

VOL. 6.—NO. 109. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

WHOLESALE HOUSES. ATWOOD, WHITE, & CO.. No. 509 MARKET STREET, Invite attention to a large and varied assortment of PRINTS, of desirable Fall Styles. MANCHESTER DE DELAINES. New Colorings and Style BALMORAL SKIRTS.
High colored, and in large variety.

STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS, .S, In large variety. . no27-12t PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26th, 1862. DRY GOODS JOBBERS. THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 4-4 LINENS. FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HDKFS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS MILLINERY GOODS. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

36,911 5

\$976,212 16

8330,175 10

4.518 00

729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, HAVE NOW READY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. FALL.

1862. 1862. WOOD & CARY, SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, Have now in store a COMPLETE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,

Consisting of SILK, VELVET, AND COLORED STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BLANKETS IN PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

TOHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well-known reputation of this Establishment for selling FINE GOODS at MODERATE PRICES will b P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVERSHIRTS In Great Variety.

GEORGE GRANT. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, contantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja9-tf Four doors below the Court CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET J. T. DELACROIX nvites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in which will be found

250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS. Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, gent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING

CLOTHES-WRINGER, Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. It will wring the largest Bed Quilt'or smallest Hand-prohief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very uch less time, N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

CUTLERY. WORMAN &ELY,

NO. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; Alicthe BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON IN THE MARKET.

Warranted CAST-STEEL FORKS. SEWING MACHINES. THE WILCOX & GIBBS

BEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
EGITRELY NOISELESS,
and with Selfadjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT Street, WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE, CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are
by manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET.

nd have now on hand a fall supply, finished with th OORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, whic are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character oatheir work. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS POR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. no27-3m

F. I. G. ** **B** ZINC, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS, The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S. D. 174. ...
The best brand Silk-finished
VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
New York. LATOUR OIL. 492 BASKETS LA-tour Olive Oil, instreeeived per ship Vandalis, from Bordeaux, for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, au2stf 302 and 304 South FRONT, Street.

e leegameer aldebakkei≇ .

FANCY ARTICLES. CLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET. Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, reveiling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, two for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell to NE DOLLAR RACH. The same goods are sold at ner places from \$2 to \$8 each;
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles, Charms. Pearl Port Monnaies. Card Cases,

'Armiets,
Neck Chains,
Neck Chains,
Neck Chains,
Server Control of Control

Studs,
Sileeve Buttons,
Sileeve Butt

Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTICE—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and Al-Gold Jowelry, together with an assortment of heavy-ptated. Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Abums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S
ONE-DOLLAR STORE,
noil-2mif 6032 CHESTINIT Street.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. nates, watchstands, Thormometers, Backgummon thats, and Chessmen.
ARIAN GLASS, LAVA AND CHINA ARTICLES, FANS IN SILK, CRAPE, AND LINEN.
DLLS, Papa and Mamma, Sleeping, Model China Wax.
Patent, a new style of Bisque Joil. Dolls' Shoes, ie, Mitts, Jewelry, Parasols, Kattles, and Hoop Skirts, le Furniture in every variety. A large assortment Tea and Dinner Sets, and a general assortment of rs. Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, itts, Flowers, etc. of Tea and Dinner Sets, and a general assortment of Toys. Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruits, Flowers, etc.

Fruits, Flowers, etc.

MOSLING'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY TOILET ARTICLES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, HERBA-RUMS, SCRAP AND TOY BOOKS.

Colored Lithographs for Scrap Books and Toy Theatres. All varieties of Paper Dolls. A large and new assortment of Games, including the merry games of THE SULT THE CRADLE.

PET OF THE CRADLE.

The new and healthy game of CUP and BIRD, English Bows and Cricket Bats, Base Ball, etc.

CROQUET GAME for Ladies and Gentlemen, A choice to of CHENILLE EMBROIDERY. All of the above articles can be had on the most moderate terms, at MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

Stationery, Toy, and Fancy Goods Emporium, No. 1035 WALNUT Street, de8-mwf8t

Philadelphia, Pa.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TISEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

E.M. NEEDLES; No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Asks the special attention of Purchasers of PRESENT COMING HOLIDAYS,

to his extensive stock of articles suitable for that pr FOR PRESENTS: Ladies' and Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs. Ladles and Gents' Colored Borderea Handkerenners.

Do do Hemstitched do Do do Printed Borders.

Do do Printed Borders.

Do do French and clear Hawn,

do In all kinds of Lace.

Ladles' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.

Childrep! S Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.

The Best assortment of Handkerchiefs in the city.

FOR PRESENTS: Thread Lace Veils, \$2 and upwards. Cambric Lace Veils, 75c. and upwards, Pointe Lace Collar Sets, \$1.50, and upwards. French Work do, all prices. PRESENTS

20 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered

nitials, just received. 20 dozen Cambric Ruffied Handkerchiefs, Embroidered kerchiefs.
10 dozen Ladies' Ivory Initial Cuff Buttons.
20 pieces 8-4 French Muslin, 2 yards wide, for Party
sesses, at old prices.
A Complete Stock of WHITE GOODS at HOW A Complete Stock of A Complete Stock of PRICES.
Linen Napkins at Old Prices.

Any of the above will make a useful and beautiful Christmas Priserr, and Buyers will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before making their purchases, as, with few exceptions, it is offered at Ond Prices, and cheaper than present wholesale rates. de2-ti

EYRE & LANDELL, E. & L. FOURTH AND ARCH.

POPLINS FROM AUCTION

PURPLE POPLINS, GREEN POPLINS, MODE MERINOES,

BLUES, BROWNS, BLACKS, BLUES, PURPLES, BROWNS. RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES. FINE SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., 44 LYONS VELVETS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS, GOOD BLANKETS, VELVET CLOTHS, WELSH FLANNELS.

CLOAK CLOTHS. TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.. IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Have just received, and are now offering, magn SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON. CLOAKING CLOTHS. SUDAKING CLOTHS.

