FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCY.

FRANCE.

M. Foul's financial statement has been pubtested, it states that the total amount of the deficats is 972,000,000f. It is necessary to consowater part of the floating debt. The produce of to foan will be employed to redeem the Treasury Bonds, and will put in circulation an amount corresponding to that which it will demand. M. Fould proposes to the Emperor to fix the amount of the loan at 300 million francs. The expenses us Mexico will amount to 210 million francs at the end of 1863.

A rumor is current in Paris, but its origin fas sent for the Minister of War to ask within welat time 300,000 men could be despatched to a given point.

. THE CONGRESS AND THE SOVEREIGNS.—The Barmorial Diplomatique says :- "Out of the twenty sovereigns and free towns to which the feeter of invitation to the Congress was addressed, axae sovereigns—the Pope, the Queen of Spain, peas, The King of the Belgians, and the Kings of Sweden, Portugal, Italy, and Denmark, the Sultan, and the King of the Greeks-have formally amountsed to appear at Paris in person." The same journal says:-" Without pretending to kesow the exact tenor of the Pope's reply, we can auxiounce, according to information received He takes the political map to pieces; and in 50 excect from Rome, that Pius IX. adheres in an chrolute manner to the idea of a Congress, and that he forms no reservation and demands no sarantee, as the Italian journals had announced." Der contemporary likewise adds :- "King Leopold, although reigning over a State of small exwat, has succeeded, by his talents and his great experience, in acquiring the esteem and respect experience, in acquiring the esteem and respect electors, will have Dresder for its new capital; of the other Sovereigns to such a point that he while Vienna is to be made the chief seat of the has become in a certain measure the arbitrator of the difficulties which may arise between them, us we have had recently several examples. The zeduesion of that monarch has therefore a special importance, and he has given it entirely and absoutely to the idea of a Congress, in an autograph leaster, short, but inspired by the best feelings, addressed to the Emperor of the French. This cepty is an ample justification of the principles of Eumanity and prudence which have inspired the great design of Napoleon III."

A semi-official pamphlet, entitled "The Emperur Napoleon III. and the Congress," has been queblished in Paris. It begins with the declara-Luan that the speech of the Emperor of the craft; or should be not know one, he is put to learn Exench and his letter to the Sovereigns constitaxed one of the greatest epochs in modern hisrary, and that terrible disasters would occur unfeess the congress met; whilst, on the contrary, blacksmiths, and what not. All these trades or areat blessings would inevitably result from a handicrafts are under their regular head men, and sizeeting which should re-organise the shattered every soldier, when he can work, may and does gain natitual edifice of Europe. The existing state of affairs is declared into erable, and, unless at work is done by these military artisans, who, as well acoce moderated, to escape from war will be imwassible. To remedy this the Emperor Napo-Gesn proposed an alliance of Sovereigns with their people, "based on Christian tolerance and other moral points, pompously professed by the ceesty of 1815, which was unable to protect Menn." The pamphlet asserts that the Emperor army get on so well when on service. In the English has ever decided peace—a peace worthy of himself and of France; but the declaration made in his speech of Nov. 5, " that the European situa-Egga cannot remain unchanged without bringing a mean," is a clear and decisive assertion that war will take place in the spring-a declaration swinch once spoken engages the honor of France. digging of the foundations to the making of glass

The Fublication of the pamphlet entitled 'Napoleon of excellent public roads have been made entirely by present Government was in fact on the point of III. et le Congress,' to which several papers have al-Fucled." A decree has been published suspending the Paugres, a Lyons paper, for two months on account Energies, a Lyons paper, for two months on account of the summary it has given of the proceedings in the Coups Legislatif. The Nation has received a first marning for an article signed by M. Dupout, entitled Where are the friends of the Government?" The reason given for the warning is that the article insufts and calur niates the Government of the Empe-

The Debats remarks that the answer of England. places matters just as they were on the eve of the traceting of the Chambers-i.e., that there is no novarse left but war or silence; and now, as them. the great question is, what will the Emperer do? Top one but his Majesty himself can give an answer us that question; but we see from the repeated most nobly and courageously resisting the measures unexpings to the press that there is no intention to entisty the public craving for liberty, and some de-Exercive will, in that case, have to be resorted to ; for short, according to all the signs of the times, a WET is more than ever on the cards.

