

Roman Council, containing the nearest possible approximation to a correct total of the returns since 1850, which I will communicate to your readers as soon as I receive it.—I remain, dear sir, yours most sincerely,

CHARLES JOHN BERT.

The readiness with which it was believed, a few days ago, that some ingenious persons had brought down the price of the shares of a railway by circulating an utterly groundless report that its chairman had failed, affords a fresh illustration of a state of things which is becoming very serious; so serious that, unless the whole nation is to be permanently disgraced, some sustained effort ought to be made to set it right. We refer to the continual growth and development in all directions of mercantile fraud, which appears to pervade men of business of all classes, from capitalists who get up fraudulent joint stock companies which cost tens of thousands to unfortunate shareholders, down to the not less dangerous rogues who add to their gains by keeping false weights and measures. The Times remarked the other day with perfect truth that lying for the purpose of cheating, was so common on the Stock Exchange, that people there appeared to think nothing of it; and the case is undoubtedly the same in many other departments of business. Not long ago a gentleman, not himself in business but connected with others who were so engaged, was informed by one of his friends that he (the friend) had found out that his partner had been raising money by pledging securities which had been entrusted to the firm for safe custody. The firm was at the time in difficulties, and an attempt was being made to wind up its affairs. The outsider thus apprised was horrified to hear that his friend was in any way connected with any such transaction, and advised him at once to disclose it to all the parties interested. The two went for this purpose to the head of a very eminent house in the trade and told him what had happened. He treated the whole thing as at most a venial irregularity, declared that it would never do to take a strict legal view of such matters, and expressed his firm conviction that the person who had been guilty of this slight deviation from strict propriety was a man of the very highest honour, utterly incapable of a really dishonest action. The two friends not being satisfied, took steps to have the matter fully investigated, and the same evening the man of high honour confessed that he had committed the further irregularity of forging acceptances to the value of several thousand pounds, and on the next day decamped, leaving his unlucky partner liable to claims of which he had never had any notion, which involved him in absolute ruin and many friends who had assisted him in a most serious loss. Cases of this kind are continually occurring, and the remarkable, and indeed, intolerable thing is not that in such cities as London, Manchester, and the like, there should be a large number of consummate rogues, but that the honest men should take so little notice of their roguery, and should persistently regard it with indifference, not to say indifference. No doubt we possess a large number of merchants as honourable as any in the world. We have men whose word is their bond, and who would as soon lie as they would pick pockets; yet we have on the other hand such an assortment of cheats and swindlers, from the millionaire down to the small shopkeeper, as were never in all human probability collected together in one place before. The really grave charge against the honest men is that they indulge and countenance the other class—that from the indifference, from want of corporate feeling, or from a sort of callous indifference which even an honest man is very apt to contract from continual intercourse with rogues, they not only allow them to take their course and suggest no means whatever for clipping their fraudulent wings, but do their very utmost to put commerce of all kinds on a footing, which gives the utmost conceivable facilities to every kind of cheating. — Pall Mall Gazette.

DODGERS OF CUMMINGS.—The Millennium being again postponed, by special authority from Dr. Cumming the necessary alterations are being made in the advertisements of that peculiar class of persons who call themselves 'students of prophecy.' In the last of these curious announcements we read that the 'propheic period of 1,260 years is just closing, but that the Advent is not imminent; and anybody who wishes to know how this is ascertained has only to go next Sunday to a certain chapel, and he will receive the necessary information. In another similar advertisement, 'Christians' are invited to hold prayer meetings for a whole week early next January and if they don't know what to pray for, they have to write to a certain office near the Strand, and they will receive printed instructions for their guidance. Certainly we are a wonderful people; and as the eye runs down the column in the Times where every species of theology presents itself and asks for support in some shape or other, the memory involuntarily recalls the old French satirical reproach, that the English nation has a vast number of religions, but only one sauce. One wonders, also, whether St. Paul would have advertised in this way if there had been any newspapers in his time. — Pall Mall Gazette.

