CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT

LOUIS E. BARRETT, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 28th, 1863.

THE ELECTION.

An election for State and County officers and members of Congress, will take place in this State on Wednesday next, 4th of November.

For State officers, there are two tickets in the field—the League or Emancipation ticket, headed by H. H. Goldsborough, and the Union ticket, headed by S. S. Maffit. As there is no Democratic ticket, Mr. Maffit being a very conservative man, and his views on the slavery question being in accordance with those of a large majority of the people of the State, we presume he will be voted for by a large number of Democrats, thus rendering his election certain by an overwhelming majority.

The contest for Congressman in this District, has been quite spirited, between Mr. Crisfield, representing the Union party, and Mr. Creswell, representing the Emancipation party. We do not suppose any one doubts for a moment the election of Mr. Crisfield by a large majority, as he will carry every county on the shore, with propably one exception.

In this county, there is but one regular ticket, that of the League.—There are a few independent candidates. Mr. Francis J. Henry is an independent candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. H. has filled the office of Clerk with perfect satisfaction to every one, and we have not the least doubt that the people of Dorchester will be willing to trust him for another term.

Mr. Thomas J. Lecompte, the independent candidate for Sheriff, is a high toned gentleman, and his superior business qualifications eminently qualify him the Sheriffalty.

Mr. Wm. B. Dail is also an independent candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court, and Mr. Robert H. Gambriel for County Commissioner, both of whom will make excellent officers, if elected.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received a card from Hon. John J. Heckart, of Cecil county announcing himself as a candidate for Commissioner of Public Works.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.—The New York World says that Postmaster General Blair, and Hon. H. Winter Davis, consider themselves candidates for U. S. Senator in Maryland. The World forgets that neither of these gentlemen reside in that section of Maryland from which the next Senator must be taken. The lamented Senator Pearce was a resident of the Eastern Shore, from which section his successor must also come. If they are waiting for the shoes of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, they will have to exercise patience for some five years longer, unless death should remove him also, which Heaven forefend, if such is to be the character of his successor.

A FRAUDULENT VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lancaster Intelligencer says:

It is believed at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, that the recent election is a fraud—not merely in false voting, but in manufactured returns, which it is said were held back till it would be known what it was necessary to make them. An investigation of the matter is contemplated, and the Democrats of the different townships, wards and boroughs in the Commonwealth are requested to report any fraudulent voting which may have occurred in their respective districts.

THE CONNECTICUT AND INDIANA ELECTION.—It is a significant fact that in Connecticut and Indiana the elections have gone for the Democrats. The reason is obvious. The Republican soldiers were not sent home to vote, and greenbacks were not squandered to affect the result of the elections, as in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

DEATH OF GEN. DARCY.—John S. Darcy, for nearly thirty one years president of the New Jersey Railroad Company, died on Thursday at Newark, N. J. He was about seventy six years of age, and a physician by profession, having practiced until within a few days of his decease. He was a United States marshal under the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—Curtin's majority, by the official returns, excepting the county of Cameron, is 15,345. Cameron, it is believed, will increase this majority from 90 to 100 votes.

Summary of News.

Gen'l Meade, after a brief visit to Washington, reached the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on Friday. The reports that he was to be relieved of the command of the army are said to have been without foundation in fact. It is stated that both officers and men have the greatest confidence in the ability of Gen'l Meade as a commander. Cavalry reconnoissances are continued in front as far as the Rappahannock.—Nothing seems to be known of the whereabouts of Gen'l Lee's army.

The report of the capture of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, at Thoroughfare Gap, is incorrect. It appears that the regiment was surprised by a superior force of confederates late in the afternoon of Monday last, but that the troops succeeded in sustaining themselves until reinforcements arrived, when they cut their way out, losing two killed, five wounded and a small number missing.

A Chattanooga despatch says that Gen'l Rosecrans received the order relieving him from command on Monday night, and on Tuesday was on his way to Cincinnatti, where he is required to report. At Stevenson, Ala., the headquarters of Gen. Hooker, Gen'l Rosecrans met Grant, who was en route to Chattanooga, and both of these officers were the guests of Gen'l Hooker. Confederate reports at Chattanooga say that Bragg was certainly to be relieved for failing to defeat Rosecrans, but whether Longstreet, Johnston or Lee would succeed him had not been determined. The Tennessee river was still high, and a steamer could carry supplies to Chattanooga if there was no danger from the enemy.