The Temps remarks as follows on the despatches: The French government prognosticates war if the Cangress does not meet, and the English government experenceds war if it does assemble. When so thegough a difference manifests itself between the two foremost Powers of the world-between the two Fowers whose alliance is the sole guarantee for the exaintenance of peace-we must be permitted to gaint out that such a discrepancy of views adds one more to all the difficulties pointed out in the Immerial speech, and one greater than all the rest.

The Opinione Nationale expresses itself 'satisfied,' Exit takes care to show us what is the nature and amount of its satisfaction:—If we are satisfied, the same may be said of our neighbors across the Chan-They are already hoisting Lord Russell on the gredestal of the great men that have best served the seifish interests of England; they imagine, in a word, that he has crowned his career in compelling France to brood over her humiliation, after isolating her from all the great political Powers of the Conment. Let us leave our good neighbours and allies time to sleep off the fumes of their ale and porter. When they recover, we have no doubt they will detact in the horizon a dark cloud just now concealed from their view. There is something in Europe besides a tetrarchate, whose four poles are at Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and London. The Memorial Diplomatique recommends the Emperor to allow his great idea to ripen, as sooner or later it must bear fruit. It is impossible to display more utter ignorance of what the dignity of our country requires, and of the duties it entails upon the government—daties which it will fulfil in the name of the principles of which it is the most glorious incarnation in he world. No; France will not subside into inaction so long as Poland has not recovered her independence; so long as the fossil policy grounded on the treaties of 1815 shall not have yielded to the new public law inaugurated by our fathers in 1789.

The Nation :- England must not imagine that her refusal will render the Emperor's scheme abortive. We think that without England it will be much more successful. We do not admit that because, for sooth. England does not choose to condescend to meet the general wishes of Europe, the adhesions of Russia, of June, Frussia, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Turkey, Italy, dicated.

Greece, Portugal, Belgium, and the Pope, should be considered as null and void. The sovereigns who share the same views have now mustered - they are the most numerous, and therefore the strongest. Let the others count themselves, and see their weakness. If through their ill-will the peace of Europe be disturbed, the peoples will know with whom the

responsibility must rest. Paris, Dec. 3 -The realing of the draught of the Address took place in the Senate. It is a paraphrase of the Imperial speech, to which it replies The Address speaks of the devotion of France to the Im-

perial family, and says respecting Mexico that : -'The primitive object of the expedition was not to create an empire under the sceptre of a foreign Prince, but to defend our honor and our interest, both of which were menaced.'

A hope is expressed that the war indemnity to be paid by Mexico will cover the advances made. The initiative taken by the Emperor on the subject of the Congress is eulogized. The Address further says on

this point:'England, however, has decided that she will abstain from taking part in the Congress. Her ex- and Terra di Lavoro 770,000. Now, to allow for the ceptional position allows her, perhaps, to be less butcheries of the last three years, for the destruction sensible than your Majesty of the dangers of the status quo, but the other Governments can only gain by establishing a state of things which will no ionger be menaced nor misunderstood, whatever hap-

The Address says in conclusion :-'The country will not disavow the words of your

Majesty, I speak in the name of France.' EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. - Such is the title of a new pamphlet just issued at Paris, from the pen of M. Henri Dron, who gives a very com-prehensive interprehension to the imperial speech. pages of small print constitutes a Europe in a fashion which only wants the concurrence of its diplomacy to be perfect. He proposes to dismiss Kings, give unlimited leave of absence to rulers of the inferior class, and set up ten 'Potentates' with the title of Emperor. When all the princes are sent about their business, France is to begin by absorbing Belgium, Germany, Holland, and the banks of the Rhine. disembarrassed of its kings, dukes, landgraves, and Greek Empire, and Stockholm that of the Scandingvian. Portugal is to melt into Spain. Russia is to be cut into two equal parts, one of which is to be erected into a state under the name of the 'Empire of Circassia. M. Proudhon has also issued a pamphlet adverse to the idea of a Congress, and supporting the treaties of 1815.

