I gave a few extracts:

"The Washington Cabinet has done itself of good sense."

The Presse has a long article on the same

" Is that the Washington Cabinet has adopted good sense. No doubt the advice tendered by its mind, and it has set great value on those mamifestations, which have, happily, disabled it from one of its agents had hurried it."

The Presse demes that America had any just claim, for services rendered, to the sympathies of France. It calls to mind the treaty of 1794 becommencement of the war with France:-

"When we read history, and look again over or its interests require it, to betray alike its best you may be relied on by your readers as drawn from the most authentic sources. friends and its most cherished principles. This is what nobody in France should forget, though nation which arose in all Catholic hearts when, by it must not prevent us from congratulating our- his circular of the 16th of October, the French Miselves on the pacific result of an affair in which nister accused the Council-General of the Society of England breaks through its exclusive maritime being a focus of political intrigues, and of raising a budget "the amount of which was applied to untraditions. The incident is a fortunate one since known purposes." It is now fully ascertained that war is not the consequence, and since the tri- M. de Persigny views every Catholic in France as a umph of civilisation this time does not cost humanity anything."-Cor. of the Times.

In 1856 the States which signed the Treaty of Paris came to a resolution that in cases, of international dispute the parties should, as far as circumstances permit, have recourse to the good offices of a ions; all their arguments were his prepossestions; all their arguments were rebutted by the following nithe seasons. If Williams tween England and the Federal States than France all that your society is not a political association, a hastened to act in accordance with this clause in the day might come when a contest would arise between treaty. Anticipating any request on our part, she Church and State. Of course I don't foresee a case voluntarily made known to the Washington Government her opinion on the matter, and in friendly but decided language told President Lincoln that it was other. Now remember that my business is to suphis duty to yield. The good example set by the Import the State, not the Church: perial Government was, as we have seen; speedily not the wish to find before me an organised association, followed by similar exhortations on the part of Pruse extending throughout the whole world, and whose sia and Austria, and it is probable that if reparation had not been made by the Federal Government every maritime nation would have announced its adhesion maritime nation would have announced its adhesion waived his auditors to the door, adding only, that to the principles stated by M. Thouvenel. Thus the French Government has given an additional security ral, he would take the Emperor's orders. If some to the peace of Europe by carrying into practice the doctrine which received European assent five years ago. This friendly tender of advice in international disputes seems likely to remove many difficulties which have beset diplomacy, for few nations will dare which have deset diplomacy, for tew factors will dare to persist in a course which has been visited by remonstrances from the leading Powers of the world.—

Times.

M. Anour And Plon-Plon.—Our readers are doubtless too familiar with the Lame of M. Edmond About and his anterdents to require any further in familiar.

and his antecedents to require any further informa-tion on these points from us. He was the smart writer whom the French Government sent to Rome a few years ago to fabricate libels against the Pontifical Government for the pages of the Moniteur, from which they were at last excluded only because the Archbishop of Paris declared it impossible for him to hold any further communication with the Imperial Court unless this infamous scandal ceased. About then returned to Paris, where he has been an active literary Swiss in the service of Plon-Plon, whose speech against the Holy See he is generally supposed to have composed, and also a manufacturer of farces not distinguished for their delicacy or refinement of thought or expression. One of these was lately brought out at the Odeon, but it created such a storm of indignation that it has been withdrawn, after four seemed to grow gradually stronger. Several arrests were made on the last night of the representation. M. About's unpopularity is attributed by some to his anti-clerical views upon Rome; by others, to his supposed relations with Prince Napoleon, who was present at one of these performances, and came in for a share of popular disfavor .- Weekly Register.

A Paris letter on this subject says :- "M. Abouts new play, 'Gaetana,' has disappeared from the Odeon playbills. Last night, the fourth representation, the row was so great that the Manager let the curtain fall before the third act was ever, and cleared the theatre. A curious manifestation then took place. A crowd of students surrounded the stage door, and cheered the heroine of the piece, Madlle. Thuillier, as she came out, to show that their opposition was in no way personal to her. They then formed a procession to the number of two or three hundred, and marched across the Pont Neuf by the Palais Royal, and through the Place de la Bourse to M. About's residence in the Passage Saulnier, where they gave him a charivari - a word which may be rendered in English as 'rough music.' What can be the reason for this extraordinary animosity to M. About on the part of the youth of the colleges is not sufficiently explained. Nevertheless, a prejudice exists against him because he is supposed to be an agent of Prince Napoleon. Among the cries uttered at the Odeon were 'A bas le vendul' meaning M. About, and A bas le ventrul' directed towards the box in which

the Prince was sitting."

