

such violation is proved or ought to be proved against the Trent, consequently the seizure of four persons dragged from her decks was entirely illegal. Referring to report that seizure was act of American Commander, not expressly directed by Government, Times says it means that Federals had deliberately determined to seize Southern Commissioners and it is understood that General Scott has declared since his arrival that their seizure had open subject of Cabinet at Washington long before he left. American authorities might have warned English steamers at Havannah, that if they took on board Southern Envoys, they would subject vessels to seizure and forfeiture in prize court. They made no remonstrance against taking them on board, as they were bound to do, and secretly planned outrage, for which we now ask reparation. Slidell and Mason were at most civil servants to hostile forces, and were travelling from one neutral port to another in neutral vessels. If Government at Washington declares them rebels, then right of asylum has been clearly violated. Times concludes by adjuring Government and Northern people to do justice in matter.

Post confirms Times statement, says, demand of Lord Lyons will be plain and brief, and if not at once complied with, diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.

Shipping Gazette believes, there is possibility, but a remote one, that Federal Government may disavow act of Capt. Wilkes, and even go length of releasing Southern Commissioners, but if the demand is not complied, declaration of war on part of England inevitable. If Federal Government is resolved at all hazards to force quarrel on England, they have good opportunity but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of its exports of saltpetre and war stores, formerly forbidden. It was stated that one ship with a large cargo of saltpetre for America, had been stopped, and that reloading of war stores already shipped had been required. Naval vessel volunteers were offering to come forward to protect honor of British Flag. There is no confirmation of report that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada.

Consols on 29th opened at further fall of three fourths per cent., under opinion of Law Officers of Crown. Subsequently heaviness increased, and transactions took place at one per cent. decline, and 2 per cent. below quotations before the news of the Trent affair was received. At close there was rally of 3 per cent. In railway and other securities the decline was 2 to 3 per cent., but they also rallied towards the close. United States five, which were quoted before the news at 70 to 78, are nominally at 70 to 75.

French journals universally looked at Trent affair in interests of England.

FRANCE. Paris Patrie maintains that American Government had no right to arrest Southern Commissioners while on board British Mail steamer, and asserts that English Government are immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada. The same journal gives a report that Admiral Milne, commander of the British West India Squadron, on hearing of the San Jacinto affair, forthwith detailed three vessels of war to escort steamers between Havana and St. Thomas, for protection of Southern travellers travelling that route. The Paris Pays and Constitutionnel censure the action of the commander of the San Jacinto.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN 2nd. Persia arrived at Liverpool at 8 A.M. to-day. American speculation on San Jacinto affair eagerly canvassed here. The general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture with the two countries.

Cotton opens firmer, with sound recovery in price. It is rumored that the Cabinet is modifying its instructions to Lord Lyons under the influences of the Persia's advices. Hence the detention of the Europa at Queenstown. Consols 92 3/4 92 7/8.

Later from Europe

Arrival City of Washington off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 15, 1861. City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th arrived. San Jacinto affair monopolized press; continues to denounce it as insult in strongest terms. Active naval preparations making.

LATEST via QUEENSTOWN. Excitement unabated. Paris Free Press repeats statement that Napoleon tendered services as Mediator.

At Banquet, at Rochdale, Bright made elaborate speech on American affair, declined to give decided opinion upon Trent affair, believed if illegal America will make fitting reparation, and strongly condemned warlike preparations, and scouted idea of American Cabinet being resolved to push quarrel with England, made eloquent peroration in favor of North.

Letter read from Cobden urging suspension judgement. Letter from Gen. Scott favor maintenance friendly relation between England and America, attracts much attention. Exports of ammunition, arms and lead prohibited. Paris Patrie has editorial showing disposition of French to encourage South—if England sets example,

Ship Lady Franklin, London for New York just into Plymouth 3rd took fire same night, was scuttled. Southerners among crew suspected, asserted Australasian chartered to convey troops and battery artillery to Canada, sail about 12th. James Adger captured privateer off Fayol Ist. Perseus was sent per Europa, it was then regarded rather hopefully and consols and cotton slightly improved, but after carefully digesting American press on San Jacinto affairs, reaction set in and new fears were entertained that Washington Government would seek to justify act. English journals generally very bitter and hostile in their remarks, continue to treat matter as one which cannot be tolerated. Lyon's instructions on which Cabinet are unanimous are explicit and determined.

