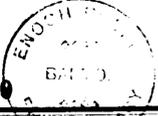


Nov 28, 1861

# THE SOUTH EXTRA



The South:  
THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

## LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman who left Elizabeth City, N. C., on Friday last, and who is a Northern by birth, and at present doing business in New York city, has kindly given us some facts of interest in reference to the resources and condition of the Confederate States, through which he has been travelling on business for two months past.

He states that he has met with good treatment from the people where ever he went, and that he was very much surprised to find such a magic change in almost every branch of business, but especially in the mechanical and agricultural departments. Everything is bustle, and intense activity is everywhere manifested. Instead of planting cotton to the usual extent, immense quantities of grain had been sown instead, and the crops in every section were all that could be desired.

Corn of the finest quality was worth from 35 to 45 cts, and wheat from 25 to 35 cts. Beef Cattle, of which there were immense quantities, was only worth from \$3 to \$3.50 per hundred in the hoof. Hogs were being killed in large numbers, preparatory for use next spring; they were worth from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per 100 pounds in the hoof. Family Flour was worth only \$5 per bushel, and ordinary flour \$4 to \$4.50, in fact there was an abundance of everything in the food line, except Coffee, Tea and Salt. The latter article was very scarce and commands from \$10 to \$13 per sack. But this inconvenience will shortly be obviated from the fact, that several salt works have been lately started in Virginia and in North Carolina, and will soon furnish the article in large quantities by condensing sea water. Coffee is scarce and held at 45 to 50 cts. per pound. They are now using a very good substitute for tea, which grows in North Carolina, and is known as Japan tea, said to be equal in flavor to the Black Tea, which grows in China. An informant drank some of it, and pronounced it good enough for anybody. It is sold at 25 cts. per bushel. He says that a great many factories have been started and are now in operation, and they very soon will have as much leather as they will have use for. A great many large boot and shoe manufacturers are now in operation in Richmond, Charleston, S. C., and Montgomery, Ala., and turning out first rate work. Ordinary shoes, such as sold for \$2 to \$2.50 per pair, are now worth \$3 to \$3.50, but when their leather is ready for use, these figures will be much reduced. Large woolen factories have recently been started in Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, Georgia, and immense quantities of wool were being sent from Texas, out of which they were manufacturing an excellent and most durable article of cloth, suitable for both military and domestic purposes. New cotton factories are springing up every where in the South, and the people are all waking up to the necessity of depending upon themselves for the future, instead of looking to the North for supplies.

He also states that it is his firm and honest conviction that the South is now stronger than they ever have been, and if the war lasts twelve months longer, it will be independent of the world. They have been slow to wake up to their own interest, but now that they are fully alive, they will shortly show the world that necessity, which is the mother of invention and knows no law, has been an incalculable blessing to them. He remarked it was high time that the North understood the Southern people, and that it was madness for the Northern people to suppose there was any Union sentiment left in the Confederate States. There are no camps east of Union Mills or Centerville, and the picket lines run out about four or five miles in the day time, but are drawn in at night to within a short distance.

General Ewell's Brigade three thousand five hundred strong, is posted at Union Mills, and consists of the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Alabama and Twelfth Mississippi Regiments. There are no troops south of that point until you reach Bacon Ridge, about eight miles, where a large force is engaged with the Washington Artillery.

North of Union Mills there are guns of small calibre, but in the other works they had none. All the pickets at Union Mills from the East for five miles have been blocked by trees being felled. At the Junction there are but one thousand or fifteen hundred troops, acting as a guard. There are no camps east of Union Mills or Centerville, and the picket lines run out about four or five miles in the day time, but are drawn in at night to within a short distance.

Ewell's brigade, at Union Mills, have prepared to winter there. They expect, if an attack is made, it will be in front, and they will then fall back to the Junction. The bridge at the Mills has been washed away by a freshet, and the cars only run to that point. The track has there all been torn up as far as Sanger's Station, a distance of about five miles. The iron was sent South.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—IN CONNECTION.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not in a very far way of being soon opened, unless more troops are furnished General Kelley. He has three bridges to complete when he can run to Little Choptank there are then two more bridges from there to Hancock, which is fifty miles from Harpers Ferry. He cannot come past this point without reinforcements. The condition of the railroad and the distance is not exactly known to the railroad officers. Twelve miles of road is known to be entirely gone, and seven bridges, but it is uncertain how much more. This can easily and quickly be repaired. The most serious work will be the only one, and bridges, which are all gone.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AT WINCHESTER.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—A late arrival from Winchester reports that the Confederates are still expecting an attack from Gen. Kelley, whose advance guard is only twenty miles from Winchester.

