

no dissenting speakers could not produce, was accomplished by the Times, which, having examined all the features of the case, showed from Lord Stowell and others that however outrageous and humiliating it might be for a vessel in the British service to be thus dealt with, there was no remedy for it as it was in conformity with the maritime laws of Great Britain and the United States.

It is admitted," says the same paper, "that had the Federal steamer seized the Trent and taken her into a Federal port and detained her there till the matter was settled by a Prize Court, it would have been legal. The Federal cruiser seems to have erred, according to this showing, not from an excess of rigour, but from an excess of forbearance, and this gives a feature to the affair of which the Washington Government ought, at least, to have the benefit."

Of course if the Federal Government is proved to have, through its officers, acted illegally, it will make the amende honorable, and be wiser in future. We have seen enough, arising out of this explosion, to satisfy us that the peace of the two countries would be seriously jeopardized if many repetitions of the Trent affair occurred. Perhaps the information that comes to us through Paris, that Admiral Milne, on hearing of the outrage, had despatched three steam frigates to Cuba to protect and accompany the mail steamer which plies between St. Thomas and Cuba, will spare further scenes of this kind."

The Cork Daily Herald of Monday Dec. 2 says:—

The Post confirms the announcement in the Times, and says the demand which Lord Lyons will make to the Washington Cabinet will be plain and brief, and they will hold the issue in their own hands. If our demands are not at once complied with, Lord Lyons will break off diplomatic relations with the Cabinet of Washington and return to this country. In London, the prompt, clear, and temperate expression of the French press on the American outrage was received with satisfaction, as it is believed that it will have immense weight in facilitating the adjustment, so long as the means of adjustment are still open. It is scarcely doubted that the Government of France will act with ours in any course of policy that may be determined upon.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship the Melbourne has been taken up and is now being loaded at Woolwich with Armstrong guns, some 80 000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia. A strong reinforcement of field artillery will be despatched forthwith.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that with the overwhelming force we could despatch across the Atlantic, nothing the Americans could bring against us, would prevent our taking or blockading every war vessel belonging to them.

A supplement to the London Gazette issued on the 2nd, at 5, p.m., contains a proclamation prohibiting the export or carriage of gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The News of the World says of the Trent affair—"At least Lord Lyons should receive an apology, and if not, we have it in our power to deal a blow which will be more felt than a declaration of war, by simply acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy."

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of merchants in Liverpool the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American ship-of-war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer, certain passengers who were proceeding peacefully under shelter of our flag, from one neutral port to another, we earnestly call upon Government to assert the dignity of the British flag.

BRITISH NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—The following document was drawn up on Friday on board her Majesty's training ship President, signed by all the men of the naval reserve in that ship.—It is understood that a similar expression of feeling is about to emanate from the Naval Volunteers at the principal outposts.

To Captain Lucy, R. N., her Majesty's ship President, City of London.

SIR,—Having heard that our flag has been grossly insulted by an American ship-of-war, and people who claimed its protection forcibly taken from it and made prisoners, we write this to let you know that we are ready to fulfil our engagement, and protect the honour of our flag, our good Queen, and country, whenever called upon to do so. We respectfully request you will make this our determination known in the proper quarters."

The Shipping Gazette remarks on the offer of the naval volunteers to come forward for active service, that it is the fruit of dealing liberally with our seaman, and it is all the more gratifying as it is entirely gratuitous.

The protest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, addressed to Capt. Wilkes, commanding the San Jacinto, is published, and gives a full narrative of their being taken from the Trent.

Commander Wilkes' Report on the case is also made public. It says that after careful consideration he had "considered them (Messrs.

Slidell and Mason) as the embodiment of despatches, and it therefore became his duty to arrest their progress and capture them if they had no passports or papers from the Federal Government."

It is said that unless Lord Lyons receives from the President an answer to the Queen's message in 48 hours, he will demand his passports, and that 20 days only will be allowed for the restoration of Messrs. Slidell and Mason,—that the British fleet will immediately rendezvous in Boston harbor, and that the U. States authorities must deliver up those gentlemen in the presence of a combined fleet of European Nations. Whether there is any truth and how much in these reports, must be left till the contents of the despatches are known.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH ON THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

The Opinions Publiques says:—We perfectly understand the deep sensation this event has caused in London; for if the French flag had received such an insult the whole country would have risen as one man to demand striking satisfaction.

La Patrie says it has been informed from a private source that Rear-Admiral Milne, English Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations, had, on hearing of the outrage committed on the Trent, sent three steam frigates to the Island of Cuba to escort, until new orders, the steamer which plies between Havana and St. Thomas. "It appears," says La Patrie, "that information has been received at Washington by the American Government that important personages of the Southern States were continually taking that route, and that the expedition of the San Jacinto would be renewed. To prevent such a repetition Admiral Milne sent the frigates in question."