SUBLIME QUALITY.
Johanny's FrostedBeavers.
Medium-priced Frosted Beavers.
Thick and fine French Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.
Superfine Cassimerts, viz.
Silk Mixes—Black, neat funcies—
Boys'—Extra heavy—Union—Meltons, &c., &c.
6-4 Coatings and Overcoatings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Anction lots fine Black Alpacas,
Fine Meriaces and Poplins.
Black Poplins, 87c, 81, 81.25.
Fine Blankets and Flannels.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Experienced Cutters, good Cloths, and
Good work—Garments made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
no28-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS 1

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Monsselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Blancy Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Flancy Silks,
Flancy Silks,
Flanch Blankets,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broohe Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Shappless Brothers,
Crib Blankets,
SHAPPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTRUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WL AND CLOAK STORP

No. 715 North TENTH
d, next door to or-Store, a
SHAWL AND CLOAK STORE,
Where there will always be found a complete assort Where there will always be found a complete assortment of
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls.
Striped Broche Shawls.
Also, the newest and latest styles of
FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS.
Of Water-proof, Melton, Black French Habit.
Black French Tricot, Black French Habit.
Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver.
Plain and Ribbed Frosted Bagyer Cloths.
Coverings made to order at short notice.
BALMORAL SKIRTS!

500 Full large-size at \$5.00, worth \$3.50.
300 Full large-size at \$5.00.
300 Full

blubber is prepared, when the whale is brought to shore. The horse is a small table on which the blubber is minced with a mincing knife. To "spade the flukes" is to cut them off, thus diminishing the danger of approaching the whale. The "blanket pieces" are the pieces of blubber as they are taken directly from the whale, and the "horse pieces," about a foot square, are the smaller divisions into which they are cut, as a preparation for the mineing process. "Gamming" denotes the custom of visiting among whale ships. "Send a boat on board, and let's have a gam," is generally a pleasing invitation. "Muxing" and "skimshander" signify the various methods in which the men employ themselves during their whale voyage, and in the intervals of taking whales, and also the manufacture of boxes, reels, swifts, canes, stamps, whips, folders, etc., from the teeth, jaws, and bones of whales," "Grury and dirt" are always used together, signifying the slime from the blubber of the whale. "Gallow," or "gally," as it is most frequently called, applies to both whales and whalemen, and expresses that one or both are frightened. "That man's galled" is equivalent to saying that he is scared at the twists and turns, the "slues and slats," of the whale, "There she breaches" is the professional phrase for explaining that the whale is leaping clear of the water, and "there's white water," indicates the immediate vicinity of the moaster.

A hundred startling incidents pepper whaling life "there's white water" indicates the immediate vicinity of the moaster.

A hundred startling incidents pepper whaling life with all the spice of variety. The boiling over or the bursting of a pot, the springing of a leak, while the crew of the blubber-hunter is engaged, amid the cluttered decks and the oily ship's slush, in cutting in, and trying out, and stowing down, a hundred-barreler; after having towed him through a dead calm, are startling, but not exhilarating mishaps. The chances of riding astride a whale's flukes or suppended from his teeth are indeed rare, and there is no modern Jonah to write a sensation story about his abdominal adventures. The peril and pleasure of the business may be, said to counterbalance each other, and the lectures on the subject nightly given in this city by Captain Williams portray both partland pleasure in very vivid picturing.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Speech of Alex. H. Stephens--His Views of the War--Southern Sketch of Gen. Burn-side--Rebel Pen-and-ink Portrait of Gen. Rosecrans--The Late Elections in Arkanas—Personal Matters, &c. MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862. The Chattanooga Rebel, of November 20, says of ne operations in Tennessee :

the operations in Tennessee:

General Rosecrans has reached Nashville. The initial of his campaign, as telegraphed in another column, does not present that commendable phase of character for which many of our cotemporaries have given him credit. It is rather remarkable, we should say, for rigor than righteousness.

The plan for "starving out the rebellion," which he inaugurates, may not work so successfully as is anticipated. It is obstructed by many unforeseen obstacles, not the least of which is that, although not supplied with the luxuries, we have a fine prospect for the comforts of life, here in the South. It is, moreover, a doubtful expedient, which, while meaning a curse, confers the blessing of restoring many wives and children to those who are separated from them by the accidents of war. Our women and little ones can hardly fare worse, even with our ungouth way of life, than among the cut-throats of the enemy.

The advance of the enemy out of Nashville is not. Whales--Whalers--Whaling. The origin of the whale fishery has possibly en. ssed the attention of the whalers much less than grossed the attention of the whales. In these, the power of ratiocinaof the brain, false premises are naturally adopted whale, like the elephant, is a meek and mild mam malia. As this monarch of the seas floats in the ocean stream, he has doubtless ample leisure to: chew the end of reflection, whilst swallowing shoals of red shrimps, and digesting his allowance of "squids," washed down by the South Pole currents. The lecture, entitled "The South Sea Whaling innouth way of life, than among the cut-throats of the enemy.

The advance of the enemy out of Nashville is not regarded among military circles as an entirely sincere wager of battle; but the contiguity of the two agmies may at any moment bring on a general engagement in the vicinity of Murfreesboro or Lavergne. A rolling and open country offers many natural advantages, which our generals comprehend and will hardly neglect.

The great consequence of holding Middle Tennessee is felt by every one, and rumor has placed in the mouth of one of our chiefs in the field the assertion that we shall hold it at all hazards and to the last extremity. Yoyage," at present being delivered in Philadelphia by Captain E. C. Williams, has revived an interest in the subject, in many amongst the audiences which visit this gentleman's lecture-room. The younger portions, especially, have been carried away, as

well by the romance, as the reality of the mode of ted, and have rushed to the graphic pages of Herman Melville and Ross Browne, to add Tuef There are two grand divisions of whales, viz.: the mat we final hold it at all lazards and to the last extremity.

We know nothing positive of the reported appointment of General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Western Department. A private letter from his wife, received in Chattanooga, says that he is now able for service. We sincerely hope the fact may not be the illusions of a fond anticipation. With Jöneral Johnston to map out the campaign, and General Bragg to execute it, we could not fail. right and the sperm. The former is also sometimes called the true whale, and is mostly produced in bays at certain seasons, and, being killed after the usual fashion, is towed in to shore, conducted to the blubses, and then put through the various processes necessary to its complete transformation. The sperm whale is, of course, much preferred, since its: oil will sell at two dollars per gallon, while the oil of GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN ABKANSAS. GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock True Democral furnishes a few items from that State. The official vote foots up—Flangan, 18,139; Rector, 7,419; and Rainey, 708. Robert M. Johnson has been elected to the Confederate Senate. His competitor was A. H. H. Garland. The law against planting cotton and the distillation of grain will continue for the next two years. In the mean time all the cotton which has been made this year between White river and Memphis, will be destroyed. The Democrat states that the "Abolitionists" are retreating towards the Missouri line. Nevertheless, they made a raid into Pocahontas and captured everything they wanted. The Democrat praises Col. Parsons for his continued annoyance of the Federals. the right whale sells for but forty or sixty cents. The northwest coast whale is larger than any other kind, and exceedingly valuable. Ninety-five feet is considered a very great length. The small variety exhibited at Kensington some time ago may be con-sidered an exceedingly small one. Still, the experi-enced whaler would probably have not considered it beneath his notice, but, reckoning it as a "thirty-barrelet," made what use of it he could. When the whale is about to be attacked, the whaling party invariably consists of four boats, each manned by six sailors. The whole four are commanded by the captain of the whaling vessel, and

BLUNDERING BOTTS.

