We all felt that the first part of the remark was applicable to our own case. But did we all feel equally confident that there was in our case an "I" that saw through it?

About 11½ o'clock I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge, and passed through the town of Fredericksburg, along the main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was going on in the outskirts of the town, the rebel sharpshooters stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground as our skirmishers advanced. Caroline, or Main-street, was occupied by Gen. Kimball's, Gen. Ferrero's, and Gen. Zook's Brigade, with portions of Hancock's Division; the latter, with his artillery, lined the bank of the river in the neighborhood of the middle crossing, which is just below the railroad bridge. Other troops from the corps of Gens. Wilcox and Couch occupied the other streets of the town nearer the line of advance. Our batteries replied across the river, covering the advance of our forces.

In the meantime Franklin had been for a couple of hours briskly engaged with the enemy on the left. The force in Fredericksburg had driven the rebels out of the suburbs of the town, and rested their column on the canal. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel position.

The orders were to move rapidly; charge up the hill, and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. Orders easy to give, but ah! how hard of execution! Look at the position to be stormed.

There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile, which the storming party will have to cross. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire, first, of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge—of a double row of rifle-pits on the rise of the crest—of the heavy batteries behind the strong field works that stud the top of the hill—of a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these—of a plunging fire from the batteries on the lower range—of a double enfilading fire from "cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them." Sebastopol was not half as strong.

The line of battle was formed by Couch's corps (the Second), composed of the Divisions of French, Hancock, and Howard, the left of the line abutting on Sturgis' Division of Wilcox's Corps (the Ninth.) The first advanced was French's, composed of the brigades of Kimball, Morris, Weber, supported by Hancock's Division, consisting of the Brigades of Caldwell, Zook, and Meagher.

Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left toward Hazel Dell; Sturgis, supporting at the same time, moved up, and rested on a point on the railroad.

The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously aimed missiles; from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon, distributed on the arc of a circle two miles in extent, came cross showers of shot and shell.

Imagine, if you can, for my resources are unequa. to the task of telling you, the situation of that gallant but doomed division.

Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells made great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the "closing up" of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a greater part of the interval and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. To those who, through the glass, looked on, it was a perilous sight indeed. Flesh and blood could not endure it. They fell back shattered and broken, amid shouts and yells from the enemy.

Gen. French's Division went into the fight 6000 strong; late at night he told me he could count but fifteen hundred!

The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff, on the north side of the river, embracing the 4½ siege guns, some batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts, and the artillery of the left and centre, opened fire. The intervening space is between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand yards—too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy—particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short, or take an oblique direction, and explode among our troops, it was difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, instantly despatched orders to cease from firing. It was well he did so, for immediately afterward an Aide came galloping from Gen. Couch, from the other side of the river, begging that our batteries should cease, as they were actually firing into his command!

While the broken column retires to its original position in the outskirts of the town, to re-form for a new encounter, let us see what goes on on the left.

At daylight, the forces comprising the left Grand Division of the army appeared drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburgh and skirting the Rappahannock.

At early morn the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Pennsylvania Bucktails, and two or three other regiments, were deployed in front as skirmishers, between whom and the rebel skirmishers considerable firing took place. No sooner, however, had the heavy mist cleared away, than Capt. Hall's Battery (Second Maine), planted at the right of Gibbons' Division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery firing now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. Heavy siege guns in our rear, the First Maryland, First Massachusetts Batteries, and Battery D Fifth Artillery, on the right; Capt Ransom's, and Capt. Walker's in front, and Cowan's New York, and Lieut. Harn's Third New York Independent on the left, and other batteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about 9 o'clock Gibbons' and Meade's Divisions commenced moving slowly forward.

Gen. Meade's command, consisting of the Pennsylvania Reserves, arranged in the following order; First Brigade, embracing the First, Second, one Hundred and Twenty-first, and Sixth Regiments at the left; Second Brigade—Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth, centre; and Third Brigade (Jackson's), Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, at the right.

The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent.

Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward, until at mid-day the line of battle was three-quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell and canister were poured into our men from various points, while the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several batteries moved forward at the same time. As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air.