THE FENIANS AT BLACKBURN.—A statement having gone the round of the press that the Chief Constable of Blackburn had informed the Watch Committee that there were rumours of some disturbance by the Fenians in Lancashire, and that Blackburn is designed to be the starting point, it is therefore necessary to be alert. It is well known that very great efforts are being used to raise money for insurrectionary purposes. Whether violence is intended in this district is not so certain. A further meeting of the Irish inhabitants was held on Thursday evening to condemn and explode the rumours, and was attended by about 1,500 persons. The meeting was one of the most orderly that has been held in the town for some years, and the proceedings passed off very enthusiastically. In the course of the speeches, the members of a deputation who had waited on the Mayor to ask him to convene a public meeting on the subject, which his worship declined, explained that in the conversation which had taken place between them the Mayor had told them that the chief constable based his statement on an anonymous letter which had been sent to him. Two speakers, Mr. Edward Farley and Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, explained that they had been dogged by the police, and that the chief constable had marked them out as leaders of the movement. The subsequent resolutions were unanimously adopted.—That this meeting views with indignation the late unmanly attempt made to represent this town as the starting point of a Fenian disturbance in Lancashire, which statement it declares to be false, and without foundation; and it degrades the author of that statement as mean, and in the manner it has been sought to impress it upon the Watch Committee of this borough as unconstitutional, wanton, and cowardly; and this meeting requests the Watch Committee to institute a searching inquiry how the rumor originated. Moved by Mr. E. Farley, seconded by Mr. R. Taylor, and supported by Mr. E. King.—'That we, the Irish residents of this borough and neighbourhood, take this public opportunity of thanking their English friends and neighbours for the confidence they have invariably reposed in us, and to assure them that it is our sincere desire to live among them in peace and harmony, and that any person who attempts to disturb the existing harmony and Christian feeling between us is an enemy to social order, peace, and prosperity, and deserving of the censure of every honest man; and that our special thanks are due to the members of the watch Committee and Council, who discredited the base slander cast upon the Irish population.' Moved by Mr. P. McCaffrey; seconded by Mr. Thomas Barratt; and supported by the Rev. W. Banks.—'3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Liberal press of this neighbourhood for the prompt and fearless manner in which it has exposed, and contumacious to expose, every attempt upon the liberty of the people, regardless of creed or country.' Moved by Mr. Barratt; seconded by Mr. Arthur Barratt; and acknowledged by Mr. Holmes.

A Mormon preacher in England has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for bigamy.

The London Tablet says:—President Johnson's language about American, Canadian, and Irish Fenianism is excused by some of our contemporaries as a situation extorted from him by the difficulties of his situation, and as unmeaning and ineffectual elaptrap. We see no reason why it should not be treated according to its desert, as a scandalous and ignominious apology for piracy. It is our misfortune and disgrace that the conduct of our Government under Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and Mr. Gladstone exposes this country to an unanswerable *in quoque* retort, in case our Government should object to President Johnson's language. Nothing that he can say or do about the Fenians can be worse than what our ministry said and did about the piratical hordes of Garibaldi. But as we condemned the Whig Liberals of the United Kingdom and their Catholic supporters for their countenance of piracy in Italy, we have a right to condemn President Johnson for his unworthy language concerning the Fenians in Canada and Ireland.

THE FENIAN FIRE.—The London Lancet has the following:—'The above is no myth, as the so called Greek fire was thought by many to be. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the Greek fire known to have been used on several occasions in the late American war, and the formidable preparation which has obtained the name of the Fenian fire, are of similar composition. It is not unlikely that some rapid American Fenian having ascertained what were the principal ingredients of the Greek fire manufactured this compound, and introduced it to his brother Fenians as a fit mode of warfare to be adopted by themselves. It is a solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon. The peculiar properties of the former are well known, while those of the latter, as being a comparatively recent chemical preparation, are not generally understood. The bisulphide of carbon is a highly inflammable liquid colorless and almost transparent, giving off fumes of sulphurous acid when burnt. It volatilizes very rapidly at ordinary temperatures, and when its vapour is mixed with air and a light applied, it inflames with a slight explosion its vapour is poisonous. The phosphorus dissolves readily in the bisulphide of carbon, if the temperature of the latter is slightly raised. A few weeks ago the Liverpool detectives seized, as they were being removed from a house in that town, three boxes, each containing 15 jars or cans of phosphorus. In each jar were 20 sticks of phosphorus, each stick being at least 6in. long and 2in. in circumference. Several bottles of the compound of phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon have also been seized, as well as some bottles of the latter without the phosphorus dissolved in it. These bottles were all of the same size and shape, were quite full, and held about three pints; had short necks and small mouths, and were made of green glass, probably having been manufactured for the purpose, as their shape was somewhat peculiar. Several experiments have been made at different times to test the properties of the compound. On one occasion one of the bottles was thrown against the centre of a high wall. A loud explosion followed, and the concussion and exposure of the fluid by the bottle breaking were sufficient to ignite its contents, and a flaming fluid streamed down the wall, evolving dense fumes of an irritating poisonous nature. A stream of water from a large hose, which had previously been placed in readiness, was immediately directed against it, but some gallons of water had to be poured upon the wall before the flame was extinguished, and even some hours afterwards when the day was dawning a glimmering light was observed on the wall where the fluid had been, doubtless given off by the phosphorus which had remained adherent, so highly charged with that substance was the fluid. It was further found that the compound ignites most rapidly when used in small quantities, spread over a large surface, and freely exposed to air, therefore when poured upon cotton, tow and similar materials, it ignited instantaneously.