Hon, John M. Botts, who was so shamefully imprisoned by Jeff Davis, has had a substantial present made to him, in the shape of a farm, lately the property of Hon. Jeremiah Morton. each boat by a separate captain, for the time, who may be either the captain, or the first, second, or third mate. The captain's boat is called the star-board boat, the first mate's the larboard, the second mate's the waist boat, the third mate's the bow boat. IMPRESSMENT OF GOODS. "The Confederacy seems to get on finely in the "impressing" business. Lemmel Peebles, of Petersburg, has interrupted the business, by refusing to give up a lot of leather at a dellar a pound. The provioit marshal commanded him to give it apy but he shut up his warehouse, and said file; would have to take it by force, and there the matter ended. Each boat's crew consists of a captain, harpooned bow-oarsman, midshipman, tub-oar, and after-oad In a very few cases, eight oars are employed. The utensils provided consist of two harpoons, with a few spare ones held in reserve, two lances, a main line, and a knife-boat. The iron har poon is attached to the end of the main line, and the second one to a short line called the "short inr. Peebles is an old resident of Petersburg, well-known auctioneer and commission merchant o warp," about thirty feet in length and running on the main line with a running noose. The that city.—ED. PRESS.] VICKSBURG STRENGTHENDS:

The news from Vicksburg is that Gen. Smith has made very formidable preparations to meet McClernand, and the Why is very sanguine as to the result. The Mississippian says that the railroad combettion between Meridian and Selma—Sam. Tate's road—will be completed in a few days. harpoon costs seventy-five cents, the lance from seventy-five cents to one dollar, the line as much as forty dollars, and in some cases twice that sum. The ron of the harpoon is three feet long, and the whole instrument ten feet; the lance is twelve feet, and the main line from one hundred and eighty to two REBEL SKETCH OF GEN. BURNSIDE. hundred fathoms. Some of the lances are called dollar lances, from the peculiar flat formation of the Mr. John R. Thompson, formerly editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, but now acting as special extremity. The pricker is used to start off the whale correspondent at Richmond for several Southern when he comes head-foremost. The boat-knife is always kept in a sheath in the boat, and must on no papers, writes as follows to the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, on the appointment of Gen. Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac: account be taken from the boat or left behind. It is of incalculable service, on occasions, in severing the main line when the whale has exhausted this in hi volutions and by his lightning flight. It is to be

command of the Army of the Potomac:
General Ambirose Everett Burnside, who supplants the "Young Napoleon," is one of the most courteous and welf behaving officers of the Yankee army. He was born in Indiana, and entered the military academy of West Point from that State in the year! 1843, in the same class with Ambrose P. Hill and Henry Heth, who are now generals in the Confederate service. Having served some years in the artillery, after graduation, he resigned his commission and went to live in Rhode Island, where he had married a woman of wealth and accomplishobserved that the one who is to strike the whale, the harponeer, as he is called, (the accent being upon the last syllable,) never kills him. This is eserved for the captain of the boat, the execution reserved for the captain of the boat, the execution being performed with the lance. The aim of the harp up from the thickes or tail. When there is reason to suppose the whale is dead the boat is rowed up alongside, and the animal is atabbed in the eye. If he is not quite dead this proceeding will cause a final convulsion. The falling of the jaw is sufficient evidence of the entire extinction of life. One of the crew then gets down into the jaw, and passes a noose around the teeth. If there is a dead calm the whale is towed to the ship; if any wind is stirring the ship is brought up to the whale, which is always fastened to the starboard side of the vessel, and not to the larboard, as some writers have a serted. All the arrangements for "cutting in" are made upon the starboard side, rendering this in all cases the most convenient one. A hawser is then fastened round the flukes, the cutting-blocks are swung up to the mainmast, and stages are rigged over the sides. The captain takes the one at the main-chains, and his blubber-spade being handled the proposer who struck the animal, then furning upon the whale's back, having first fastened a rope around his ownaywaist called a "monkey rope." The basinness of cutting-in may then be said to have commended. Of the oil produced, the captain has for his share from the seventh to the torth "lay," or one barrel out of every seven barrels of oil; the first mate from the fifteenth to the twentieth lay, and the contractively mild and pleasant wenter and absence of that rigor in temperature which is so peculiarly trying in northern latitudes. Right of the comparatively mild and pleasant wenter and absence of that rigor in temperature which is so peculiarly trying in northern latitudes. Right of the comparatively mild and pleasant wenter and absence of that rigor in temperature which is so peculiarly trying in northern latitudes. Right of the comparatively mild and pleasant wenter from the South became; ware for the comparatively mild and pleasant wenters from the south of the being performed with the lance. The aim of the har poneer is to strike him in the side about one-third

is permitted to float away and become the prey of the numerous blubber birds and sharks in waiting.

