOBLE WRIGHT, Esq., as a candidate for ROAD SUPERVISOR for Cambridge District. sep18-te

MR. EDITOR:—
You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for ROAD SUPERVISOR of Bucktown district.
CALEB HURLEY.
sep4-te

MR. BALLARD:—By the request of many friends you are authorized to announce WM. E. BROHAWN'S name in your paper as an independent candidate for Constable in Vienna district, No. 3.
Yours respectfully,
oc30-te A FRIEND.

MR. EDITOR;—You are requested to announce GEORGE W. McCREADY as an independent candidate for Constable in Vienna district. oc30-te

War and other News.

The account of the engagement at Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, in which Col. Baker fell, which we republish from the New York *World*, will be read with interest. It appears to be frank, straight-forward and honest statement, in which no attempt whatever is made to conceal the true state of the case. It shows most conclusively that the conflict was a terrible and a bloody one, and that the *denouement* was scarcely excelled by the memorable stampede at Bull Run.

The greatest achievement of the age was consummated on Friday, in the completion of the telegraph line to California. Elsewhere will be found the annoucement, contained in a despatch from the Mayor of San Francisco to the Mayor of New York, dated on Friday. The people of the Pacific and Atlantic States are now brought into instantaneous communication with each other, which cannot fail to prove beneficial, not only to our own people, but also to those of the entire continent of Europe.

Rumors were afloat at St. Louis to the effect that Lane and Montgomery had intercepted the force under Ben. McCulloch, at Tipton, and cut his whole army to pieces. A skirmish is said to have occured in Carroll county, Missouri, last Saturday, between the Eighteenth Missouri regiment and some four hundred Confederates, in which the latter are reported to have lost fourteen killed and eight prisoners. The loss of the Federals is not given.

The report that General Polk had left Kentucky turns out to be untrue. He was at Columbus on Thursday. Federal officers who went to Columbus to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, state that they were most cordially received by Generals Polk and Pillow, and that they were successful in exchanging the sixteen prisoners they held. Gen. Polk is said to have about ten thousand men in Columbus.

The funeral of the late Colonel Baker, which took place at Washington on Thursday last, is fully described by the various correspondents of the newspaper press. We only allude to it here for the purpose of introducing a sentence from the funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., of Washington. In the course of his remarks he said "that the judgement of God are poured upon us for our sins. I acknowledge it. I believe it to be fearfully true. But I do not confess that the punishment of this people for our transgressions is the only or even the chief object of the Divine purpose in this war. I believe the object is to purify the nation, and to give the death-blow to slavery on the American continent.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly has sent a despatch to the War Department to the effect that he moved on Romney, Va., on the night of the 25th inst., attacked the Confederates and routed them after an action of two hours, taking their cannon, camp equipage, &c.,—loss trifling,—(no doubt four killed and twenty wounded.)

From reconnoisances made on Sunday, there can be no doubt that the Confederates have almost entirely deserted Fairfax Court House. The impression is that they have fallen back and are fortifying Centreville. The federal troops are now in possession of Vienna.

The Potomac is effectually blockaded, at least for all practicable purposes. Government transports now unload at Locust Point, Baltimore. A new route to Washington, in view of the heavy accumulation of freight at Baltimore, is proposed, by constructing a railroad to Nottingham on the Patuxent. Propellers and schooners from the North can reach this place in safety.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell, whose departure, the former as minister to England, the latter to France, we noted last week, have been heard from at Cardenas, in Cuba.

The account of the Leesburg fight taken from the Richmond *Dispatch*, gives the federal force as numbering from 8 to 10,000, while the Southern force consisted of only four regiments.

Local and Personal.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Ballard:—We take pleasure in informing you that Professor E. Heginbothum, of Baltimore, has two schools or classes in sacred vocal music now in full operation—the one at Salem and the other at East New Market. We may also add, for the information of his numerous friends and acquaintances on the Peninsula, that the Professor is in the enjoyment of his usual health and fine flow of spirits.