that such phenomena are anything more than evanescent characteristics of our steady and permanent progress. But there they are, and we cannot shrink them. The Palmer tragedies showed how much crime of the cruelest type was possible in a country in which the ideal of social goodness is peculiarly high. Proof of a similar kind has been elicited by the singularly heartless murders committed by Dr. Pritchard. One peculiar feature in the cases of both Palmer and Pritchard was the existence of a dark background in their lives, which seemed peopled with the ghosts of other victims. It was supposed on good grounds in the case of Palmer that extensive investigation, had it been possible, would probably have brought to light some half-dozen other murders perpetrated by the same hand. Similar suppositions are by no means wholly unwarranted in the case of Pritchard. These things show that much corruption may exist and many gross crimes may be perpetrated in the full blaze of our moral and material advancement; and that, in fact, we can never be certain that in the most splendid and soundest seeming condition of our social organization, there does not exist some slightly hidden local blemish, which may at any moment burst forth and overwhelm us with grief and shame.

There remain two points—deliberate child murder and involuntary infanticide, both of which, according to apparent reliable authority, exist in this country to an enormous extent. Dr. Lankester recently stated that the amount of child murder perpetrated in London alone was fearful in the extreme. It was the second or third time he had called attention to the subject, and the crime was certainly not on the decrease. The murders consisted principally of new-born babes, a great proportion of the cases necessarily involving the previous commission of much social sin; and the doctor set down the number annually murdered at so large an array that we hesitate to present it in figures, lest the statement be regarded as an arithmetical fable. If anything can, this is one of those appalling inhumanities which must moisten the eyes of the angels—not wholly for the sake of the babies, but chiefly for the sake of the hardened mothers who could steep their hands so heartlessly in the spotless blood of their innocents. As to involuntary infanticide, some startling evidence was recently furnished by Mr. John Simon, medical officer of the Privy Council, in his evidence before the Select Committee on the Chemists' and Druggists' Bills. He asserted that there are certain county districts of England where child-killing by opium is monstrous. Opium, or certain of its preparations, is given to the children for the purpose of quieting them while their mothers are out working. We knew that this murderous custom was extensively practised in the large manufacturing cities, but it is distressing to find it in active operation in districts which were wont to be regarded as the dwelling-places of tenderness and innocence. The women work in gangs, lead reckless and rollicking lives, and by and by become indifferent to the fate of their children, whom they look upon as encumbrances. Hence the extensive drugging with opium, which is so carelessly administered as to produce results that, in point of mortality, are simply hideous. Mr. Simon says that the peasantry have a tradition that opium is useful in their age, and have got so familiar with it that many of the adults are opium eaters. Having the local knowledge of opium, they give it to children very largely, the children dying monstrously.' Mr. Simon does not wish us to suppose that he thinks that much of this infant slaughter is intentional; but it is quite evident that he does think, what very few can escape thinking, that the unintentionality is so extremely gross and intentional-looking, that, in fact, it just trembles on the black edge of murder. Custom only too easily supercedes conscience; and if this habit among the English peasantry of drugging their young children for the purpose of quieting them is not checked, it may degenerate into undoubted voluntary infanticide, as practised by the Chinese. Even so it is, one can never be certain that many deliberate murders are not cunningly perpetrated under the guise of this apparently humane dosing of the querulous infants.

WHOLESALE TRUTHS.—The mistake that we, as a people, are continually making, is that of coolly ascribing to our own merits and to republican institutions advantages with which neither have, in fact, anything to do; and like every other conceivable bluff or flattery, its indulgence leads to moral weakness and damaging self-sufficiency. The intense snobbery of trade, the peacock love of display, the incredible perversity and conceit of young people, the pervading affectation of knowledge which does not exist, the idolizing of mere wealth and success, never mind how attained—all these and other blemishes of our society are due, in a very large measure, to our national habits of boasting and self-deception. —Round Table.

UNITED STATES.

The subjoined is from an article on "Converts and Perverts," by the *Pittsburgh Catholic*:

The contrast between those who seek admission into the Catholic Church, and such as abandon it for some Protestant communion, is such that even were the number of conversions greater than the accessions to our ranks, in balancing accounts we could still claim the advantage; for really as we are situated in this country, a Protestant becoming a Catholic, can have no sinister motive for taking such a step. On the contrary, there are always powerful worldly motives to withhold him from it—the claims of friendship, domestic ties, old associations, public opinion, and the disgrace of attaching oneself to an unpopular and persecuted creed, with the previous assurance that the professors of that creed have nothing beyond eternal salvation but their charity to offer him, must prevent any Protestant from seeking admission into the Catholic Church, unless he be prepared to despise all things for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake. There are at this moment, in England and in this country, many who, as Protestants, occupied in their respective denominations honorable and lucrative positions, but who since they became Catholics have had to struggle with all the adverse consequences of honest poverty. Before they cast their lot with those who had nothing on earth to promise them but a life of toil and obscurity, they had anxiously scanned the prospect before them, and carefully calculated the cost of the contemplated movement; yet, with their eyes fixed steadily on all the consequences, they responded to the call of God, asked, and at last obtained, admission into His Church.