The following report has been addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior on the census

of the empire: the tables of computation of the population of the empire, prepared in virtue of your decree of the of March, 1861. The last census, that of 1856, gave as the population of the 36 departments the number of the 1860 census. of 36,039 364. On the 1st of January, 1862, the population of the 89 departments amounted to 27,382,225

PORTERIGIN TINTERILITIGENICE

The product of the empire which comprises (66) 000 in imadelast week by the Council General to the Ministration of the Council Control of the Council Solve the present, every thing the Council Solve the present, every the council solve the council solve the present, every the council solve the present, every the council solve the council solve the present, every the present the present that the present the present the present that the present the pre the article of the Debuts of the 11th, from which battle four companies of aeronauts were organised, and finally an entire battation. General Bonaparte took with him to Egypt two companies of aeronauts and several balloons, but they rendered no service, honor in the eyes of the civilised world by giving and they were subsequently suppressed. An attempt to England the satisfaction which was due to was made to revive them in Algeria in 1830, but her. The surrender of Messis. Slidell and there was no opportunity for making use of them. Mason is the victory of right, of moderation, and The Russians made use of balloons at Sebastopol but they derived no advantage from them. The to-tal impossibility of using balloons with advantage for military movements was demonstrated during subject. "What we desire to show for the franch Orinion on Dr. Dovie. The Etoile says:

-" Among the answers which the Bishop of Kildare the only line of conduct which could save its Parliamentary Committee, is found an historical excountry from the calamities of a disastrous war, position of the highest interest. It was not known in which it would have had against it the opinion | before, that until the death of the last of the Stuarts, of the whole world. We must compliment it on the Pretender had always nominated to the vacant its justice, which, in this instance, is allied to sees in Ireland. The English Government with all its gold, had never been able to get at this secret; and when we reflect that it was, perhaps, in the keepthe great Powers of Europe, and especially by ing of 10 000 individuals, so admirable an example the French Government, has powerfully acted on of guarded fidelity towards their legitimate sovereign, we recall to recollection that the only general Maria Theresa, whom the King of Prussia despaired of being able to corrupt was an Irishman; and that persisting in the tone into which the audacity of our unfortunate Louis XVI, had no more faithful defenders than the Irish attached to his service."

PARIS, JAN. 12.-The Moniteur of this morning says:-" The Emperor having taken into consideration the wish of the Masonic Order in France to main-France. It calls to mind the treaty of 1754 be-tween the United States and England at the Magnan as Grand Master of all the lodges in France, for three years."

.An esteemed correspondent writes to us (Tablet) the provisions of that treaty, we shall know from Paris .- The anxiety created throughout the whole Catholic world in consequence of the late what the rancor and the gratitude of that State, whole Catholic world in consequence of the late measures adopted by M. de Persigny in regard to which is not even a Government, but a multitude, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will supply a are worth, and which is ready, when its caprice good plea for this letter. The details I now send

> Everyone must remember the surprise and indigsecret Orleanist, and as such to be persecuted and hunted down as far as Imperial desposism and legal forms will allow. In vain did the President and most influential members of the Council appeal to the Minister's good sense and impartiality, in order to show how truly unfounded were his preposseslowing pithy sentence : -" Well! let us suppose after of this kind-of course I do not wish for it-but still such an occurrence may happen some day or port the State, not the Church; consequently I canextending throughout the whole world, and whose real object would be to defend the Church." Such were Persigny's concluding words, with which he good people were disposed to believe that His Majesty is not of the same opinion as his Minister, their delusion, must be be dispelled by the simple fact. that, neither the President-General, nor any other member of the society, has been able to obtain an audience of Napoleon, though direct and indirect applications have been repeatedly made to that purnose.

> Matters being thus brought to such a crisis, the Minister soon proceeded to fulfil his own views. As every one of the French Conferences had unanimous. y required the restoration of the Council-General, M. de Persigny volunteered to satisfy their wishes, on condition that his. Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, should be appointed President of the Society by the Government.

