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On Sunday
reconnoitering
party of eighteen
men, sent out
by General Stone
on the Virginia
side, towards
Leesburg, re-
ported they had
proceeded to
within one and
a half miles of
Leesburg, where
they came upon a
camp, compris-
ing only about
thirty tents. On
Sunday night
Colonel Stevens,
with five com-
panies of the
Fifteenth Massa-
chusetts regim-
ent, was sent
over, with in-
structions to
reach the reported
camp by daylight,
and take the party
there, and return
across the river.
Subsequently,
Colonel Lee, with
four or five com-
panies of the
Twentieth Massa-
chusetts regim-
ent, was sent
in the same di-
rection, to support
Colonel Stevens
in case of any
difficulty.

On Monday morning
a report was received
from Colonel Stevens
that he had advanced
within a mile and
a half of Leesburg
without finding
any trace of rebels.
This was soon fol-
lowed by a report
that Colonel Stevens
had been attacked
by a superior force,
and was falling
back in good order,
skirmishing towards
the river. Knowing
from previous infor-
mation that there
should be in that
vicinity from five
to six thousand
rebels, who had
occupied the position
since July last,
General Stone de-
clared it necessary
to send forward a
sufficient force to
overwhelm them if
they should still be
there. Col. Baker
had recently been
attached to General
Stone's division.
He had been under
command only two
or three days. He
was eager to lead
the enterprise on foot.
His request was
granted. General
Stone gave him 7,500
of his choicest troops,
and gave, also, strict
instructions that
after securing and
protecting his crossing,
he should be particu-
lar in sending out
scouting parties in
his front, and look
carefully to the pro-
tection of his flanks,
and "not to engage
the enemy unless
sure that he could
maintain the position."

The forcing of such
a river as the Potomac
is always a difficult
operation for an army.
In its present swollen
condition it is doubly
hazardous. A sufficient
force for all operations
should have been
crossed before begin-
ning an engagement.

During the day General
Stone received mes-
sages from Colonel
Baker that all was
progressing finely,
that he had no diffi-
culty in crossing,
and the impression
was made that he
had crossed the
whole command, and
was able to drive
the rebels before him,
and the news came
of the death of Col-
onel Baker and the
capture of his army.

It was then ascer-
tained that Colonel
Baker had crossed
the river with only
hundred men, and
that Colonel Stevens
was falling back in
good order, but
closely pressed
by the enemy in
superior numbers.
Without waiting
for the crossing of
his whole command,
he pressed forward
with his seven hun-
dred men, and, with-
out sending scouts
to the front or upon
his flanks, he rushed
out and engaged the
whole force of five
or six thousand of
the enemy. The men,
who were then
about seven hundred
in all, fought like
lions. They dispa-
teered every inch
of ground, but were
driven back. There-
after, coming up
from across the river
in detached com-
panies, were attacked
by the flank and
there was no alterna-
tive but to fall back,
which was done in
good order until the
river bank was
reached.

Arrived there the means
of transportation
was insufficient. Some
of the boats were
overloaded and some
were swamped. One
of them containing
fifty men. The rebels
were pouring a
plunging fire down
among them from the
bank above them,
and called out they
would cease firing
if they would sur-
render; but they re-
fused to surrender.
They were ordered
to throw their arms
in the river and save
themselves. This order
was coolly obeyed.
Muskets and swords
were cast into the
river, but still the
rebels refused to
surrender. Those who
could swim took to
the water, others
swam themselves of
logs or other float-
ing objects scattered
up and down the
river, and some
managed to get back
to camp.

The field in which the
battle was fought is
circumstanced within
an area of six square
miles. The conduct of
Colonel Baker, in his
effort to rescue the
Massachusetts and
other men, under
fire, was heroic beyond
description.

The losses on the
part of the Massa-
chusetts Fifteenth,
six hundred and
eighty-nine of Baker's
California, two hun-
dred of the Tammany,
and two hundred of
the Twentieth Massa-
chusetts regiments.
Of these up to
this morning there
were reported killed,
wounded and miss-
ing not exceeding two
hundred and fifty-
two of the Fifteenth
Massachusetts, two
hundred and thirty-
seven of the California,
and about one hun-
dred and fifty of the
Tammany regiment.
The loss of the
Twentieth Massachusetts
was considerable,
but has not been
ascertained.

