

The South:

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
By J. M. MILLS & CO.,
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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND REMARKS.

The Philadelphia papers, of this morning, publish an account of a skirmish at Anandale yesterday, in which they say the Federal pickets were driven in, but, on reinforcements arriving from General Blenker's division, the Confederates retired. The Washington *Republican*, of this 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 late hour. Still another account brought by passengers on the Washington train this morning, is to the effect that the Federals 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 conclusions.

From the Upper Potomac we have intelligence that the Confederates have appeared there in force 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 in advance in the direction of Martineburg, to participate in a movement to be made from Romney by the forces under General Kelly. If this be true, hot work may be shortly expected on the Upper Potomac.

All operations in Western Virginia proper are arrested for the season. Rosecrank is at Wheeling, 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 Confederate side, have been sent into the Valley, to protect Winchester and Harper's Ferry against Banks and Kelley.

By the Old Point boat this morning we have a statement derived from a gentleman who passed a day on the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the Confederates, tired of a defensive policy, and branding McClellan as a coward, had resolved to assume the offensive, and for that purpose all officers in leave of absence had been ordered to resign their respective commands without delay. It is further reported by the same party that Richmond was in a fever of excitement, growing out of the anticipation of great and decisive events, and that the utmost caution prevailed in all ranks of the army and all classes of society. This report seems in some measure to be corroborated by the advance of the Confederates yesterday on Anandale and their reappearance in force along the whole line of the Potomac, simultaneously.

A paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *American*, confirms the Federal evacuation of Tybee Island.

In noticing important military enterprises, it would hardly be proper to pass over the gallant attack made this morning on Baltimore street, near Calvert, by two officers of the army on four ladies, who were engaged in examining some daguerotypes on a show case. The ladies avoiding the individuals in uniform in a manner not agreeable to the latter, they pursued them, tearing their coats in an offensive manner. The ladies retreated up Calvert street, and then into Fayette street, when two of them entered the private entrance of Barram's Hotel, and the others hastily proceeded up St. Paul's street, to obtain male protection. The ladies who entered Barram's, were again dislodged by the attempt of fiends, but the arrival of a male friend, who encountered the military at the corner of St. Paul's 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 forbear the mention of names until we gain further information.

GREAT ADVANCE IN DRY GOODS.

The short stock of cotton goods now in this country, the very small imports from Europe amounting to only \$100,000 at the port of New York last week, the smallest known for many years in any one week, and the reports of the destruction of cotton along the Southern coast by the owners—have all contributed towards creating a panic in the dry goods market. Prices of all articles have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, and prices even on the sea terms cannot be obtained for twenty-four hours. The jobbers are running about trying to make up their stocks, and the market generally is characterized by unusual excitement. Cotton fabrics which are selling in Richmond at 82 cents are worth here 100 cents and advancing. Old King Cotton seems after all to say his spite rather strongly.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We have a very brief allusion to this ponderous document yesterday, and shall give to-day a short resume of the main points, its length preventing us from giving it entire. After narrating the financial operations for the past six months, the Secretary submits the following estimates:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, the estimated expenditures upon the present footing of the Army and Navy are \$341,000,000, which are to be paid as follows:

From customs, lands, &c.	\$25,000,000
From direct taxes	20,000,000
From internal duties on stills, distilled liquors, carriages, bank notes, notes of hand, &c.	30,000,000
By future loans	326,000,000
Total	\$341,000,000

The whole amount required from loans may therefore be thus stated:

For the fiscal year 1862, under existing laws, \$314,000,000

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN AND THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

One of the greatest of popular delusions is that of supposing winter campaigning at the South to be a feasible thing. The North have had abundant fallacious notions and sustain many chastening disappointments since the beginning of the war, but the idea of making long marches through the South in midwinter, if one they still cling to 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 excluded line in strategy, and perhaps it is so in these modern times, when the roads are so full of American cities in fitness and excellence, perhaps it is so in densely populated Europe, where every square mile of territory has provisions for a regiment, and where a thorough system of agriculture can supply a moderate army with provisions at every step of its progress. The necessity for "going into winter quarters" has ceased in Europe only because their roads have been brought to perfection, their population has become denser, and their agriculture has rendered every acre of surface prolific of human and animal food. But very different is the case on this continent. The winter campaign in the North would be far more practicable than at the South; compared with those of Europe, their roads are indifferent; but the continual frost of winter renders them as firm as pavement. The weather, too, is more in favor of the North; the South has a more temperate and continuous, and there is the constant dryness of atmosphere which freezing weather produces; continuous snow and frost is far more propitious to army health and transportation, than alternate rains, snow, thaw and freeze. An invasion of the North in winter, therefore, would be comparatively a feasible performance, rendered more so by the more dense population and the more general cultivation of food and grain, which cover the whole surface of territory. In all these respects, the case of the South is different.

The Northerners are destined to encounter much more in a Southern winter campaign than they do in their philosophy. The agricultural industry of our section is employed in the production of food to but a partial extent. Our great staples of cotton and tobacco employ two-thirds of our labor; the few planters are in the habit of raising more than their own consumption of food, except in the districts adapted to cotton and tobacco. Take the South, as a whole, leaving out Kentucky and Missouri, and it does not more than produce its own food. To invade the South is not, therefore, to invade a country dotted all over with magazines of provisions. The invading army must bring along and carry with it its entire supplies of food, and forage—what the difficulty of doing this in a country where the weather is always soft, and almost constant rains keep the roads in a state more fit for navigation than travel, was experienced by the English in their march on the coast of Georgia, where only thirty miles from abundantly stored magazines on the Black Sea, their army was starving.