Usegut Soldings .- In the French army, every recruit is supposed to know a trade on joining the army. If he has not yet learnt a trade, he is taught some occupation after joining his corps. Should be be ignorant of reading and writing-or, knowing these, should be wish to improve his education so as to qualify himself for promotion-he goes to the regimental school for four hours every day when he is not on guard or on fatigue duty. Once his achooling is over, he is put to work at some trade or handione. In every French regiment there are regular the last five days. The English Government and gangs of butchers, bakers, cooks, carpenters, masons, gardeners, builders, laborers, cart-drivers, watchmakers, silversmiths, tailors, shoemakers, a certain sum per day by working in the shop of his trade. In Algeria the whole of the Government as the State, are gainers thereby. The men thus earn extra pay, and the Government get work done better and cheaper than they could do by employing the people of the country, besides treasuring up the vast advantage of always having a corps of workmen at command The system of regular organised workmen is the true secret why the French nemy we have nothing of the kind, except as regards | have need of us. the tailors and shoemakers, and (in cavalry regiments) the saddlers and farriers. There are many good workmen who enter our ranks, but through want of practice they soon forget what they knew. In Algiers I have seen a whole pile of barracks. large enough to contain three thousand men, that was bailt entirely by a regiment of the line, from the PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Moniteur of this morning for the barrack windows, and not a day's drill or has been latterly successfully employed at Venice in mancerving had been neglected while the work seducing some of the people from their allegiance to was going on. Throughout Algeria miles upon miles Francis Joseph, and a conspiracy to throw off the the troops, the men being paid a small additional sum by the State while so employed. That the Govery much cheaper done than could have been effect.

ed by private contractors, while the troops gained a project, and, combating the Italianissimi' with their very comfortable addition to their regular pay. -Dicken's All The Year Round.

BELGIUM.

Since the opening of the Belgian Parliament by the King a formight ago, the Chamber of Deputies has been the scene of most unjust and violent proceedings, with which the Catholic parts, however, have been threatened for some time past by the Ministerial Press. The members of the Opposition Sardinia, which took place on the 12th ult. He was have happily proved themselves equal to the task of only sixty-four years of age, and was the youngest of intimidation proposed by their cruel and relentless adversaries. In the vote on the proposition to institute a Parliamentary enquiry, relative to the Bastogne election of the 9th of June, when the Gathelic candidate was returned, the members of the Left have plainly made known to the country their desire to continue their system of oppression on the one hand, and their shameful and liberal servility on the other. After the speeches which have been delivered by several of the ministers and their adherents during the last few days, we find it impossible; to arrive at any other conclusion than the one wehave just mentioned. When the so-called Liberals occupy seats on the Opposition benches, they are not at all particular as to what means they employ for grasping the reins of Government; nothing terrifies them; not even emeutes and paving stones, as testified by the deplorable street scenes at Brussels and surrounded the Archiepiscopal palace, and their ser elsewhere in 1857. At that period, so fatal to the cause of sound principles and true liberty, the real representatives of the nation were exposed to every outrage at the hands of the abettors of the Liberal Party: the most precious of Belgian privileges were then trodden under foot; every kind of liberty, public and private, was condemned in the Freemason Lodges and Liberal Clubs of the country, and one of the Liberal organs of that time even went so far as to say that the scenes of violence and ruffianism which then took place, would be renewed in all great circumstances, and these revolutionary words have never since been disavowed by the Ministerial Press. Such as the Liberals were in 1857, they are in 1863, and although the country now abandons them, and reprobates their violent and anti-constitutional proceedings, they still set at defiance all the laws of probity and justice, in spite of public opinion, and notwithstanding the most vehement protestations on the part of the great mass of Belgian ; touched at that port, having on board forty prisonelectors. It would be occupying too much of your valuable space, were I to enter into any very minute details, to prove to your readers the truth of the statements I have just made. The proceedings of the ministers and their friends, since the opening of the legislative chambers on the 10th instant, in connection with the disputed election of Ghent, Burges, Dinant and Bastogne, prove that they are not influenced by any real desire to check and suppress electoral abuses, but that their badly-disguised policy is to take signal vengennce on their Conservative adversaries, for the reverses they sustained on the 9th of June, at three of the four places I have just in-