They have about eight or ten thousand troops more than half of which are militia, who have been pressed into the Confederate army, and could not be got to stand fire from a well-drilled army, consequently, from the fact that permeates the whole community, the town of Winchester is nearly deserted.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE DISASTER AT HUNTERS HILLS.—Two regiments of infantry went on today, under command of General Wadsworth's son who is in London, and his father, and proceeded as far as South and Brush farms and brought away all the remaining force in that neighborhood.

The reconnaissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, consisting of Companies F and N, under command of

their advices from Port Royal or Pensacola. The U. S. steamship Constitution sailed yesterday afternoon with 2000 men, belonging to Butler's contemplated expedition for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens. Butler did not go. Everything was quiet about the Fortress, and no indication of any movements by the Confederates in that vicinity were visible.

## INTERESTING FROM THE POTOMAC.

The Affairs at Drainesville

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer furnishes the following: At seven o'clock last evening, Colonel Bayard, with five hundred and fifty of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, from General McCalls' Division, went on a scout towards Drainesville. They halted at Difficulty Run, and before daylight, proceeded to Drainesville, and captured from their beds Charles Coleman, grog-shop keeper, Philip Carper, Dr. Day and son and three or four citizens.

On the return of the command, and when a short distance from Drainesville, a volley was fired from the woods, wounding Assistant Surgeon Alexander in the abdomen. A ball grazed the thigh of Colonel Bayard, killing his horse. The horse of Surgeon Stanton, with several others, were also killed.

The cavalry deployed on the roads, and thirty with carbines surrounded the Confederates in the woods, killing three and capturing six, including Captain Farley, of the staff of the Confederate Gen. Bonham, and Lieutenant Carothers, of South Carolina.

The two last had been in the neighborhood on a scouting expedition. Two privates of our men were wounded. Joseph Houting, of Company D, in the abdomen, and John Lewis, of Company G, slightly through the leg. Both are in the hospital, together with Thomas Coleman, brother of Charles Coleman, who was shot in the eye and breast.

On the return home they met Gen. McCall, with Col. Biddle, Capt. McConkey, Capt. Shreve and Capt. Hall, of his staff, with three batteries of artillery, and let, 2d, 5th and 8th infantry Pennsylvania reserves, coming to their aid. Carper, Dr. Day and Coleman are accused of having shot wounded soldiers while scouting at Drainesville, and giving their bodies to the hog.

Captain Farley was classmate, at the University of Virginia, of Captain McConkey, and says the South will fight to the bitter end. These civilians taken at Drainesville are charged with committing atrocities on some of our prisoners.

FAIRFAX COUNTY HORSE DEPLETED.—Last night, General Wadsworth, with a portion of his brigade, went out to Fairfax Court House and found it entirely deserted. Two women, who had passed through our lines to go South, went to Centerville and were turned back, as they refused to allow them to go further.

Three contrabands came from Drainesville to Gen. Smith's headquarters this morning. They report the woods in that neighborhood full of Confederates.

ANNUAL OF A CONFEDERATE DESERTER—THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AND BATTERIES.—A deserter from an Alabama Regiment, stationed at Union Mills, on the Manassas Railroad where it crosses Bull Run, four miles from the Junction, came into one of our pickets at Annandale, and tells the following straightforward story. He is no doubt honest in his statement, and we believe he had an opportunity to become well posted, which opportunity he has improved.

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The reconnaissance made yesterday by a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, consisting of Companies F and N, under command of

Capt. Bell, in the neighborhood of Vienna, resulted disastrously to our forces.

Company F—Corporal Isaac Baris, privates Phillip Baugh, Bernard Donohue, Orrin Gregg, Morris Humphreys, Joseph Irwin, Andrew McFarland, Ezra McAllen, John Phillips, James Parrell, Joseph Roe, Edgar Stevenson, Samuel Shepherd and Robt. Wright.

Company N—Sergeant Joseph Bryson, Sergeant H. W. Walker, Corporal Abel Ford, Corporal James Wing, privates Frank Carr, Michael Donahue, Thomas Donahue, William Dougherty, William McDonald, Hugh Moore, Charles Pier, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Shown and James McNeill.

