ring the debate a severe attack previous night, to the advice cf. g that a smart Danish papers, ged him with ent questions emier poeh-down, with was held at ence, but on in, and put it he was relucion ening he was londay he was any questions ent; on which

t is still very on Monday wour to show put, the rules the mode of with sundry occur during

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of Westmeath, referring to the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of the Franch, asked if her Majesty's Government were
convinced that Mazzini, or any other foreigner in this country
was privy to the plot, and whether they had not the power,
under the Alien Act, to deal with such persons.

Earl Russell stated that he was not in a position to say
that Mazzini or any other person in this country was a party
to this detestable crime. Having no knowledge of the existence of any conspiracy in this country, and having no
power under the Alien Act such as had been interred, he
could only say that he was not prepared to take any steps in
the matter.

could only say that he was not prepared to take any steps in the matter.

Earl Granville produced the report of the joint committee ca metropolitan railways, and said that all the recommenda-tions, with one exception, were unanimous.

The Earl of Ellenborough gave notice for Friday next of a question to her Majesty's Government as to whether any steps had been taken towards affording, if necessary, mate-rial assistance to Denmark.

The Insane Prisoners' Act Amendment Bill, which has passed the lower House, was discussed, and read a second time.

passed the lower transfer time.

The House then adjourned.

The superer to Mr. J The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Layard said with reference to the circumstance of a steamer plated with 4½ inch armour having been launched from the yard of the builders of the Pampero, and said to be the property of the Danish Government, that shortly before hostilities broke out the Danish minister informed Lord Russell that this vessel was building in the yard in question, and offered to stop her construction, but eventually it was arranged that if the Danish minister would give his word that the vessel would not leave this country she should be allowed to be finished so far as to get her off the stocks, but she was now detained until hostilities should cease.

In answer to Mr. Goddard.

eccamed until bostilities should cease.

In answer to Mr. Goddard.
Sir G. Grey said that he believed it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring on his financial statement shortly after Easter. It was subsequently stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the day would be the 7th April.

to the Extended that the day would be to 7th April.

In answer to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Stansfeld said in reference to a statement made by the tubic Prosecutor in Paris on the trial of the Italian con-Public Prosecutor in Paris on the trial of the Italian conspirators, that Greco was to apply for money to an address
which was the same as his, that he could not express his
astonishment and indignation that such an accusation
should be made against him in a matter which could only be
riewed with execution by him. He hore his testimony from
an intimate personal knowledge of eighteen years to the
character of flazzini, and he pledged himsoff personally that
it was impossible for that gentleman to be implicated in a
plot of the kind in question.

Mr. Cox said he did not expect that Mr. Stansfeld would
enter into any defence of Mazzini; but all he asked was an
explanation of the fact of the address of the hon, gentleman
hem given as one at which Greco could apply and to a person
flamed Flower.

Mr. Stansfeld said he had not a proper to the stansfeld would
flamed Flower.

being given as one at which Greeo could apply and to a person famed Flower.

Mr. Stansfeld said he had not and never had any knowledge of anything connected with the matter in question. He had no knowledge of any Mr. Flower.

Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity of asking some questions with regard to the rolations of this country with the Continental Fowers. He understood that her Majesty's Government had succeeded in obtaining the consent of several of the great Powers to a conference on the Danish question. He was of opinion that conferences under circumstances like the present, when hostillities were going on, were seldom other than failures, influenced, as they must be, by unexpected events. If the conferences went on time would be consumed, and with the spring Europe would naturally turn to France to settle the question, which all the efforts of England had failed to adjust; and the result would probably be in what would be called a rectification of the imap of the Continent. Whatever might occur, it would be dwing to the blundering policy of the Government, and but for which there would now be no question of the integrity and independence of Denmark.

Lord Palmerston said that the right bon, gentleman was enmark. Lord Palmerston said that the right hon, gentleman was

Lord Palmerston said that the right hon, gentleman was never so happy as when attacking an absent man. Having in the last few days devoted himself to the study of the Danish papers, and finding nothing in them on which to found an attack on Lord Russell, he had been obliged to fall back on the trunsactions is which his noble friend had ably and faithfully performed the duty he took on himself, that of endeavouring to obtain sease. The purpose of her Majesty's Government from first to last had been to conclinate differences, to modify exacerbation, and to bring about a peaceable settlement of the matters in question.