The confederates attacked Colonel Wolford's Kentucky cavalry on Wednesday, beyond Philadelphia, a village of Monroe county, Tenn., one hundred and sixty miles E. S. E. from Nashville. Col. Wolford lost his battery of mountain howitzers, a part of his wagon trains, and one hundred men killed, wounded and missing, but took one hundred prisoners, and drove the confederates back on the next day. It is uncertain whether the movement of the enemy was a mere raid or an advance in force. Gen'l Burnside, however, is believed to be able to hold his ground.

We have some interesting news from the South from Richmond papers of Friday. A Charleston dispatch states that another monitor from the North joined the Federal fleet on Thursday, making five in all now off the harbor. The frigate Ironsides steamed around Cumming's Point during the afternoon, evidently for the purpose of testing her machinery. One thousand Federal prisoners, captured in Northern Virginia, were expected at Gordonsville on Tuesday night. Gen'l Price, at the head of 20,000 men, is marching on Little Rock, Ark. A light artillery fight occurred near Brownsville, Miss., a few days ago, the confederate force falling back after the engagement. A general engagement is looked for. The rise in the Tennessee river is reported to have swept away the Federal pontoon bridges at Chattanooga.

A body of confederate guerillas were attacked and defeated at Columbia, Tenn., on Thursday. The confederates attacked the Federal garrison at Kingston Springs, but were repulsed.

It appears from correspondence received in Washington that the rumors of a disagreement between Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, in reference to the mode of operations at Charleston, are without foundation. From the press correspondence off Charleston to the 18th instant, we learn that the opposing forces had been quiet for some days, evidently reserving their ammunition for an expected advance of the iron clads, whose ability to enter Charleston harbor was to be tried by Admiral Dahlgren.

The confederates are engaged in strengthening their position on James Island. It is said that they have several rams in Pocotaigo river, threatening the Federal fleet in Port Royal harbor. A confederate dispatch, dated Charleston, the 20th, states that Gen'l Gilmore is constructing a battery east of Fort Gregg, facing the sea. The confederate batteries have resumed the bombardment of Forts Gregg and Wagner, and keep up a brisk fire.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF ORPHANS' COURT.—Monday, Oct. 26th, 1863.—Present—Judges Wm. B. Dail, James W. Henry, and William W. Mace, Esqrs.

A. H. Hurley and E. T. Fleming, adm'rs of Silas Fleming, dec'd., ordered to sell all deceased's negroes, by public or private sale.

Thomas M. Meredith, adm'r of John Mears, dec'd., ordered to sell all personal estate, except negroes and stock of goods, by public sale, and to sell stock of goods by private sale.

Court adjourned to Monday week, 9th prox.

MR. CRISFIELD has published a card in the Somerset Herald, in which he says:

"My attention has been called to what professes to be a report of my speech at Cambridge, in the *Intelligencer* of that place. It does me great injustice. It is erroneous in what it reports, and still more so in what it omits. It is a mere caricature of the speech. I disavow it entirely."

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES.—It appears that the enlistment of slaves is about to commence in Maryland, as the steamer Cecil paid us another visit on Sunday last, for this purpose. She left yesterday morning, but how many recruits were obtained, we did not learn.

GODEY FOR NOVEMBER, has been on our table for several days. It is quite a handsome number. The fashion plates are complete and beautiful, giving nine colored and five uncolored dresses. "Friendship Endangered," is a steel plate of great beauty of design and admirably engraved. As this is the height of the party-going season, we wonder how any lady can do without this book, as its fashions and patterns are unequalled for beauty and adaptation to figures, complexions and purses. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $3 per year. GODEY and the DEMOCRAT one year for $3 25.

PETERSON FOR NOVEMBER.—This magazine has been received and perused, and we pronounce it a splendid number. Its fashion plates show a high degree of artistic skill. The steel engraving "Speak For Me" is certainly life like and beautiful. Its literature is instructive and entertaining. Price $2 per year. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The reply of Maximilian to the Mexican deputation, though capable of two constructions, is, nevertheless, regarded in France as a cordial acceptance of the crown. The security he asks for the integrity of Mexico is, of course, against the United States, which a writer abroad rightly says—will always threaten, and attack at the first opportunity.

