The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING By J. M. MILLS & CO., Office, 122 WEST BALTIMORK STREET. I POOR FROM BORTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Drc. 10

MORS. The Philadelphia papers, of this morning, publish an account of a skirmish at Anandale On the 1s, day of July, 1861, the yesterday, in which they say the Federal pickets were driven in, but, on reinforcements arriving | On the 1st day of July, 1862, the from General Blenker's division, the Confederates retired. The Washington Republican, of this On the 1st day of July, 1863, the morning, has another version of the affair, which) states that a brigade of Blenker's division became engaged with the Confederates at Anandale, and being sorely pressed, sent for reinforcements to the main body, which were furnished, and an engagement ensued, the result of which was not known up to a late hour. Still another account a brought by passengers on the Washington train From direct taxes..... this morning, is to the effect that the Federals i were severely repulsed, with the loss of many officers and men. The public have all the statements within our reach, and can draw their own

that the Confederates have appeared there in torce poses the paper circulation of the country. This propitious to army health and transportation, and have tried the range of their guns, considerably to the annoyance of their friends on the opposite side of the river. There is a report prevalent that Banks' column is to advance in the direction of Martinsburg, to participate in a movement to be made from Romney by the forces under Gen. Kodey. If this be true, hot work may be shortly a expected on the Upper Potomac.

over for the season. Resecrans is at Wheeling, by the deposit of six per cent, bonds of the General production of food to but a partial extent. Our the citizens and the officers of the English army and part of his command have been sent to Kentucky and the remainder to reinforce Kelley. The bulk of Floyd's and Loring's armies, on the country has ever enjoyed; that it will be uniform of tood, except in the districts unadapted to cotton Confederate side, have been sent into the Valley, in its value and credit, thus saving the people and tobacco. Take the South, as a whole, leave the Nashville, the United States steamer Connecto protect Winchester and Harper's Ferry against from losses by exchange; that it will prevent pan- ing out Kentucky and Missouri, and it does not licut had called at the island for the purpose of a Banks and Kelley.

statement derived from a gentleman who perused of the Treasury notes. a late copy of the Richmond Despatch, that the cers in leave of absence had been ordered to re- ed. On this point he says. join their respective commands without delay .by the advance of the Confederates yesterday on Anandale and their reappearance in force along arising from the war. the whole line of the Potomac, simultaneously.

of the Philadelphia American, confirms the Fed-

eral evacution of Tyber Island. In noticing important military enterprises, it would hardly be proper to pass over the gallant. mear Calvert, by two officers of the army on four | service, than if confiscated as subjects of property. ladies, who were engaged in examining some day untreotypes in a show case. The ladies avoidagreeable to the latter, they pursued them, ten-Favette street, when two of them entered the private entrance of Barnum's Hotel, and the others countered the inflitary at the corner of St. Paul' and Fayette streets, put an end to the persecution in a way not creditable to the latter. We obtained this statement from an eye-witness, but the South, he says . forbear the mention of names until we gain fur-

GREAT ADVANCE IN DRY GOODS, The short stock of cotton goods now in this country, the very small imports from Europe amounting to only \$165,000 at the port of New Troops of the Union, and will be forwarded by sea [York last week, the smallest known for many years in any one week, and the reports of the deistruction of cotton along, the Southern, Coast by the owners, — have all contributed towards creating a pane in the dry goods, market. Prices of all varieties have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, and l privaleges even on these terms cannot be obtained mathetic entally is characterized by unusual excitement. Cotton fabrics which are selling in Radimend at 84 cents, are worth here 16 cents and advancing. Old King Cotton seems, after

ther information.

all, to sway his sceptic rather strongly. THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

We made a very brief allusion to this ponderous? epetome of the main points, its length preventing ! Secretary sal mits the following estimates:

Which are to be met as follows: From customs, Linds, &c.\$36,869,731 Leans already rearzed...197,242,584 Loans authorized 75,449,675

Proceeds of direct tax..... 20,000,000

Ber Sales

331,245, to be raised as follows:

distilled liquors, carriages, bank

therefore, be thus stated

For the fiscal year 1862, under exist-

I For the fiscal year 1862, under laws to For the fiscal year 1863, also under

...379 531,245 laws to be enacted MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND RU- of the years 1862 and 1863. The statement, in brief, is as follows:

> On the 1st day of July, 1860, the \$64,769,703 08

> . 90,867,828.68 public debt was... public debt will be517,372,802 93

the same by raising the ordinary revenue to near-17 \$96,000,000 per annum, from the following

From customs, &c., with mereased duties on sugar, tea, and coffee\$45,800 000 (From internal duties.....

tution of notes guarantied by the United States | dryness of atmosphere which freezing weather | From the Upper Potomac we have intelligence for the entire issue of bank notes, which now com- | produces; continuous ice and frost is far more is a most important question. In the United | then alternate rains, snows, thaws and freezes, | the passage to Bermuda in three and a half days States the bank note circulation is about \$150,- } 000,000. This is treated as a loan without interest from the people to the banks.

ges of this loan to the Government, by issuing to | plies over the whole surface of territory. In all | Captain Pegram, not being satisfied, obtained the banking institutions of the loyal States notes | these respects, the case of the South is different. bearing the uniform impression of authority from | the United States; these notes to be paid out and much more in a Southern winter campaign then redeemed, in coin on demand, by the institutions | they dream of in their philosophy. The agricul- | Bermuda, the commander and officers were treated | All operations in Western Virginia proper are themselves; and they and the people to be secured | tured industry of our section is employed in the | with the greatest hospitality and kindness both by al Government. With the \$275,000,009 in coin great staples of cotton and tobacco employ two and navy stationed there, and every facility for in the United States, Mr. Chase is of the opinion | thirds of our labor. Few planters are in the getting atores, coals, etc., was afforded them to that such notes will form the satest circulation the | habit of raising more than their own consumption | the inhabitants. ics, and obviate all risk of discredit to the Gov- more than produce its own food. To invade the ascertaining if the Nashville had been there. She esument, by relieving the great money centres | South is not, therefore to invade a country dotted | had a crew of 460 men with six guns mounted. By the Old Point boat this morning we have a from sudden and heavy demands for redemption all over with magazines of provisions. The in- Not hearing anything of the steamer they were in

This amounts to beither more nor less than the Contederates, tired of a defensive policy, and establishment of a National Bank. Aside from branding McClellan as a coward, had resolved to other modes of paying off the National debt, the assume the offensive, and for that purpose all offi- | confiscation of Southern property is recommend-

Property of great value in loyal States is held It is turther represented by the same party that by proprietors who are actually or virtually en-Richmond was in a fever of excitement, growing gaged in that guilty attempt to break up the starving. Union and overturn its Government which has out of the anticipation of great and decisive events, brought upon our country all the calamities we and that the utmost enthusiasm prevailed in all now endure. That property is justly forfeited to ranks of the army and all classes of society. This the people, and should be subjected, with due re report seems in some measure to be corroborated | gard for all rights and interests concerned, to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds rain weather after the wagons and artiflery of a ing:

Property of Rebels in Rebel States should be A paragraph in the Washington correspondence I treated in like manner. Rights to services, under State laws, must, of necessity, form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by Rebels, under such laws, to service as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint, and made more valuable in various emattack made this morning on Baltimore street, ployments, through voluntary and compensated

As regards the tariff, he says: ing the individuals in uniform in a manner not duties on tea, coffee and sugar be increased to the oppose an invader. dering their cards in an offensive manner. The three cents on clayed sugar: to twenty cents per Troops than even during the fiver months of sumladies retreated up Calvert street, and thence into pound on green tea, and to five cents per pound mer. The peculiarity of Southern winters is be above document, were pived in it one until on coffee; and that no other alterations of the their sudden, extreme and frequent changes of hastily proceeded up St. Paul's street, to obtain gress, unless further experience or changed cir- their great quantities of rain, which are the very male protection. The ladies who entered Ear- pediency of them. All considerations of prudence of troops. Used to the dry, bracing weather of communication with Mr. Yancey. Commander num's, were again dislodged by the albent of and patriotism seem to concur in giving to the Northern winters, and the tight rooms and hot Pegram returns here to morrow. Colonel Peyton ficers, but the arrival of a male triend, who en- | existing tariff a full and fair triel, and of reserv- | stoves of their Northern bones, the Yankee sol- | tenains in London. Mrs. Peyton's maiden who manent settlement for more propitions days