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The Special Correspondent of the Times, and writer of the sensation letters about Victor Emmanuel's vovace, affords the most consoling proof of the extent of the Reaction and the lively way it must be going on. He states two things which I must deal with: 1st. That in the King's route through the Neapolitan territory they saw 30, 000 National Guards; 2nd. That in the immense crowds (don't forget there must be immense crowds for there was ' too much' enthusiasm) an able-bodied mac was not to be seen, nothing but women and Priests; hence he argues the tranquility of the country and its entire devotion to the King; and that the discontent being appeared there was no one to send troops against. Now, this writer forgets that once you touch statistics you cannot indulge in the loose descriptive style, but must resign yourself to stern facts. The population of the country through which this unfortunate party, seemingly doomed to accidents, passed, possessed, or did possess, 2,370,000 souls, thus-the Three Abruzzia 900,000, Capitanata and Principata, ultr. 700,000, of entire families and villages, also for distances which no one would go even to see Victor Emma-nuel, I withdraw 1,370,000 of the people, and make 1,000,000 to represent the population of the country passed. The one-fifth of that 200,000 -- represents the fair amount of able-bodied men, and 30,000 of which the Times Correspondent has seen reviewed. There remain 170,000 which have been demolished, by saving they are nowhere. But statistics are a very Shylock' and will have in this case more than a pound of flesh. Some 30,000 are in the prisons of the King ' Elect,' and had the Special Correspondent read some of the countless petitions of the women wringing their hands above their heads, which were poured on the King, he would have heard of the fathers, and brothers, and husbands, the ablebodied he missed so much. We will count off 50,000 to the conscription, and there remain still 90,000 to reckon up. Let him go to Carusso, who, according to his own letter, keeps the whole country for 90 miles, and he will probably find them amongst the intrepid and faithful bands who hold in check 100,-

000 troops, as de clared yesterday in Parliament. A great effort is being made to rewaken the prestige of Garibalds, no doubt with the view of action in the spring. The first reading of the Emperor's speech was 'war,' and it was the right one. The Congress was a cover to ulterior views, and the ready acceptance of the Powers here, with no difficulty and no discussion as far as the King is concerned, and the Camp of Somma, and the fleet at Naples, are no longer left unexplained. This war will bring trouble to England, for it will be against her friends and allies.

Letters from Rimini state Victor Emmanuel was hissed on passing through that town in returning from Naples, and that cries of ' Viva Garibaldi' were

raised in his presence. Turin, Nov. 28 .-- The Chamber re opened after its temporary bewilderment on the 23rd inst. The only question of importance is the . Treaty of Commerce and Navigation' with France, which has occupied people, in pursuing a chimera—the destruction of the Pope-(whose predecessor, in the time of Napoieon I., nobly and honorably refused to endorse his anti-English policy) have allowed the great rival of the English nation to turn everything to account. This treaty is wholly in favor of France. From the pressure that Napoleon can apply to the Turin Government, he extorts from them all that militates against English interests, and all that can agrandise his own. To the proposition of Boggio, to diminish the term of the treaty from twelve years to five, the Minister of Commerce, Manda, observed in his speech-' It would give offence to the French Govern-ment.' Polsineli, alluding to the discontent increasing in Naples, said, 'It is necessary to continue 100,000 soldiers to keep down the people. We have need of France to-day, as she will one day

