vantage of not having paid recent visits to Paris, and of not having been mixed up in the untoward dealings with Garibaldi. All rational Italians are aware that it is at present impossible to obtain possession either of Rome or of Venice; and if the Government shows itself energetic and successful in effecting internal improvements, its services to the country will be readily appreciated.

Perhaps the most puzzling question which awaits an Italian Minister is raised by the remarkable enterprise of Father Passaglia. Ricasoli would have boldly protected the ten thousand independent priests and their leader, both from a sense of justice, and in the hope that they might form the nucleus of a national Church. The ecclesiastical revolution which commenced ten years ago in Piedmont may possibly become even more momentous than any of the political changes with which it has been closely connected. If the alienation between Rome and Turin continues, half the sees of Italy will soon be left without bishops; and when a reconciliation is found to be impracticable, the laity, with the concurrence of the dissentient clergy, may possibly determine on dispensing with Papal institutions. A schism including the whole of Italy would perhaps be beneficial; but a reform which permanently divided the population into two hostile sections might reproduce the political dismemberment of Germany, or the chronic dissensions of Ireland. A wise statesman may probably do well to temporize and to wait, although he is bound in the meantime to protect the civil rights of the loyal clergy as long as they abstain from violations of the orthodox doctrine and discipline. The Papal Court, though it claims æcumenical authority, has always been composed of Italians, and in time the national sentiment may perhaps find its way even within the walls of the Vatican.

The *Times* of the 6th December contains such a list of English and Colonial contributions to the Lancashire fund as the world has hardly ever seen. In a leading article on the subject it waxes eloquent in its allusions to the donations from the Colonies:

In so vast a tide of charity as that which has flowed into Lancashire during the last six months the relative self-denial of individuals ceases to be distinguishable. It would be an impossible, as well as an invidious task, to pick out the widows' mites from the pile of rich men's gifts, and to assign to each effort of private benevolence its proper degree of merit. The same objection, however, does not apply to comparing with each other whole classes of subscribers. No only may the motive of emulation be legitimately employed as an incentive to works, but the recognition of conspicuous generosity on the part of the whole communities may be no less than a public duty. These are adequate reasons, for inviting attention to the noble contributions of our Colonies towards the relief of our distressed operatives. The proud distinction which has been awarded to them by general consent of having raised more in proportion to their numbers and means than any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, except Lancashire itself, is a testimony to their loyalty as well as to their liberality. The precise aggregate of these subsidies is difficult to ascertain, but we have some *data* for an estimate of it. At the beginning of this week Lord Derby stated that the *quota* received by the Central Relief Fund at Manchester amounted to £40,000. This was exclusive of the Lord Mayor's Fund; and, as we know that no less than £10,000 has been transmitted to the Mansion-house from Calcutta alone, besides large sums from other Colonial Committees, we shall probably not be far wrong in doubling the sum mentioned by Lord Derby. If we add to this £10,000 or £20,000 more for the proceeds of collections, still being made or about to be made, and for remittances known to be on their way, we shall find that the Colonies will have paid little less than £10,000 as their share of this voluntary Poor rate. Such a free-will offering has a significance far deeper and wider than belongs to its immediate occasion. It will go to feed and clothe many a starving family in Lancashire; but it will effect more than this, for it will convince the English nation that the heart of our Colonists beats in unison with our own. No amount of official correspondence could have done this, and hardly any amount of blundering and misrepresentation can undo it. The memory of this timely and magnificent donation will not be lost during the lifetime of the present generation.

The *Times* goes on to refute those who allege that England had better cast off her colonies, and also to congratulate England on her dealing with the colonies as to lead them to feel that they have been well treated, and to sympathize with and aid the parent country.—*Presbyterian.*

UNITED STATES.

From the Colonial Presbyterian.