To this proposal the Cardinal demurred by opposing the blank refusal. On the other hand, the Goun-cil-General equally refused to accept any condition of that kind, as it implied a question of principle .-Of course, the choice of such a person as His Eminence would be met with the utmost confidence and respect on the part of the Society; but under the present circumstances, after so many unjust accusations brought against the Council-General by the Minister-after having himself required a guarantee against contingencies-it became indispensable both nights of a struggle, in which the opposing forces for the French Conferences, and above all for those situated in foreign countries, to be provided, not with an honorary President such as the Cardinal must needs be, but with a real, effective, and acting

This being the case, the unwonted intervention of the Government to appoint the President of a Society divested of any public character whatever, and merely authorised by the Police, would deeply modify the constitution of the Society, according to which the President is elected by the Conferences. Again, the very character of the Society would be gravely altered—that character being one of private, charity placed under the control both of the public and of Government, but still maintaining and preserving its own individual independence.

Thirdly, the rules of the Society, ever faithful adhered to, and tested by an experience of twenty-five years of unparalleled prosperity, had likewise met with the approbation of the Holy Father, who had been pleased to attach certain spiritual graces to

their application. Consequently, there was not the slightest reason to alter those rules. Now, the principle of appointment by the Government being once admitted, the latter might select any layman to supersede the Cardinal, and by such a nomination qualify and al-

ter the character of the institution.

Fourthly, to authorise the existence of the Council-General on the condition of altering the character of the institution itself, would by no means restore that unity which had been destroyed by the circular of October last; nor would it re-establish that confidence in the Council which was more than ever indispensable to its efficacy. On the contrary the official appointment would probably lead to a the official appointment would probably lead to a Marquis, that such a state of things should be changing to the society total discuption of such links as bound the Society together; and above all of those links which bound the foreign Conferences to the above Council. In period when he himself had been compelled to quire his States, for himsever to compel the son of him space of five weeks the Admiralty have increased, or himself him and rivalries would soon interfere in their turn as soon as it became known that the appointment of a refuge elsewhere; and that, therefore, he could not force by adding 2 line of battle ships, 23 of the lar-

at Castellamare, and Sardinian troops have again been despatched to suppress the efforts of the people. The Times correspondent, commenting on the state of the country, says, "Elements of discord still exists here; opposition and conspiracy only slumber. Above all, a large and needy population in the midst of immense natural wealth cry aloud for food, for the employment of labour, and the promotion of industry, the development of these sources of prosperity which abound in Southern Italy more than in any country under the sun." This is an eloquent sketch of Italian prosperity; coming from the source it does its value is increased; the halo of glory which was sought to be cast round the so-called Italian revolution no longer suffices to call its defects; the injus-tice by which it has been accomplished, and with which it was maintained, is becoming apparent even. to the friends of the cause. In the face of all this, we have Garibaldi calling, for the hundredth time his admirers and followers to arms, and prepare, while Victor Emmanuel tells his ministers that they have done much, but that more remains to do !-Na-

TURIN, JAN 15 .- To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Dondes asked a question respecting: the recent disturbances at Castellamare. He censured the local authorities for not having taken regular legal proceedings against the disturbers of public order, and expressed his disapproval of persons having been shot without trial. The Minister of Justice said the Government had not yet received an official account. He said it was very difficult for the judicial authorities to obtain the evidence necessary for conviction, and added that the efforts of the soldiers to repress disorders would have been ineffectual but for a spontaneous movement on the part of the inha-

THE ROMAN QUESTION .- TURIN, Jan. 15 .- In the Senate to-day Baron Ricasoli made a general statement of the policy of his ministry with regard to the Roman question. He said that at Rome not only the interests of Italians, but humanity in general were at stake. Perhaps, at this very moment, our destinies are ripening. The government, firm in the alliance with France, will continue to follow its present policy. The Marquis de Villamarina requested Baron Ricasoli to explain the passage in his speech, " perhaps at this very moment our destinies are ripening." Baron Ricasoli replied, "I expressed myself thus, because the Roman question, being a moral question,