Mr. 8. Fitzgerald complained that not a word of the information asked with respect to the proposed conference had been afforded, and urged that the House had a right to know in what position the negotiations with regard to the conference now stood, what Powers had agreed to join it, and on what specific base was it to be conducted.

The House then went into committee of supply on the navy estimates, resuming at the consideration of the first vote.

navy estimates, resuming at the consideration of the first vote.

The votes of 71,850 men, of £2,874,647 for their wages, and of £1,304,129 for victualling them, after discursive and critical debate, were passed.

On the vote of £165,000 for the Admiralty-office.

Mr. Lindaay moved the reduction of the vote by £5,200, the salaries of the live junior lords of the Admiralty—his object being to for savay with the Board.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 100 to 10, and the vote agreed to; as was £200,718 for Coast Guard, Naval Coast Volunteers, and Naval Reserve.

On the vote of £71,276 for the scientific branch,
Mr. A. Sinith moved the reduction of the vote by £2,300, the charge for a school of naval prehitecture.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 100 to 15, and their vote agreed to; as were £192,574 for establishments at home, and £37,688 for establishment showed, after which the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House ad-

made to the Federal Government on the subject. He had on more than one occasion complained that a system of recruiting was going on in Ireland on behalf of the Federal States, but Mr. Adams indignantly denied that there was any truth in the statement, and on that denial he (Lord Russell) was obliged to pause until evidence could be obtained of the fact of the recruiting.

The Earl of Donoughmere observed that the conduct of the Government in the matter contrasted most unfavourably with the course they had taken in the affair of the steam rams.

rams.

The Earl of Derby asked if the Government had received information from the authorities at Dublin and Cork that persons were in the habit of drilling and learning military exercises in those towns; and whether any steps had been taken to put a stop to such proceedings.

Earl Granville said that the authorities in Dublin had di-

Earl Granville said that the authorities in Dublin had directed the police to watch the proceedings of the Fenian
Brotherhood. There was, however, reason to believe that it
was an absurd and innocuous organisation.

The House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Marsh moved,
"That the Civil Service and Miscellaneous Estimates have
been for many years rapidly increased, and ought to be
reduced." He showed the relative amounts between 1805
and the present time, arguing that the public now paid
eight millions more than in the former period in taxation,
and there was no equivalent to be found for it in the civil
service estimates. These estimates had increased threefold
in the last thirty years, without any necessity corresponding
to that which had increased those for the army and
navy. He complained of the confused and discursive manner in which the estimates were prepared, items being separated and placed under different
heads. He pointed out a number of unnecessary expenses
foisted out he civil service estimates, which by proper
management might be suppressed. He objected to the payment from this source of many thing which ought to be
supported by local contributions. He enumerated many
items, such as sciences and art and education, in which
there had been a considerable increase, and argued with
some ingenuity that that increase need not necessarily have
taken place, and that there had been no corresponding advantage derived by the community.

Mr. Peel said that the increase in the civil service estimates.

some ingenuity that that increase need not necessarily have taken place, and that there had been no corresponding advantage derived by the community.

Mr. Peel said that the increase in the civil service estimates was more sparent than real; the expense of the civil service proper had not angeneted, and the increase was caused by the policy which Parliament had pursued in reference to education, criminal reformation, and criminal judicature, and the relief which had been afforded to local taxnition with the view of reducing the burdens on land. The increase also owed much of its amount to the transfer of charges to the civil service estimates from their departments of expenditure. A considerable number of offices which were formerly paid by fees were now paid by salaries, which appeared in, and by a omuch swelled, the civil service estimates, but the fees were paid into the Exchequer, and in many cases exceeded the amount which appeared in the votes. All these items were to be taken into account in considering the difference between the real and the apparent increase in the estimates; and when it was remembered that many new offices and departments had been created, reason had been shown for the augmentation which had been stated.