About 1 o'clock, Gen. Meade ordered a charge, which was well executed—the men pressing on the edge of the very crest, and skilfully penetrating by a movement on the flank, an opening which happened to occur between the Division of A. P. Hill and Early's Brigade, captured several hundred prisoners belonging to the Sixty-first Georgia and Thirty-first North Carolina.

While the fight was progressing at this point, the enemy sent four heavy columns down on our left, near the river. They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by Gen. Doubleday's Division, Cowan's New York and Lieut. Harn's Fourth Artillery, and Third New York Batteries, aiding very materially in the discomfiture of the enemy. Owing to the lack of reinforcements, Gen. Meade's command was obliged to fall back a quarter of a mile, where they remained—three-quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied.

Very heavy musketry firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About 1½ o'clock the first line of battle in Gen. Gibbons' Division was relieved by the second, when Tower's Brigade, now commanded by Col. Root, charged over an open field beyond the railroad, and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed here, and capturing 200 prisoners, belonging to the Thirty-sixth North Carolina and a South Carolina regiment. Gen. Gibbon was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but were eventually compelled to fall back. The Second Maine Battery advanced with Gibbons' Division. When it fell back, three guns were left to bear upon the advancing enemy. An order came at that moment to cease firing, as the force coming from the woods were our own men. When it had advanced, however, to within fifty yards, the commander of the battery became convinced that they were rebels, and moving on to capture this battery, five guns were opened upon them, but after five rounds had been fired, the battery was ordered to fall back. Having fallen back the Captain called for volunteers to return and bring off the battery. Sergeant Berry, Sergeant Stubbe, Corporal R. Gredley, and twelve men belonging to the 16th Maine Regiment, stepped forward. The undertaking, though a hazardous one, proved successful, as the abandoned gun was brought off in safety. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that Gen. Bayard was fatally wounded. He had just reached Gen. Franklin's headquarters in a small grove of the Bernard House, and taken a seat under one of the trees, when a ball, striking a few yards in front of him, glanced and then went through his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He was immediately conveyed to the Bernard House and placed in charge of Dr. Phillips, Surgeon of the Brigade. As he was lying on the couch, the Chaplain of the Harris' Light Cavalry approached and inquired if he desired him to write anything for him. "By-and-by," he replied; then turning to Surgeon Hockley, he inquired if he should be able to live forty-eight hours. A negative answer given, he further inquired if he should die easy. Several of the surgeons in attendance thought his life might be saved by amputating the wounded limb, but the chances were so small he preferred not to undergo the operation. He was perfectly sensible, and never for once lost that self-possession which has always characterized him on the field of battle.

About 2 o'clock Gen. Birney's Division, of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells, moved forward to the left to the support of Meade's Division. Gibbons had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely.

Adjoining the First Corps, under Reynolds, was the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Smith, presenting the following formation, in three lines of battle: Gen. Newton at the right; Gen. Burke at the centre, and Gen. Howe on the left, connecting with Reynolds' corps. At sunrise, the skirmishers commenced moving forward. Gen. Vinton commanding.

About 8 o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannonade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning dwelling, which attracted considerable attention the night previous, was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. Martin's New York Battery, Frank's First New York, and Snow's First Maryland, replied to the rebel guns with much spirit.

At 3 o'clock, Gen. Newton's was withdrawn from the extreme of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of Reynolds' command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day.

About 4 o'clock, the Fourth New Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for one hundred yards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Col. H. B. Hatch fell, wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about 10 o'clock in the morning. Toward evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of Martin's Battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the Battery, and the Second and Fourth Vermont regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, compelled them to fall back. At the same time, the three lines of infantry, composed of Pratt's and Vinton's Brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets. Night put an end to further operations on either side, with the exception of occasional discharges from our heavy guns.

The result of the day's fighting on the left, so diversified in its character, was to give the left possession of a space about five hundred yards in extent. So far as stubbornly holding its own, and even gaining somewhat on the enemy, the Left Grand Division deserves credit. It had, however, wholly failed to perform the tactical manœuvres assigned to it."