One of the subjects which no doubt will occupy the attention of he Congress is the plot which has just been discovered at Venice, and of which intelligence has just reached here. True to the principles on which the usurpation and amaigamation of States volent' the kingdom of Italy was accomplished, the Government at Turin still employs bribery to secure their objects. Thus we find that Piedmontese money breaking out, which, if successful, Piedmont would, as at Naples and Sicily, take advantage of, on her own weapons, succeeded by Austrian gold in obtaining the confidence of several of the accomplices in the plot. It is said that revelations most comprowising to official parties at Turin have been made. At present I can do little more than allude to this extraordinary denouement .- Cor. of Weekly Regis-

The Unita Cattolica announces the death of Mgr. Pietro Ardunno, Bishop of Alghero, in the Island of of the four Bishops still left in that island out of eleven sees, the others being vacant or having their occupants in exile. He was a Conventional Franciscan, and had been translated to that see in 1843 from that of Carra in partibus. He was noted for his learning and his charity, and the people wept for him as for a father. His funeral took place in his Cathedrai on the 16th, in presence of his Chapter and Clergy, as well as all the Confraternities and local authorities. On the way to the cemetery the funeral procession was obliged by the rain to take refuge in the Church of St. Francis, as if, before going to the grave, the humble son of St. Francis wish-

ed to pay a visit to his holy Patriarch's shrine.

A letter from Urbino, dated the 20th of November. gives the following details of the arrest of Mgr. Angeloni, Archbishop of that town :- "On the seventeenth, at 2 p.m., several Carabinieri (gendarmes) geant, going up to the apartment of the Prelate handed to him the order of arrest from the Tribunal. which was carried out half an hour after the intimation. The Archbishop then put on his rochet and mozzetto, declaring that as he was prosecuted as Bishop, he would appear as a Bishop; and he took with him his Vicar-General, his suite and two servants in livery. On arriving at the Corte Ducale, the Archbishop was taken to the rooms of the Pubblica Sicurezza, and awaited to be taken thence before the Istruttore Judge. But after a certain time he was informed that, for that evening, the judge not being able to receive him, a room had been prepared for him in the upper floor of the public prisons; and the Archbishop is accordingly shut up in that room and remains there still, and will remain there as long as it pleases our present masters."- Unita Cattolica.

ROME. - We are informed from Civita Vecchia that the French Hessagerie steamer, 'Il conte Bacciochi, ers transported from Naples to the fortress of Porto Ferraro, in Tuscany. Amongst the number were an old man of seventy, two women and three children. KINGGOM OF NAPLES .- The King of Naples .- At the moment when the journals of Turin give each other the cue of vehement descriptions of the lively enthusiasm with which King Victor Emmanuel has been received in the south of Italy, it is curious to observe that the city of Naples have sent an address to congratulate King Francis II. on his birthday, bearing no less than 27,108 signatures.

SWITZERLAND.

to the Emperor Napoleon's invititation to the Con- used in this Act, and as it was perfectly lawful, begress is contained in two notes: One, sent direct to the Emperor, consists simply of the announcement that Switzerland accepts the Congress in principle. The other note, addressed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, contains a hope that the Savoy question may be among the subjects treated of at the Congress. PRUSSIA.

For the last ten years from sixty to eighty Protestants are converted every year in Berlin. The present state of Catholicity in Berlin, as compared to that of twenty years ago, shows a great develop-ment. King Ludwig of Bavaria has given 100,000 floring in State rents to the Sanet Ludwig's Missionsverein of Bavaria, for the benefit of the Missions of Northern Germany.

AUSTRIA.

