16. Six p. m.—To Major General Halto this side of the Rappahannock rivbe carried, and it was a military ne. cossity either to attack the enemy or retire. A repulse would have been diastrous to us under existing droumstances. The army was withdrawn at night without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss, either of property or men.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

An Inquirer special dated Falmouth, the 16th, 8 A. M., says:—I all been carefully taken up. All our brought away safely. Our wounded were all removed, and the evacuation was conducted under the guns of the enemy in a masterly manner. The river is rising rapidly, and it still rains. The rapid running of the river would have, no doubt, washed our boats away had they remained.

The enemy fired a few shots yesterday, but did not venture outside of their works, evidently being highby gratified at being let alone. Our guns now command the town, and the rebels will hardly dare occupy it HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE PO-) again. A few venturesome ones came down the streets and peered around the corners as we were leav-

The army is not at all disheartened at its failure to whip the rebels, but is ready and eager for another con-Aict: Our losses are heavy-about ten thousand killed and wounded.

THE LATEST, 9 a m.—The rebels have opened on the city and commenced moving down their troops. Our batteries have opened, and a fu-rious cannonade is going on.

Burnside not Responsible.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The New York Herald says it is but just. perhaps, to Gen. Burnside to say that the advance movement upon Fredericksburg was not undertaken in accordance with his own judgment, but was peremptorily ordered by the military authorities in Washington, who, of course, are alone responsible for the result. It is stated upon reliable authority that the reb els sent a notification to our army on Sunday that they intended to shell the town, and requeted that our wounded should be removed.

The Conflict of Saturday-A Disastrous Defeat—Our Loss, &c.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial just from Fredericksburg, passed through our city last night, and, according to the Post, the folo'clock on Monday morning. The on our part should be conducted with battle of Saturday was a shocking the utmost caution. blunder and disaster. Our troop who had occupied Fredericksburg ware of the movement until just bewere hurled against a formidable natural position, held by an army of ninety thousand rebels, and cover-ed by redoubts mounted with seige they got sufficiently far off to be out tions for the relief of the starving guns. The whole hillside was full of rifle pits, and the enemy were quicken their pace and reach the by the people of New York. In also protected by a stone wall, a deep ditch and marsh. Our artillery was ineffective. Batteries on the North side of the river were unable to do execution owing to the fact that the shells were defective (being contract made) and exploding too soon, slaughtered our own ed as neutral ground, and as soon as meeting was held at the same time men. Our troops fought excellently, it was known that our forces had in another place, at which Bishop but hopelessly, and were crushed by the enemy's overwhelming artillery.

"This refers to operations on the centre. Franklin's battle was fought a field glass as well as distinctly with lections be taken up in all churches on the left, four miles down the the naked eye. river. He had to attack the enemy in order to support the charge on the centre, but was first attacked by the streets of Fredericksburg. They Stonewall Jackson. The battle between Franklin and Jackson was houses during the time the city was long and bloody. Jackson was driven about a mile, but the crest of the ridge which he held was not taken. Franklin took three hundred prisoners. The general result of the fighting is to show that the enemy's positions on the hill south of Fredcricksburg are almost, if not altogether impregnable, unless assailed in flank and by regular approaches. They can't be taken by assault, except with a loss we cannot afford.
"We did not gain a single position

of importance on Saturday, and our loss was severe. I have high authority for saying that Couch's corps, of Sumner's grand division, lost seven thousand men killed and wounded.— This was the heaviest loss sustained by any corps.

and wounded will not be less than the straglers. Our immediate loss in effectives is more. The loss of the enemy is comparatively small, though they were destroyed when

they came out of their entrench-"The city of Fredericksburg is an enormous trap. The rebel artilery

commands every house and every street."

Our Loss.

Our total loss in killed, wounded were entrenched, and all last night in shelter tents. new works.

anderousing of the Rappa-

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated 1 42 m. Desem-16th, appropries the following:—Du-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—To-day's ring last night the army evacuated its Press specials from Washington says: position off the opposite side of the The following dispatch from Burn-river. The movement was a peril. side to Halleck was received at 9 ous one, but was conducted in safeo'clock this evening:-HEADQUART ty. The artillery was the first to ERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December cross; the last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after dayleds. Commander in Chief: The Ar- light this morning. The enemy nev-my of the Potomac was withdrawn er discovered the movement until it was too late to do any harm. As soon er. because I felt fully convinced as the last man was over, the ponthat the position in front could not toon bridges were removed, cutting off all communication. Our wounded are all safe on this side of the riv- repulse—it is certain that the failure 7,505. er. There was a heavy wind all last night, with considerable rain, which not the only evil fruit of yesterday. assisted us in preventing the rebels from learning our intentions.