Returning to the right, I found Gen. Sumner seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance, at the Lacey House, directly opposite Fredericksburg, at the point where the first pontoon bridge spans the stream. The veteran soldier had been extremely desirous of crossing over and directing in person the movements of his Grand Division; but the commanding General would not permit it, and as a compromise he had come down from the Phillips House (which Gen. Burnside had made his headquarters for the day), a mile from the river, and established it here at its brink. I could not help feeling regret that the leashed old war-dog was not let loose at the throat of the enemy. Meanwhile, as Fredericksburg had become entirely too hot to visit with a decent respect for one's safety, I remained with the General in the ambulance, to follow the tide of battle as reported by constantly arriving aids and couriers.

The old man looked anxious and fearful. Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting at fearful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive, and nothing had been accomplished. Indeed, to the test of the ear, at the point where we were located, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. "Where is Franklin?" was the eager inquiry. "Everything depends on Franklin's coming up on the flank."

Franklin's position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was making no nearer.

At 3 o'clock aid arrives from Gen. Couch to say that his (Couch's) troops were advancing finely; but that Wilcox was not keeping up. "Tell Gen. Wilcox," replied Gen. Sumner, "tell him he must make the Ninth Army Corps keep pace with the Second, if he can."

At 3½ o'clock, Sturgis, who has been clinging to the valley amid showers of fire, is so hotly pressed that "he hardly thinks he can hold his own till Griffin comes up."

At 4 o'clock, French reports that his right is held by a brigade (Mason's,) which is without ammunition!

Sumner sends a message begging Burnside that Franklin be directed to advance. But Franklin cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for Jackson has just thrown in reinforcements, and is pushing hard to turn his left.

Meantime the reserves have not been touched. Hooker's Central Grand Division—fifty thousand fresh men—have not been engaged; indeed are ye mainly on this side of the river.

"Tell Gen. Burnside that he had better, by all means, throw some of Hooker's in."

Burnside replies that he has directly ordered Hooker to go in, and that every man on this side of the river shall cross.

Promptly the column is pushed down to the pontoons, Humphrey's Division of Butterfield's corps leading. The wary rebels, sharply on the alert for the movement of troops, and having a battery or two admirably trained on the bridge, pour in the shells, and somewhat delay operations. Happily, though they fall all round the bridge, and kill so me men on the banks, they do the structure no harm. In case they do, however, a corps of pontoniers stand ready to repair any damage.

At 4 o'clock, Gen. Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he "was going to put this thing through."

In half an hour prodigious volleys of musketry announce that Hooker, with the Reserves, is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Monk, Howard, Getty and Sickles. They had, however, hardly got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants.

At this time, Gen. Burnside, who had remained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacey House; and, in the garden facing the city, followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in this tremendous game, was agitated by such intensity of feeling as one can conceive, and hastened the garden gloomy as night.

"That crest," he exclaimed passionately, "must be carried to-night!"

The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the day had to be crowded seemed to add redoubled energy to the fury of the combatants.

Not "Night or Blucher," as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, but rather Ajax's prayer for "more light," was the prompting of every heart.

Creeping up on the flank by the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the stone wall which we had been unable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which, owing to the restricted space, had been of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides two miles of batteries belche forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experience of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill to swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men, drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of the hours battle.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following account of the butchery of Gen. French's division:

"It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with ours must be insignificant.

"More than half of the division of General French were placed *hors du combat* before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets and rush upon the intrenchments. They anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in the hand-to-hand fight for the crest of the first range of hills. Lying close upon the soft earth, behind a low stone wall and half destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles, the enemy watched the approach of General French until every man in the battle line came under aim of the best sharpshooters in the rebel army. In an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle, a long thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall, and at the moment the first volley was fired, sixty pieces of artillery, charged with grape and cannister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and on both flanks. Destruction so terrible has never before been seen during this war.