We published last week one of the best narratives of the late battle which has emanated from Federal sources. It appears that the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated, in the Richmond papers, at about 2,500. It appears also that the Federal loss was less than was at first supposed, being under 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing, comparatively few being killed, and many only slightly wounded, and who are now doing well. It will be remembered that, in speculating on the removal of McClellan, we stated our opinion that if Burnside should make any miscarriage, the result would probably be fatal to the Cabinet at Washington. Our readers now know the facts. Seward and Chase at once resigned, and the whole Cabinet has only been saved by the magnanimous letter of Gen. Burnside assuming the responsibility, and by the determination of Congress to investigate the causes of the disaster. Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase have returned to the Cabinet: they are two of the best men in it. The investigation shows that the delay which took place in forwarding the pontoons to enable the army of the Potomac to cross the Rappahannock was what contributed more than any thing else to make Burnside's success impossible. It gave Lee an opportunity of erecting three substantial tiers of fortifications on the crests of the hills at whose base Fredericksburg lies, which works are described as having been well nigh impregnable. It would seem, from the evidence, that General Halleck ought to have seen that these pontoons should have been on the spot at the proper moment. The facts stated by Burnside, and elicited on the inquiry, have done much to drive away the national gloom and demoralization. The case is bad, but not so bad as was supposed. The confidence of the army in Burnside is not diminished. His failure is like the failure of a revolution: had he succeeded every one would have praised his plan of attack, which was to pierce the enemy's centre and divide his army. He failed, but the attack proves that he is a fighting, not a loitering General, and the way his men behaved proves that they are adequate to any service which can be reasonably expected of them. Nothing, as the Bangor *Times* justly remarks, has tended so much to make the nation lose heart as the outrageous act of the Government in concealing the news, or misrepresenting the facts. Such conduct is beyond all endurance. The people of the Northern States should be treated like intelligent patriots, who may fairly be trusted with the worst view of the case, which, after all, must come out at last. The following is

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, Dec. 19, 1862.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington:

General,—I have the honour to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front, and also thought I had discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate by a vigorous attack the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case he could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front, in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came of accomplishing our object but for the fog and unexpected delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded. In which case the battle would have been, in my opinion far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days; long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, and without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points, had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders makes me responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally I will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps, and my general and staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary of War and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we are supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounts to 1152, our wounded to about 9000, and our prisoners 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportions of slight wounds than usual, 1632 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General, very respectly,

Your obedient servant, A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. commanding Army of Potomac.

It is said that President Lincoln will substantially adhere to his EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The present issue of this journal will hardly be in the hands of our readers, until intelligence on this point may reach us. It has been stated for some time, but doubted, that Jefferson Davis had issued a proclamation directed against Gen. Butler, who is to be hung—when Mr. Davis catches him—and threatening retaliation if Mr. Lincoln's proclamation shall be enforced. Mr. Davis pretends that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation is contrary to the laws of nations, but this is simply untrue, as every person who has studied the subject knows. Mr. Davis's proclamation is a genuine document. After detailing the facts about the execution of Mumford at New Orleans, Mr. Davis says:—

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their authority, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon deserving of capital punishment.

I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated merely as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange, until said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas the hostilities waged against the Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benj. F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages.

Here follows a list of alleged atrocities committed by Butler and his command, including his confiscation order. The proclamation concludes as follows:—

And whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederate States, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power, after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, of the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity, would be addressed in vain to an enemy, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution. Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attesting that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing by necessary severity crimes on which their citizens are the victims, do issue this proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Confederate States, do order, first, that all commissioned officers in the command of said Benj. F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death, and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second, That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and human tenderness, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of the war, unless duly exchanged.

Third, That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State.

Fourth, that the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves, in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

BANGOR, Dec. 29.

Southern advices report that Van Dorn's cavalry had captured Corinth; also that General Grant's army had fallen back beyond Tallahatchu river.

Twenty-five hundred Confederate cavalry made a dash on Dumfries on Saturday afternoon, being repulsed after a three hours' fight.