From what is now known of the in re-crossing the Rappahannock .-There is nothing known here to have just crossed with the last of the show that the rebels were induced army, and our pontoon boats have to leave their stronghold to meet our troops in an open field. All posstores, wagons and guns have been sible attention is being bestowed of the last three days also severely ly few of whom have as yet arrived in Washington.

Although our loss is heavy, it is far below some of the published statements, but the precise number cannot be ascertained for days to come. The reports in distant cities that apprehensions are entertained seen, that the army is not fit for the for the safety of Baltimore and Washington, are simply absurd.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE Po-) TOMAC, December 17th, 1862.

The weather is cold with a northeast wind.

Last night the enemy increased his intrenchments on the terraces in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle pits near the river on the left of the city. To-day their battalion drills were

visible to the naked eye on the plains. No movement of importance has taken place to-day. Our troops are as enthusiastic as

previous to the late engagement.

The Retreat over the Rappahannock-Citizens Returning to Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF to this side of the Rappahannock. man or gun. In the retrogade move- adrift. These, with their families, ment a few soldiers, who had strag- and all dependent upon them-artibridges had been removed, but were brought over in small boats.

A few cavalry men who were guarding a house inhabited by a priaware of our crossing, but in the ly idle: Blackburn, about 17,500; morning they safely swam the river. Manchester, 11,000; Oldham, 11,000; The pickets of the contending armies Preston, 20,000; Rochdale, 20,000; lowing is the substance of his news: being separated by only a few yards, "I left Burnside's army at eight rendened it necessary that everything Berry, 15,000, and a proportionate

Those on the outpost were unafore daylight, when an officer went to each invididual man, and in a low of danger, they were ordered to cotton operatives of Lancashire made

evacuated, the soldiers of the enemy Potter presided, at which a commitcommenced robbing the lifeless hod- tee was appointed to raise funds, and ies. This was plainly seen through a recommendation passed that col-

About 10 or 11 o'clock, females neatly dressed, were seen walking had doubtless been concealed in their occupied by our troops, and had availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their appearance.

On Monday the pickets in front of the left wing agreed upon an armistice among themselves, and freely intermingled, exchanging their dead comrades who lay on neutral ground. es of the oil trade is estimated at During the truce, a General of our about \$10,000,000. The present daily rode by, and put an end to the proceedings. The result was about 4,000 barrels, and the value of that both parties immediately commenced firing, when nine of our men were killed.

After the General had left, the friendly relations of the pickets were renewed, and butternut and blue uniforms freely mingled, About this time Gen. Franklin dispatched a flag of truce which the enemy immedimen. I presume our loss in killed of deed hodies was resumed. of dead bodies was resumed and continued until completed yesterday aftwelve or fifteen thousand, counting ternoon. Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Burnside, asking him the 4th of December, lost three to detail men to bury his dead in front of General Sumper's Grand Di-

vision. This was done. The wounded, with the exception have all been brought to this side of the Rappahannock, and as rapidly as possible are being sent to Washing- The late Ice Gorge at Oil Creek.

During the flag of truce Gen. Stuart, of the rebel army, in answer to now estimated at \$350,000. One huna question, stated that Banks' Expe-

will amount to at least 10,000 or 12,000 men: This will go beyond, If on the same ground which they preanything. There is no way of tell- viously occupied. They are comforting the loss of the rebels, as they able for the present as they can be

reinferced since the battle, and no its session in it.

stever is stinched to its resent this continue military men that had we even succeeded in taking the first ridge of works, the opportunity for slaughter by the enemy would have been far greater than

previously. Our men, it may be repeated, behaved with the greatest gallantry, but no troops in the world could withstand such a concentrated fire of heavy ordinance and musketry under cover of their fortifications.

Condition of the Army.

A Fredericksburg letter of the 14th says :-- Whatever the result of to accomplish what we attempted is I have spent several hours this morning in visiting the field and the positions held by our troops, and I strength and extent of the enemy's found the most unmistakable evifortifications, there seems to be a dence everywhere that the expendigeneral approval of Burnside's course ture of strength has been so great as to produce exhaustion to a degree that will render the resumption of the offensive on our part impossible, not only for to-day, but several days to come. The fatigue and exposure upon the wounded, but comparative- affects its capacity for work. For three nights the troops have enjoyed nothing like regular sleep, and for three days they have been standing under arms in the mud and cold.-Upon the whole, it is my deliberate opinion, and I know it is shared by many of the general officers I have immediate renewal of hostilities, and that it requires rest imperatively .--It is likewise evident that the unsuccessful fighting of yesterday and the hardships endured have not only affected the bodies, but also the spirits of both officers and men, and time for mental recuperation seems also to be required.