To avoid, as far as possible, the practical in-Secretary, with the approbation of the President, prove one of the most disastrous campaigns to the bas furnished us with the following copy of his of has established regulations, in accordance with which cotton, rice, and other property will be | collected and cared for by agents of the Depart-I ment in insurrectionary districts occupied by the to New York. All siles will be made for account d the Government, and the proceeds paid into the National Trea-ury, subject to any just claims of loval citizens. This arrangement is, of course, I temporary in its nature. As a general rule, in the judgment of the Secretary, commerce should follow the flag; and whenever the authority of the 'nion is fully restored in districts sufficiently extensive for the re-establishment of loval State I retwenty-four hours. The jobbers are running [Government, affording due security against abua's at trying to make up their stocks, and the ses of trade in furnishing aid and comfort to rebellion, the parts should be opened without re-

striction, and all commerce freely permitted. The eare the most important features of the document, and we submit them without comment The country has bordly yet begun to teel the efdocts of the war, but should the struggle continue during the present Presidential term, we may ex- supposed that the impossible feat will be perform- the Navy. pertian the conclusion a delit of not less than \$1.5 [ed now, in the very worst, season, than could be] Sourous for saidled, on the country, the annual [chosen for the purpose. The enemy might, with do amont yesterday, and shall give to-day a short interest on which will be fat 6 percent) \$90,000, in much better chance of success, brave the levers | one, at am as great is all car ordinary and extra- which protect us in smomer than the impassable us from giving it entire. After narrating the ordinary expenses, under administrations dethancial ejerations for the past six months, the pounced as corrupt and extravagant. As the I military and navad establishments cannot be sud-For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862, the Idenly reduced, even should peace be established. restricted expenditures, upon the present footing [in three years, the annual expenses of the Governe [ef the Army and Navy are\$544 400, 122 ment cannot be less in the four years succeeding Tests than \$200,000,000 per annum.

Type Evacuation — The reported evacuation by the Federal forces of Tylice Island, Georgia, announced by the Savannah and Richmond pa-protest if we allow the Nashville to relit. We pany E. Eleventh Regiment, John C. Carnes. pers, was disbelieved at bist, - and partly denied probably should have been in our strict right if from Spencerville, Ind., and the other a mounter Leaving a balance to be provided for. \$413 904, 428 at Washington, -but a correspondent of the we had refused to have anything to do with of the Twenty-third, name unknown. The expenses for 1863 are estimated at \$475,- Philadelphia North American writes, in der date either of these ships. Vattal says that ha neutral [] of Saturday, that "the reported evacuation is continuous toolity between the parties at war, for, should be a justated a few days since that the aggregate loss

\$475.331,245 | tion of their services being required for the defence | of our own forces leaving the island is not definite. Iv known, though there are rather unfavorable [

From the Richmond Enquirer Dec. 2.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES. One of the greatest of popular delusions is that of supposing winter campaigning at the South to It only remains, in order to complete the view | don fallacious notions and sustain many chastenof the financial situation, to submit a statement ing disappointments since the beginning of the of the public debt as it was on the first days of war; but this idea of making long marches through July, 1860 and 1861, and will be according to the the South in midwinter is one they still cling to estimates now presented, at the same date in each with great fondness, and which is destined to lead them into much grief. It has been said that "going into winter quarters" is an absolute and exploded idea in Europe, and perhaps it is so these modern times, when the roads over that whole continent have come to excel the lest streets. of American cities in fineness and excellence, perbays it is so in densely populated. Europe, where j every square mile of territory has provisions for a and to provide for the payment of the interest on | for "going into winter quarters" has ceased in to perfection, their population has become denser. and their agriculture has rendered every acresurface prolific of human and animal food. But very different is the case on this continent.

20,000 000 | with those of Europe, their roads are indifferent; 10,000,000 but the continual frost of winter renders them as humanitarian interest.

See an as pasement. The weather, too, is more in-\$95,800 000 | tensely cold than at the South; but the low tem-His next recommendation relates to the substi- | perature is continuous, and there is the constant a Ac. Invasion of the North in winter, therefore, On arriving at Bermuda she received a pilot on would be comparatively a teasible performance. rendered more so by the more dense population stating that, in consequence of her length, she It is therefore proposed to transfer the advanta- and the more general distribution of food and sup-