After some observations from Mr. Torrens, Mr. Nowdeste, and Mr. W. Ewart, in favour of the principle of the mastion, it was withdrawn.

metion, it was withdrawn.

Lord C. Paget obtained leave to bring in bills to amend
the law relating to naval prize, to provide for the agency
and distribution of naval prize, and to repeal certain naval prize Acts.

The Court of Justitlary (Scotland) Bill was read a second

The Malt for Cattle Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House of Commons met on Wednesday shortly after weive o'clock. \*\*.
On the motion of Mr. Laird, that the House resolve itself into committee on the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill,

Mr. Gibson moved that it should be referred to a select committee, as there were many technical points and private interests to be considered.
Mr. Crawford seconded this proposition, which, having been spoken to by Mr. Linemay, Mr. Laird, Mr. Bentinek, and Sir J. Elphinistone, was agreed to.
The first reading was given to the Naval Agency and Distribution, the Naval Prize Acts Repeal, and the Naval Prize Bills, and the House adjourned before one o'clock.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of Ellem-orough postponed until Monday next the question of which he had given notice to the Government, as to whether they not taken any measures to afford, if necessary, material aid o Denmark. The Chief Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; und the Homes adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on going into comm In the House of Commons, on going into committee of supply.

Mr. Baillie called attention to the reduction of the military forces of the country. He objected to the comparatively small reduction which was proposed in the estimates, on the ground that the present force was inadequate to the duties it had to perform, and the injustice of sacrificing the life and beath of British soldiers merely to save the money of the State; and also that in the present state of European affairs it whe inexpedient to diminish our army.

Colonel Edwards moved that the discontinuance in the present year of the assembling of the Yeomany Cavalty for the usual training would be detrimental to the efficiency of the force, and contrary to the recommendation off a committee which sat in 1801.

Six M. W. Ridley seconded, and earnestly supported the motion.

of the force, and contrary to the recommendation of a committee which sat in 1861.

Sir M. W. Ridley seconded, and earnestly supported the motion.

The Marquis of Hartington postponed any answer to Mr. Billie until he made his statement in moving the estimates in committee of supply. In reference to 186 Yeomanry Cavalry, he said that their not being called out this year was caused by the deaire to frame the expenses of the army with economy, especially considering that special pressure existed in regard to the military force, arising out of the war in New Zealand.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply to an objection from General Peel, the Government was fully sensible of the value and efficiency of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and what was now proposed was not calculated to depreciate that efficiency.

On a division the motion was lost by 185 to 187.

Mr. Roebuck called attention to the report of the Inspectors of Constabulary, and asked the Home Secretary if any resolution had been come to upon the subject of the spy system, which it appeared was prevalent in this country, and which was exercised upon private life by what was called private inquiry companies and offices, the persons connected with which were in the habit of seeking information they required of the police, and offering remuneration for it.

Sir G. Grey said that he had addressed a circular to the superintendents of police, asking if such a practice prevailed and he had received several replies stating that it only existed in a few cases, and steps had been taken to check it for the future.

In committee of supply,

The Marquis of Hartington brought forward the army estimates, and began by stating that he should have to lay before the House a supplementary estimate amounting to over 240,000, of which £119,000 was due by the Indian Government, and in fact repayments from that source would amount to nearly £300,000; the remainder being caused by the war in New Zealand. The estimates for the year amounting to over £40,700, of which £119,000 was due by the Indi

The resolution was agreed to.
The other business was disposed of, and the House ad-

The House of Lords sat on Friday only for twenty minutes and no business was transacted.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Sir W. Miles, Lord Palmerston said, with reference to the services of Captain Speke in opening Equatorial Africa to the knowledge of the world, that he fully admitted the perseverance and skill with which he had settled the source of the Nile; but what peculiar advantage or what great result would ensue he was not prepared to say. Doing every justice to Captain Speke, her Majesty's Government did not think that he had any more special claims to consideration than other, travellers.

Speke, her Majesty's Government did not think that he had and critical debate, were passed.