Severe Loss.

Colonel Heenan's Irish regiment, raised in Philadelphia, went into tho Fredericksburg fight with two hundred and twenty-six men and nineteen officers, and in the evening at roll call but forty-five men and officers, all told, answered to their

THE SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

The following statement of the actual condition of things at this moment in Great Britain, has been prepared from the latest statistics pub-THE POTOMAC. Dec. 17.—Yesterday lished in the English papers:—Total morning when daylight appeared the population dependent on the cotton enemy seemed to be, as they no manufacture in Great Britain is doubt were, perfectly astonished that about 4,000,000. There are about our army had succeeded in returning 2,000,000 operatives thrown out of employment, and 150,000 now on We returned without losing a single short time, and soon to be turned gled off made their appearance on zans, mechanics, tradespeople, and the river bank after the pontoon storekeepers-are now suffering the actual horrors of destitution and famine. Ashton and Staleybridge districts have about 40,000 now idle: 25,000 soon to be so, and now on vate family, were not during the night short time. Operatives now entire-Stockport, 20,000; Wegan, 10,000; number on short time, and daily exdischarge.

The Suffering Poor of England.

We have already published an Philadelphia the good work has At about nine o'clock yesterday been inaugurated with much spirit. morning the enemy advanced their At a meeting at the Corn Exchange, skirmishers along the entire line, and on Monday forenoon, \$14,000 were by noon had established their pickets subscribed on the spot, and arrangenear the river bank. We had a large ments made to dispatch a ship load number of dead on what was regard- of breadstuffs at an early day, anothin aid of the object,

A Rich Placer.

The value of the oil thus far obtained from the Venango oil region is estimated on good authority at \$4,-000,000, yet the producing territory is but some eight miles long, with an average width of less than forty rods. The number of persons engaged in the oil business, as manufacturers, dealers, &c., 7,500. The amount of capital invested in the various branchabout 4,000 barrels, and the value of this, at present prices, is \$25,000. This, of course, is exclusive of the daily product of the Oil Creek refineries, some thirty in number, of capacities ranging from fifteen to three hundred barrels per day.

Dipiheria.

This terrible disease is still prevailing in Ravenna, Ohio, and desolating many a household In the west part of that township. Mr. John Dilworth, from the 23d of November to daughters, and Mr Eatinger, whose family reside in the same house. lost one child, making four from one house, in a period of about two of those whom the enemy obtained, weeks. The fatal prevalence of this disease is alarming.

The loss by the recent gorging of the ice at the mouth of Oil Creek is

dred and fifty boats were destroyed, and missing, writes the Inquirer's dition had gone South, but he did and upwards of thirty thousand barcorrespondent from the battle field, not seem to know exactly where. rels of oil lost.

A new Baptist Church was dedicated in Harrisburg, Pa., week before last, and the next day after the dedication the Pennsylvania were busy in repairing and building Our army has been considerably Baptist State Convention commenced

Our Losses in the Late Battle.
Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—A Tri-

bune medial from Falmouth dated the 16th, says: Gon. Sigel with his entire command, has arrived. The Herald says: -After three days' estimates of our losses in the late skirmishing and fighting, commenced able:—battles vary widely. The following, on the 11th inst., Gen. Foster captur-Convic based upon official reports, as far as ed Kingston, driving off the forces made out, and upon the estimales of of Gen. Evans, killing and wounding Greensburg, for having violated a respectthose who have the best facilities for 250 rebels, taking 900 prisoners and judging, is as near correct as can be 11 pieces of artillery. Our loss in the action was not more than two obtained up to this time:

kight grand division, Gen. Sumner hundred.

total, 2,950.

Doubleday's Division, 150; total, in two miles of Kingston, the fire desperate negro.—Carlisle Volunteer. 2,850—Seventh Corps, Smith's, 200. from which did her some serious Grand total, 13,505.

will fall under rather than exceed down the river, was constantly fired the official reports. The severity of upon by guerillas from the shore. the battle may be inferred from the ged but half an hour he lost nearly heard below Goldsboro' on that day. three thousand men.