But where is the security to come from? Neither Austria or England, or in fact, any European Power, save France, will be likely to give it, and the Emperor, it is asserted, will, single handed, consent to afford the desired security. He has been the prime mover in the whole business—has selected the monarch for the new throne—has declared his (Maximilian's) answer to the Deputation "satisfactory," and he must now either stand by him or beat a retreat that would degrade him in the eyes of all Europe.

But, it is argued, if he concludes to persevere in the establishment of the new monarchy, he must have an ally in America, if not in Europe. It is not to be supposed that he could long maintain his position alone, and as the South is his most natural ally, well informed writers abroad assert that to the South he will look for help. The programme is first the recognition of the Confederacy by the new Mexican Emperor so soon as he shall be duly installed, and then the forming of an alliance offensive and defensive with that power. France as the supporter of the Mexican Emperor, will thus through his act, be brought into hostile relations with the United States and eventually a collision must follow.

It is believed that there must be some error in the published report from Mexico that England had instructed her consuls in that country not to recognize the Juarez Government. As there is no other government established in Mexico, and it would be a violation of her plighted faith to withdraw recognition from the one in power, and transfer it even secretly, to one which is not and may not be in lawful power. It is certain, however, that British residents in that country have refused to pay the new taxes levied by Juarez, and Her Majesty's consuls have supported them in that refusal.

I hear, on good authority, that General Meade has tendered to the President his resignation of the command of the Potomac Army. His reason for this is the same that he gave after the battle of Gettysburg—an apparent want of confidence in his ability to thoroughly defeat his adversary or promptly follow up a brilliant victory by a still greater one. The President, however, has not yet decided what course to pursue. Personally, he has a warm friend in Meade, and his movements, taken as a whole, have commanded his cordial approval. Still, if it is found or made clear, that a change for the better can be made, it no doubt will be. The only serious charge that is offered against Meade, is his failure to give battle to Lee while at Bull Run, but it is understood that he had the best reasons for his course, and they were given fully to the President on Thursday.

If I were to give guess upon such reports as I have heard, I should say that Meade felt that he was largely outnumbered, and rather than risk a battle with heavy odds against him, he retired still further in the direction of Washington, while Lee running out of supplies recrossed the Rapidan and rested his army at Culpeper.

From Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, Oct. 24.—By the arrival of the steamer Dickey, we have Memphis dates of the 22d instant. The correspondent of the Bulletin, writing under date at Corinth, Oct. 19th, says Corinth has again assumed a lively martial aspect, the streets being filled with columns of troops.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order from Corinth to Bear creek.

Gen. Sherman and staff had left for the front, and indications of operations are apparent. Gen. Ripley, the Chief of Ordnance, had paid the department a flying visit. Gen. Dodge had returned from a leave of absence and resumed the command of the left wing, the 16th army corps.

Gen. Sweeny's command, sent in pursuit of the rebels from Lagrange, were expected to return the next day.

The Third Michigan Cavalry had returned from a successful scout, in which they killed, wounded and captured a number of rebels.

$75,000 worth of goods was allowed by trade regulations to be taken to Lagrange and sold per month.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Hurlbut's scouts report Loring at Grenada watching the expected advance of General McPherson's forces from Vicksburg. Adams is guarding the Jackson and Meridian, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads against expected raids.

No rebel troops are now at Atlanta all having gone to join Wheeler, Stephen D. Lee, Roddey, and Forest. The latter are in Gen. Sherman's immediate advance, tearing up the railroads and telegraph. The former is reported south of the Tennessee river, between Tuscumbia and Decatur, and his force is said to be 10,000 strong.

General Osterhaus' division, which was in the advance, had another severe fight yesterday, losing Colonel Loring, of the 30th Iowa, and men killed and 20 wounded. Gen. Sherman's hospital depot is at Iuka. He is reported south of the Tallahatchie river, recruiting for another raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Jeff Davis reviewed Bragg's army on the 11th and 12th inst. The Southern papers of the 10th state that Bragg draws 80,000 rations. This announcement is thought to be for a purpose. The balance of Longstreet's corps had arrived from Virginia.

From the National Intelligencer of Friday.

The Enlistment of Slaves in Maryland.

THE TRAGEDY IN ST. MARY'S.