The Government has notified to the Federal Diet that the troops intended to act as the reserve in carrying out execution are ready. The command is to be given to General Gubbenz

POLAND.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 30.- The general opinion here concerning the Polish insurrection, as set forth in the St. Petersburg journals, appears to be that the insurrection is at an end.

RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the reply sent by the Emperor of Russia to the invitation of the Emperor of the French to attend the Congress, as published in the Moniteur:-

Monsieur mon Frere,-While admitting the sad state of affairs in Europe and the usefulness of an agreement between the Sovereigns to whom the destinies of nations is intrusted, your Majesty expresses an idea which has always been my own. I have made it more than the object of wish; I have found therein the line of conduct I have followed. All the acts of my reign prove my desire to substitute relations of confidence and good will instead of a state of armed peace which weighs so heavily upon natione.

Nothing can better hasten this moment than a general pacification of the questions which agitate Europe. Experience testifies that the two conditions of the repose of the world exist neither in an impossible immobility nor in the instability of political combinations which each generation will be called upon to annul and reconstruct on the impulse of the passions or interests of the moment, but rather in the practical wisdom which imposes upon all respect for established rights and counsels all upon the transactions necessary to reconcile history, which is an ineffaceable legacy of the past, with progress, which is a law for the present and the future.

Under these conditions, a loyal understanding between the Sovereigns has always appeared to me desirable. I should be happy if the proposition issued by your Majesty may lead to it. But, in order that it may be practical, it can only proceed from the consent of the other Powers, and to obtain this result I believe it indispensable for your Majesty to define clearly the questions which, in your opinion, should become the subject of an understanding, and the bases upon which this understanding would have to be established. I can in any case assure your Majesty that the end which you pursue, that of arriving without shock at the pacification of Europe, will always secure my strongest sympathy.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to your Majesty the assurance of the sentiments of high consideration and sincere friendship with which I am, Sir, my

> Your Majesty's good brother, ALEXANDER.

Tsarkoe-Selo, Nov. 6 (18th.)

UNITED STATES.

The army has already exhausted one hundred million dollars worth of clothes, and wants more. Rub your hands, shoddy.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.-It is stated that it will be urged by members of the next Congress to increase the pay of soldiers to sixty dollars per month, to stimulate enlistments, and thus crush out the rebellion speedily.

SCARCITY OF BOYS .- A New York contemporary remarks upon the scarcity of boys :- The scarcity of boys for industrial employment is unprecedented in New York city. An advertiser may patronise the honest occupation no response. In applicants, all urging their claim. The fact appears to be that the value of labor has increased so much, from the requirements for military service, that boys are substituted for male adults as far as practicable in all branches of business. In grocery stores the change has taken place to a large extent, and some dry goods merchants use "cash boys" in lieu of clerks. The effect is very apparent in the disappearrance of male scholars from the public schools. Parents finding that their sons can earn two or three dollars a week, yield to the temptation, and permit them to fill their pockets while the intellect runs to waste. In consequence the male department for the senior classes often present a beggarly show of empty seats, while the number of female pupils is fully maintained. In the Juvenile Asylum, too, the same general facts are noticed, it being impossible to supply boys to those who want them.

CURIOSITIES FROM OLD RECORDS. - The inventory of the estate of a person who died in Boston in 1747, was headed by the first two of the following items, while the last two appeared in what would now be considered a strange juxtaposition, at the bottom of the list after the household treasures. One small still £98 10s; one large still, £343 4s;

one Negro woman, £250; one Quarto Bible, £4. In another inventory, made the same year, of a deceased Boston Merchant's estate, the following items appear together: "A pew in the South Meeting-House, £150; Negro Man Cuffie, old and sick.

Another inventory, of the same year, of a deceased merchant of Boston, has these items, in the following order: - " A folio Bible, £15! sundry Bibles, £9; Negro women, £120."

An inventory made the following year, closes with these items: - A Negro girl, £300; a pew in the old south meeting-house, £150; a pew in the old Brick do., £100.