Gen. Hancock lost forty officers killed, and one hundred and sixty wounded. His total loss embraces fifty per cent. of his entire division. His conduct, and that of Humphreys dation, but where all did so well it s perhaps invidious to individualize. Though Gen. Hooker was original-

y opposed to crossing at this point, splendidly, and is generally spoken of as the hero of the battle. The report that Col. Cross, of the

5th New Hampshire, is mortally wounded, proves untrue. He is doing well and will recover. Though this is the tenth wound he has received during the war he says the rebels will have to shoot him at least once more before they kill him. His veteran regiment went into the battle with two hundred and fifty men and came out with seventy-five. The report that Gen. Banks is not

to operate against Richmond cause intense dissatisfaction through the army. Gen. Burnside will visit Washington to consult personally with the Government within a day or two.

Gen. Franklin's division suffered somewhat from the enemy's shells while crossing the river. Had he remained a day longer his position would have been most perilous .-One of our brigades left its tents and knapsacks behind in Fredericksburg. LATER.

Gen. French went into the action with 7,000 men. To-night, two days after the battle, but 1,200 men have have reported to him. How many of this number were taken prisoners it is almost impossible to tell. But his dead and wounded present a fearful list. Gen. Hancock, who engaged the enemy later in tue day and fought upon nearly the same ground. With a division quite as large, he is more than 2.000 men, and it is doubtpecting, in many cases, a complete ful whether he has that number. before dark, lost but 1,000, and now has in his division 6,000 men who are

fit to go into action.

nearly four thousand. est officer who was left fit for duty tried many times. was a corporal. The Fourteenth Indiana regiment lost half of its

In Gen. Reynold's corps the official report of the losses is as follows: Gen. Doubleday's division, 190; Gen. Total, 2,730.

persons on the field during the recent engagements at Fredericksburg, and who are competent to judge, that the proportion in these -that is on our side.

Our Dead Soldiers Stripped on the Field.

New York, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Thursday, says that 600 of our dead were buried on Wednesday and 455 on Thursday.

Nearly all the dead were found stripped of their clothing and lying naked on the ground.

From the official reports it is thought that the proportion of the killed to the wounded in the late battle is smaller than in any battle oners in Minnesota was a negro, who fought during the war.

Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of Ex-President Polk, died suddenly at the St. Cloud Hotel, Nathville, on the 16th. General Rosecrans accedes to the request of Mrs. James K. Polk to send the remains to the family of the deceased, at Columbia,

Federal Successes in North Carolina.

PHUADELPHIA, December 20th.

Battle at and Capture of Kingston.

sion 3,300; French's division, 1,900; boro' and Weldon, the occupation of nor more than fifteen years.—Pittsburg Total, 6,180. Ninth corps, Gen. Wil-these places being the main object Post. cox, Gen. Sturgis' division, 925; of the expedition. The account by the battle may be termed—check or Gen. Getty's division, 400; Total, our correspondent to-day contains all the particulars. Centre Grand Division, Gen. Hook-er's—Fifth corps, Butterfield—Hum-port the land forces, but owing to lisle, by a black man, named Abe Bell, phrey's division, 1,500; Griffin's di- the shoal water in the Neuse River vision, 1,200; Sykes, on Sunday, 150; they were not able to render much assistance. The gunboat Albion, Left Grand Division, Franklin's - however, of the marine artillery First Corps, Reynolds-Gibbon's di- force, showed some fight, but was vision, 900; Meade's division, 1800; met by a battery of the enemy with- defence. He has always been a bad and

> The latest rebel dates, to the 15th fact that while Butterfield was enga-inst., report that artillery firing was No fighting occurred up to the 16th.

> > From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Dec. 18.—Yesterday the rebels sent, unand Howard receive special commen. der a flag of truce, a request that we would bury our dead. A burying party accordingly went over, wound. The Provost Guard arrested the and continued their labor to-day .he led his troops in verson, behaving | During the truce, Colonel Walton, chief of Longstreet's artillery informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force engaged on Sumner's front, on Saturday, was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve near by. He said our men exhibited the greatest bravery-but face of their batteries.

The rebel loss is small compared with ours. Our losses heretofore reported have been considerably decreased by the arrival of stragglers. The enemy took nearly 800 prisoners from us, a considerable portion of whom were absent from the camp when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled. It is stated that Gens. Lee and Longstreet came down to-day, and held a conversation with some of our officers. The flag of truce was withdrawn to-night after all our dead | by return mail to the following questions: were buried.