"Gen. French went into the action with 7000 men; to-night, two days after the battle, but 1200 men have reported to him. The entire loss in the corps of Gen. Couch, consisting of the divisions of Gens. Howard, French and Hancock, and which on the morning of the battle contained 40 regiments, old and new, amounting at least to 20,000 men, is about 10,000. The loss in Gen. Reynolds' corps of Franklin's grand division, which were at first supposed to be but 2000, is to night considered by some of Gen. Franklin's staff officers to be nearly 4000. The following are the estimated losses in the three grand divisions:—The total in the right grand division, 7,505; centre grand division, 2,950; left grand division, 3,050. Total, 13,505. It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official report. Gen. Franklin 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."

We give the latest despatches:—

BANGOR, Dec. 22.

Burnside's official report assumes the whole responsibility of his manner of attacking, and relieves the Government of the prevalent imputation.

The Herald learns from Baltimore that the Confederates are supposed to be moving large bodies of troops West, the great strength of the Confederacy being now concentrated towards Nashville and Vicksburg. It is reported that the Confederates have retaken Holly Springs. A Southern despatch says Gen Smith is being heavily reinforced at Goldsborough, N. C. Federals repulsed on the 16th with heavy loss.

An army letter in the Herald says that Sigel's forces are reported on their way to Fairfax Court House.

BANGOR, Dec. 23.

Richmond papers mention the arrival there of two thousand wounded in Fredericksburg battle, and report more at Fredericksburg Depot.

Richmond Examiner says small pox prevails there as epidemic.

Secretary Chase completed his Finance Bill, recommending five hundred million loan at not over seven thirty (7.30) per cent. He feels confident that money can be raised by loan.

Confederates are reported to have been seventy-five thousand strong at Fredericksburg and forty thousand at Charleston, thirty thousand at Savannah, twenty-five thousand at Mobile; very few at Richmond and peninsula; under fifteen thousand at Petersburg. Confederates quite active in Southwest, cutting Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and taking several small places.

Cheatham, Forrest and Morgan conjectured the leaders of these operations.

Richmond Examiner places Confederate forces at Goldsboro at 17,000 and further reinforcements expected.

Burnside's failure caused by delay of pontoons for which Halleck holds Meigs responsible.

Reported Lexington, Ky., to be revisited by Confederates in large force.

Floyd and Humphrey Marshall reported come from Western Virginia, and advancing rapidly into the centre of Kentucky.

Two squadrons of Banks' expedition, six steamers on 9th, and seven on 10th, passed Key West.

Sherman's division reported embarked at Memphis on Saturday, either for Vicksburg or for flank movement on Grenada, near which concentrated in large force.

BANGOR, Dec. 24.

Prest. Lincoln addressed the Army of the Potomac, attributing failure to accident in praising their courage, skill, and energy. Predicting their future triumph and tendering them the nation's thanks.

Richmond *Whig* says loss of A. P. Hill's Division, two hundred and eleven killed, fifteen hundred wounded, over four hundred missing. It was confronted by Franklin's left.

Gen. Foster reports under date 20th, his expedition a perfect success, destroying Railroad bridge at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, tearing up several miles of track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and fighting four engagements, at South and West Creek, Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, in each whipping the enemy.

Federal wounded at Fredericksburg reduced to between six and seven thousand.

Loss of Maine Fourth, 33 killed, 139 wounded, 86 missing.

General Foster in additional despatch says he learns Confederate are advancing twenty-five thousand strong to drive him from Goldsboro' believes himself strong enough to hold out till reinforcements arrive.

Movement of Federal troops from Richmond, Ky., reported which will relieve Eastern Kentucky from threatened invasion by Floyd and Marshall from Western Virginia.

The Richmond *Examiner* reports Gen. Clarkson routed Federal force at Prestonburg Ky., capturing 85 prisoners, also next day, 8th, Floyd routed Federals near Piketon, capturing 100 prisoners, several hundred mules, seventeen hundred stand of arms and large supplies of ammunition.

The late Confederate raid in Tennessee consisted of full brigade with 6 pieces of artillery defeaning Federals; on their march they approached within seven miles of Columbus and then commenced to retreat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES OR COUGH LOZENGES.