The Northerners are destined to emounter l rading army must bring along and carry with it | search of, they again proceeded to sea without its entire supplies both of rations and forage. - stating their destination. The Nashville sailed What the difficulty of doing this in a country | again from Bermuda on the 5th inst., and from where the weather is always soft, and almost con- | the next day until the 17th slie experienced a sucstant rains keep the roads in a state mere fit for cession of gales from all points of the compact. bavigation than travel, was experienced by the Nothing of interest further transpired until the | English during the Crimean war, when, at a dis- | 19th when she destroyed the United States ship tance of only thirty miles from abundantly stored | Harvey Birch.

should be applied to the satisfaction of claims single brigade have gone over them. The town and city residents of the North, who speak so flippantly of invading the Southern States, have litthe idea of the obstacles which bad country roads interpose against the movements of an army. no part of the South, except where Southern I treachery has let them in, have the chemy succeeded in penetrating twenty-five miles into our borders with their armies during eight months of [till our regular exchange or dischurge the dryest weather and best roads of the year. We think it hardly probable that they will do much better during the season of rains and mud, when the highways are absolutely impassable. But the The Secretary begs leave to recommend that the | deep, boggs roads are not the only obstacles to

rates beretofore proposed, that is to say, to two The climate of the South during winter is and one-half cents per pound on brown sugar; to greatly more unfavorable to the health of green tariff be madeduring the present session of Con- | temperature, their almost constant dampness, and cumstances shall demonstrate the necessity or ex- | conditions that fell most burtfully upon the health | train, for the purpose of placing themselves in ing the work of revision modification, and per- diers will find our Southern climate more severe was Lizzie Washington, and she is the matest and trying than they could be induced to believe surviving relative of the great General of that Concerning the suspension of the commerce of | before actual trial | It is a source of felicitation | name. with the South that their for has taken it into his l head to conduct a winter campaign against her. We venture to predict that, if persisted in, it will sion from the Confederate States of America, and

> invader that can be found on record. The invasion of the South overland, we make hold to say, is a thing impossible. The only chance of the enemy to injure or annoy us before spring will be by coming down the Mississippi in boats, and by keeping up a system of naval assaults upon weak points along the seaboard. have little fear of their getting down the river; and their naval squads can accomplish little else [186]. than now and then a piece of successful thieving. As to a second buttle at Manassas, it is scarcely practicable for the enemy to get his army that far forward unopposed. They would be whipped I without fi ing a gun if required to stard still and wait for supplies.

It is given out that McClellan intends to conduct the war chiefly with artillery. If his strength before Man issas consists mainly in that arm, there is no possibility of a fight, for besides the difficulmiles of mud hab deep, the ground is too soft to i admit of using them in battle. Although it has lotten been attempted, the South has never been both 1861. i successfully invaded at any season; it is not to be I reads and pleuro-pneumonia which protect us a more effectually in winter.

From the London Times, WHAT OUGHT ENGLAND TO DO. AS A NEUTRAL, IN REGARD TO

THE NASHVILLE. For be it for us to attempt to resolve upon a first impression questions which must soon arise, and which will doubtless be much agritated and tested | by vast research. The South roots, will, per-(nation is in all things to show an exact imparabut still docs not so in to grow wors . The id-trality would be a fraudulent neutrality " And death was forty. "At the latest date of these advices the island the proceeds to tell us be does not mean that the would maintain an impartial denial of succor. It from J. I. Shaver, a British subject continue in that they were temporarily called off, in anticips- | would appear that by the absence of a positive | Fort Warren, who claims to be quilty of no offerce | from distillate of high rejutation. prohibition both North and South have supplied against the United States Government, and asks. out prizes, and demand "asylum and hospit dity." against him examined. The Leader says this lets cash, in quartities to suit buyers. ble are thus to be involved in the quarrels of bel-4 with a prospect of getting such your of them."

ligerents at the other side of the globe. When Heenan and Sayers had made up their minds to fight, and each went into training somewhere in | England, our police exerted themselves to take them both into custody and preserve our peace.--But it seems that it is according to the law of na-I tions for any two or more American eleamers to ! come over here, go into training in our perts and