The officers and men
behaved with the most
extraordinary courage.
They were pressed
by an overpowering
force, but stood firm
until their whole
supply of ammunition
was exhausted and
then retreated to the
river, and threw their
guns and swords into
it to prevent the
enemy from getting
possession of them.
Colonel Raymond
Lee and Staff were
furnished with a
skiff to make their
escape. The Colonel
gallantly refused
and gave orders to
use it for conveying
the wounded across
the river. It was
filled with wounded,
who reached the
Maryland shore in

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Some quartz has been
taken from the Tan-
gier gold mines in
which were pieces of
gold nearly as large
as marbles. New
deposits have re-
cently been discov-
ered in other places,
the location of
which has not yet
been made known to
the public. A con-
siderable number of
persons at the Tan-
gier are preparing
to remain there
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The London Times in an article on the war gives the following reasons why it should be ended:

So long as the insurrection of the South seems a spiteful rebellion against the results of a particular election, we are compelled to regard it as utterly unjustifiable. If it meant only, as has been asserted, "a bullet" against "a ballot," we should look upon it as a wicked and treasonable act; for never could the North be charged, notwithstanding the commercial bias, with a want of consideration for the institutions of the South. If, again, the question could be argued on pure grounds of expediency, we should here also, though not so decidedly pronounced against the resolution taken by the South to divorce itself from the North. But the actual case is very different. The last twelve months have shown that Northerners and Southerners are as irreconcilable as Greeks and Turks, or Germans and Magyars. This war will not intensify and perpetuate animosities which the very nature of the conflict had long ago created. "Sectional" antipathies have proved as stubborn as national antipathies. They could not be assuaged by compromise, and they will assuredly not be abolished by conquest. The armies of the North may, in the armies of the South, but South and North can never be expected to amalgamate again. It is for this reason, and because territories so prodigious as those of the Southern States can never be retained by armed occupation, that we think the policy of the Federal Government wrong. If the whole case of the war is to be analyzed, we must needs say the Northerners have the right on their side, for the Southerners have destroyed without provocation, a mighty political fabric, and have impaired the glory and strength of the great American Republic. But, as they have chosen to do this, as they have chosen to sever themselves from the power of their antagonists, as the decision of so large a population cannot be contemned, and as we cannot persuade ourselves that a genuine peace is likely to spring from protracted war, we should rejoice to see the pacification of America promoted by other means.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The following account of the Battle of Ball's Bluff is from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald:

On Sunday a reconnoitering party of eighteen men, sent out by General Stone on the Virginia side, towards Leesburg, reported they had proceeded to within one and a half miles of Leesburg, where they came upon a camp, comprising only about thirty tents. On Sunday night Colonel Stevens, with five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, was sent over, with instructions to reach the reported camp by daylight, and take the party there, and return across the river. Subsequently, Colonel Lee, with four or five companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, was sent in the same direction, to support Colonel Stevens in case of any difficulty.

On Monday morning a report was received from Colonel Stevens that he had advanced within a mile and a half of Leesburg without finding any trace of rebels. This was soon followed by a report that Colonel Stevens had been attacked by a superior force, and was falling back in good order, skirmishing towards the river. Knowing from previous information that there should be in that vicinity from five to six thousand rebels, who had occupied the position since July last, General Stone declared it necessary to send forward a sufficient force to overwhelm them if they should still be there. Col. Baker had recently been attached to General Stone's division. He had been under command only two or three days. He was eager to lead the enterprise on foot. His request was granted. General Stone gave him 7,500 of his choicest troops, and gave, also, strict instructions that after securing and protecting his crossing, he should be particular in sending out scouting parties in his front, and look carefully to the protection of his flanks, and "not to engage the enemy unless sure that he could maintain the position."