The superb albatross is one of the first to pound

upon the carcass, and, in company with the stinkard devours it with disgusting avidity. Gulls and go-nies, haglets and horsebirds' pigeons and petrels, clamor for their share, and succeed in getting sundry sweet morsels of blubber. Since whales are growing

scarce, however, both north and south, these daint mouths have been limited in their blubber banquet

To throw the harpoon is the ambition of every on

of spirit who risks his life and limbs in a whaling

voyage. The maids of Nantucket, whence so many sailors annually depart, observe a very dainty eti-

quette in regard to those of their lovers who thus leave them. The members of the whaling expedition

are usually absent four or five years. The meanest among them, it is to be presumed, has a chance, if so disposed, to distinguish himself—to dart the har-

so disposed, to distinguish himself—to dart the har-poon, and, perchance, to bierce the life-spot at the first throw, and without any further assistance from the captain's lance. If he shows a lack of skill or courage in the first attempt, he seals his doom at

once, and, in very many cases, forfeits forever any reputation he may have possessed. He may row

all his life, and never enjoy again the distinguished honor of the harpooner. The Nantucket maids will pout their lips and turn up their noses at him, and the little green runaway boy will cut jokes about his having been "gallied," a term by which they express the timidity of the naturally nervous in a first that the triple of the payment.

attempt with the harpoon. The unfortunate man will never enjoy the bliss of bragging of the time

when he killed his whale at the first throw. The whale's "life-spot," by the way, is abaft the fin, and

pointing forwards, and it rarely happens that it can be reached at the first throw of the harpoon. When

such good fortune does occur, it becomes the boas

The numerous and minute details connected with

whales and whaling furnish food for volumes. The whaleman's vocabulary alone, if agreeably eluci-

lated, would form, at the least, a very readable

newspaper article. A whale, instead of turning tail

"turns flukes;" and instead of dying "goes into his flurry." "There she blows!" "Where away!"

oulse-quickening sentences to the weary whaleman. "There goes flukes!" is always a decisive announce ment, indicating, by the elevated, vertical view pre-

ment, inducating by the develope, vertical view pre-sented of the flukes, that the whale, being on the look-out, has made a dive to reconnoitre his position, and to chew "squids," or "take a bite," in the shape of shrimps, by way of luncheon. The "lay" means the share of oil claimed by each sailor; the bitts are

the large pieces of timber, in the bow of the ship, by

means of which, a chain being fastened to them an

To scatter the chances, is to distribute the boats The technical terms employed in the various manufacturing processes do not appear to be very numerous. The try works are the arrangements for boiling out the oil, and the blubber house

is the general name given to the place at which the blubber is prepared, when the whale is brought to

gelatinous substances.

After the cutting-in process is completed, the body

SKETCH OF GENERAL ROSECRANS. The local reporter of the Rebel sketches Rosecrans

"Rosecrans has reached Nashville. A regular Dutch swell he is, too, with a skin as tough as an Egyptian mummy, a beard like a Jew, and, like St. Nicholas in the rhyme:

That shakes as he walks, like a bowl full of jelly.

That shakes as he walks, like a bowl full of jelly.

"But Rosevrans and St. Nicholas resemble only in this. Every other feature bears rather a family likeness to a much higher potentate of the same name—Old Nick.

"He has east his banner on the outer wall. I might add, also, that the cry is 'still they come.' On Sunday, as I am informed, five thousand of them marched in, their bands playing 'Dixie,' which seems to be an ipse dixit of the Yankee musicians. which seems to be an ipse dixit of the Yankee musicians.

"There is great rejoicing among the Yankees in Nashville, partly because Rosecrans has arrived, but mainly because Negley is superseded. This latter individual, the citizens say, is very Negleygent of the rights of meum et tuum! I wouldn't be surprised.

"I have just seen a lady fresh from Nashville. She reports a terrible state of suffering and despondency among the good people thereof. Apropos of this connection, let me quote the following from the Savannah Republican. It is true in principle as well as sympathetic in spirit. In a recent issue the editor says:

Savannah Republican. It is true in principle as well as sympathetic in spirit. In a recent issue the editor says:

""We have thrown away Kentucky—is Tennessee also to be disgracefully abandoned? If not, why is some movement not made against Nashville to drive out the enemy and relieve our suffering people? Is it for the want of men? Why is Bragg's immense army allowed to lie idle for weeks between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap? Why are they not put in motion now, while Nashville, with its small garrison, could be so easily taken? Here is work for them, if they are too weak to go back into Kentucky, and work that cries aloud for immediate attention. Why wait until the garrison shall be reinforced from the West or from Kentucky?

"This is true—every syllable. The people up in Tennessee, who have sacrificed five times as much as those of the Cotton States, are neglected on all hands and generally abused. Turn us loose on the enemy, give us a fair chance and a free fight, and see if there is any discount on us. It is well enough for people to prate and boast what Tennessee ought to do. The God's truth is we haven't had the showing of a starved rat. We have been a poor boy at the frolic from the first. With my facetious friend, Jefferson Davis, in the sulks, and my talented friend, General Bragg, in command, our boys have been kept, like Paddy Miles, 'under the obscurity of a bushel,' against scripture and against common sense.

"But I am no critic. I don't abuse anybody. Unless, indeed, I may be allowed now and then to descant upon the operations of this Dutch Richard the Third the Yankees have sent us in the shape of the aforementioned Rosecrans."

SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS. The number of the Rebel now before us contains the following highly interesting personal items: Gen. Preston Smith has been quite ill at the Central House, in this place, for several days.

We are gratified to learn that the wounds of Major Strange, A. G. to General Forrest, are in rapid convalescence. Strange, A. A. G. to General Forrest, are in rapid convalescence.

Maggie Mitchell, that little favorite of the Southearn boys, far-famed in days gone by, is still alive and kicking—up North! To do her justice, however, it is said that she is still "full of the warm South."

The Mobile papers announce that Brigadier General John H. Forney, commander of the military district of Mobile, has been promoted to the rank of major general.

Under the influence of frosty nights the yellow fever is gradually subsiding at Wilmington, N. C. There were five cases on Sunday last, and four intermittents.

termittents.

Humphrey Peyton Gwynn, son of General Walter Gwynn, was killed in a skirmish, near Martinsburg, on the 16th of October last.

A locomotive boiler exploded in Florence, S. C., on Saturday last, killing John Kirby, Michael Murphy, and a negro fireman.

General Magruder was at Vicksburg on the 15th, en route for Texas. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON THE WAR. Vice President Stephens made a speech at Oranfordville, Ga., some weeks since, which we find reported in the Augusta Chronicle. The present wan,
he said, is emphasically "the people's war." It is
the effort of one people to blot another from existence, and it becomes every man in the South to, exercise every capacity in aiding the army which is preyenting, his becoming worse than a serf. He said,
frankly, that the Government, while doing all it
can, cannot compass as thorough relief for the
army as the efforts of communities and individuals.

APPEAL FOR AID. APPEAL FOR AID.