For Children laboring from Cough, *Whooping Cough* or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

☞ A very interesting letter from the Rev. D. M. Graham, received too late for this week's paper, will appear in our next.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to Dec. 26.

Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to which they pay, follows the amount paid.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John Sharp, 75c. 492; Mrs. P McAlpine, $1 50, 520; Rev. R. French, 1, —; Geo. Secord, 50c. 493; Elisha Sharp, 75c. 494; George L. Slipp, 1 50, 520; S. McLeod, 1 50, 520; Mrs. E. Peaklas, 1, 502; Thomas Roach, 1 50, 520; D. McAllister, 1 50, 521; Rev. E. Wayman, 1 50, 518; Anson Freeze, 2 25, 492; John McLeod, 1 50, 520; C. Secord, 1 50, 520; N. Morton, 1 50, 468; Welford McLeod, 1 50, 520; Wm. McLeod, 1 50, 520; Wm. McLaskey, 50c. 483; Miss Canby, 1 50, 509; Thomas O. Donnell, 1 50, 516; Alex. Brown, 50c. 483; Rev. William Kingborn, 1 50, 520; Wynett Williams, 1 50, 507; Jacob Craig, 1, 489; John Atherton, 1 50, 520; Robert Graham, 1 50, 519; Rev. J. N. Barnes, 50c. 486; Wm. G. Stephenson, 75c. 492; Joel Jenkins, 75c. 500; Charles Hays, 1, 478; H. F. Bridges, 1 50, 520; Edmund Hovey, 1 50, 460; Samuel Yerxa, 2 09, 507; Mrs. Murry, —, 511; George Bull, 75c. 594.

NOVA SCOTIA.—B. Stark, $1 50, 513.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, &c.—No more flattering testimonials can be adduced of the immediate relief which Holloway's Medicines afford to sufferers from these terrible catastrophes than the readiness with which medical men use them in private practice for all such accidents. The grand feature in the Ointment is that it leaves neither scar nor blemish of the skin. No family should be without a supply of these invaluable remedies. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot. 200

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Joseph Terrell to Miss Anne Hickey, all of this city.

At the "North American Hotel," by the Rev. William Downey, on the 4th instant, Mr. William Tufts, to Miss Sarah Ann Delong, both of St. Martins, St. John.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. N. McKay, Mr. Wm. Pike, to Miss Mary J. Weldon, all of St. John.

On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, L. W. Smith, of Boston, Mass., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Mowry.

On Christmas eve, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. David F. Harris, of Blissville, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. Smith, Kingsclear.

At Upham, K. C., on the 23d instant, by the Rev. James Gray, A. M., Mr. James M. Wear, of Springfield, to Miss Margaret Grace Morrison, of Upham.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., George T., youngest son of the late John Hay, aged 18 years.

On Sunday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mary Ann, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Bond, H. M. Ordnance Department, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Kenney, in the 58th year of her age.

On the 20th inst., of whooping cough, Agnes, beloved daughter of Dennis and Margaret Morton, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On Monday night, Nella G., eldest daughter of Mr. W. V. Barbour, aged 7 years.

At Sussex, on the 12th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Patton, Sen., aged 62 years.

On the Butternut Ridge, on the 14th of November, Mrs. Jane Jenkins, widow of the late Frederick Jenkins, aged 75 years, after an illness of two weeks, while on a visit to her daughter. She professed religion in her youth, and always after maintained a steady, Christian course. She loved the house of prayer; was always willing to bear her cross, and show to the world that she had been with Jesus. She often expressed a wish, if it was the Lord's will, to depart and be with Christ, which was far better. She enjoyed the same happy frame of mind in death. She has left ten children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother, besides numerous relations. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Dobson, at her request.

Give glory to Jesus, our Head,
With all that encompass his throne;
A widow, a widow indeed;
A mother in Israel is gone.

The winter of trouble is past,
The storms of affliction are o'er;
Her struggle is ended at last,
And sorrow and death are no more.

In Hodgdon, Me., on the 13th November, Elbridge H., aged 16 years, 3 months, and 17 days; on the 19th, Benjamin B., aged 13 years, 5 months, and 16 days; and on the 25th, Catherine J. Atherton, aged 20 years and 3 months.