The Herald's Correspondent says, it is reported that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the American outrage, orders were forwarded by telegraph to all military ports to fit out with the utmost despatch, all the ships in ordinary or in the reserve.

At Havre the belief in a war between England and the United States is so general that all the New York merchantmen are hastening to complete their cargoes, to be able to sail as soon as possible.

The Temps says, it would appear as if the Federal Government had sought deliberately to put itself in the wrong.

The Presse says it was impossible—even in stretching to the utmost the meaning of the text—to assimilate the Southern Envoy to "contaminated of war."

The Patrie remarks that, happen what may, one cannot but recognize the right of England to act as she has done. We will say more—it is her duty, and she fulfils it with a strictness which circumstances command, and Europe will approve of the issue, which now rests with the Cabinet at Washington.

Three days later.

The Steamer City of Washington was intercepted off Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning with dates from Queenstown to the 5th inst.

The telegram which came thence on Monday was a very lengthy one—about 2 yards long. We give the principal items additional to the news received by the Europa.

The Newspapers continue to denounce the San Jacinto affair in the strongest terms. Active preparations are making in the Naval Department. Excitement unabated. Paris Temps repeats statement that Napoleon has tendered his services as Mediator.

Export of arms, ammunition and lead prohibited.

Paris Patrie has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize South if England sets the example.

It is asserted that the Steamer Australasian has been chartered to convey troops and battery of Artillery to Canada, to sail about the 12th.

It is stated that the American steamer James Adger had captured a Privateer off Fayal on the 17th, and towed her into that port.

The instructions to Lord Lyons, on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The London Morning Post says that an acknowledgment of error and surrender of prisoners would be received with great joy, but if Federal Government fails to do so no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The Times says it may reasonably predict three things will immediately follow outbreak namely destruction of Southern blockade, complete blockade of Northern ports and recognition of Southern Confederacy by France and England.

Active operations in various Navy Yards. Considerable number of vessels ordered for immediate commission. Transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich the 5th for Halifax, with 30,000 stand of arms and ammunitions and battery of 6 Armstrong guns. She will be conveyed by frigate Orpheus of 21 guns.

The Frigate Warrior will be ready for Foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on answer from Washington.

It is under consideration of the Government to lay an embargo on the Federal ships in British ports.

The Steamer Bermuda succeeded in reaching Havre with some 2,000 bales of cotton.

Latest from the States!

The intelligence from the west is altogether eclipsed by that from Great Britain. The following are telegrams received by the news-room and evening papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th, 1861.—The action of the Governor General of Curacao in refusing of the United States Steamer Iroquois the privilege of coaling, is considered tantamount to a declaration of War, inasmuch as the United States Government has fifteen hundred tons of coal stored there.

The captain of the Iroquois is blamed for allowing the escape of the Privateer Sumter. A private of President Lincoln's cavalry is to be shot to-day for deserting.

BOSTON, Dec. 14th.—A despatch from Somerset, Kentucky, 13th, states that the Confederate General Zellecoffer, with 15,000 troops, had crossed the Cumberland River 20 miles below Harpsburg.

The Federal force under General Schoeffler consists of six regiments.

A battle is expected immediately. A letter dated Hilton Head, 4th, says:—"The fleet arrived last night with 25,000 men. Savannah and Charleston will be ours."

Another report says that the Federalists have advanced within 10 miles of Savannah.

The Congressional Investigating Committee charges 500 Government employees with disloyalty.

Norfolk papers state that a fire broke out in Charleston on Wednesday night, and was still raging on Thursday. Supposed to be the work of negroes.

New York, Dec. 14th.—News per Hausa has unsettled the stocks. Later news anxiously sought for.

Advices from England cause little excitement in Washington.

It is reported that active if not angry diplomatic correspondence is going on between United States and England, in regard to steamer Nashville being allowed to stop at Southampton.

It is rumored that a number of vessels are being fitted in New York under Mexican letters of marque, to prey on commerce of England, France, and Spain.

VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16th.—The Times Washington telegraph despatches says that notwithstanding the Belligerent attitude assumed by England that there is no disposition on the part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the plan or policy of the Government assumed in the arrest of Slidell and Mason.

The report of the demand of Mason and Slidell causes great excitement. The sentiment of defiance is universal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th.—The Battery at Edward's Ferry opened fire upon the rebel fortifications in front of Leesburg, where rebel troops were concealed. Cannonading kept up for six hours with shell. The rebels retired to safer distance.

Congress will adjourn until Thursday next for holidays. Rebels have immense forces and erecting large battery at the mouth of Occoquan creek, to fire on vessels plying between Washington and Hooker's division.