ness. The Confederates in this, as in other cases. Manassas, at which I was captured-1.710 of this seem to have a knack of effecting what the Feder- | number, including 75 officers, still remain at als only attempt. While the James Adger was Richmond confined in different tobacco factories. only suspected of a design to waylay a ship car- | converted into prisons. The balance have been lying contraland of war, the Nashville I as actual- | sent to other localities in the Southern States, for ly exptured and burned the Barvey Birch, and want of sufficient accommodations in this city and made prisoners of her crew. How are we to per- because of a desire to distribute the expense of form all the duties of vigilance and protection [support among the second States. In Spitember, which such guests impose? We shall wait with 15%, including 33 others (Col. Corcoran amongst some impatience to have the law of nations, so the number) were sent to Castle Pinckney, in culture can supply a moderate army with provi- far as it rules these inconvenient visitors, expound. Charleston Harbor: 500 privates, I Captain and 2 It is proposed to raise this rast sum by loans, sions at every step of its progress. The necessity ed to us. It would be clearly to our interest to Lieutenants were sent to New Orleans, and are keep them out of our barbors. If, however, we know confined in the joil of that city: 150 to Europe only because their roads have been brought | cannot do this, we suppose we must let them both | Columbia. South Carolina, and during the present in alike, under pain of forfeiture of the Royal | week 500 more privates and 20 more officers are to word. If the lawyers should so decide it will go to Tuscaloosa, Alabanha.

cause a strange revolution in the ideas of the Bri-I tish ten-pound householder, who has always look- [to unfortunate after fighting the battles of their ed upon war as something terrible, which takes | country, as to fall into the enemies hands and 20,000 000 more practicable than at the South; compared place a long way off. He will be able to take a suffering a cruel imprisonment of more than four [return ticket to see battles in the British Channel.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA. Correspondence of the Landon Past.

Particulars of the Arrival of the Sashville, Southampton, Nov. 22.- The Nashville made | board, who took the vessel to the dockvard. could not go into St; George's. The next day second pilot from the docksard, who took the Nashville safely round into St. George's, at which place the vessel coaled. During their stay at

A tew days prior to the arrival at Bermud cot

magazines on the Black Sea, their army was Captain Nelson stated that Commander Pegram | endeavored to compet himself and crew to take The invasion of the South must be mide, if at | the oath of allegiance, and not to take up aims in-tern Virginia and Kentucky, or the bottomless Commander Pegram and his officers, who state Furnished or Unfurnished, can be accommodated loams of the Mississippi Valley. In no part of that the only document which Capt. Nelson and at No. 20 NORTH CHARLES STREET. those regions of country are the roads passable in | bis fliocers were requested to sign was the follow-

> C. S. STEAMER NASHVILLE, 1 AT SEA, NOV. 19, 1861. We, the undersigned officers and passengers of board the United States ship Harvey Buch, being In now prisoners on board the Confederate States steamer Nashville, do pledge our sacred herer not to bear arms against or in any mantel to come tenance hostilitus against, soid Confederate State

(Signed) W. H. Nitson, Master, CIEMENT F. STEVENS, Gate, JAMES STEWART, Second Mate. J. B. Brydenburg, Passenger, Paul F. Hambell, Carpenter Thos. W. Lorers, Bodswarn, HENRY N. FREHARD, GEORGE CIRVINONS

The remainder of the crew, not heving signed their arrival at this port Commander Pegram and Polonel Peyton and Pady left Southampton this morning by express

Captain Pegram indignantly demes the statement of Captain Nelson, that he holds no commis-

I commission under the Confederate seal. The President of the Contolerate States of Acarica to all who shall ree these presents, greeting; Know ye that, reposing special trust and con- i fidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Robert B. Pegram, I do appoint him a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederate States, to rank as such from the 10th day of June, A.

He is, therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieuten int. by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I do strictly charge all others and others under his command to be obedient to his orders as And he is to observe and follow such orders and

directions as from time to time be shall receive from me or the future President of the Confederate States of America, or the superior officers set over ty of getting a multitude of carnon over twenty | him, according to the rules and discipline of war. Given under my hand, at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of Sept., in the year of our JEFFERSON DAVIS, By the President, S. R. Mallory, Secretary of

> Correspondence of the Indianapoles Journal, Paducah Affalis.