Guerilla Morgan, with 3000, attacked Elizabethtown, Ky. Result unknown.

Great alarm at Louisville.

Morgan also destroyed a portion of the Louisville and Nashville railroad yesterday, cutting off communication for some weeks at least. 600 Federals opposing Morgan surrended.

Rumors afloat in regard to Gen. Butler premature to mention.

Com. Farragut, with the fleet, had gone up river to reduce Port Hudson batteries.

Thirty-eight condemned Indians hung on Friday at Mankato, Minnesota, all together.

Federal pickets reported driven in at Memphis.

BANGOR, Dec. 30.

The Confederate Cavalry raid in Virginia consisted of about four thousand cavalry.—They made wide circuit and were repulsed at Dumfries; they destroyed some bridges capturing about forty prisoners.

Falling back of Gen. Grant to the North side of the Tallahatchu confirmed.—Supposed he will make Memphis his base for supplies.

Report reached Memphis that heavy Federal force had ascended the river from New Orleans, naval portion under Farragat.

Port Hudson had fallen into Federal hands.

Fleet within 12 miles of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 18th confirms this.

Confederates attacked small body of Federals near Grand Junction, leaving 20 killed and 30 wounded on the field.

Van Dorn is believed to be between Bolivar and Mississippi River.

Federals evacuated New Madrid on Sunday.

Official information by steamer this week from Europe, refutes probability of disturbance of Federal relations with any European power.

Reported Federal brigade captured Knoxville, Tenn., destroyed 4 bridges and portion of railroad.

Rosecrans driven Confederates into Mursfreesboro.

Supposed Morgan is leaving State.

Reported 7 000 Confederates detached from Fredericksburgh army, was approaching Gloucester Court House, to assist Gen. Wise.

Federals awaiting attack.

Emancipationists triumphant in Missouri Legislature.

Gens. Blunt and Heron moved over Boston Mountains and advanced to Van Buren, drove enemy across Arkansas River, captured 3 steamboats, 100 prisoners and a quantity of stores.

Rumors current of attack made by Stonewall Jackson on Sigel's force near Stafford Court House and being repulsed, drew portions of Sigel's force into ambuscade, capturing large number of prisoners.

Secretary Chase reported will issue another 200,000,000 treasury notes.

BANGOR, Dec. 31.

Intelligence from Alexandria represents that Stuart's cavalry force, with artillery, were encamped within twelve miles of there on Monday.

The Governor of Missouri congratulates the State on a loyal legislature. That State has nearly 40,000 men engaged in the war for the Union. He advocates the substitution of free for slave labor, and recommends measures for gradual emancipation.

New Madrid is to be re-occupied.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will charge eight per cent. for shipping gold from San Francisco to New York by next steamer.

Anticipated shipment to New York will be light the bulk going on British steamers from Aspinwall.

All quiet on Rappahannock.

General Rosecrans' army moved on enemy in Tennessee, driving them before him with considerable heavy skirmishing all Monday.

Arrived near Munfreesboro'; enemy full in sight; battle expected on Tuesdry.

General Blunt telegraphs he was shelling Confederate camp across the Arkansas River on Sunday.

Balloon reconnoisance reports Confederates removing their heavy guns at Fredericksburg.

Lee's and Burnside's movements are a mystery.

Herald's despatch reports Stuart and Lee crossed into Maryland at Conrad's Ferry, to escape interception by Windham's cavalry, and enable them to obtain fresh horses.

Another report from Fredericksburg says Confederates are throwing up earthworks on the right of their position, strengthening their works in the rear of Fredericksburg, and extending their lines westward to Culpepper Court House.

CATARRH.—A form of Chronic Throat Disease, consisting in inflammation, which begins behind and a little above the palate, and extends up into the nose. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved very efficacious in this troublesome complaint. No sufferer from Catarrh should be without them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AGENTS.