In his appeal for contributions, he alleded to those whose pursuits, positions, or opportunities had enabled them to make money in these times. Opportunities to realize unusual profits upon labor or capital, in particular pursuits or trades, were incidents of all wars, and this one was no exception. These were evils of war. They offered great temptations to frail human nature. These temptations by every one should be resisted as the approaches of the foul fiend.

LOVE OF THE SOUTH BETTER THAN GOLD. Dickens had said the fuses of gold were more deadly to the moral sensibilities than the fames of chareoal to the physical. It was true, some would-think of making money or growing with out of our ommon necessities, but every one should feel and ealize the fact that our common hope is embarked

common necessities, but every one should feel and realize the fact that our common hope is embarked in the common cause; that everything is at stake, and every one should do his duty, and his whole duty, whether at home or in the field. Those at home, in whatever position, have as important and essential—though not so hand and dangerous—duties to perform as those in the field. All should co-operate harmoniously and patriotically to the great end; and, while they (the people of that community) had none among them known asspeculators or extortioners, yet there were some whose pursuits enabled them or afforded them opportunities to realize larger profits on their capital and labor than in times of peace. To such he made a special appeal to contribute liberally and generously, as he believed they would. Let no one, whether body corporate or not, think of making profits out of articles needed by the men in the field. The idea was abhorrent.

GREATEST WAR SINCE THE ADVENT OF GREATEST WAR SINCE THE ADVENT OF

CHRIST. CHRIST.

On the general subject of our present conflict, involving, as it does, our individual as well as national existence, he said all wars were calamities—the greatest that can befall a people, except, per haps, direct visitations from Providence, such as famines, plagues, and pestilence. The greater the war, the greater the calamity. This war is a great calamity to us. We all feel it. It is the greatest war, and waged on the greatest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the Crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.

SOMEBODY TO BLLAME.

The responsibility and guilt of it must be fearful somewhere. As great calamities as wars are, they are, however, sometimes necessary. Often forced by the highest dictates of patriotism—like "of-fences" we are told of—they sometimes needs come. They are, however, never right or justifiable on both sides. They may be wrong on both sides, but can never be right on both. Unjust wars, by the unanimous consent of civilized men, are held, as, they should be, in condemnation and reprobation. People, therefore, as well as their rulers, to whom such high trusts are confided, should look well to it and see that they are right before appealing to this last and most terrific arbitrament of arms.

Some thoughts on this subject, Mr. Stephens said, might not be out of place, even there. These he dwelt upon at some length, showing the justice of our cause and the wanton aggression of the enemy. He traced the history of the controversy between the Southern and Northern States, the principles and nature of our Government, the independence and sovereignty of the States, and the right of each to control its own destinies and act for itself in the last resort, as each State might think best for itself. If was wholly immaterial, he said, in considering the question of right and justice, now to look any further than the solemn act of the States of the South, after mature deliberation, each acting for itself in its sovereign capacity. Each State had the right thus to act, and when each for itself had thus acted, no power on earth had the right justily to gainsay it. SOMEBODY TO BLLAME.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Mr. Stephens said that soon after the first battle of Manassas duty called him to our earnes near that point. He went over the ground on which that conflict had taken place. The evidences of the late terrible strife were still fresh and visible all ground. The wide spread desolation, the new-made graves, and the putrid animal remains, not yet removed by the vultures, fully attested what a scene of blood it had been. While surveying the hills and defiles over which the varieus columns of men and the enemy-passed, and were engaged on that memorable day, among many other things that crowded themselves upon his mind were two dying expressions reported to have been uttered in the midst of the battle. One was by a soldier on the side of the enemy, who, fallen and weltering in his blood, exclaimed, "My God! what is all this for!" Theo two exclamations were made at no great distance apart, and perhaps hear the same time.

"WHAT IS ALG THIE FOR?" THE FIRST BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

"What is all this for?" Dir. Stephens said he could but think the question was pertinent to both sides, and most pertinent from him who uttered it, addressed to all his invading comrades and those who sent them. Well might fetthere, in the agonies of death, in the din and dust of strife, in the clangor of arms and the thunder of artaliety, ask. "What is all this for?" Why this array of arms was "Why this iferce meeting in mortal combat? What is all this carnage and slaughter for? The same question is still as pertinent to those who are waging this war against us as it was then. Why the profongation of this deafliet? Why this immense sacrifice of life in caring and the numerous battles that have been fought since? Why this lamentation and mourning going up from almost every house and family from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic and Guilf to the Lakes, for friends and dear ones was only affect after by diseage and violence in this unparalleled straggle? The question, if replied to by the North, can have but one true answer. What is all this for on their part but to overturn the prisaci-"WHAT IS ALE THIS FOR?" the North, can have but one true answer. What is all this for on their part but to overturn the principle upon which their Government as well as ours is based—to reverse the doctrine that Government seen true their "just powers from the consent of the governed?" What is it for but to overturn the principles and practice of their own Government from the beginning? That Government was founded and based upon the political axiom that all States and people have the inalignable right to change their forms of Government at well.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The old Union was formed by the States, each acting for itself in its sovereign character and capacity, with the odicet and purpose of advancing their interests respectively thereby. Each State was the sole judge, in the last resort, whether the future interests, safety, and well-being of her people required her to resume those sovereign powers; the exercise of which had been delegated to other hands under the old compact of Union. These principles have everbeen held not only true, but sacred, with the friends of constitutional liberty in all the States since the old Union was forwed! They rest upon that fundamental principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that all Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The States South, therefore, had done nothing but what was their right, their insighenable right, to do; the same as their ancestors did, in common with the British Government.

This was was waged by the North in denial of this right, and for the purpose of conquest and subjugation. It was therefore aggressive, wanton, and unjust. Such must be the judgment of mankind, let its results be what they may. The responsibility, therefore, for all its sacrifice of treasure and blood heretofore, or hereafter to be made in its prosecution. rests not upon us. RIGHT OF SECESSION.

ion, rests not upon us. QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

This principle was acted on in the recognition by the United States of the South American Republics. It was the principle acted on in the recognition of Mexico. It was acted on in the recognition of Mexico. It was acted on in the recognition of the structure of the North, Mr. Webster, gained his fifth leavers as an American statesman. The principle was acted on in the recognition of the Government of Louis Philippe, on the overthrow of Charles X., of France, and again in the recognition of the Lamartine Government, on the overthrow of Louis Philippe; in 1828. At that time every man at the North, in Congress, save one, Mr. Stephens believed, voted 1for the principle. The same principle was again acted upon, without dissent, in 1852, in the recognition of the Government of Louis Napoleon. The same principle was acted upon in the recognition of Texas, when she seceded or withdrew from the Government of Mexico.