Morning Post says acknowledgment of error and surrender of prisoners will be received with great joy. But if Federal Government fails to man in England will blind his eyes to alternative that England must do her duty; her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

The Times continues to assert that it has been policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the Post call for energetic military preparations in Canada.

Serious decline daily taking place in Canadian securities. Total 12 per cent.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

Delinquent Subscribers!

Subscribers in arrears two years and upwards are informed that the Proprietor is daily making out their accounts in order to place them in the hands of a Justice for collection. He has already made over a large batch of them; and each will have his turn so soon as his account can be made out. Circumstances have rendered this course absolutely necessary; a winter's stock of material having to be laid in, if the paper is to be kept going. The proprietor has determined that those who do pay shall not suffer for those who do not; and consequently has resolved to hand over every account, as mentioned above, without exception, or reservation. Central Bank paper taken at the face for arrears.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

No news that ever reached Woodstock was received with such interest as that which came over the telegraph line on Sunday last. The sheets as they left the hand of the operator were passed round through those of some twenty or thirty persons, and every word was perused with that fixed and silent attention which denotes the most grave and profound interest. The people of Woodstock received the news with undoubted satisfaction. They had formed their own opinions on the Trent matter; but they were ready to accept those which might be formed by the British Government as an authoritative exposition.

It being settled that the Imperial Government have demanded the release of Mason and Slidell two questions present themselves. Will the Federal Government accede? And if it does not, will Great Britain consider its refusal a sufficient cause for a declaration of war? To the first question we shall probably have an answer in a week. The Federal Government is in a most awkward predicament. Whichever course it pursues its path is strewn with thorns. If it relinquishes its prisoners, after the stand taken by the Secretary of the Navy and the House of Representatives, and the whole country, in support of Captain Wilkes, it lowers itself in the eyes of the world. Its position would be most humiliating. On the other hand a war with England would ruin forever the Northern hopes of subjugating the South. The blockade would be immediately raised; the Southern Confederacy acknowledged not only by Great Britain, but probably by France, and the Confederates would obtain a market for their cotton, and a full supply of the sinews of war. From the day that war is declared by Great Britain, the South is gone past all recall.

Perhaps, however, the Cabinet of Washington has made up its mind to that result. Perhaps it looks Northward to replace the territory lost in the South. British North America is a most tempting bait. Suppose that the Federal Government at once yields to the South, and acknowledges its independence. It has five or six hundred thousand men under arms. It can turn these loose upon Canada, New Brunswick, Nova

Scotia, and British Columbia. The consequences to these Provinces would be fearful. We have no doubt but that the invasion would ultimately be repelled; but at the outset we could bring forward no force sufficient to stem its torrent, and our country would suffer the horrors of a fierce and frightful war. By a league offensive and defensive with the Southern Confederacy, the British Government could provide in a great measure against a result so fearful to us. Still we have a very long and very exposed frontier, and would suffer much.

The most important matter to us at present, is that of preparation. There is not a moment to be lost; from the Government downwards to the humblest individual, we should make the most prompt and earnest efforts towards arming and disciplining our militia. Even should this Trent matter blow over, we have had sufficient warning of what may turn up some day; and we should put ourselves as far beyond the possibility of being taken by surprise as lies in our power. We presume that the Government of New Brunswick will take measures at once to increase the numbers and efficiency of the Volunteer force. Meanwhile let no man wait for the Government or his neighbors, but himself put his hand to the work. The ranks of our Volunteer Companies should be immediately filled; those among their officers who are either too old to attend to the work, or have no stomach for it, should yield their place to others; and drilling should be carried on heartily. We know not how soon each and every one of us may be called upon to put to use the military knowledge which he has, or ought to possess. Devoutly wishing for the interests of all parties, that there may have no war, we should recollect that there is no better mode of preventing it, or if it cannot be prevented, of making it as lightly felt as possible, than by making to meet it every preparation in our power.

AN OLD FRIEND.

We are glad to hear again from Mr. George W. Seavey, who passed a few weeks in Woodstock some years since, and afterward went to England by the way of Quebec; and who furnished The Journal several letters descriptive of the men and things that he met. By the last English mail we received from him a number of English papers. From the following paragraph in the London American of Nov. 20th it will appear that Mr. Seavey will be engaged in a congenial employment in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1862:

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.