We inserted yesterday a telegraphic report of a lamentable tragedy which occurred on Tuesday last in St. Mary's county, Maryland, originating in the efforts of Lieuten. and White, attached to one of the organizations of the negro regiment now recruiting in Maryland, to enlist slaves from the plantation of Colonel J. H. Sothoron, on the Patuxent River. Since then we have received the following account of the affray and of the provocation to it, signed by several citizens of high respectability who reside in the vicinity where it occurred. We are authorized to exhibit the names of the signers to any person interested in knowing them:

AQUASCO POSTOFFICE, Oct. 21.—To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: Gentlemen—A very unfortunate affair took place in the neighborhood of Benedict, Charles county, Md., yesterday afternoon, which has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

It appears that a party of negro soldiers from Baltimore, with two white officers arrived in Benedict on Monday evening for the purpose of obtaining negro recruits for the army. After establishing themselves and obtaining some fifty recruits from the slaves in the neighborhood and sending them off, a party of two negroes and a white officer visited the plantation of Col. John H. Sothoron, in St. Mary's county, a few miles from Benedict. It appears from the best evidence that we can obtain and which we believe to be correct that the officer in command informed Col. Sothoron that his business was to carry off his able bodied slaves, and that Col. Sothoron consented that he might do so provided the negroes were willing to go with him. The negroes all declined to leave, and said that they preferred remaining with their master. An altercation ensued, in which the officer declared his determination to carry off the negroes or die, and Colonel Sothoron his intention to protect them. A struggle took place, in which the officer was killed and a colored soldier wounded. The whole party then left Benedict for their headquarters in St. Mary's, declaring their intention to return to day and take possession of Col. Sothoron's plantation.

This we believe to be a true statement of the case, as far as can be obtained. And we will further add that there has been no resistance in the neighborhood, and that the officer carried on his recruiting without being interfered with, and in this case no white person was present but Colonel Sothoron and his son and the officer mentioned. Fearing that an exaggerated statement might reach Washington and prejudice the authorities, we have thought it best to publish this true statement of the case, as we expect the whole matter to be fairly and speedily investigated.

We saw in the *National Intelligencer* of the 6th instant that the President has issued orders prohibiting the abduction of slaves on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and we suppose that the whole thing had been entirely suppressed. We were much surprised to find that the same thing is being practiced in the lower counties of the Western Shore; and not only so, but the officer in command in Benedict stated to several gentlemen that it was their determination to establish recruiting stations at all the landings on the Patuxent River as far as Upper Marlboro', and to carry off all the able bodied male slaves by force, if it should be necessary. We are peaceable, law abiding people, have suffered very much in a variety of ways during the war, and if our few remaining able bodied slaves are to be carried off by force, leaving only the women and children, the supernanated and infirm, we cannot tell how they are to be provided for, but think that there must be great suffering during the ensuing winter. Surely the authorities in Washington cannot be correctly informed of the condition of things here, or the whole proceedings would be stopped, and the perpetrators be brought to punishment.—[*Signed by six Respectable Painters.*

ADDRESS OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

DEMOCRATS OF OHIO:—You have been beaten—by what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that while tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held inactive in camp close here, to vote against you, the Confederate enemy were marching on the Capital of your country.—You were beaten; but a nobler battle for constitutional liberty and free popular government never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage even in the midst of armed military force, secured you those first of freemen's rights—free speech and a free ballot. The conspiracy of the 5th of May fell before you. Be not discouraged, despair not of the Republic. Maintain your rights; stand firm to your position; never yield up your principles or your organization. Listen not to any who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat. No mellowing of your opinions upon any question, even of policy, will avail anything to conciliate your political foes. They demand nothing less than an absolute surrender of your principles and your organization. Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone; and your fellow-citizens, in a little while longer, will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those only who profit by the calamities of their country. I think you, one and all, for your sympathies and your services. Be assured that though still in exile for no offence but my political opinions and the free expression of them to you in peaceful public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast in these opinions, and true to the Constitution and the State and country of my birth.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