GREAT BRITAIN.

James Binks, in the North British Agriculturist, states, that he has recently cleared off some old Ro. man encampment on his farm near Ainwick, a farm which he has lived upon for sixty-four years, and forthwith, among the barley there sown, arose 24 varieties of oats, never seen in that section before. As no oats had been sown, he supposed the place to have been an old cavalry camp, and that the oats which were ripened under other skies, had lain covered with debris for fifteen hundred years, and now being exposed to the action of the sun and air, they germinated as readily as though but recently sown.

THE 'ALEXANDRA.'-Seven days' discussion in the Court of Exchequer has sufficed to display the historical research and lucid reasoning of Sir Hugh Cairns, and the ingenious subtleties of the Attorney-General; but no new light has been thrown on the law, nor has the substantial ruling of the Lord Chief Baron been in the least degree shaken. The Attorney-General was compelled, in the course of his argument, to admit that the acts complained of were perfectly lawful, unless they were probibited by the Foreign Enlistment Act. The simple question then is, what acts are prohibited by that Act. It is a rule of law that a penal statute must be construed strictly in favor of the accused. And as the Barns, Nov. 29 .- The reply of the Federal Council | word build is not to be found amongst the terms | 230 feet long, 32 feet in breadth, 20 feet deep, of 1000

fore the passing of the Act, to build, equip, furnish, fit out, and arm a vessel of war, for the purpose of sale, it is not prohibited merely to build a vessel ef war now. But the Attorney-General contended for a construction which would render the mere building of the ship an offence if it could be proved that, at the time the keel was laid, there was in existence some person who had, prior to the commencement of the building, an intent that when the vessel was built she should be armed anywhere: so that the contention of the Attorney-General would have the effect of confiscating the keel of the vessel the very moment it was laid. And, by this process of reasoning, it is evident that the word build is virtually introduced into the Act, although it had carefully been left out. 'If there be,' he says, 'an intent, antecedent to the building, that the vessel, when built, shall be equipped for use against a belligerent, then there is a forfeiture on the laying of the keel.' It may be very proper to make this the law, but at present it is not the law. The Act is clear. It is not an intent to equip a vessel still ut. equipped which constitutes an offence under the Act. but it is the act of equipment with intent that the vessel shall be used contrary to the Act. The Chief Baron, therefore, clenched his ruling by using his illustration of the supposed case of the Alabama. He says, in effect, that it was quite lawful to build the vessel, whatever was the intent. And when built there is no offence committed by the owner or any one else, saying publicly, 'I intend to equip that vessel, provided he does not actually proceed to do so; but if he does proceed to equip her, having all the time the intent, then there is an offence within the Act-the offence being the actual equipment within her Majesty's dominions with the intent .-And, therefore, the primary question for the jury was, first, whether there was any equipment of the Alexandra within the port of Liverpool at all; and, secondly, if there was, was such equipment being made with the intent to cruise. The summing up of the Chief Baron was on the whole greatly in fevor of the Crown, for he left it to the jury to find for the Crown if they thought there was an inten-tion that she should be equipped in Liverpool. In order to make this matter clear we will suppose a case thus: - Suppose A, a builder, publicly tises that he is building a vessel capable of being used as a ship-of-war, and that he intends, when the building is finished, to sell her by public auction to the highest bidder. It is clear that A commits no offence against the Act. Suppose Bas publicly says, I intended to bid for and buy that ship, and when I have got possession of her I intended to equip her for service against a belligerent." This clearly does not constitute any offence. But if B does buy her and does proceed actually to equip her in Her Majesty's dominions, then there is no offence, because the offence created by the Act of Parliament is the actual equipment within her Majesty's dominion, with intent to cruise. Anything short of this is not an offence within the Act. Lord Russell, however, in his undignified terror of the Northern States has created a law for himself, trusting to Parliament for an indemnity. And such is the feeling amongst certain classes that this indemnity will be given, or that the Barons of the Exchequer may be influenced by Governmental pressure, that we find one of our contemporaries of Northern proclivities suggesting that the alleged seizure of a Confederate vessel at that the alleged servoice of the different on the judgment in the Alexandra case.' We don't believe it will have any, the slightest effect one way or the other. as we think the administration of justice in this country is still, unlike that of the United States, unaffected either by military despotism or personal corruption. And we trust this will be made clear to the whole world by the Judges discharging the rule of the Attorney-General, and restoring the Alexandra to her owners. - Liverpool Albion. GOVERNMENT NEUTRALITY .-- The people of this