The forcing of such a river as the Potomac is always a difficult operation for an army. In its present swollen condition it is doubly hazardous. A sufficient force for all operations should have been crossed before beginning an engagement.

During the day General Stone received messages from Colonel Baker that all was progressing finely, that he had no difficulty in crossing, and the impression was made that he had crossed the whole command, and was able to drive the rebels before him, and the news came of the death of Colonel Baker and the capture of his army.

It was then ascertained that Colonel Baker had crossed the river with only hundred men, and that Colonel Stevens was falling back in good order, but closely pressed by the enemy in superior numbers. Without waiting for the crossing of his whole command, he pressed forward with his seven hundred men, and, without sending scouts to the front or upon his flanks, he rushed out and engaged the whole force of five or six thousand of the enemy. The men, who were then about seven hundred in all, fought like lions. They dispa-teered every inch of ground, but were driven back. Thereafter, coming up from across the river in detached companies, were attacked by the flank and there was no alternative but to fall back, which was done in good order until the river bank was reached.

Arrived there the means of transportation was insufficient. Some of the boats were overloaded and some were swamped. One of them containing fifty men. The rebels were pouring a plunging fire down among them from the bank above them, and called out they would cease firing if they would surrender; but they refused to surrender. They were ordered to throw their arms in the river and save themselves. This order was coolly obeyed. Muskets and swords were cast into the river, but still the rebels refused to surrender. Those who could swim took to the water, others swam themselves of logs or other floating objects scattered up and down the river, and some managed to get back to camp.

The field in which the battle was fought is circumstanced within an area of six square miles. The conduct of Colonel Baker, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men, under fire, was heroic beyond description.

The losses on the part of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, six hundred and eighty-nine of Baker's California, two hundred of the Tammany, and two hundred of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiments. Of these up to this morning there were reported killed, wounded and missing not exceeding two hundred and fifty-two of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, two hundred and thirty-seven of the California, and about one hundred and fifty of the Tammany regiment. The loss of the Twentieth Massachusetts was considerable, but has not been ascertained.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by an overpowering force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition was exhausted and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into it to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them. Colonel Raymond Lee and Staff were furnished with a skiff to make their escape. The Colonel gallantly refused and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in the morning.

Some quartz has been taken from the Tangier gold mines in which were pieces of gold nearly as large as marbles. New deposits have recently been discovered in other places, the location of which has not yet been made known to the public. A considerable number of persons at the Tangier are preparing to remain there during the winter.

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safety, and the humane and gallant officer was taken prisoner. All credit is due to him.

Colonel Cogswell took command when Colonel Baker fell and behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry. He also is a prisoner.

The self-possession, coolness and courage of the men engaged is greatly commended by those who witnessed the contest, and the opinion of both officers and men is that the loss of the enemy on the field was infinitely greater than it was on our side. The enemy outnumbered our forces at least three to one.

Yesterday a Captain of the Second Rhode Island regiment, with twenty men, went across with a flag of truce to bury our dead. The men were permitted to perform this duty, but the captain was made a prisoner, but subsequently released and allowed to return with his men.

All the dead of our side were buried by them before returning.

The official report at dark to-night is that seventy-nine are ascertained to be killed, but that the list of missing is every morning lessened by the return of those who have escaped. This morning the number of killed, wounded and missing was six hundred and twenty-five, but it has been much lessened since. Among those who have come in are Captain Watson and the Sergeant Major of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment.

The following despatch from General Stone to General McClellan was received to-night:—The entire list of killed, as far as ascertained is seventy-nine. The list of casualties is lessening every moment by the return of parties whom we capture than that of Manassas the soldiers say, though, of course, not so exact. The enemy fought most bravely. I felt perfectly convinced that we could repel them, until about four o'clock, when a wounded soldier arrived and reported that our army was whipped, and that the Eighth Virginia Regiment was cut to pieces. Oh, what a terrible hour we then spent! About five o'clock there came in news that we had gained the advantage, and soon the cheers of victory shouted in our ears; and though the dead and wounded were coming in, and though we knew the sorrow that would be shed abroad, yet our hearts went up in thankfulness to God who giveth the victory.