TEA AND MUSICAL SOIREE, in aid of the funds of the HOME.—The Ladies and Gentlemen composing the Directory of the Female Reform Society, have the pleasure to announce that a Tea and Musical Soiree, in aid of the funds of that Institution, will be held at Smith's Hall, on WEDNESDAY Evening, January 14th. Tea on the table at 7 o'clock precisely.

Several of the most eloquent Speakers of this city will deliver Addresses.

Ample arrangements will be made for a selection of excellent Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the Book and Drug Stores.

The patronage of all benevolent persons, and of the public generally, is earnestly solicited.

JOHN BOYD,
JOHN McMORRAN,
WM. WEDDERBURN,
Committee of Management.
A. McL. STAVELY, Secretary. [dec 24.]

BAY STATE SEWING MACHINE, ONLY $20!—Unsurpassed for certainty and reliability of Stitch, for ease and grace in movement, and for absolute worth, by any Family Sewing Machine. For sale at the store of the subscribers, the sole Agents for the Machine in this Province; who will give all the requisite information and instruction for working it.

HORSFALL & SHERATON,
dec 24. 45 King Street.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS of Lemon, Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Nutmeg, Orange, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rose, Peach, Nectarine, Celery, Ginger, &c, &c.

P. R. INCHES,
dec 24.—wpi No. 80 Prince Wm. street.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, for sale by
P. R. INCHES,
dec 24.—wpi No. 80 Prince Wm. street.

FOR CHRISTMAS!—Flavoring Extracts of all kinds; Candied Citron, Orange, &c.; Spices; Pot Herbs, Syrups, &c.; Select Perfumery, from the best makers; Superior Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.; other Toilet Requisites in great variety; Fancy Boxes, Work Bags, Reticules; Choice *CONFECTIONARY* of the best kinds; Portmonies, Wallets, &c. For sale by
dec 24.—wpi T. B. BARKER.

FEATHERS, BUTTER AND EGGS—By schr Bella from Sackville, for sale by
dec 24.—wi JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

DRY GOODS.—Just received from Great Britain, 14 cases Dry Goods, in Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, Ribbons, Hats, Dress Goods, Mantle Cloths, and a lot of Photographic Albums, &c. Wholesale and Retail.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
dec 24.—wpi 55 King street.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONARY!—The subscriber begs leave to announce to his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared, as usual, at the Christmas season, to supply them with choice Confectionary in great variety, consisting in part as follows:—Sugar Almonds, Butterdy Drops, Almond Tablet Candy, Cream Candy, Conversation Lozenges, Mixed Lozenges, Motto Hearts, Barley Toys, Transparent Drops, Sugar Shells, Cornucopias, Plain Kisses, Snapping do., Sugar Hearts, Rose Drops, Acid do., Gooseberry do., Barley Sugar, Rock Candy, Scotch Mixtures, Carraway and Comfits, Lemon Drops, Orange and Lemon Slices, Fancy Boxes with Mixtures, Horehound Candy, Assorted Lumps, &c., &c.
dec 24.—wpi T. B. BARKER, 55 King st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—DAVIES & MARSHALL, 37 King Street, now offer a large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods and Mantles at reduced prices; also a great variety of Fancy Boxes and Berlin Wool Goods, Scarfs and Sontags. A liberal discount for Cash during the holidays.
dec 24.—wi

GLASSWARE, DRUGS, MASON'S BLACKING, &c. Now Landing, ex schr. J. H. Scammell, from Boston: 9 cases Glassware; 1 brl. Mason's Blacking; 1 case Rotchkiss' Oil of Peppermint; 1 cask and 2 cases Drugs and Medicines. For sale by [Dec. 19.] T. B. BARKER.

SNUFF AND POTASH.—Daily expected per schr. Louisa Welsh: 3 brls. Lorillard's Scotch Snuff; 5 cases containing 588 lbs. Babbitt's Concentrated Potash, in 1lb., 2lb. 3lb. and 6lb. tins. For sale by
dec 19—wpi T. B. BARKER.