Partican, Dec., 1851.- It is rumored that Mes-General Hallock is soon to remove his he signing ters to Paducah bringing the nederity of his a any with him. Many rumors are affect in camp One to the effect that the army is soon to advance upon Columbus, that Malakoff of the Southern possessions. From our spess it is ascertaired that the enema bave fifty-four regiments in that p place, and that forty-five heavy poles of artiflery. are ready and eager to give us a sight faste of "good things yet to come." In mounting the leavy guns at the new fort, one of them slipped from the Jashings, falling on haps ask us what right we had to allow the James | five men, all of whom were crushed severely some Adger to refit: the Northerners, will, perhaps, tatally. Two have died-one, Ser, cant of Com-

. The health of the regiment has not improved

. To The Toronto Lenier qualishes a letter It seems to be a strange doctrine that quict peo- ter "shows that no man can travel in the States"

From the Richmond Union and Advertiser. LETTER PROMARICHMOND PRISONER. The following letter from George Rosenberg, of the 13th regiment, a prisoner of war at Richmond. was received this morning:

RICHMOND Va., Nov. 22, 1861. There have been brought to Richmond nearly then steam three miles from our coast and light it 2.500 prisoners of war commissioned, non-comout. This, however, is not the worst of the basis missioned officers and privates, since the battle of

> Thus you will see our brave men who have been would take measures by way of exchange to release them, are at 15st doomed to disappointment, transported hundreds of miles further South to eke out in the loathsome Jails of Secessionists, an imprisonment inexcusable upon any principle of justice or humanity. Indeed the administration seem utterly to refuse to recognize the first obligations of civilized warfare its duty to protect those who have fallen victims under the flag they fought to sustain. Thowever, have never witness. sed a body of men who manifested more of selfsacrifice, or willingness to bear all the alls of this unpleasant position, then the Richmond prisoners. But it is difficult to convince them that its duration is any longer either necessary or just.

> SICKNESS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC -- The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the date of November 10 says.

The doctors begin to tell a sadatory of growing. sickness in the comps. Spite of the teachings of experience and the warnings of the Sanitary Commission, there reigns throughout the arms a beins ous neglect of the commone to laws of logister, which is disgraceful to witness.

Already, in mony regiments, one man in every three is sick or ading—and no wonder. Already devers, theumatisms, spues, meastes, small-pox, prevail: and unless reform and care speedily take the place of this neglect, a large portion of the arms will find untimely graves, upassisted by the bullets of the Confederate. These are tlain truths—however untavorable or unwelcome. There is absolute danger of our troops repeating the dreadful experience of the British army in the Crimea, where trave men perished by whole equadrons from their own sheer ignorance, improvidence and foliv.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS DE-Transient and Table Boarders received.

A. J. HAMPSON,

FAMILY GROCER. TEFERS TO FAMILIES a fine assortment of **大月 First Class**

 $GROCERIES\ AND\ LIQUORS.$ Say Family FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT and CORN MEAL, in bags and barrels: Fine Green and Black TLAS, Java, Laguavia and Rio COFFEE: Mackerel and Schmon, in kitts: Charleston Grits: Cut Loat Sugar English Pickels and Saucer; Old "Henness sec" BRANDA: Old Port, Madeira and Sherry WINES: Hams, Smoked Beef and Tongues: Philadelphia. Ale, in stone jugs, neatly labeled and foded, at 75 cents per dezen.

TOTULEISTMAS FRUITS, NUTS, &c. &c. A. J. HAMPSON, St. N. Charles st., near Pleasant.

THE OPENING LECTURE

TOOURTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE . REFORE THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE Maryland Institute Hall.

TUTSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10th, at 71g o'clock, Rev. J. McKENDREE RIELEY, of Baltimore,

Subjects "An Evening with American Statesmen."

FINEST SHIRT, \$1.75.

ADAMS' Nett Cash SHIRT MANUFACTORY, Made to Order, or Ready Made, # 44 IV. Baltimore St , I p Stairs, Three to policy will don't 81 Bosoms, Wristbands and Collars: STITCHED, &c.

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BONNEY'S GREAT CENTRAL

HOOP SKIRT, CORSET

AND KID GLOVE DEPOT. No. 112 BARTIMORE STREET, A STAK CARREST HAZI Y

I WHA OPEN THIS DAY my NEW WINTER SKIRT - something entirely rice. Also, a full Throof Lodge and Misses' Steel Skirts, hopp 4 to Too springs, with a full assortment of Corsets and Tane v. Goods of all kinds. E. BONNEY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

TO CASH PURCHASERS.

BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, we.

IN STORE A large stock of strictly PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES, The whole amount required from loans may, of Besufort and the adjacent vicinity. The cause a sort of vested right to come into our ports with that his release should be demanded, or the class of this stack, which he offers at very low prices for TROS. THOMPSON. 29 South Gay street.