Porter this morning went on a squadron from the same cavalry regiment, under command of Capt. Robinson, consisting of Companies A and G, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the skirmish, but they returned without bringing any important information.

A brigade of infantry, under Gen. Butterfield, was also dispatched for a similar purpose but had not returned to their camp up to a late hour this evening.

About noon to-day General Porter received a communication from General Butterfield, stating that he had succeeded in finding two dead bodies belonging to the Cavalry Regiment. These were not sent until they were removed from the scene of the skirmishing after they had been fatally wounded.

There was no evidence of the presence of the enemy near the scene of the late conflict.

After reaching Vienna they took the right hand road towards Hunter's Hill, and had gone about a mile and a half, when they suddenly found themselves hemmed in on three sides by not only a superior force of cavalry but also of infantry of the Federal army.

The officers, after several ineffectual attempts to get their men in line for the purpose of making a charge, ordered a retreat, which was effected in as good order as the peculiar circumstances permitted.

FROM THE WEST.—From Cairo, Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Confederates are strongly fortifying New Madrid, Missouri, and that they have 500 negroes at work.

A detachment of cavalry made a reconnaissance as far as Belmont, today, but found no Confederates on the Missouri side of the river.

Nov. 27.—To-day, six regiments of Captain Gregory's company were sent out from Lieut. Col. Anthony's command. On the old Lexington road they were fired upon by about fifty Confederates, at the crossing of the Little Blue, from the east and bushes. One of the scouts was wounded, and two are missing, supposed to be killed.

On returning, the remainder of the scout met some seven Confederates, with shot guns, who hid in the brush. They then turned and took another road and arrived at the camp.

Lieutenant Helgeson sent out twenty men and found the Confederates near the same place, drove them into the brush, and captured twenty horses and mules.

A band of Confederates, 200 strong, crossed over from Clay county today. Two hundred and fifty of Gen. Hains men are at Sibler. Captain Welch has 100 Confederates in the brush, 6 miles east.

Capt. Hayes has some 400 Confederates on the Little Blue. Col. Renshaw has 500 Confederates now in Lafayette county. There must be some warm fighting soon, as a large force of Confederates is now at Pleasant Hill.

Nov. 27.—Gov. Fremont has appointed and commissioned Gen. Halleck to be Major General of the Missouri State Militia, and General Halleck has appointed Brig.-General Schofield to command the State forces.

FROM NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The tone of the London Times and the London Herald in their editorials on the American war, to hand to-day by the Bohemian, is so very laud as to quicken the apprehensions many have of the storm that must have been raised when they got news of the Trent affair. The Liverpool Mercury, organ of the Cotton speculators, is in a decidedly humorous, and only the Daily News condescends to speak a good word for us. The dispatch from England, which must have been received here yesterday, with a report that as soon as the news reached England, "a British frigate was despatched to the United States" is not considered very intelligible, but, nevertheless, if it had been published before the adjournment of the Stock Exchange, what a flutter there would have been among the pigeons, to be sure!

Governor Morgan is out with a call for additional troops. The exact number is not specified, but will be determined by the exigencies of the war. The pay of the officers and privates will commence when they are mustered into the service of the United States. Enlistments out of the State for New York regiments are strictly forbidden.

The army to be organized under this order, if intended to constitute an efficient reserve, ready for service where ever the Federal Government shall call for it.

RUSSELL ON THE FIGHT AT LEENBERG.—In the extracts from Mr. Russell's last letters to the London Times, published by us yesterday, which we copied from a New York paper, his remarks upon the battle of Leeburg were carefully suppressed. We are obliged to supply them.

The effects of the rout at Edwards Ferry on New York and Boston will not be known here until after this letter has been despatched, but the truth must be fully disclosed at last, and it will be all the more painful, coming after the anti-patrons which existed of a very different result to any operation in which the reorganized army might be engaged. General McClellan's promise that there would be no more Bull's Run affairs has now almost entirely carried out.

This fresh reverse is a striking example of the evils of want of military knowledge on the part of the officers, and of lack of discipline, perhaps in the men. Who ever heard of such a thing as a night reconnaissance, and that too in a wooded country, known to be held by an enemy close at hand? There is an infatuation about this "scouting," as it is called, which, in every case, as far as I have seen—and I have marked 25 or 26 down already—leads to some loss or disaster. Months ago I endeavored to point out the inutility and

absurdity of the practice. It seems as if an officer can take off twenty or thirty men whenever he likes, and march them towards the enemy.