Pure Cod Liver Oil.—Just received eq schr Julia from Halifax—1 brl pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil For sale by (dec 19—wpi) T. B. BARKER.

Hotel to Let.—To Let for One or Five Years, the Building known as the ST. JOHN HOTEL, situate on the corner of King Street and the King Square. To be rented with or without the Furniture, and possession given on the first day of May next. Parties wishing to rent can examine the premises at any time. For further particulars apply to J. F. SECORD,
dec 17.—wpiv King Square.

Secord's Leather Preservative.—Now is the time to use Secord's Leather Preservative. Prepare your Boots for Snow and Rain, and keep your feet dry. I have now ready for delivery, 2 gross of the above. For sale by
dec 17.—wpiv J. F. SECORD, King Square.

LONDON HOUSE, December 12, 1862.—Just received per "Hibernia" and "Jura," via Portland:—100 Bundles White Cotton Warps; 600 lbs. Candle Wick; 32 pieces Grey Cottons; 180 do White do; 870 do Printed do; 190 do Striped Shirtings; 160 do Rolled Linings; 20 do Boot Linings; 50 do Corset Jeans; 60 do Lastings, Serge de Berres, &c.; 60 do Boot Webs; 90 do New Dress Materials; 130 do Red, Blue, White, and Fancy Flannels; 15 pairs Blankets.

Per "Arabia" at Halifax—1 case Ladies' Garibaldi Jacketts, &c.; 1 do Braids, Trimmings, Machine Silks, &c.; do Black Broad Cloths. *Wholesale and Retail.*
dec 17.—wpi DANIEL & BOYD.

CREEPERS! Creepers!—W. & C. Wynn & Co.' celebrated Cast Steel Creepers, recently received and for sale by the subscriber only. 38 cents a pair.
dec 17.—wpi F. A. COSGROVE.

WOOL WANTED.—Cash, and the highest price paid for Wool—Sheared, Pulled or Washed.
THOMAS R. JONES,
Dec. 17.—wpi. 10 Market Square.

LANDING, ex brig Morning Star from Halifax,—1 casks Bright P. R. SUGAR. For sale low by
J. W. HAMILTON,
dec 19.—wi No. 9 South Wharf, corner Ward st.

FLOUR AND TEA.—In Store—150 brls Beach Mill Flour; 100 brls Napier do; 10 Imperial do ex Family; 150 half chests English Tea, ex Squando, from London. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON,
dec 19—wi No. 9, South Wharf, corner Ward st.

FLOUR.—350 barrels Napier and Bellefontaine Flour, landing ex Dwina and Saxon from New York. For sale by (dec 19—wi) JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

FLOUR.—300 brls Extra State Flour; 10 do Extra Family do. Now landing from schr Lewisville from New York. J. W. HAMILTON,
dec 17.—wi No. 9 South Wharf, corner Ward st.

Family Flour.—The subscribers have received:—150 brls best quality Family Flour, equal to the highest grades used in the United States; 1,500 brls Extra State Flour, Napier and other known brands; 300 brls White Wheat Extra Flour—an article of a medium quality between the two above—for family use. For sale by
dec 17,—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

FOR CHRISTMAS!—Fashionable Perfumery in great variety; Silver Top Smelling Bottles, Portemonaies, Toilet Soaps, Burnett's Toilet Companions, a nice present, Puff Boxes, Hair Brushes, Choice Confectionary Flavoring Extracts, for Cakes, Puddings, Pies, &c.
Also—A lot of Fancy Boxes, in Oak and Paper, which, with a variety of other goods in the trade, are offered at reasonable prices at CLARKE'S DRUG STORE,
dec 17.—wi 85 King street.

REFINED SUGAR.—Landing ex "S. V. Coonan, from New York:—20 brls. Stewart's Standard Crushed Sugar. For sale by
Dec. 17.—wi JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

FLOUR.—Landing ex "Dwina," and "Saxon," from New York:—300 brls. Extra State Flour—"Napier and "Bellefontain" brands. For sale by
Dec. 17—wi JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

WE offer, at greatly reduced prices, a large portion of our Stock, suitable for the Christmas Holidays, amongst which are Fancy and Oak Boxes, Portmonies, Music Folios, Reticules, Work Boxes, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c.—these will be sold at Cost.