makes progress every day." Le Monde publishes a fuller report than was sent by telegraph of the Pope's speech to the officers who were presented to him by Mgr. de Merode after Mass on Dec. 26, the Pope's fete day. His Holiness said that he heartily thanked his officers and soldiers for the generous sentiments expressed by the Minister at War, and that their assurances of devotedness and fidelity were a great consolation to him at this period of universal confusion. "You know," he told them, "the story of King David, that prophet king, whose Psalms we daily sing. You know how he was stripped of his kingdom and driven out of his capital by an iniquitous rebellion, headed by one of his own sons. What did David do? He supported his misfortue with calm, deplored such great iniquity, and when he was forced by his faithful army to do battle with the rebels, he begged, with tears in his eyes, that his son might be spared. Yes, David would have saved his son, but God was determined to punish him, and you all know how that miserable rebel perished. In like manner God, in His justice, will avenge the persecutions and outrages under which the Church is now suffering. Even as Absalom perished, suspended by his proud head to the branches of a tree, so will the present efforts of hypocrisy and impiety end in ignominious failure, and we shall return together into the provinces usurped and tyrannized over by our enemies. These provinces belong to the Holy See in their integrity, and I will cede nothing of them, for it is not permitted to me to abandon the domain of the Church, which is the security of the liberty and independence of the vicar of Jesus Christ. Yet, I say it with confidence, we will return into these provinces. If I am not there myself with you, he will be who succeeds me on the Papal throne—for Simon dies but Peter is immortal." The Pope then proceeded, as previously reported, to tell the officers, that the time would come when they must either precede or follow, the Pope; and that if not himself, his successor would lead them to vietory, for the Church must triumph. Jesus Christ had said so, and heaven and earth might pass away,

but His word should not pass away.

Rome Jan. 6.—To-day the Pope convoked a Consistory, and appointed a new Archbishop of Warsaw. His Holiness will celebrate a funeral service for the late King of Portugal on the 14th instant.

ROMS, Jan. 6.—A. proclamation, printed here by order of the Bourbon Committee, exhorts the National Guard of the Neapolitan provinces to expel the Piedmontese, declaring that the Neapolitans alone have the right of settling their future destinies. The proclamation is dated from Naples, and signed the "Patriotic Committee." It was despatch-

ed yesterday to Naples.

THE ST. PETER'S PENCE IN ROME.—The Giornale di Roma, in a supplement to its number of the 31st of December, publishes the fourteenth list of sub-scriptions for the St. Peter's Bence received in Rome by the members of the Archconfraternity of St. Peter. The total sum received up to that day (from September, 1860) amounts to 42,450 scudi (about £9,220), thus subscribed by a city of 190,000 inhabitants, in a space of sixteen months, and by means of a single confraternity only, in comparatively small sums, apart from other large offerings sent in a

direct manner to the Papal treasury.

Rows, Jan. 9.—The Pope has issued an Apostolic letter, calling attention to his incessant efforts to requite the Greek and Latin churches. With this object his Holiness has established a special permanent Congregation of Cardinals, who are to occupy themselves exclusively with the affairs of the Eastern Church. The Congregation hitherto charged with the censorship of Oriental books is suppressed.

ROME, JAN. 12 .- Monsignor Chigi, the Papal Nuncio accredited to the Court of the Tuillieries, left this morning for Paris The amounts realised by the subscriptions of Peter's Pence are 3,809,747 Roman crowns, besides objects of great value.

A letter in the Nord gives an interesting account of the recent transactions between M. de Lavalette cent rapid and energetic action of the Admiralty. and the Pope respecting the presence at Rome of Five weeks ago Admiral Milie had in North America King Francis II. In answer to the demands of the a squadron of line of battle ships, ten first class friwho had formerly so nowerfully assisted him to seek made preparations for increasing. Admiral Milne's

of these feelings with kindness, and respond to them by your Apostolic benediction with benediction well peace, by laying the fleet broadside on the streets of shall always be happy to receive, and always proud. New York and Hoboken; this could be done with he accepted the General's good wishes, that time also confirmed more and more in his heart the paternal sentiments he felt for the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial to whom he wished true happiness; that Time had given him occasion to admire all the qualities of the French army which staid at Rome, it must be believed, to prevent the consummstion of a monstrous iniquity, an injustice, and even (added His Holiness in accents that defy description) of an anti-political act.; After a pause, the Pope, continued nearly as follows:—'I have always admired the discipline of this army; I know its courage; but those are things that little concern me, because I must look higher than this world for my strength and support. But I give my benediction to that portion of the French army, now in Rome. I also give it to that great portion of France which in so many ways stands forth in defence of my interests. I also give it to those good soldiers who come here almost every day to surround me, and of whom may say, with St. Paul, that they are my crown and my joy. After these words, spoken in French, and in a voice which moved all present, the General in Chief, in a brief reply, repeated the sentiments of the Emperor towards his Holiness, and solicited a benediction for the families of the soldiers.

· CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN. - We' extract the following Statistical Summary from the Catholic Directory for 1862: -

Exgland:	Prients	Churches, Chapels, and Stations,	Communities of Mon	Convents.	Colleges.
!	2041	20.			
Westminster	184	80	12	24	1
Beverley	101	82	6	12	1 (
Birmingham Clifton	130	96	3	23.	1
Hexham	57	40	3	.8	1
	86	70		10	1
Liverpool Menevia and	172	98	4	25	1
	41	37		٠ 👡	
Newport	25		3	5	0
Northampton		34 48	0	4	١
Nottingham Plymouth	62 34	33		2	3
Salford	90	61	1.	11	0
Shrewsbury	76	56	4		1
Southwark	126	39	3	6	1 .
Bishops & Priests		00	er (e. e.	12	, . [
unattached	31	00	•		_
unattachea	31 .		, , , 0	. 0	
Total in England	1215	824	50	153	10
Eastern Distric	+ 53	61	. 0	3	
Western Do	85	89		4 ,:	1
Northern Do	31	37	ň	2	0
Bishops	4	00	ŏ	ñ.	0
					<u> </u>
Total in Scotland Total in Great		195	00	9	2
Britain	1338	1019	50	162	12
The numbers s		vary fr	om those	given	with

the Dioceses, in consequence of the Communities being here included. The Catholic Directory of 1859 gave the following

	Priests.	Churches, Chapels, &c.	Communities of Men	Convents.	Colleges.	
NGLAND:			- N			
Westminster	138	59	5	17	1 .	
Beverley	93	78	5	8	1	
Birmingham	138	93	3	20	1	
Olifton	52	35	2	5	1	1
Hexbam	75	64	0	6	1	
Liverpool	164	96	4	13	1	
Menevia and						•
Newport	33	33	0	4	0	٠,
Northampton		30	0 '	3 .	2	Ż,
Nottingham	52	45	3	5	.2	1
Plymouth		31	1	3	0	1
	ି 82	52	4	10	1	•
Shrewsbury	50	50	2	3.	in "I	
Southwark	102	83	4	8	0	
Total .	1036	749	34	104	10	
COTLAND		ensi Tili 🥫		101		٠
Eastern	38	60	· ', 152'		0.000	1
Western	68	79	e.			1
Northern	31		a est o	٧.	arte di	
St Mary's Blai			· ()	.: .	7	اد
אין ביים ביים ביים				- <u></u>		
Total	143	177		· ·	. T	
Bishops & Pries	9		242 N. 115	O,	rge t i, i	1
unattached ·	43		•			Ţ
arravacu		1 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	12	<u> </u>		
lotal in Gree	<u>, </u>				· .	
Britain	1222	926	34	110	15	*:
					. 11.	1
The progress learly shown i	made i	n tue last	three y	ears i	more	
HEALTA SHOME I	<u>и гие</u> го	mowing ta	ıble:—	- :1		. •

Colleges...... 12 The increase in the three years is, of Bishops and Priests. 166; of Churches, chapele, and stations, 93; of communities, 16; of convents, 52; of col-

Churches, chapels, & stations. 1,019

Communities of Men..... 50

926

leges. 1. It is an increase of 131 per cent on the numbers of the Bishops of Clergy, an increase of 10 per cent on the number of churches and chapels; an increase of 47 per cent on the number of communities of men an increase of 47 per cent on the number of convents and an increase of 9 per cent on the number of colleges.—London Tablet.

The Times gives some statements showing the re-

Aletter from Rome, include and control from the Control (General to the Alice of action) and the South of the Alice of action is the Control (General to the Alice of action) and the second of action is the control of action is a real course good by the Control of the Alice of action is the control of action is a real course good by a great of action is a real course good by a great of action is a real course good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact of increases of action is a real course good and the fact of increases and accourse good and the fact that of action is a real course good and the fact of increases and accourse good and the fact that of the fact is increased and course good and Government wished to dictate their own terms of to deserve. His Holiness replied, in substance, that, out the smallest risk. The iron ships on the Canadian Lakes do not possess the same advantages as on the Atlantic, but we can send gunboats ready made as quickly as the American can build them, and rather quicker. Substant rizers vitue in each ow: Tain I med at When the Duke of Wellington was asked whether he was not surprised before Waterloo, he is said to have replied, "No; but'l am now." The same lan-guage would fitly express the difference between our