We sincerely thank the brethren and friends both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who have acted as agents for this paper. *We particularly request that they would continue to interest themselves in its behalf.*

We wish every subscriber to become an agent to increase our circulation. Let each one obtain another or more, and forward the money to our address. By this means our list could soon be doubled.

☞ Rev. G. A. Hartley, Carleton, is a general agent for the *Intelligencer.*

IRREGULARITIES.

Parties who may not receive their papers regularly will please not fy us immediately by letter, addressed to "Fredericton."

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to Jan. 2.

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.—B. Duckrill, $1.50, 512; T. Fowler, $1.50, 526; Geo. Clark, 1.50, 520; James McKeel, 1.50; John Cameron, 1.50, 520; D. Jenkins, $1.50, 507; W. Patterson, 1.50, 520; A. Lockhart, 1.50, 520; Wm. Fox, 1.50, 520; Alex. Machum, 1.50, 520; S. Machum, 1.50, 524; Noah Steves, 1.50, 504; John McFarlane, 1.50, 496; Jesse Mires, 2.00, 503; Wm. Teakles, 1.50, 501; Samuel Fenwick, 50c., 494; Mr. Fletcher, 50c., 472; B. Coy, Jun., 1.50, 524; Justus Dunham, 1.50, 520; James Drake, 50c., 485; Thomas Gallop, 1.50; John Burpee, 1.50, 500; Mrs. R. Barker, 12.50; A. Stickney, 50c., 492; James K. Shaw, 75c., 494; Mrs. F. Carr, 75c., 492; Miss Oakley, 150, 511; B. Hopkins, 1.00, 524; A. M. Foster, 1.00, 494; Alfred Taylor, 1.50; Jonas Taylor, 1.50, 520; George Taylor, 1.50, 520; John Roach, 1.50, 520; John Good, 1.50, 520; George Good, 1.50, 520; Charles Churchill, 1.50, 520; Rev. G. A. Hartley, 1.50; V. A. Hartley, 1.50, 520; Jas. Clark, 1.50, 520; Stephen Smith, 1.50, 520; Rev. B. Merritt, 1.50, 520; W. B. Smith, 1.50, 520; Bradford Colpitts, 1.50, 520; Cornelius Gilmour, 150, 488; John Alexander, 75c., 494; Mrs. Hortt, 1.50, 520; Mrs. Kelly, 75c., 494.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Israel Troop, $1.00, 519; Beckman Cox, 1.50, 517; J. B. Gallagher, 1.00, 502.

☞ CAUTION.—The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" which are, in most cases, productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of Physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Dec. 4—pi (10 m.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Female Complaints.—No other Medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate flows incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the bane and results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of families in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple, that they may be taken by the most delicate female without a perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box.

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☞ Ayer's American Almanac for 1863 has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis at the Druggists in St. John, to all who call for it. This number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth a perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful and should be kept against a time of need in every family. Its compilation of anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th inst., by the Rev. N. M'Kay, Mr. William Patterson, to Miss Jane Johnston, both of St. John.

On Christmas day, by the Rev. George Schofield, Mr. Samuel Jones, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Isabella Charlton, of the same place.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of Moses Tuck, Esq., Indiantown, by the Rev. John Prince, Mr. Henry C. Lovell, of Portland, Maine, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. C. D. Smith, of Dorchester, Westmorland County.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, A. M., Mr. Charles W. Cowan, to Miss Lucy Amelia Thompson, all of Indiantown.

At Campobello, on the 23d November, by the Rev. A. Taylor, Mr. John Phinney and Miss Maria Ann Kirkpatrick, all of the above place.

At the same place, by the same, on Dec. 22, Mr. William Parker and Miss Margaret Lank, all of Campobello.

On Dec. 29, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Henry Peters and Miss Annie Mitchell, all of Campobello.

At Salmon River, Yarmouth Co., on the 2nd Dec., by Elder Weston, M. A., Mr. Benjamin Mood, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Archer.

DEATHS.