Our stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS is large and varied and will be sold at unusually low prices:

We offer a Fancy Stuff Dress for.....$1 00
Mantles for..... 1 50
Felt Hats for..... 25
Garibaldi Vests for..... 25
Fancy Wool Ties for..... 5
Hoods, Gauntlets, Armlets, Polka Jackets, Sontags, Mitts, Fancy Ties, &c. &c., at prices to correspond.

Boys' Lambskin and Velvet-trimmed Felt Hats at half price. A large assortment of Robe Dresses for cost.

Skeleton Skirts, 20, 25, 30 spring, at one cent a hoop.

Furs, Flowers, Ribbons, Collars, Veils, Gloves and Hosiery. Carpeting, Druggets and Paper Hangings, together with our extensive stock of Staple Goods, for We are determined to dispose of at prices to suit the times.
Dec. 17.—wi ENNIS & GARDNER.

Beads.—One case of Beads just opened, and for sale by
dec 19—wpi F. A. COSGROVE.

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid any person or persons Trespassing on that certain part of Lot No. 31, lying on the East side of the River St. John, in the Bundle grant (so called,) formerly owned by Joseph French, Junr.
dec 19.—4i* JOSEPH PURDY FRENCH.

TEA, Sugar, Raisins, &c.—Just received per steamer and schr Onward, from Boston:—
44 half chests Tea; 10 brls Crushed and Powdered Sugar; 20 boxes Layer Raisins (New Fruit);
37 brls Winter Apples.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Brick Building,
dec 19. East side Simonds street, Portland.

School Room to Rent.—To Let, and possession given immediately, a large, airy and well lighted Room, pleasantly situated. For particulars apply at the Bookstore of BARNES & CO., Prince Wm.-street. dec 12.

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHOIRS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND CONVENTIONS.

The Voice of Praise: A Volume of Sacred Music, with New and Attractive Features, rendering it the most desirable work of the kind, for the use of the Choir, Singing School, Musical Convention and the Home Circle. By EDWARD HAMILTON.

*** This book is not one of a series of Triennial productions made to supply a market artificially created, but is the embodiment of the best fruits of the labor of its author in selection, arrangement and composition, during a period of thirty years, devoted to Sacred Music.

☞ Special attention is directed to the fact that this book is printed from large, clear type, the object being not to see how much could be crowded into it but how well it could be done. We have, therefore, a handsome, open page, with but one part on a staff, except in a few standard, well known tunes selected for congregational use.

Price, $1 single. $8 per dozen. Specimen copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Specimen Pages sent free on application.

OLIVER DITSON & CO, *Publishers.*
dec 12. 277 Washington Street, Boston.

December 5th, 1862.—Received this day a lot of 1¾ inch Pine Plank, dry and a first rate article
A quantity of very dry Siding and dry Clapboards on hand. For sale very low by
M. T. BREWER, Britain st.,
Third Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.
dec 10.—wpi

WOOLLENS.—The subscriber has received—5 pieces White Kersey; 40 do Blue Flannels; 70 do Heavy Scotch Tweed. Also, a large assortment of Horse Blankets. The Subscriber calls the attention of the trade to the above Goods, as they will be sold cheap on account of the lateness of the season. J. E. WHITTEKER,
dec 10.—wi 86 Prince Wm. st.

OYSTERS.—A few brls Perrier Bed and Cocaigne Oysters. For sale by
dec 10.—wi J. D. UNDERHILL.

Flour.—Landing ex schr Queen of Clippers and brig Saxon—500 brls Bellefontaine Mills Flour; 300 do Solferino do do; 500 do Lewis do do. For sale by
dec 17.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

December 10, 1862.—A lot of dry ⅝ Boards; 10,000 refuse Spruce Boards; 25,000 refuse Deals; 20,000 refuse Pine Boards; 4,000 4th quality Deals; 20,000 small Scantling. For sale very low by
M. T. BREWER, Britain street,