The invasion of the South must be made, if at all, by the direct route, through the States of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, or the bottomless loams of the Mississippi Valley. In no part of those regions of country are the roads passable in winter weather after the wagons and artillery of a single brigade have passed over them. The few and thin residents of the North, who speak so flippantly of invading the Southern States, have little idea of the obstacles which land country roads interpose against the movements of an army. In the winter of the South, except where Southern treachery has let them in, have the enemy succeeded in penetrating twenty-five miles into our borders with their armies during eight months of the dry weather, and had they treated the winter as the dry weather of the North, they would have done so, and made more valuable in various employments, through voluntary and compelled service, than if confiscated as subjects of property.

As regards the tariff, he says:

The Secretary begs leave to recommend that the duties on coffee and sugar be reduced to the rates heretofore proposed, that is to say, to two and one-half cents per pound on brown sugar, to three cents on sugar, and to twenty cents per pound on green sugar, and to five cents per pound on coffee, and that no other alterations of the tariff be made during the present session of Congress, unless further experience or changed circumstances shall demonstrate the necessity or expediency of them. The Secretary also recommends that the duty on coffee be reduced to five cents per pound, and that the duty on sugar be reduced to two and one-half cents per pound, and that the duty on green sugar be reduced to three cents per pound, and that the duty on coffee be reduced to five cents per pound, and that the duty on sugar be reduced to two and one-half cents per pound, and that the duty on green sugar be reduced to three cents per pound.

To avoid, as far as possible, the practical inconveniences of this suspension of commerce, the Secretary, with the approbation of the President, has established regulations, in accordance with which cotton, rice, and other property will be collected and cared for by agents of the Department in insurrectionary districts occupied by the troops of the Union, and will be forwarded by sea to New York. All sales will be made for account of the Government, and the proceeds paid into the national treasury, subject to the same conditions as those of the resumption of regular trade in its nature. As a general rule, in the judgment of the Secretary, commerce should follow the flag, and wherever the authority of the Union is fully restored, the trade should be free, except for the resumption of regular trade in its nature. As a general rule, in the judgment of the Secretary, commerce should follow the flag, and wherever the authority of the Union is fully restored, the trade should be free, except for the resumption of regular trade in its nature.

WHAT OUGHT ENGLAND TO DO, FROM A NEUTRAL IN REGARD TO THE SOUTHWEST.

For it is for us to attempt to resolve upon a first impression question, which must soon arise, and which will doubtless be much agitated and tested by next winter. The South, it will be perceived, is not at all in a position to receive the aid of the North, and the North is not in a position to receive the aid of the South. The South is not in a position to receive the aid of the North, and the North is not in a position to receive the aid of the South. The South is not in a position to receive the aid of the North, and the North is not in a position to receive the aid of the South.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, DEC. 2.

By the Richmond Union and Advertiser, LETTER FROM A RICHMOND PRISONER. The following letter from George Richmond, of the 10th regiment, a prisoner of war at Richmond, was received this morning.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 22, 1861. There have been brought to Richmond nearly 2,000 prisoners of war, commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, since the battle of Manassas, at which was captured—17,170 of this number, including 75 officers, still remain at Richmond, confined in different tobacco factories, converted into prisons. The balance have been sent to other localities in the Southern States, for want of sufficient accommodations in this city, and because of a desire to distribute the expense of support among the several States. In St. Petersburg, including 300 officers (Col. Corcoran among the number) were sent to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor; 500 privates, 1 Captain and 2 Lieutenants were sent to New Orleans, and are now confined in the jail of that city; 150 to Columbia, South Carolina, and during the present week 500 more privates and 20 more officers are to go to Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

This you will see our brave men who have been so unfortunate after fighting the battles of their country, as to fall into the enemies hands and spend a cruel imprisonment more or more months, in the daily hope that our Government would take measures by way of exchange to release them, are at last doomed to disappointment, transported hundreds of miles further South to be out in the hell-hound jaws of Southernists, imprisonment impossible 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. I, however, have never witnessed a body of men who manifested more of self-sacrifice, or willingness to lay all the all of this continent at our feet, than the Richmond prisoners. But it is difficult to convince them that their duration is any longer either necessary or just.

SWANSON IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The Washington correspondent of the *Financial and Commercial* of the date of November 10 says:

The doctors begin to be a sorry lot of growing sickness in the camps. Signs of the cholera, typhoid fever, rheumatism, dysentery, small-pox, measles, and other ailments are spreading like wildfire. A large portion of the army will find themselves gravely afflicted by the outbreak of the cholera. These are a plain truth—however unfavorable or unwelcome. There is absolute danger of our troops repeating the dreadful experience of the British army in the Crimea, where brave men perished by whole regiments from their own cheerless ignorance and improvidence and folly.

FAMILIES OF SINGLE PERSONS BEING STRUCK BY LARGELY AND PERSONAL ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated at No. 20 NORTH CHARLES STREET. Transient and Table Boarders received. Also of

A. J. HAMPSON, FAMILY GROCER. OFFERS TO FAMILIES a fine assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FOURTIETH ANNUAL COURSE OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE Maryland Institute Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10th, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

FINEST SHIRT, 81.75.

ADAMS' SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Made to Order, or Ready Made. 116 N. Baltimore St., St. Louis, Mo. Boston, West-Brands and Collars. STITCHED, &c. MAKING SHIRTS, 75 CENTS EACH.

BONNEY'S GREAT CENTRAL HOOP SKIRT, CORSET AND KID GLOVE DEPOT. NO. 112 BALTIMORE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1837. TO CASH PURCHASERS. BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, &c.

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