On Monday last, Jane M., wife of Daniel W. McLachlan, and third daughter of Mr. George McKee, in the 27th year of her age.

On Sunday last, of apoplexy, Mr. Benjamin Evans, aged 24 years.

On the 28th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, daughter of the late Joseph Sweet, in the 41st year of her age.

On Saturday last, of heart disease, Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Hopley, aged 70 years.

On Christmas day, Ada McArthur, infant daughter of John and Jane Hastings, aged 8 months and 25 days.

On the 25th inst., Joseph R., son of Thomas and Eliza Wilson, aged 8 years.

In Carleton, on Wednesday last, John A., aged 4 years and 5 months, fifth son of Edward and Mary Sewell.

In Carleton, on the 23d inst., Edwin M., only son of Bradford F. and Eliza A. Lapham, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Manawagonish, on Sunday last, Eliza, aged 80 years, wife of James Davis, Esq., and second daughter of the late Caleb Fitzgerald, Esq., King's County, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

ANNIVERSARY of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society.—The Anniversary will take place (D. V.) in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock—the President, Judge Parker, in the Chair. The Hall will be opened at half-past six o'clock.

Tickets for admission, 10 cents each, will be obtained at the Drug Store of T. B. Barker, or at any of the Book Stores, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

dec 31.—wpiv J. PATERSON, Secretary.

STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 30th ult., a dark brow HORSE, with a star in the forehead, strongly built weighs about 10 cwt., and is 8 years old. Any person giving information to Mr. CHARLES COY, Upper Gagetown, will be liberally rewarded.

Upper Gagetown, Jan. 1, 1863.—1i

FLOUR.—Landing ex schr Lewis Walsh—500 barrel Napier Flour; 300 do Extra White Wheat Family Flour. For sale by

dec 31.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NEW Year's Presents.—Two very handsome Work Stands, or Ladies' Companions; Bead Work, in various articles—manufactured by the Indians of the Province, and left here for sale. General Agency Office,
Corner of King and Charlotte streets.

dec 31.—wi JAMES GREEN, Agent.

APPLES, &c., on consignment.—Receiving per schrs. Charlotte, Maud, and Montrose—75 brls Apples, from the celebrated Orchard of Charles Viswell, Esq., Wilmot, N. S., consisting of Bishop Pippins, Newton Pippins, Spitzenburghens, Rose Apples, &c., which are picked and put up expressly for family use.

Also per recent arrivals from Boston—50 brls Table and Cooking Apples; 10 do Onions; 2 do Onions, for pickling; 1 brl Spiced Pickles; 1 brl Dried Apples; 1 do Cranberries; 2 bags hestnuts; 1 bag each Almonds, Pea Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Filberts and Walnuts; 3 boxes Oranges; 2 boxes Lemons; 1 bag Beans; 10 boxes Raisins; 4 boxes very fine Cheese, &c. General Agency Office,
Corner of King and Charlotte streets.

dec 31.—wi JAMES GREEN, Agent.

SYRUPS.—Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Ginger, and other choice Syrups, made of the purest materials. For sale by C. P. CLARKE,

dec 31.—wi 85 King St.

FEATHERS, BUTTER AND EGGS—By schr Bella from Sackville, for sale by

dec 24.—wi JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—DAVIES & MARSHALL, 37 King Street.—Bargains in Dress Goods and Mantles greatly reduced. Clearing out, remainder of our stock of Fancy Boxes very cheap. Jan. 1—vwi.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—F. A. COSGROVE is about to take Stock and close his accounts for the year, preparatory to his leaving to make his European purchases. All persons indebted to him are requested to hand in the amount due as near the 1st of January, 1863, as possible. F. A. COSGROVE,

dec 31.—wpi Prince Wm. st.

RECEIVED this week, a Scow load of dry 2 inch PLANK—a real nice article. For sale very low by
M. T. BREWER, Britain street,
Third Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

dec 31.—wpi

COTTONS.—On hand—90 pieces White Cotton; 200 pieces Prints. For sale at
J. E. WHITTEKIR,

Dec. 31.—wiv Prince William Street.