THE QUESTION ON BOTH SIDES.

THE QUESTION ON BOTH SIDES.

Many at the North opposed the admission of Texas as a State into our Union then. But there was little, if any, opposition not her recognition as an independent outside republic. Strange to say, many of those who were then flercest in their opposition to Texas coming into the Union are now the flercest in their denial of the unquestiened right acknowledged to her before. Well' may any and every one, North or South, exclaim, what is all this for? What have we done to the North? When have we ever wronged them? We quit them, it is true, as our ancestors and their ancestors quit the British Government. We quit, as they quit, upon a question of constitutional right. That question they determined for themselves, and we have but done the same. What, therefore, is all this for? Why this war on their part against the uniform principles and practices of their own. Government? There is but one plausible pretext for it: that is, to exterminate our Southern institutions. It is to put the African on an equality with the white man. It is conquer and subjugate independent and sovereign States, who deny their authority rightfully to rule over them. It is a war, in short, on their part, against right, against reason, against justice, against nature, and for nothing but power, conquest, and robbery.

THE ANSWER FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

It is asked on our side; what is all this for? The reply from every breast is, that it is for home, for firesides, for our altars, for our birthrights, for property, for honor, for life—in a word, for everything for which freemen should live, and for which all deserving to be freemen-should be willing, if needed, to die. Such, doubtless, were the feelings which prompted the other exchanation on that bloody field to which reference has been made, "Boys," said the dying Bartow, "thay have killed me, But Never Give it up." The same sentiments animated the breast of every gallant son of the South who poused forth his life-blood in achieving that first signal and glorious victory to our arms. These who survived them did not give it up, until they succeeded in driving back the invader, the aggressor, the despoiler, and robber. Both exclamations may well be treasured as mementoes. In whatever trials and sacrifices this war may bring upomas, when thought of "What is all this for?" comes to the mind, recollect that it is, on our part, for everything most dear and sacred; and whatever revesses may await us, in a struggle for such objects, left the watchword of the last survivors be, "Never give it up?" Let the world know, and history secord the fact, if such should be our unhappy fate, that, though our country may be invaded, our land hid waste, our cities sacked, our property destroyed, the people of the South could die in defence of their rights, but they could never be conquered. THE ANSWER FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Late and Important from Murfreesboro-Kirby Smith Superseded by Gen. Heth-Small Pax Raging in Tennessee-Positions of the Rebels, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5.—I have the Murfreesboro' (rebel) Banner of yesterday. The editor sayer.

"The enemy continues very quiet along the front. We are maintaining, unmolested, our former lines." Gen. Kirby Smith has been relieved of the command of the Department of East Tennessee. Gen. Heth supersedes him.

"The small-pox is raging at Tallahoma, Murfreesboro, and Knoxville." Gen. Pillow has been restored to command, and is at Murfreesboro raising a brigade of congripts. He has 3,200 men. He has 3,200 men. "General Joe. Johnston was at Murfreesboro, yes terday.

"The rebels are taking up the rails of the railroad from Franklin to Columbia, for the purpose of repairing the road to Becatur.

"Kirby Smith's and Hardee's corps are at Shelby-ville, and Polk is an Murfreesboro.

"The rebel force is estimated at 65,000 of alliams, if There is great difficulty in clothing the arriv?"

THE BLACK WATER RIVER.—The Backwater river, in Southeastern Virginia, rises in Prince George county, a short distance southeof Petersburg, and flowing in a southeasterity and then southwardly direction, engites into the Nottoway river near the State boundary line. A portion of the distance it forms the dividing line between the counties of Southampton on the right and Isle of Wight and Nansemoud on the left. Franklin is a small village of Southampton county, on the river, and also on the line of the Seaboard and Rosacke Baitroad, twenty miles southwest from Sufficient, and eighty-eight southeast of Petersburg.

"There is great difficulty in clothing the army."

regardless of Petershurg.

TROMAS WENDELL, Esq., 2sed at Farmington, Me., November 18th, is the Schrycar of his age. Mr., W. was born at Marhahead, July 13, 1770. Soon as an however, his father reseaved to Salem, as 1789, during the way of the American Revolution, he shipped as a cabin-boy on board the ship Porus, a privateer, commanded by Capt. John Cairnes, gand awned by Hon. Richard herby, a wealthy merchant of Salem, which yessel took many prizes. His father died in 1777, in Schridt prison ship. In 1785 he, removed to Maine, and has been a resident of Farmington for 'g years. He was, says the Farmington for the years. He was, says the Farmington paper, from which we condense the abone account, undoubtedly the last of that patriotic based who constituted the officers and crew of the stap. Porus, as a privateer, who, with stout arms and galiant hearts, contributed so large a share in sonieving our independence.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THREE CENTS.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1862.

NEW YORK CITY.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The great sensation of the week with us has been

bably be accepted as valid by Jeff Davis, without

nuch hesitation. Though the Democrats pretend to elieve that Mr. Lincoln's proposed declaration of

freedom to the slaves after the first of January would have no effect southward of our army lines,

he shrewder men of the party, such as Fernando

Wood and Horatio Seymour, are really fearful that the proclamation will too surely have the full effect indicated upon its face, and in this idea they are un-

questionably joined by the official rebels at Rich-

aond. Hence the "feeler" that was thrown out

me weeks ago, to see how the people would re-

ceive a plan for peace that should subject the North to every conceivable disadvantage of a defeated

power, and only concede to it the abstraction of the "Union as it was." Now that there are no

elections to be possibly affected by the revelation

the intriguing Fernando publicly announces (in a

peace proposal, and forwarded it to Washington

permitted to know anything at all about whether

HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS.

syllabic sentences, with astonishing distinctness.

PORTS

ingreven if no actual seizure has taken place. THE LANCASHIRE AED MOVEMENT

TWO MORE NEW IRON-CLADS

lages of naval officers and civilians.

THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

publishers have an equally hard time in consequence

about. The dailies go into the cribicing business by the wholesale; and I observe that the Sunday

Marcury solicits musical and theatrical correspond-ence from all parts of the country. Wallack's old

omedies, and Forrest's tragedies, bring out the best

On next Friday night, Mr. Horrest will bring out. "The Broker of Bogota," for the first time in several.

years. Great care is being taken with the rehearsals, and it is likely to run through the whole of the tra-

gedian's last week with us.
At the opera, Macaferri created quite a stir on

Priday, evening. The opera announced was "La Favorita," but as Brignoli; was indisposed, "II Trovatore" was substituted; Macaferri taking the

rate of Maurico. He has, herefore, been regarded as a very fair tenor, but nothing extraordinary; yet, during the evening, he gave the famous "high C":

three times! electrifying the whole house and

making a perfect furore.

Dion Bouricaulty long standing suit against the proprietors of the New Bewery Theatre, for playing the "Octoroon" without his authority at the time, of his memorable suit, about the play with the mernagers of Winer Garden, has been decided in his favor, giving him, \$500dpmages. This decision gives authors' copyright a priority above any managers right by virtue of purabase or contract, and putathed transitist in a position to motion bimself form

dramatist in, a position to protect himself from

the parties, and am inclined to regard the coming of the great; actress and brilliant, prime, donn's as tolerably, sure. Ristori goes to Rio de Janeiro first,

hen comes here, and then retires from the stage.

British Qutrages.

result forces of the Press.

The last steamer informs us that another vessel has just left Liverpool, to preyupon our commerce. Whether the British Covernment is too weak to prevent this, or is so unprincipled as to be unwilling to prevent it, cannot be known with certainty; most probably the latter is the case. One of the London powers.

Tothe, Editor of The Press:

vritten articles,

as one could wish.

ewspaper correspondents at the capital are not

not the Executive is noticing the informal

Special Correspondence of The Press.1

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at \$2.00 Five " " 9.00 Ten " " 17.00 Twenty Copies" " 32.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the Larger Clubs than I wenty will be called a same rate, \$1.60 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to set as Agents for The War Press.

AP Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

THE WAR PRESS.

when he said that "the money-getting system has long been the moving principle of British society." The British ship-builders, and their abettors, the wspaper editors, seem quite careless as to where this state of things may end. It may result very shortly in non-importation agreements among the people o the United States, in an act of Congress prohibiting all commercial intercourse with that red reception, by leading politicians in this "perfidious Albion," as the French called her some city, of covert peace proposals from persons of the years ago. 1. may end in war itself. Of one thing ame sort in Richmond. The Tribune has managed the British peo vie may be assured, that it will not be tamely submitted to: What is to hinder the burna some way to get an inkling of the plot before the hemers meant that it should be revealed, and the ing of the ship yeards where men-of-war are conublic have now a tolerably fair idea of the terms structed for the Sou there market, both in Liverpool pon which it is being craftlly wrought out. That he actual rebel "Government" takes any active and Glasgow? A few resolute men of the spirit of Paul Jones and Stephen Decatur could acc part in the matter, is believed by no one; but it is evident, from what has leaked out, that Fernando it, and they would be he'd in respect by their countrymen to the end of time. Wood has received secret proposals for an armistice, at least, from influential rebel Congressmen in Rich-mond, whose arrangement of the matter would pro-

Fregret to see that movements are on foot in this country to send pecuniary assistance to the cotton operatives in the north of England. The money would be better spent among the families of our sol-diers. If the working people of England are ragged and hungry, they may thank their own Government for it. The rebellion in this country would have been suppressed before this had it not been for the moral and physical aid and comfort afforded by England to the rebels. That the English people are suffering for the misconduct of their ruler duct in which they so largely sympathized is—consistent with the operations of Divine Providence, which punishes national crimes by national sorrow. Every dollar sent to England, whether for merchandiscor under a sickly feeling of philanthropy, tends to prolong the rebellion and weaken the United

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

EUROPE.

Comments of the London Times Upon Mc-Ciclian's Rémoval.

Crem the Times, Nov. 22.)

Few will doubt the great importance of the news which has just, arrived from America. General McClellan has been suddenly deprived of the command of the Army of Virginia, and retires from active service. General Buthisde is appointed to succeed him, and has actually taken the command and issued an address to the army. Thus, for the second time within a few months, the most appoular commander on the 'Federal side has been superseded and disgraced. It cannot be said that this event was quite unexpected. For a long time a powerful section of the 'President's Cabinet and a large party in the country have been clamoring for a change of commanders. McClellan has long been the object of political jealously and military faultfinding. Both as a Democrat and as too slow and cautious a commander, he has excited the indignation of influential people. It will, of course, be the object of the President and Mr. Stanton to show that their act was dictated only by military considerations. Together with the announcement of McClellan's removal there was published a correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, in which the General states that he issued peremptory orders to McClellan on the 6th of Cotober to cross the Potomac and to give battle to the enemy, that Gen. McClellan disobeyed this order on the ground that he was shert of supplies, while, as General Halleck states, all requisitions were promptly compiled with, and there was nothing to prevent his advancing. It is, therefore, plainly the wish of the mea in power to make it appear that as incompetent general has been disabssed from a command for which he was unfit, and that a better mair has been put in his place. To suppose this view of the case, they will, no doubt, recall to the public attention all that has happened during the past year. It is true that General McClellan has been an unfortunate command for which he was unfit, and that is secondary will continue to attribute to McClellan he maisortunes of the campaign in which peace-offering; and hence some of them hastily assume that the whole story is a hoax. Such, lowever, is far from the fact, as is plainly evident rom certain recent movements in this city. When you see Thurlow Weed earnestly hob-nobbing with ernando Wood, and know that said Thurlow has certain discretionary powers as a special commis-sioner from the United States Government, you may be pretty sure that something extraordinary is in the wind. The military and naval movements of the coming week will pretty surely indicate how far Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are disposed to tolerate Wood's movement. If Burnside remains inactive; if Banks' expedition seems to halt at Fortress Monroe, and the small expedition which started from hat fortress a day or two ago proves to be only a defensive arrangement, there will be no small reason to fancy that an armistics will be quite as likely o ensue as a battle just before the first of January. The smart little snow storm of Friday night, and the consequent whiteness of house tops and streets to-day, give the city quite a holiday aspect. This afternoon Broadway is in a full bloom of grillyattired promenaders. There is a critic of the fair sex at all the large dragoods stores, and nothing: bespeaks the stern business of war save the passage, now and then, of squads of recruits on their way from the recruiting quarters to the transports in the bay and the cars at Jersey Oith. Under the impetus of the holiday spirit, all branches of retail fiede are doing well, and the great top repositories of the town stready begin to display their new Christmas stycks. One of the novelties for Young America' this Christmas will be a doll that san walk, the moon being achieved by an ingenious clock-work, and closely resembling the progressive action of the human legs and feet. The inventor is a Waterbury Peninsula in the Atlantic, the waiting before the advanced works of the Confederates unto the had had time to strengthen the real defences on which they relied, of the above advance when General Lee had falled back on Richmond, of the faulty disposition of the Federal grant, the crushing defeats of June, the retreat to the banks of James river, and all the want and pestilence which followed; and they will conclude that if, as the great Repoleon said good fortune is accessary to a general, then. McClellan is not among the elect of victory. His entenies are that, whatever his military qualities, by has not been successful; and that a Government. Yankee, who has constructed some of the most re-markable mechanical toys of the age. One of his inventions in the automaton line is a doc that will run about the floor like a genuine quadruped, and bark very naturally. Another is a snake that goes through all the reptile motions, and darts at objects held near it. Another is a talking doll, which says, "My dear," I love you," and one or two other monothree wheels, the two in front being worked by the the hind-wheel is so arranged that it operates as a guide, or rudder, in obedience to the bit placed in he mouth of the hobby. A large horse of this sort