Having but little knowledge of music, but being a dear lover of it, your correspondent will seize the occasion to avail himself of the observations of a writer on the subject, as follows: "Christian parents cannot consider the influence which songs and music have on the present feelings and the future character of their children, or they surely would not suffer one of the best of heaven's gifts to be so strangely perverted.—The sentiment of these songs, so soon committed to memory and associated with some pleasing tune, so strongly impressed upon the mind, will, in all probability, go with them through life, and be remembered long after other subjects shall have been forgotten. In our country, we are beginning, in some small degree, to feel the importance of this subject: and many of the most popular, chaste and pleasing airs and melodies, have been adapted to songs of a moral and instructive, if not of a decidedly religious character.

"We are indebted to music for many of the purest and most refined pleasures we enjoy. It may inspire with feelings of devotion; raise the thoughts above the trifles and tumults of this lower world, soothe our cares and make us forget our sorrows. It may awaken sentiments of honor and glory, or fill the soul with enthusiasm and madness. That wise man understood human nature well who said, 'Let me only make the songs for the people, and I care but little who shall make their laws.'—Who is ignorant of the influence of the *Marseill's Hyun* over the armies of France; or the charm of the Highlander's song; or the wild music of the mountains to the dwellers of the Alps?

"When the captive Israelites sat by the ruins of Babylon, and wept, when they remembered Zion; and hung their harps upon the willows; they could endure any suffering; submit to the most degrading slavery; but they could not *sing the Lord's song in a strange land.*" H. J.

Movements of Troops.—On Thursday last the steamer Balloon returned to this place from the expedition to Somerset and Seaford. The troops headed by the U. S. Marshal, arrested four persons at Seaford, who have been taken on to Ft McHenry. The companies that went down on the Balloon are now at Salisbury.

They visited White Haven, Princess Anne, Seaford, Laurel, and Georgetown, after arms. The following we clip from the Georgetown Messenger.

"Our town was visited on Monday evening about 8 o'clock by a detachment of 54 men from 2d Del. Regiment under Capt. McCullough, company F. They came here from Seaford. Capt. C. R. Paynter was waited on and requested to give up the guns in possession of his company, which was speedily done. The arsenal was visited but nothing was found there which they thought worth taking away but a few carbines.

Capt. P. had about 80 guns in all, 50 in possession of members of his company, the balance stowed away, all were promised to be given up"

On Friday afternoon the steamer conveyed two more companies of the Delaware Regiment, with one of the Home Guard Regiment, to Easton, where the Home Guard company was left. The Del. companies were sent to Centreville, Md. This leaves only two companies of the Del. Regiment in our midst, the others being distributed two at Centreville, two at Easton and two at Salisbury.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following items from Williamsburg district:

The Peace and anti-administration party of this District, nominated on Friday last, Sylvester H. Smith and Dr. Jos. H. Mann, for Magistrates; Sam'l Price for Constable, and Jos. Thomas for Road Supervisor.

Large Pumpkin.—Mrs. Elizabeth Knowles, of Williamsburg, has grown a pumpkin measuring five feet eight inches in circumference, and weighing one hundred and twenty-seven and a half pounds.

Death of a Centenarian.—On Friday last a negro woman named Rhoda, aged quite one hundred years, died in Town Point Neck, near the residence of Samuel Pattison, Esq. Her mother was a pure African, having been brought from Guinea.

Southern Account of the Battle at Leesburg.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 24.]

We are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting particulars of the great battle near Leesburg, received from a gentleman who was in the immediate vicinity of the fight. These statements, it will be remembered, embody observations made on the evening of the 21st., before the full extent of our victory was ascertained. The battle commenced early Monday morning, and lasted thro'out the day. The Yankees crossed the Potomac the previous night, and continued to come over in large numbers as the night progressed, until from eight to ten thousand were landed on the Virginia side. They were met by the forces under Gen. Evans, viz: the 8th Virginia regiment, Col. Hunton; the 13th Mississippi, Col. Barksdale; the 17th Mississippi, Col. Featherson, and the 18th Mississippi, Colonel Burt. The engagement very soon became general, and the fighting was terrible on both sides, the Yankees being protected by a heavy forest and having the advantage in ground and position. They were routed *three distinct times* at the point of the bayonet, and as often heavily reinforced. In one charge the 8th Virginia captured a splendid brass battery, and put its men to inglorious flight. The enemy were finally pursued to the river's brink, where, being unable to cross with facility, they made a desperate stand, but their doom was sealed. Our brave volunteers charged them and scattered them like leaves to the winds *and waters*. Our informant states that they were cut all to pieces, and that the battle-field was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded. The prisoners, of whom a great number were taken, said without hesitation that our gallant troops '*fought like devils.*'

Our troops fought under great disadvantages. They underwent a heavy march on the previous day, with but two meals; slept on their arms in the open air all night, and went into battle on Monday morning with but an apology for a breakfast. They fought all day, without refreshments of any sort, and without reinforcements, against a vastly superior force, to which constant additions were made from the Maryland shore. Truly, Providence has once more prospered our cause. Our victory is glorious and complete.