Then comes a stereotyped account, in which "ambushes, ambuscades, masked batteries," and the like, play their part till our hero retires, "having killed seven, and wounded, perhaps, seventeen of the enemy, some probably mortally, with only two men on our side hit," and nothing gained whatever in a military or in any sense except the making of a paragraph. The action at Edwards Ferry came on suddenly, and before the news reached Washington all was over, so that it would not have been possible for me to have witnessed the affair; and, indeed, a reconnaissance on my part, as soon as my letter had been sent off, on Tuesday afternoon, was not at all encouraging to the prospects of reaching Demerston or Poolesville through the winter rains, and roads knee deep in mud, in time to ascertain any particulars of what had taken place. I suspected a disaster, but the positive information which was given to me that the Federals held the Virginia for several miles, diminished the importance which would otherwise have been attached to the affair. To-day, however, it is clear that not only were the Federals defeated with loss, but that they were eventually forced to retire across the Potomac, and that they had often barged to the Maryland shore once more, bearing another attack in force.

As the facts of the Leeburg disaster become known, doubts arise respecting the capability of our troops to hold their ground when actually engaged in the operation. The loss is three guns and some 600 men, out of a column of 1,200—a demoralizing depression among the survivors. The enemy, for the first time, pushed the Federals, who were hastily formed, with vigor, and poured in a heavy musketry fire upon them from the woods surrounding the open field in which the latter were forming. Although they had no artillery, the Confederates, being superior in numbers, were able to direct such a powerful fusillade upon the Federals, that the advantage they possessed in the aid of three pieces of artillery did not avail to sustain them in line. No Federal support arrived till too late, and the promised cooperation of Gen. Gorham did not appear to have been effective.

On the fall of General Haker there was a retrograde movement which terminated in a rout, during which the Federals, through the aid of their arties, or casting them into the river, fell into the utmost confusion, and, in spite of the exertions of their officers and personal gallantry on the part of some of the troops, which it is said to have been conspicuous, but of little avail, being superior in numbers, were able to direct such a powerful fusillade upon the Federals, that the advantage they possessed in the aid of three pieces of artillery did not avail to sustain them in line. No Federal support arrived till too late, and the promised cooperation of Gen. Gorham did not appear to have been effective.

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On the 27th we entered the Strait, encountering a gale, which drove us back, sustaining serious damage. After remaining here two days and having our vessel crippled, we succeeded in repairing damages, and again entered the Strait on the 1st of September. At length I abandoned the effort to pass up by the west coast, and tried to find a lead or opening in the east coast.

I obtained only eight dogs from the natives, making fourteen dogs in all for thirteen frozen. We started North, with provisions enough for five months, on the 14th of April. We found open water running up the centre of the Strait, and the ice much broken, the hummocks being often sixty feet in height.

Some days we made only a quarter to a half of a mile through these. We were fourteen days in making forty miles, reaching the west coast on the 10th of May, and continued northward till the 18th. We reached our highest latitude, 81.55 deg., on the 30th of May. Our route was on the opposite side of the channel from that pursued by Dr. Naess. I will call your attention to some physical facts observed by us in this region. I found that I was obliged to follow the ice foot or shore line, thus increasing our distance very much. In a pool of water I discovered a flock of water fowl on the 10th of May. As far as I could see northward the ice bore evidence of speedy dissolution, and I believe that during some seasons the Strait is almost free of ice. There were many indications of the existence of open water to the North. I arrived at the conclusion that the large masses of ice piled up on the shore were forced there by the movement of a large body of water from the North. I spent the summer in making preparations to take the sea, and broke out on the 10th of July.

I succeeded in rounding Cape Isabella with a whale boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet could see nothing but ice to the northward. My dogs were now reduced to five by the disease already spoken of, and my party being also reduced in strength. If, however, my dogs had remained alive, I should have remained another winter.

We reached Upernivik on the 14th of August, and set out for home on the 17th of September, reaching Halifax on the 9th of October. The geographical results of the expedition are the completion of the coast lines of North Baffin's Bay and Smith's Straits, embracing a survey of thirteen hundred miles including a new channel opening westward from Smith's Straits to the channel southward of it.