Der Hone of the hand, the defonders of McClellia, be fit weet and the fitter of the winderen be may be fit weet and the fitter of the winderen be may he fit weet and the content of the fitter of the The holiday sevelty with the juveniles is a minute spy-glass, not larger than an ordinary watch-key, through whose scarcely-perceptible lens you look to through whose scarcely-perceptible lens you look to behold a photographic picture apparently as large as an ordinary coste de visite. I saw one of these minute spy-glasses the other day, which contained the grouped pictures of President Lincoln and his whole Cabinet. Though the picture itself was taken upon a bit of glass, certainly not larger than a very small pea, and looked like nothing more than an infinitesimal small speck, yet each portrait was magnified to the full corte size by the lenses of the tiny larger the and stood out wedge the area of district. lorgnette, and stood out under the eye as distinctly THE RUMORED SEFEURE OF FRENCH TRANSin our harbor yesterday, by Surveyor Andrews, acits official confirmation, though an act of the kind fixs certainly been under contemplation of the Go-vernment for some time past. France thinks to feed its inviding army in Mexico with flour and provi-sions purchased by its agents here, and hence the sums purchased by its agents here, and hence the number of French vessels now in the bay. The Go-vernment is not disposed to let this business go on, and there is good reasons to believe that some of the aforesaid transports have received a decided warn-Is assuming large proportions, and the fund already amounts to fifty thousand dollars. In addition to this, several large shipping merchants have tendered the free use of vessels to convey the food to England, and bandness of barrels of flour, &c. are already con-tributed by leading provision houses. The most li-beral subscriber is A. T. Stewart, the dry-goods prince, who has nobly sent in his check for ten thousand fellars. A "retired meschant" contributes seven thousand dellars. Our merchants held a large meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, this afternoon, and, after a number of speeches, \$8,450 was newly subscribed; and 300 barrels of flour, and 1,500 bushels of correcontributed. A more fitting rebuke to English "neutrality" than this noble charity to England's starwing poor cannot be imagined.

A number of English residents have inaugurated a similar movement amongst themselves, and have thus farraises a little over three thousand dollars. Have been launched to-day; the Whitney battery Keokuk, from the foot of Eleventh street, and the Long Island. The former is, in all, 159% feet long, is propelled by two engines and two propellers, of five hundred herse-power, and carries two fixed turrets, of one gun each. The latter is of immense ca-libre, and revolves on a slide. The Kaatskill has a length of 199 feet 10 inches, and has a turret 9 feet high and 21 feet in diameter. Both laumches were entirely successful, and witnessed by large assemafter standing out against the pressure as long as possible, have now pretty generally raised the prices of their journals. One or two are still trying to face the music; but as the dead loss on any journal sold for two cents is at least \$4 per thousand printed, no matter how good its advertising patronage may be, there is only a choice between raising the price, or "shutting up shop." The proprietors of New York's six or seven religious papers held a meeting a day or two ago, and decided that they, too, must charge more for their sheets, or stop publishing. The book of a year ago cannot be published now for less than ontinue to be most liberally patronized. Theatres, erticularly, are enjoying crowded houses, and the framatic critics of the press find plenty to write

PERSONAL ITEMS.

- Joseph G. Hort, LL. D., chancellor of Washin New Hampshire, and a mathematical and classical scholar of great attainments. A volume of his vari-tings will soon be published.

-Col. Lum. Smith, the famous "bill postery of Buffalo, having accumulated a tolerable fortune by strict attention to business, temperance, &c., has recently opened a banking house in Buffalo, and is doing a flourishing business. No doubt he is, "well posted" on "bills" of various kinds—bank, exchance accommodation to change, accommodation, ac.

— Gen. Price's friends are bitter at what they con.

piracy.

Ullman's, epgagements with Ristori and Titiens appear to be genuine, and both arists will be here appear to be genuine, and both arists will be here next year. Lhame seen the correspondence between next year. I hame seen the correspondence between the is not premoted. He is miserably paid for his services. Poor Price, he sold himself to the rebellion. services. Poor Price, he sold himself to the rebellion for another poor price.

On Tuesday evening General Cameron was honered with a banquet at Marietta, Chip, by Colonel James Daffy, a friend and admiren. In response to, a sentiment offered appropriate to, the occasion, General Cameron gave an interesting statement of the feeling in Europe in regard to pur national troubles as observed by himself.

Rev. Mansfield French, lately a missionary among the contrabands at Regulort, S. C., has bought a printing establishment in New York, intending to publish The Southern Cross in Charleston. early in January, if not disappointed in his present expectations.

the London newspapers lately justified the sale of piratical vessels to the so-called Confederate. States upon the ground that ship-building is the business of ship-building as the business to what use the ships are put. Upon like principle of morality, a cutter would be justified in selling a bowle-knife to an assassin, although he knew that immediately afterwards it would be plusged into the breast of the first person whom he met. In view of such villainous conduct towards a nation with which England professes to be at peace, we can but feel that Southey, the British poet-laureate, was right