position at the time when the outrage was committed on the Trent and that in which we find ourselves after perusing Mr. Seward's despatch. The former cannot be said to have taken us by surprise at all. We could not, indeed, have foreseen it, yet we were tolerably prepared for it, for we knew how little a mere breach of international law would trouble the conscience of a patriotic American captain, and the Democratic organs of the North had so often assured us of their defire to pick a quarrel with us that we had almost come to believe them. It was far more astounding that, after Congress and the Secretary to the Navy had expressed their approbation of Captain Wilkes, and the mob had pronounced in his favour, Mr. Lincoln's Government should have felt itself strong enough to avoid a war with England by timely concession. But the document in which this concession is conveyed and justified is the crowning marvel of the story. Its length is portentous, its verbiage indescribable, and the assurance and confidence in our ignorance which it exhibits are indeed what the the New York Herald calls them,-"masterly." Professing to be exhaustive, it leaves untouched three fourths of the whole field of argument already familiar to the readers of this journal, Professing to be logical, it quietly "assumes" the most material of all the points that is to be provedviz., " that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent Power," Professing to deal with a practical issue, it discusses at prodigious length a number of hypothetical cases, confessedly doubtful in themselves, and in no respect analogous to that of the Trent. It abounds in such platitudes as that "War is a terrible social evil," that " neutrality is the harbinger of peace," and that "human actions generally proceed upon mingled and conflicting motives." Oalling itself "a very simple and natural statement of the facts, "and analysis of the law applicable to them," it is, in reality, a vast and irrelevant preamble, ending with a dogmatic quotation from Madison, enunsiating a principle amply broad enough to cover the whole case, and to render nugatory the tedious array of facts and arguments by which it is ushered in. It would be well for Mr. Seward's reputation as a diplomatist if this despatch had never been published in extenso. The telegraphic summary had already given the only part of it that would stand criticism for a moment, There was some plausibility in the boast that in surrendering the prisoners America was carrying outher own cherished principles against her own interests, until he examined the frivolous, and worse than frivolous, reasona by which this assertion was bolstered up. We say worse than frivolous, for we will not conceal our conviction that the injustice of his cause was present to the mind of the writer throughout the composition of this pitiful State paper, and that all the fine-drawn distinctions between contraband "things" and "contraband" persons were intended to disguise from the American people fact that submission was inevitable. Mr. Seward cannot be ignorant that, so far from adhering to the American and Continental limitations of belligerent rights, the greater part of his despatch is based on the old English theory which recognised no other restriction than the interests of the belligerent He cannot suppose that this will escape the penetration of Lord Russell or the Law Officers of the British Crown, but he probably calculates, with justice, that it will impose on the mass of his countrymen. It is to them that he is really speaking when he nominally addresses Lord Lyons, and we fear that it is their applause which he courts by the insolent declaration that the Envoys could not have been surrendered had State policy required that they should be retained. We will not so libel the nation which he represents as to accept this as a fair specimen of their political morality. We will wather hope that when the history of this war comes to be written in calmer times the error of delaying redress till it was peremptorily demanded, and then inventing fictitious reasons for granting it, it will be admitted without reserve. London Times. 1 (100)

In another article on the same subject, and allud-

ing to Mr. Seward's despatch, the Times says :-We are told that in the same breath that the claim is just, but that if the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured prisoners it would be the right and duty of the Government to detain them; that is, it would be the right and duty of Government to do towards a foreign State that which they themselves considered to be unjust.-We have then, fair notice that all who deal with the United States must guide, themselves, not by the Law of Nations, but by what the United States may consider expedient at the time; and this of course, depends upon their ability to resist. Thus, it was expedient to put the Commissioners in prison on November 10, and it, was expedient to to release them, when it was found that war would be the consequence of detaining them, on December 27. Mr. Seward, however, concludes by saying that the prisoners are given up, not because England demands them peremptorily, but because they are not worth keeping; because "the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured, persons, themselves, when dispassionately weighed," &c ; and this pretext is put forth by a Government which denounced these mon to Congress as leading conspirators, which gave its official thanks to Captain Wilkes on account of the importance of the capture, and took seven weeks to discover that its prisoners were "comparatively unimportant!" We doubt if any nation ever committed blunders so palpable and so enormous.

FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK-SERIOUS DEFALCA-TIONS, BY A PROTESTANT, CLERGYMAN. The Bilston Savings Bank has suspended payment in coase-quence of serious defaications on the part of the manager, who is a Parson and magistrate, and has or a long lime conducted the affairs of the Bank. The sum deficient exceeds tone-third of the whole amount deposited and the loss will fall entirely on the depositors as under the existing law, the trus-rees are in no way liable. It is to be peared hat a