The Blowing Up of the Cairo.

The telegraph has mentioned that on last Friday, as the steamers Cairo, Pittsburgh, Marmora, Signal and Queen of the West, were engaged in removing torpedoes from the lost but little less than Gen. French. Yazoo river, about twelve miles from its mouth, one of the infernal not able to call together to night machines, hitherto announced, exploded with a loud report, just under Gen. Howard, who was ordered to the port bow of the Cairo, tearing a leaving? the support of Gen. Hancock, and | hole twenty feet long in her hull, went into battle but a short time and throwing every one on board violently down. A ram being near. hastened to take off the officers and trict hospitals, within twenty-four hours The entire loss, therefore, in the crew, six of whom were slightly incorps of Gen. Couch, consisting of jured, but none killed Four officers the divisions of Gens. Howard, saved their baggage. Everything French and Hancock, and which, on else was a loss. She sank in nine the morning of the battle, contained minutes, in forty feet of water, leav- m., and accessible in urgent cases at any forty regiments, old and new amount. ing nothing but the pipes to be seen. hour of the night. ing to at least twenty thousand men, | The affair occurred about noon .s about ten thousand. I think the Five torpedoes were taken up by official reports will not vary from other boats, eleven miles above this estimate more than five hundred, Cairo. At Haines' Bluff the enemy above or below the number. The has a battery of four or five guns. losses in Gen. Reynold's corps of The Cairo was the flag boat of the Franklin's division, which were at expedition, commanded by Captain first supposed to be but two thou- H. K. Hazlitt. She mounted thirsand, are to night considered by teen guns and was built at Mound some of Gen. Franklin's staff officers | City, and considered on of the lightest and swiftest boats in the fleet .-The Seventh New York (German) She had just been improved by a regiment went into the engagement covering of railroad iron around the with about five hundred men, and forward part. The whole expedition came out with only one hundred and is now at the mouth of the Yazoo fifty. At the roll call of one company river. We believe this is the first of this regiment the next morning, instance where torpedoes have been only fifteen answered, and the high-successful, although they have been | zine has gained its present high po-

Government Negroes.

A lately compiled number gives us the following numbers of negroes now supported chiefly, if not wholly, at the public Gibbons, 1,160; Gen. Meade's, 1,480 expense:-At Algiers, Louisiana, 7,000; at Port Royal, 3,000; at Newbern, 2,000; Military men, says the Washington at Fortress Monroe, 2,000; at Cairo, &c., Republican, estimate the proportion 4,500; total, 18,500. These contrabands of those killed and wounded in bat- must be clothed and fed out of the public tles generally at one-fifth of the treasury, or by private contributions .number engaged; but it is said by Have any of our readers taken upon themselves the trouble of calculating the expenses? At the least calculation, it will average forty cents each, or [18 000x40instances were nearly twice as great 37 400] seven thousand four bundred dollars per day; equal to \$2 701 000 per an-

> A certain country editor thus cour ageously dashes the hopes of those patrons who believed that they could control his course by any threat of withdrawal of

NEURO OUTRAGES.

The following are only a few of many similar paragraphs with which our exchange papers are filled. Truly we are beginning to reap the fruits of Abolitionism very near home-much nearer than agree-

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—The colored men. Reuben and David Long, recently tried in able married lady, residing in Westmoreland county, have been convicted. The defendants were brothers. The punishment for rape is imprisonment in the Peniten-—Second corps, Gen. Couch —How- After the success our troops adard's division, 980; Hancock's divi- vanced in the direction of Golds- tiary for the period of not less than one

> A Soldier Mundered .- On Saturday morning last, a soldier named Ranner Conklin, belonging to the Carlisle Garriinto whose house he was trying to gain admittance. Bell, who is now in jail, made a full confession, and attempts to excuse himself by asserting that he acted in self

damage, and finally compelled her ment was created in the neighborhood of It is believed that these figures to retire. The flotilla, on its return Third and Mulberry streets, on Wednesday afternoon about 4 o'clock, by the stabbing of a soldier by a negro. It appears that a soldier had been in one of the negro huts in that vicinity, looking after some clothes which he had given out to be washed, and as he was leaving the house, he accidently ran against a negro who was standing near the door. The collision seemed to ruffle the temper of the darkey, who, not satisfied with abus- Dec. 16. ing the soldier, followed and stabbed him. inflicting a severe and it is thought a fatal negro.-Harrisburg Telegraph, Nov. 20.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE UPON A FEMALE. About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Jas. Anderson, a negro of about twenty years of age, residing with D. R. Doremis, in Hackensack, N. J., followed a young woman about three-quarters of a mile down the railroad, and then committed an outrage upon her. After the accomplishhe considered the rebel position im- ment of his design, he stole his employpregnable, and that a force of five er's horse, saddle and bridle, and made hundred thousand would find it im- his escape to New York. The girl thus possible to carry the heights in the foully wronged is about nineteen years of age, of irreproacabble character, and a daughter of the manager of the Ayers farm, near Woodbridge, in this State .-Newark (N. J.) Journal.

> DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS. The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard been em to patients in the Hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, be Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given lst. Is - [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick city?

2d. If so, what is his proper address? 3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or the Chaplain of the hospital? 4th. If not in the hospital at present,

has he recently been in the hospital? 5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date? 6th. If recently discharged from the

hospital, was he discharged from service? Eleventh Vol. of the Atlantic Monthly 7th. If not, what were his orders of

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the Disafter a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p.

The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

> FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

Adams House, 244 F street, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1862.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

By a reference to the Prospectus, of the "Atlantie" for the coming year, it will be seen that the same writers, by whose means the Magazine has gained its present high position, will still be constant contributors. These names belong to the first poets and prose writers of the land, many of whom make the "Atland, many of whom make the "Atlantic" their only medium of communication with the public. With AYER'S CATHARTIC PILES munication with the public. With such a staff of writers the publish ers might well be content, feeling that through them the "Atlantic" could fairly be deemed an expression of the best intellect and culture of the country. But they do not rest here. The crisis through which the nation is passing is one to stimulate thought and develop new phases of talent—It is the aim of the couductors of the "Atlantic" to add to their present list of eminent names, such new talent as a exigency of the times may call forth, and thus, whilfe secure of the aid of theauthors o established fame, to make their Magzine at the same time a receptacle for the best productions of rising American writers.

AXER'S CATHARTIC PILIS

AXER'S CATHARTIC PILIS

("His sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable purgative which is known to man.

As an earnest of the excellence of

As an earnest of the excellence of the coming volume, a list of some of the lowers. The sale when leaves the features of the lowers a lours two leads the reuse and earlier cures of the lowers and sound reliable. The same the blood, and simulating the system, cure many complaints which is the best and simulating the system, cure many complaints which is the load and Nervous Irritatility, Demanded on the system, cure many complaints which is way and then a contributions.

So Among the Indians taken priscomers which require an evacuant medicine. The Anthory of "The Record of a Gitted Woman," by Natheria of the lowers and simulating the system, cure many complaints. Nearling therefore, Neuraling therefore, Neu

HOME FOURNAL FOR 1863.

WE have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague Theodore S. Fay. We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this enewal of intercourse with the friend and intimate of wher days, and we look to be felicitated for it, by the stablished readers who constitute the family of the

OME JOURNAL. We have in preparation, also, for the coming year. VERY THRILLING STORIES,

Some of the ablest of living pensare engaged for us, in translating from the French and German; and our own original narrative writers are among the first. We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are literary contributors, and we are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of those

Sketches of Travels and Adventures But the feature of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most recherche of all; it

The Exponent of Refined Society.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unmistakeably informed of the changes and progress of what is commonly understood by the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources to this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment, foreign journals are endlessly inventive; and, with our industrious ransacking of these, we are sure to select, for the peculiar taste to which we cater, almost relishing banquet A Soldier Stabbed .-- A great excite-

THE EDITORS

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. Of the goings on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country, Mr. Willis' pen will give photographs, as usual. General Morris' Songs and Sketches will be embroidered on the thread of the passing moment, as they have always been. Some of the best intellects of the land are entisted for us, also, and we think we may promise to hold our place as the journal which enables the family to keep conversant with the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, Two Dollars, for three copies, Five Dollars; or one copy for three years, Five Dollars; for a club of seven copies, Ten Dollars; for a club of fifteen copies, Twenty Dollars.

And at that rate for a larger club—always in advance

MORRIS & WILLIS. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, 107 Fulton Street, New York.

The best Work for Canvassing Agents HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY The Great Rebellion

THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced the issue in Numbers of a complete "History of the Great Rebellion in the United States." The work has been for many months in course of preparation, by a writer every way quaiffed for the task.

The Introduction contains a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Confederacy of the States; the formation and and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment of the National Government; the origin, development, and progress of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, and the various phases which they assumed until their final culmination in the Great Robellion.

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