Other verbal accounts of the battle on Monday represent that the scene at the river, when the enemy attempted to recross, was fearful—The rattle of musketry, and the sharp crack of the Mississippi rifle, mingled with shrieks of drowning men, and the panic was scarcely less wide-spread than that of the 21st of July, just three months before. The Federal prisoners, numbering 523, were under guard on the battle-field of Manassa yesterday morning.

WHAT THE DISPATCH THINKS OUGHT TO BE DONE.

The splendid success of Gen. Evans against a force four times as numerous as his own, clearly indicates the policy which ought to have been pursued by the confederate forces from the beginning. The Yankees cannot stand before our men. They beat them whereever they come in collision with them, let the odds be what they may against them. Is it not, then, the height of folly to treat them as though they were veterans—to halt before equal numbers, and commence throwing up dirt, instead of rushing upon them at once with the bayonet, and driving them off from our soil? What is the end of war? Is it not peace, as soon as it can be obtained on favorable terms? And how can it be obtained so soon as by beating the enemy? Defensive war is always adopted by the party who is weakest in men or discipline. We have been at least *equal* to the enemy in both throughout this campaign, and yet we have taken advantage of neither. The slow, protracting movements adopted by our Generals have borne very hardly on Virginia. A large portion of her territory is in possession of the enemy, and it is of the utmost importance to get him out of it. This cannot be done by letting him alone, and waiting for him to come after us.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

Terrible Slaughter!

POTOMAC STILL CLOSED.

CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND.

Condemnation of Privateersmen.

WAR IN KENTUCKY.

SAILING OF THE GREAT ARMADA.

The New York World has a statement from its correspondent, written from memoranda furnished by Captain Young, and said to be confirmed in all its details by Major Smith, of the California regiment. We copy a portion of it, as follows:

OVER THE RIVER.

At 4 o'clock our whole force had crossed and ascended, Col. Baker and staff with the rest, and the troops were suffering somewhat from the concealed enemy's fire. Many had dropped and been carried down the hill.

We asked Col. Baker what he thought of affairs. He said that he thought we had a good position; could fall back for shelter behind the ridge. "Yes" said we "but what's in those woods?" He answered: "I think the enemy are concealed on our right." A private had reported that there was no force on the left, but a deep ravine, hidden by the woods.—We then proposed sending skirmishers to make a reconnoissance on the right, and Capt. Markoe, Seconed Lieutenant Williams, and myself, advanced with companies A and D of the California regiment. Company A got in front on rising ground, in skirmishing order, company D following in line.

The California batalion, to make the story clear, were drawn up on the left of this open field; the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Tammany on the right, and the Massachusetts Twentieth near the centre. Col. Coggswell took charge of the artillery. Only four guns were planted in the field, the rifled gun having been hauled up at the wrong place, and being afterwards seized by the enemy and spiked.

When our skirmishing companies had reached the edge of the woods, suddenly the enemy, hitherto concealed, rose with a yell and fired a volley; then began fighting in their usual manner; first giving a yell and volley; then loading and firing at will for a few minutes; then ceasing an equal time; giving another yell and volley; and so on, pouring a murderous fire into our little band for the space of half an hour. The whole woods swarmed with them. They had no artillery and no cavalry. Our Rhode Islanders, except the officers, deserted their guns, but Col. Baker, Lieut. Col Wistar, Col. Coggswell and Adjutant Harvey manned the battery and fired the guns themselves, aided by Company G, first California, led by the gallant Captain Beiral.