The enemy has retired from Annandale. Weather is fine. No indications of going into quarters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14th.—Advices from Beaufort state that troops have gathered and brought in two million dollars worth of cotton.

Mr. George P. Opydke, the Republican candidate has been elected Mayor of New York.

Army horses at Washington are dying at the rate of two or three daily for want of forage.

The U. States Government have determined to open the ports on the eastern shore of Virginia, to trade.

The Buffalo Commercial says that more than \$200,000 have been used this fall in the purchase of apples in Western New York by two apple-dealing firms in Boston. The price paid was about double that of last year.

PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.—The N. Y. Methodist gives us the following intelligence: A Boston correspondent writes us: "If the population of our city has not increased, the population of our harbor has greatly, of late. About one thousand prisoners have been landed at Fort Warren from various places, where we hope they will find comfortable winter quarters. Everything will be done by our citizens, that can be consistently, for their comfort. Some of them need special attention, being poor and destitute.—Others come with a large quantity of baggage, embracing almost every comfort of life. The destitute will be looked after, and their necessities well supplied. The prisoners embrace a great variety of talent, character, and condition of life, from Mason and Slidell to the common soldier. Strange turn of affairs, that should bring such a company of notables to Boston harbor. Perhaps it is as good a place for them to winter, as they could find. They will be well cared for, and have the privilege of living in one of the best harbors, surrounded with the most beautiful scenery that the world affords.—Then, too, they will have an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with some of the Yankees, who, I doubt not, they will find about all that men should be, making allowances for human infirmities. Thus far, the prisoners appear well, enjoying good health, and are in as good spirits as could be expected under the circumstances."

PASTRY FLOUR & BUCKWHEAT.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE have just received. E. 100 bags Fresh Buckwheat, 50 bbls. extra Flour, A few bbls. double extra Pastry, \$10 per barrel. 37, BARRINGTON STREET, AND BRUNSWICK STREET. E. W. SUTCLIFFE. Dec. 18.

Beckwith & Major.

RESPECTFULLY invite inspection of their heavy Sealskin and Fine Cloth SACKS. Heavy Sealskin and Fine Cloth, by the yard. Black, Brown, and Grey Ribbed ditto, quite new. Winter Shawls, in various styles. Silk and Faced VELVETS; TERRY SILKS. Black and Fancy Dress Silks. Plain and Fancy Repps, and other Dress Material. 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 BLANKETS, do Fine Cloth Blankets. Welsh, Saxony and Lancashire FLANNELS. Rose, Blue, Pink and Fancy: do. White and Unbleached TABLE LINEN, by the yard. Ditto ditto Table Cloths. Diaper, Huckabuck, and Crash TOWELLINGS. Gauntlet, Cloth, Cashmere and Kid GLOVES. White, Brown and Fancy L. Wool and Merino Hosiery. Alice Mitts, Wool and Merino Shirts and Pants. READY-MADE CLOTHING in great variety. BECKWITH & MAJOR, 34 Granville street. Dec. 11. 6 ins.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "Canada." At "Liverpool House."

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Bonnet Borders, Chenille and Wool SCARFS, in variety, Black Lace and Silk Pile VEILS, Stamped Collars and Trimmings, Ladies' and Childrens' White Wool BOAS, Mountains Martin & Imitation Ermine FURS, Ladies' and Childrens' Cashmere, Ringwood, Cloth, and white and cold Kid Gloves, Childrens' Fancy Mitts, Wool Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs. Fancy Dress Repps, Which, with our present large and varied Stock, we offer at the lowest possible rates. WETMORE, VAUX & McCULLOCH, 8 Granville street. December 4. 4 ins.

New kind of Teeth.

..... AT THE..... COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT. No. 54 Granville Street.

DR. MACALLASTER is now using a new kind of Artificial Teeth, which surpass any that have ever been used in this Province. They differ from those formerly used in many respects—they are more natural, have none of that glossy artificial appearance which is so readily detected. He would respectfully inform those desirous of having Dentistry done that he never was better prepared to do good work than now. After a successful practice of his profession in this Province for four years, the great increase of his business, go to show the confidence that the public have in his abilities to manufacture and insert Artificial Teeth. He would also call attention to the great importance of

FILLING TEETH.

This part of Dentistry is too much neglected by the public. In almost all cases persons wait until their teeth ache, which they should not do, but should have their teeth examined every six months if possible, and filled while the cavities are small; by so doing the teeth are restored to health, and made equally as good as before decayed. Many years of constant practice, and by the particular attention Dr. M. has paid to this branch of Dentistry, he is fully competent to make gold fillings, large or small, in the best manner possible. All operations in Dentistry,—such as filling, extracting, and cleansing, done in a skillful manner.

The Complete Dental Establishment, 54 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. One door north of Dr. Black's and near the Baptist Chapel. Nov. 27th.

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