"We perceive that in the United States preparations are being made upon an extensive scale to have our country well represented in the Exhibition here next year. Of this we are very glad, for then we shall be able to show the world that, in spite of our internal difficulties, the United States is not a defunct institution.

"In connection with the Great Exhibition, the old-established house of Morgan Brothers, Bow-lane, London, have arranged an "International Exhibition Agency," for the convenience and interest of exhibitors. This firm undertakes the unpacking and packing of goods, storage of cases, distribution of cards, circulars, &c., furnishing offices and committee rooms for subscribers, offices for inquiry, reference, and advice, and the conveniences of home in connection with an old-established club-house, with dining, smoking, and reading rooms, each department separately and competently superintended. The general management of this agency will be under the direct superintendence of Mr. W. V. Morgan, a gentleman of high commercial reputation. The United States and British Colonial departments are to be under the charge of Mr. G. W. Seavey, a native of the United States, a gentleman who has had much experience in inventions and patents in America, and a knowledge of the country and people. This, with a residence of several years in England and France, will enable him to be of great assistance to American inventors and others who may take part in the Great Exhibition. We commend to our American readers the International Exhibition Agency of Messrs. Morgan Brothers, fully confident that they will be found in every way worthy of support in their undertaking."

Those of our readers who may have need of the assistance of Mr. Seavey in his new capacity will, we venture to say, find him a well-informed, active, and obliging agent.

CAVALRY.—A second meeting with the object of organizing a Cavalry troop in this County was held on Tuesday evening. Progress is being made, and we have no doubt of the success of the movement. Carleton once possessed a very excellent troop, and is now in a much better position to turn out one. Owing to the nature of the corps, country people can take part in it more easily than in an infantry corps.

TEA MEETING.—A tea meeting is to take place in the Woodstock Seminary on the evening of the twenty-sixth instant, at six o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating the formal opening of the Seminary. The particulars may be seen in the bills.

RIVER CLOSED.—On Tuesday night last the River closed opposite Woodstock, and on Wednesday teams crossed.

WOODSTOCK ATHENEUM.—The first regular meeting of this society was held last evening. The Committees appointed to draft Bye-laws reported that they had made progress in the work, and asked to be continued, which was done. The subject for the evening "The present condition and prospects of the United States of America" was then taken up. President Fisher opened the discussion with some elaborate statistical information concerning the actual and comparative progress of the Free and Slave States, and with some remarks upon the Constitution, the growing National Debt, and the disposal of the immense army which the Federal Government would have at the close of the war. A conversational discussion followed; and the further consideration of the subject was adjourned until the next meeting. At the general request, Mr. Fisher left the statistics which he had compiled in the hands of the Secretary for the use of members. The next meeting is to be held on Wednesday, January 8th. The Athenaeum now has eighteen members, and shows every token of proving a highly successful and useful institution.

COMMUNICATION WITH CANADA.—The means of communication between the sea and Canada has now become, and will during the winter continue, an object of importance. The route by the St. John will, of course, have the preference, and it will become the duty of the authorities to make it secure. As there are large quantities of military materials to be transported to Canada, the St. Andrews Railway will be of service. Stores can be landed in St. Andrews, and within five hours can be landed at Eel River, seventy-four miles on their way. Thence they can be forwarded by horses and sleds to Riviere du Loup. Carleton County abounds with horses which can be hired for this purpose; and the very hardness of the times, and scarcity of money, under which we labour, will enable the authorities to obtain the means of transport at rates much below what would in more prosperous seasons be asked. By taking advantage of the Railway not only would the cost of transportation be lessened, but time would be saved—an important consideration.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Winter semi-annual examination of the Carleton Grammar School took place on Tuesday last. It was conducted by the Trustees and Rev. Mr. McLardy, and passed off in the usual manner.

DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday last the Volunteer Artillery Company of this place turned out and fired a salute to testify its satisfaction at the character of the news from England by the Europa.