WINDSOR, C. W., Oct. 14.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES HAVE DAMAGED AMERICAN COMMERCE.—As a practical evidence of the injury inflicted upon our ocean commerce by the Rebel privateers, it may be stated on the faith of the Custom House official returns at this port, that during the last quarter, ending June 30, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but $23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was $65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was $62,000,000 under our flag, and $3,000,000 under foreign flags. The table in the course of two short years are thus completely turned against us. Another fact exemplifying the same humiliating truth, is this: In 1863, the whole number of Danish vessels arriving at this port of New York was but 12 vessels, measuring 2,013 tons; in 1861, 25 vessels, measuring 6,292 tons; in 1862 32 vessels, measuring 10,252 tons; while for the expired portion of the current year the arrivals under that flag foot up 81 vessels, aggregating 22,777 tons. The same state of things is true of other flags in proportion; though as regards the Danish vessels, it is a crime of commerce to know that of the 81 entering this port this year, 20 of them were purchased by Danish merchants of American Shipbuilders or owners.—*New York Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Rebel Reports from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.—Yesterday's Richmond Dispatch received here has the following:

"CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—No new movements yet. The Yankees are reported as riveting, smoothing and putting the finishing strokes to Greg, Wagner and the other batteries at Cummings' Point. The fleet remains quiet. Stormy times are expected soon.

"The number of Yankee prisoners held in the Richmond prisons last night was 12,000."

"Gen. Imboden on the 18th attacked the garrison at Charleston, Shenandoah Valley, capturing 42 prisoners, with their arms, &c.

(Signed) "R. E. LEE."

The Rebel Raid in Kentucky.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, will not fulfill his appointment with the Democratic Committee of this State, for reasons contained in the following dispatch:

"FRANKFORT, Oct. 24.—To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the Democratic Committee:

"We now have a formidable raid upon us. Our banks are robbed and towns sacked, within forty miles of the capital. No man can think of quitting his post while this is continued.

J. E. BRAMLETTE."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—It is stated that counterfeit two dollar bills on the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, Va., are in circulation.

THE MEXICAN MONARCHY.—The New York Times says that the government at Washington has been officially informed of the organization of the French Mexican empire.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.

WHEAT.	
WHITE—	1 75a$1 85
RED—	1 50a$1 55
CORN.	
WHITE—	1 03 $1 05
YELLOW—	1 05 $1 07

DIED.

In Baltimore Hospital, on the 22d inst., Mr. JOHN A. SCOTT, aged about 65 years.

To the Voters of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, in the Fourth District, embracing the counties of the Eastern Shore. If elected I shall endeavor to advance the best interests of the State in the discharge of my official duties.

Very Respectfully,

oct28 JOHN J. HECKART.

MILLER WANTED.

WANTED for the year 1864, a MILLER, to take charge of Rog Mills, in Dorchester county. Single man preferred, and would desire him to come well recommended by his neighbors. Would like for him to engage, to come by the 1st of December next.

Apply to E. T. FLEMING,

oct28 3t* Salem P. O., Dor. co.

NEW STORE.

HAVING taken the Brick Store House, formerly occupied by F. T. Dail & Bro., I would respectfully solicit the patronage of my numerous friends and the public generally, to my well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, &c.

My stock of DRY GOODS embraces *Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Fine Cassimeres and Cloths for Gentlemen, also Servants' Wear,* of every description, all of which will be sold as cheap for cash, as they can be bought in the county.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at the highest prices in exchange for goods.

oct28 3t J. S. SIMMONS.

Boots! Boots!! Boots!!!

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

EVERY VARIETY OF STYLES, SIZES AND PRICES!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he has just opened one of the largest and best assortments of GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN and SERVANTS'

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the latest styles, to which he invites their attention. They will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He is also prepared to MANUFACTURE to order, every kind of BOOTS AND SHOES for ladies and gentlemen, of the latest styles and in the best manner. His COARSE BOOTS, for men can be furnished at from $5 50 to $7 00 per pair.

EDWARD SHEPHERD.

oct21 3t Cambridge, Md.

TERMS CASH.

THOS. W. ANDERSON

having resumed business, will open on Monday, October 12, a large stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,

to which he invites the attention of his former customers and the public generally.

He adopts the CASH SYSTEM, and purchasers may find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock.

Oct 7, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave their notes at the sale of Wm. H. Pusey, dec'd., are hereby notified that the notes were due on the 6th of OCTOBER, 1863. They will therefore please settle the same immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. KELLEY, Administrator.

oct21 3t

TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, a

DWELLING HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE,

opposite Judge Stewart's residence.

For terms apply to

Sept. 30-tf WM. GRASON.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE

COSTAR'S Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator,

when GRAIN, FRUITS, PROVISIONS, &c., are gathered, stored and housed.

CALL AT THE

"Democrat" Office,

AND GET A BOX.

LOUIS E. BARRETT, Agent.