It was a glorious victory, gloriously won. Many a noble spirit was sacrificed on our part; but we are the conquerors. We have about 500 prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is at least 1000; ours is about thirty killed.

Our Court House was full of Yankee prisoners last night, who were sent off at four o'clock this morning, and it is now full again. They do not think the attack will be renewed to-day, as their loss is so heavy.

We did not get a piece of artillery, owing to the thickets on the Leesburg side of the battle ground, by Jackson's house.

It really was an awful battle. We saw the first of it from our garret window. There were three distinct conflicts. The firing of musketry on our side (for we had nothing else) was terrific. We expect another battle to-morrow.

The Rebels in Missouri appear to be concentrating to give battle to Fremont. So far the Federals in several severe skirmishes have been completely successful.

The Rebels are preparing for desperate campaign in Kentucky.

The Correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont in command of the great Naval Expedition, absconded on Friday, carrying with him the sealed orders, charts, &c.

It is reported that Gen. Scott will soon resign the chief command of the army on account of ill health.

Rations were served to 100,000 men at Fort Monroe and Hampton Roads yesterday. A severe gale detained the sailing of the expedition.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Gregory of Fredericton, died suddenly at his residence on Thursday last. Mr. G. was clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office, and also an assistant clerk of the Legislative Council.

BURGLARY DISCLOSURES.—One of the party arrested for burglary in Fredericton has turned Queen's evidence, and has made disclosures of his associates in crime. A somewhat systematic course of robbery was carried on by them, and it now comes to light the large robbery of jewelry from the late Mr. McCausland's store was by this same party. It is to be hoped that the whole party will be effectually broken up, and brought to justice.

His Excellency, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, arrived at Head Quarters on Friday evening last. A great concourse of people were assembled on the wharf to witness his landing. On Saturday he was sworn into office and assumed the administration of the Government.

FIRE IN CARLETON.—A steam saw mill in Carleton, belonging to Messrs. Folly & McLaughlin, and two buildings in the neighborhood were destroyed respectively by Mr. W. Craft and Mr. Stackhouse, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Messrs. Folly & McLaughlin's loss, we regret to learn, was only partially covered by insurance. [Ch. Witness.]

We understand that fearful scenes of rowdiness was indulged in in Carleton during the night of the fire. A number of shameless persons went over from St. John and indulged in the most outrageous conduct. Breaking windows, doors, and fighting seem to be considered by them as only play. Efficient means ought, certainly to be adopted at once to prevent such disgraceful conduct.

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...Kiddier's Liniment is the best Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, or any complaints where an external application is required. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine dealers. 1y.

MARRIED.

At Fredericton, on Monday evening, by the Bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM JONES, of Shediac, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of the REV. E. McLEOD.

In this city on Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. D. Rev. S. T. Teed, to Miss Almira Gorham, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Gorham Esq., of the parish of Greenwich Kings County.

DIED.

At Oromocto, 13th ult., with the blessed hope of eternal life, Phoebe Jane, wife of Reuben Stephenson, leaving a husband and one child, besides a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

Suddenly on Tuesday, 29th inst. William James youngest son of George and Mary Jane Nixon aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 26th inst. Ann Jane, wife of the late Benjamin Boyd, aged 38 years, leaving four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate Mother.

At Sen, on the 8th Oct. Israel Andrews, aged 20 years, son of Mr. James Neil, of St. Stephens. He fell from the top gallant yard of the bark Satina on her voyage from the Clyde to St. John while engaged at work, and was instantly killed.

(811) CROWN LAND OFFICE, 23rd Oct. 1861. The right of Licence to cut and carry away 100 cords of Lumber until the first day of May 1862, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the sixth day of November next.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land partly paid for, or reserved under applications, for which returns of Survey have been received, or under Licence previous to the date of application for Licence.) (In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the purchase money, or else the Berth will be again forthwith offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.)

No. Names. Sq. Miles. Situation. 1. Wm. A. McLean, 2. 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