"COMMON SENSE."—We commend the following from the Freeman of 17th inst., to the notice of our readers:

"For war is at best a great misfortune, and should only be undertaken when there is no other means of averting a greater misfortune. Hitherto the people of these Colonies have looked on war at a distance, and enthusiasm for the glory of the British Flag, or the success of an idea, noxious or beneficent, was very cheap. Now a war threatens, of which these colonies may be the bloodiest theatre. Though the quarrel is essentially Imperial, and the causes precedent which prepare the way for this quarrel and aggravate its consequences, are almost wholly English, yet the Times, a great authority on such subjects, warns the Provinces, which are to bear the brunt of the conflict, that they must rely mainly upon themselves. How many of the men who on Sunday cheered so excitedly in the News Room will, if called upon, gird on the sword and shoulder the musket? How many of those who are so excited in the street are prepared to accept all the consequences of a war with neighbors? How many are willing to lose business and pay the cost of war and do their share of the fighting? How many are merely calculating the profits to be made if the Southern ports be opened and those of the North be blockaded?"

TRANSPORTATION.—Is Red Tapo really to prevail once more to such an extent that soldiers and stores destined for Canada are to be landed at Halifax, and passed through the whole length of Nova Scotia and 100 miles of New Brunswick using now the Railway Train, and again Baggage Cars, and again the Train, all for no end but the waste of men and money and horseflesh? A correspondent suggests that they should be landed at St. Andrews. If the want of an establishment and staff there form an objection, they should all events come to St. John and save some 3 miles of most useless and unnecessary travel. Freeman.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—This distinguished Naturalist, now a Professor at Harvard University near Boston, has received from the Royal Society of London, the Copley Gold Medal, the only scientific honor in their gift. The Professor has undertaken to write a series of articles for the Atlantic Monthly, which will add greatly to the character of that magazine.

At the present juncture New Brunswick are liable called upon to commence duties of their military man of them will be four heart and zealous hand- liness to execute what is him. But the people, to to perform, and it now be citizen to extend to the V only good wishes and sym- ment of a more material willing to serve their own of our Province from in- ed also to hear all the nu- dens which keeping up a tail.

We, then, respectfully tute on Wednesday night largest and most enthusias convened within its walls be then and there taken "Fund," for the assistance. The matter can be easily in hand at once, and no to offer for such a purpose place we must be prepared to begin now. Procras- nul.

We trust, then, that the day night will not be allow mere expressions of loyal- flattery to the Volunteers; take the place of words a ship the Mayor, as the re- citizens, and as the highest matter to the meeting, an all ranks, conditions and Liverpool of British Ame- bruce the opportunity to duty which a new condition require of them.—Globe.

It is to be regretted that took Mason and Slidell, he instructions, moneys, and they were clothed; also, he permitted the escape of late privateer Jeff. Davis, from the South who have arms, clothing, provision blockaded ports of Charles- who have gone to England and clothing, and amply p- the purchases required in twenty or thirty days w- ler steamer, suitable for w- vessels are to sail directly be on our coast about the Commander Wilkes derive the United States Consul- ous to everybody that Cox- party by the Theodora, an- tors of equal importance w- prejudicial to the interests they were to be passengers must have learned these fac- The British squadron, sin- to-day, will probably enter - the British Consul-Ge- Tribune.

PRESENTATION.—The pa- are to be presented to the Institute on next Wednesday rich and handsome. We describe them properly. C in Red and White, and this Colours. In the centre is a beautiful Star with a Cross the figures 1793 in gold, an- floss. The other, which th- tal Colours, is a blue field, w- centre, and the Jack in the- these colours is of the ho- kind, and all the materials- cluding mahogany staffs, gi- &c., are of the richest and - Freeman.

Captain Wilkes, with his- ney's gallery, on Saturday, traits were taken of the g- uniform. Cartes de visite- tures will be ready for ins- to-day. The party will vis- this morning. The Captain- family left the city at 10 o- ing, and proceeded to his re- land, remained there the g- and returned and dined at- evening.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Montreal Advertiser- dian military authorities hav- Trunk workshops at Point- purpose of rifling heavy ord- that the British Government- sary notice to the different- the mails under Imperial su- receive the armament they- time of war.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG- was created about noon on F- ner, deeply laden and displa- sciled up the harbour and ca- one at first could tell when- was soon ascertained that sh- 0 days from Georgetown, S- arge of Turpentine, &c. - no Confederate Flag has ap- our. It is a pretty Flag—R- with the Stars on a blue field