The survey of the coast of Whale Sound embraces a distance of six hundred miles. On the former charts five islands are laid down in this Sound, when in reality there are but three.

The Doctor spoke of his collections of natural history, including the skeletons of the walrus, reindeer, the white and blue fox, etc.

The region around Port Foulke abounds in animal life. We obtained upwards of two hundred reindeer, and I believe we could have killed a thousand. I attribute our exemption from disease to this large supply of animal food. I believe the white and blue foxes will be found to be distinct varieties, and do not believe that they change their color. Water fowl abounded around our harbor. The little auk was first seen on the 1st of May.

Millions of them were often seen flying around our vessel. We also captured great numbers of the eider duck, which we prepared for our winter use. White Walrus also abounded, but I have never seen them in the Strait.

He said that he found the month of March to be the coldest month of the year.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MARLAND INSTITUTE.  
THE ASSOCIATED GENTLEMEN  
GEORGE CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
TWO O'CLOCK ONLY.  
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE MARLAND INSTITUTE  
PUBLISHED BY THE MARLAND INSTITUTE  
ON FRIDAY, 27, SATURDAY EVENINGS,  
7 O'CLOCK.  
THE MARLAND INSTITUTE  
100 N. 10th St., Baltimore, Md.

CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE.  
FUNE FUNE FUNE  
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON EVENING.  
The tragic, the comic, the pathetic  
STRANGERS  
Stranger—Honey—Dr. Hall—Pierce  
The Queen of Song, Carrie Lambert,  
and  
THE STAR COMPANY,  
Admission 20c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.  
REOPENING  
M  
On the 27th we entered the Strait, encountering a gale, which drove us back, sustaining serious damage. After remaining here two days and having our vessel crippled, we succeeded in repairing damages, and again entered the Strait on the 1st of September. At length I abandoned the effort to pass up by the west coast, and tried to find a lead or opening in the east coast.

I obtained only eight dogs from the natives, making fourteen dogs in all for thirteen frozen. We started North, with provisions enough for five months, on the 14th of April. We found open water running up the centre of the Strait, and the ice much broken, the hummocks being often sixty feet in height.

Some days we made only a quarter to a half of a mile through these. We were fourteen days in making forty miles, reaching the west coast on the 10th of May, and continued northward till the 18th. We reached our highest latitude, 81.55 deg., on the 30th of May. Our route was on the opposite side of the channel from that pursued by Dr. Naess. I will call your attention to some physical facts observed by us in this region. I found that I was obliged to follow the ice foot or shore line, thus increasing our distance very much. In a pool of water I discovered a flock of water fowl on the 10th of May. As far as I could see northward the ice bore evidence of speedy dissolution, and I believe that during some seasons the Strait is almost free of ice. There were many indications of the existence of open water to the North. I arrived at the conclusion that the large masses of ice piled up on the shore were forced there by the movement of a large body of water from the North. I spent the summer in making preparations to take the sea, and broke out on the 10th of July.

I succeeded in rounding Cape Isabella with a whale boat, and from an elevation of six hundred feet could see nothing but ice to the northward. My dogs were now reduced to five by the disease already spoken of, and my party being also reduced in strength. If, however, my dogs had remained alive, I should have remained another winter.

We reached Upernivik on the 14th of August, and set out for home on the 17th of September, reaching Halifax on the 9th of October. The geographical results of the expedition are the completion of the coast lines of North Baffin's Bay and Smith's Straits, embracing a survey of thirteen hundred miles including a new channel opening westward from Smith's Straits to the channel southward of it.

The survey of the coast of Whale Sound embraces a distance of six hundred miles. On the former charts five islands are laid down in this Sound, when in reality there are but three.

The Doctor spoke of his collections of natural history, including the skeletons of the walrus, reindeer, the white and blue fox, etc.

The region around Port Foulke abounds in animal life. We obtained upwards of two hundred reindeer, and I believe we could have killed a thousand. I attribute our exemption from disease to this large supply of animal food. I believe the white and blue foxes will be found to be distinct varieties, and do not believe that they change their color. Water fowl abounded around our harbor. The little auk was first seen on the 1st of May.

Millions of them were often seen flying around our vessel. We also captured great numbers of the eider duck, which we prepared for our winter use. White Walrus also abounded, but I have never seen them in the Strait.

He said that he found the month of March to be the coldest month of the year.

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