We kept up both musketry and cannon fire as well as we could, but half the time we could not see the enemy, and his cowardly discharges were thinning our ranks; still most of them stood firm and acted bravely. The enemy's volleys and yells increased in loudness, and it was evident that reinforcements was pouring in to his aid. At 5½ p. m. we held a council of war, and resolved to stand our ground, Gen. Baker ordering me to go for reinforcements.—By this time Coggswell was wounded—Wistar had fallen. The enemy were growing more daring, rushing out of the woods, taking some prisoners and firing hotly.

Just then a rebel officer, riding a white horse, came out of the woods and beckoned to us to come forward. Col. Baker thought it was Gen. Johnson, and that the enemy would meet us in open fiight. Part of our column charged, Baker cheering us on, when a tremendous onset was made by the rebels. One man rode forward presented a revolver at Baker, and fired all its charges at him. Our gallant leader fell, and at the same moment all our lines were driven back by the overwhelming force opposed to them. But Col. Beiral, with his company, fought his way back to Col. Baker's body, rescued it, brought it along to me, and then a general retreat commenced.

I got the colonel's body to the island before the worst of the rout, and then, looking to the Virginia shore, saw such a spectacle as no tongue can describe. Our entire forces were retreating, tumbling, rolling, leaping down the steep heights; the enemy following them, murdering and taking prisoners. Col. Devin left his command, and swam the river on horseback. Col. Coggswell, after unavailing bravery, had ordered the retreat himself, but, being wounded, was taken. The one boat in the Virginia channel was speedily filled and sunk. A thousand men thronged the further bank. Muskets, coats, and everything were thrown aside, and all were desperately trying to escape. Hundreds plunged into the rapid current, and the shrieks of the drowning added to the horror of sounds and sights. The enemy kept up their fire from the cliff above. All was terror, confusion and dismay. A captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts at one moment charged gallantly up the hill, leading two companies, who still had their arms, against the pursuing foe.

A moment later and the same officer, perceiving the hopelessless of the situation, waved a white handkerchief, and surrendered the main body of his regiment. Other portions of the column surrendered; but the rebels kept up their fire upon those who tried to cross, and many not drowned in the river were shot in the act of swimming.

Night came on. At 8 P. M. all of our band whose fortune it was to return had landed on Harrison Island, and the fire from the Virginia heights had ceased. The rebels took all our guns but one. When I left yesterday they had shouted to us, telling us to come over and take away our dead sons of b——s under a flag of truce, had also mounted our own guns on the heights, and warned us to leave the island in four hours.

The George Page Crosses the Potomac—Communication Between the Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

The tug Murray, Capt. Parks, has arrived at the navy-yard from Indian Head. Captain Parks reports that the George Page was seen in the Potomac between Shipping Point and Evansport on Wednesday at noon. It is supposed she ran out of Aquia Creek, screened by the darkness and fog during the prevalence of the storm the night before. The same afternoon she was observed to cross over to the Maryland side, and Capt. Parks with his glass could see that she was crowded with men. She crossed at Budd's Ferry, between Evansport and Shipping Point, where the river is about 1¼ miles wide. She is covered and protected by the Confederates batteries, which have recently thrown balls from their rifled guns across the river and to a distance of two miles into Maryland.

Several small boats have been observed crossing at or near the same point.

The Page ran near to the Maryland shore and fired three shots inland.—It is supposed that she was firing shells at the Third regiment of Sickles' brigade, which is stationed in that vicinity.

PRIVATEERSMAN CONDEMNED

On Friday last the case of the U. States against Walter Wallace Smith, one of the crew taken on board a prize of the Jeff. Davis, and charged with piracy, was concluded.

Judges Grier and Cadwallader charged the jury in very strong language. The jury were absent about half an hour, and returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, was made by his counsel, and time allowed to file reasons. Smith was unconcerned when the verdict was announced.