Mr. Lindsay moved the reduction of the yote by £5.200, Mr. Lindsay moved the reduction of the yote by £5.200, Mr. Lindsay moved the reduction of the yote by £5.200, Mr. Lindsay moved the reduction of the yote by £5.200, Mr. A lindsay moved the reduction of the yote by £5.200, and the vote of £16.00 for the Majesty's for Coast Guard, On a division, the amendment was negatived by 109 to 10, and the vote agreed to as was £300,718 for Coast Guard, On the vote of £71,276 for the scientific branch, On the vote of £71,276 for the scientific branch, On the vote of £71,276 for the scientific branch, On a division the amendment was negatived by 100 to 15, and the vote agreed to a second of naval architecture.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 100 to 15, and the vote agreed to a second of naval architecture.
On a division the amendment was negatived by 100 to 15, and the vote agreed to a second of a naval service had been cancelled.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of any reports received by least the moved for copies of any reports received by least the House hat the confederate shaded that the Confederate States of America in fitting out vessels of war to prevent the ship Florida, which learly left this country as a commissioned vessel of ware to prevent the confederate service. The Alahama was also undersably a war vessel before she results that the redellion in thin and the result of the confederate service had been enlisting recruiting in Ireland for the Federal Government. He urged that it was not a service and the provided international law, commerce of a friendly mation. The Alahama was also undersably a war vessel before she results and been enlisting recruiting in Ireland to the Federal Government and a distinct breach of neutrality. He reminded the House that, as late as 1825, this was an offence agai

carried out, was ineffectual to prevent these breaches of neutrality, and the Confederate Government ought to be directly told that this country would take special measures to prevent them.

After some observations from Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. P. A. Taylor,

The Solicitor-General said that the accusation against her Majesty's Government was that they had allowed four vessels to escape from our ports, and to enter the service of the Confederate States. He contended that in the case of the Florida, steps were taken to condemn her, but she was acquitted by a proper tribunal. In the case of the Alexandria action had been taken; while in the case of the Alaxamthe Government was occupied in collecting evidence against her when she escaped, which was a misfortune, but not one for which the Government was responsible. He stated that it was under the consideration of the Government whether remonstrances against breaches of neutrality by the agents of the Confederate States should not be made.

The House went into committee of supply proforma. On the second reading of the Penal Servitude Acts Amendment Bill,

Mr. Adderley moved its rejection, upon which a lengthy

on the second reading of the remains exvitate Acts Amendment Bill,

Mr. Adderley moved its rejection, upon which a lengthy
discussion ensued, in which the arguments for and against
the measure which were adduced on the introduction of the
bill were repeated by Mr. Beach, Mr. G. Hardy, the
O'Conor Don, Sir W. Miles, Sir G. Grey, Major Waterhouse, and Mr. Moor.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the bill
read a second time.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adincread.

crowd and slipped off.—Verdiet of "Accidental death."

Swies Sympathy with Denmark.—A large and influential meeting was recently held at Lausanne, to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express sympathy with the Danes in their present to express the death of the Danish soldiers who might allow the meeting should continue its work, and regains, if necessary, a national subscription for the wires and children of the Danish soldiers who might fall in battle. A suggestion made by one of the speakers, that the address above referred to should be sent for signature to all the Swiss cantons, so that the manifestation might become general, was very favourable to the sent for signature to all the Swiss cantons, so that the manifestation might become general, was very favourable to the sent for signature to all the Swiss cantons, so that the passages of the address :—'Danish people ! A large assemblage of Swiss citizens send you the expression of their sympathy and admiration. They know that you defend, at the present moment, the right of small nationalities—the right of the weak against the strong. Honour to you! Honour to your firmness and valour. The example that yon give to the world will not be to for the holy cause of liberty. We openly proclaim our sympathies for the liberal aspirations of every nation, for the ancient Scandinavian family set or greates and the present moment, the right of small neighbours by the we cannot see, without pain, these aspirations of the German people turn towards for greate of the present moment to a propose of the state of the liberal aspirations of a propose of the state of the present moment of the cause in w

EMERCURY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

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The provides place and all others—Broaders of the perceiver of the pe

Money Market