country during the protracted contest between the Northern and Southern States, have exercised a real neutrality. There has been the expression of one common opinion amongst all classes, preventing any public interference with either side; and there has existed the usual desire of private merchants to supply the wants of either belligernet with contraband of war. It would have been well for the dignity of the empire and the future peace of the community if the Government had been equally impartial. In the course of his argument on the Alexandra case, the Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, inadvertdaily papers of largest circulation for two or three ently let out that the Customs' Consolidation Act days in succession asking the services of a boy for gave the Government power to prohibit the export of every description of manifions of war except ships former years, the result would have been a crowd of and then he sought to prove that the export of ships was protected only by the Foreign Enlistment Act. A question will no doubt be put to the Government in Parliament why it is, since the Government have strained, not to say perverted, the Foreign Enlistment Act, so as to prevent a supply of ships reaching one belligerent, they have not, at the same time. used the powers given to them by the Customs' Con-solidation Act. When the Northerners seized Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Government immediately re-taliated by putting the Customs' Consolidation Act into force, and stopped in Liverpool an immense supply of arms then ready for shipment for New York, The Northerners thereupon released these gentlemen but Mr. Seward was careful to put it on record that this release was made because it suited the then want of the Northerners, and Lord Russell immediately withdrew the operation of the Act, and allowed the arms to be exported. If the Government had been neutral it would have kept the Act in operation at all hazards, and have ordered a prosecution against the American Consul, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, &o., and any one else who broke the law. The consequences are natural. The conduct of the Gevernment has excited the indignation of the South and the contempt of the North. The American press teems with articles abusive of Great Britain and derisive of Lord Russell. They consider our conduct to be the result of fear, and the last accounts informs us that the friendly act of Lord Lyons, in disclosing the secret conspiracy of the Southerners to release their prisoners on Lake Erie, is also the result of fear; and we are assured that the first use made of peare with the South will be to chastise the insolence of England in daring to say she has been neutral. If the Government had obeyed the law, and firmly and impartially carried out the means in their power to have enforced neutrality, we should have occupied a position to which the country could have looked back with satisfaction, and we should not have been made the objects of the contemptuous braggadocio of an alien nation which has little in common with us except our language.-Liverpool

> THE SUSPECTED CONFEDERATE STEAMER AT GLASgow .- Were only the time of the criminal auberities engrossed by what we confidently believe will turn out entirely false rumors, there would not have been much to complain of; but now things have come to this pass that the operations of one of the largest ship-building establishments in Glasgow, that of J. and G. Thomson, are greatly interfered with. Not only have their workmen been attempted to be tampered with, by offers of money, &c., but scarce a day passes but half a dozen of them are cited to the County Buildings, where they are detained for hours and, as they are chiefly the foremen, the works in their several departments are very much hindered. The nuisance has not ended there, for now and again have Yankee spies forced themselves into Messra. Thomson's counting house, occupying valuable time by their mendacious and libellous tale-bearing regarding men and things .-- How all this hubbub should have arisen we cannot understand. We have seen the specifications of the vessel, and we have fully inspected her as she now lies at Loncefield Quay, and we could observe nothing that could lend the least color to the idea that the Pampero is intended for warlike purposes. She is a first-class passsenger ship