THREATENED ATTACK ON MAYSVILLE.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of the 19th inst, says:

Reliable information has been received that the Secessionists have advanced from Prestonburg with a large force, and are now threatening Mt. Sterling and this city. It is believed that Hazel Green, which is only three days march from Maysville, is already in their possession, and rumor has it that reinforcements from Virginia are on their way. The Home Guards of this and the adjoining counties are urged to concentrate at Olympian Springs, the place of rendezvous, so that their numbers may be felt in the approaching conflict.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The Newspapers have two or three columns filled with the details of the intended naval expedition to the South. As the vessels employed in this expedition are lying within sight of the rebel forces in Virginia, and the numbers of the expedition may be easily inferred from the extent of the preparation, there probably is no impropriety in publishing these details, as the point of attack is yet unknown. The vessels engaged in this expedition are the frigate Wabash, 48 guns, which is the flag ship, under Com. S. F. Dupont, the frigate sabine, 50 guns, Capt. Ringgold; Susquehanna, (15), Capt. Lardner; Flag, Capt. Rogers; Savannah, (24), Capt. Messroom, St. Lawrence (50), Capt. Purviance; Dale (16), Capt. Yard; Vandalia (20), Capt. Haggerty, Gunsboats Seminole, Capt. J. P. Gillies; Mohican, Capt. Gordon; Florida, Captain Goldsborough; Pocahontas, Captain Drayton; James Adger, Captain Marchand; Augusta, Capt. Parrott; Alabama, capt. Lainer; Unadilla, capt. N. collins; Ottawa, capt. Thomas H: Stevins; Seneca, capt Daniel Ammen; Pawnee, capt. R. H. Wyman; Pambina, capt. Banktead; Isaac Smith, capt. Nicholson; R. B. Forbes, capt. Newcomb; curlew, captain Watmough; Penguin, capt. Budd. Gunboats of a similar class to the Unadilla, Penbina, Seneca and Ottawa mount thirteen guns each. The gunboats mount in the aggregate 160 guns, and the whole fleet near four hundred. Thirty-fi transport vessels are employed, of which are armed. They carry ordnance and quartermaster's stores two houses in frame work, bricks in large quantity, about one thousand five hundred shovels, the same number of bricks, sand bags, horses boats for landing men and guns through the surf, and every other article likely to be required for a campaign. The officer in command of the expedition is General Thomas W. Sherman, whose artillery battery has won such distinction, with Brigadiers Veille, Stevens, and Wright. Sixteen regiments, one battery of artillery, and one battalion of marines, compose the land expedition. Among them are two pennsylvania regiments, the "Roundheads" and the Fiftieth Regiment. The troops have fifteen day's rations, at the expiration of which time, should occasion require, they will break the cargo on the transports.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Direct Telegraphic Communication with the Pacific.

First Message from San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Overland California Telegraph has been completed. The following message was received this afternoon:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25, 1861.

To the Mayor of New York:—San Francisco to New York sends greetings and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic.

May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projectors of this important work meet with honor and reward.

H. F. TESCHEMAKER,
Mayor of San Francisco.

Search for the Pirate Sumter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The U. S. steamer Powhatan and Iroquois, in search of the pirate Sumter were at St. Thomas, Oct. 14th. The steamer San Jacinto was also there on a cruise, and for home—all well.

The British brig Spartan, arrived at St. Thomas, was overhauled after a chase of twelve hours on the 4th of October, in lat. 19, long, 47, by a bark rigged steamer, but was released on account of being an English vessel. The officers of the steamer would not tell her name, but on the arrival of the brig at St. Thomas, her captain was invited on board of one of our men-of-war, and on seeing a picture of the Sumter, he at once pronounced it to be the same vessel. She was very light and could not have had much coal in.

A Woman in Chicago has just recovered the heavy verdict of ten thousand dollars against a physican of that city who promised to cure her defective eyesight, but destroyed the eye instead. The defence was that she desired to have her eye put out in order to insert an artificial one but the jury did not admit the plea.

THE REBEL STEAMER THEODORA AT CARDENAS—MASON AND SLIDELL PASSENGERS.

New York, Oct. 26—A letter from Key West, dated the 20th reports the arrival at Cardenas, on the 16th of the rebel steamer Theodora, from Charleston, with the French Consul and family and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the rebel commissioners to Erance and England:

The following army orders has just been issued.

No bands for volunteer regiments will in future, be mustered into the service, and vacances that may hereafter occur, in bands now in service will not be filled. All members of bands now in service that are not musicians will be discharged upon the receipt of this order by their respective regimentail commanders.

TO CONSUMPTIVES and those afflicted 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 Parishioners 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 other 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

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Dorchester county will sit on MONDAY, the 11th of November.

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