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.

TEA AND MUSICAL SOIREE, in aid of the fund 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.]

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.

DRY GOODS.—Just received from Great Britain, 1 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, Butterfly 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, Root 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

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; 100 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.—369 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—15 brls best quality Family Flour, equal to the highest grades used in the United States; 1,200 brls Extra State Flour, Napier and other known brands; 500 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, Barnett's Toilet Compounds, 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 a 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—369 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, ☞ 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

nov 12.—wpi F. A. COSGROVE.

Flour.—Landing ex schr Queen of Cuppers and brig Saxon—500 brls Bellefontaine Mills Flour; 300 do Sorfirino do do; 500 do Lewis do do. For sale by

dec 17.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

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; 100 do White do; 370 do Printed do; 190 do Striped Shirtings; 160 do Rolled Linings; 20 do Hair Linings; 50 do Corset Jeans; 60 do Lastings, Sorgede 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 Jackets, &c.; 1 do Braids, Trimmings, Machine Silks, &c.; 1 do Black Broad Cloths. *Wholesale and Retail.*

dec 17.—wpi DANIEL & BOYD.

CREEPERS! Creepers!—W. & C. Wynn & Co.'s celebrated Cast Steel Creepers, recently received, and for sale by the subscriber only. 25 cents a pair.

dec 17.—wpi F. A. COSGROVE.

GLASSWARE, DRUGS, MASON'S BLACKING, &c.—Now Landing, ex schr. J. H. Scammell, from Boston: 8 cases Glassware; 1 brl. Mason's Blacking; 1 case Ketchikan Oil of Peppermint; [illegible] Drugs and Medicines. For sale by (Dec. 19.) T. B. BARKER.

SNUFF AND POTASH.—Daily expected per schr. Louis 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 ex schr Juliet from Halifax—1 brl pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. For sale by (dec 10—wpi) T. B. BARKER.

Hotel to Let.—To Let for One or Five Years, the Building known as the ST. JOHN HOTEL, situated 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.

December 5th, 1862.—Received this day a lot of 1½ 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

December 10, 1862.—A lot of dry ⅞ 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,
Third Wharf East of Boston Steamboat Landing.

dec 10.—wpi

Segee's Pile Ointment.—This Ointment has only been before the public for a short time, yet it has accomplished wonders in the cure of the diseases for which it is recommended—such as Piles, Salt Rheum, together with Pains and Sores of Nervous kinds.

One Gross just received and for sale by

dec 10.—wpi J. F. SECORD, King Square.

TAMARINDS.—3 kegs Tamarinds. Just received and for sale by

dec 10.—wpi T. B. BARKER.

GARLIC.—About 10 lbs. very superior Garlic. Just received and for sale by

dec 10.—wpi T. B. BARKER.

Sage and Summer Savory.—A lot of good Sage and Summer Savory. Just received and for sale by

dec 10.—wpi T. B. BARKER.

Sharp's Balsam of Hoarhound and Aniseed—For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c. This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. For sale by P. R. INCHES,

dec 10.—wpi No. 80 Prince Wm. street.

Patent Medicines.—4 cases of Brown's Bronchial Troches; 2 cases Holloway's Pills and Ointment; 20 cases Kidder's Rheumatic Liniment. Just received and for sale by

dec 10.—wpi T. B. BARKER.

WOOLLENS.—The subscriber has received—50 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. WHITTEKIR,

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.

New Style Mantles.—The remainder of our stock at reduced prices. DAVIES & MARSHALL,

dec 3. 37 King street.

SILVER SOAP.—A first rate article for cleaning Silver. For sale by P. R. INCHES,

nov 6.—wpi No. 80 Prince William st.

GOOD FLOUR.—Landing ex Louisville from New York—100 brls. very choice Extra State FLOUR; 11 brls. finest Pastry Flour.