Far different is the lot of the convert from the Catholic Church. If he can only behave himself tolerably among his new friends, if he can only abstain from the scandals which rendered him unworthy of the Communion of the Saints, the change introduces him to a rank and consideration which he never could have attained as a Catholic, while he is no longer expected to conform to such an exacting standard of morality, such stern disciplinary rules, as fettered his movements and interfered with his pleasures, while he remains within the pale of the true Church. Windsills like him used formerly to be picked up by the Episcopalians; but being found generally as bitter as the fruits which are produced on the shores of the Dead Sea, they began to be rejected as worthless. They then contrived to drop into the ready lap of the Presbyterians; but a pungent specimen like Chiniquy of Kankakee, caused so many dry faces that no Calvinist would now touch one of them with a forty foot pole. Latterly, having created insupportable nausea in the stomachs of two such powerful sects, they have tried to provoke the appetite of a more muscular class of Protestants, and are likely to succeed for some time with the Methodists. History repeats itself, and so will these hopeful perverts, it matters not whether they attempt to tickle the fancy of those who play at fabrics, to modify the fatalism of those who insist on predestination,

tion, or to spiritualize the materialistic views of those who hold that practical religion is a sensational affair, and consists in howling, shouting, shouting, shrieking, fainting, falling, rolling, jumping, and other gymnastic exercises. When the Church laps off a withered branch we all experience a feeling of relief and security, and if our neighbors take up the rotten limb to engraft it on their own body, and find that it only absorbs what little sap they have left, or interferes with its circulation, they can have no right to complain. They might and should have profited by the experience of others who have tried their hand at the same thing and failed.

We find in the *Buffalo Globe*, a Fenian paper the annexed tragicomic epitaph on the deceased C. O. I. R. James Stephens:—

It is with a sad brow and a sore heart that we sit down this morning to add yet another name to the long list of traitors who have so disfigured the history of our hapless country, and from time to time entailed such ruin upon our plans and operations in its behalf. What we had long suspected, at last turns out to be too true. James Stephens, C. O. I. R. is a swindler and a traitor of the deepest dye; and has betrayed the cause of Ireland in a manner so debased and heartless—so cold blooded and demonic as to insure his name being consigned to the darkest infamy on record. Upon the confidant heart of Ireland he has, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, practised such deceit and falsehood, that were it not for his transcendent villainy we could almost admire the fiendish genius of the man. Under the guise of the purest patriotism and self-denial he has plundered wealth of his thousands and the most abject poverty of his trembling wife. For the purpose of furthering his sordid and hellish ends, he has consigned thousands to the walls of a dungeon and ruined the circumstances of others. He has broken up whole households, separated the husband from the wife, brother from sister, father from son, and all for the love of gain and his own personal aggrandizement. His infamous career however is terminated at last. When he drained Ireland and America of all that he could lay his hands on, he deserted his colors and commenced skulking about New York under an assumed name, where he now is in the hope of being able to effect his escape to some foreign shore with his booty before the red hand of justice lays hold on him.

In that city he has been read out of the Circles that formerly acknowledged him as their chief, and another person has been elected in his stead. At a meeting of the heads of those Circles disclosures were made painful in the extreme, in relation to other names connected with his, which we shall for the present pass over in silence lest we should in any degree mistake their position.

During the stay which Stephens made at 308 East Thirteenth street, which location he left nearly three weeks ago the O. I. R., kept secluded in his room, and never left the house excepting at night in disguise. He received a few trusty followers, who were aware of his concealment, at night, and had his meals sent to his rooms. Unfortunately for him, however, an Irish servant girl who was employed in the house entered his room and found the head centre in bed, and immediately recognized him, having seen him in Jones's Wood, and other places where he had addressed mass meetings. The girl, who had subscribed freely to Mr. Stephens's liberating fund for the purpose of driving the English out of Ireland, at once made the secret public, and disclosed the whereabouts of Mr. Stephens to a number of Fenian friends. Mr. Stephens ascertained this fact, and aware of his great danger, at once changed his location to another residence, and since that time, in order to escape detection, has left one place for another in rapid succession. It was stated a few days ago that but \$12,000 had been received by Stephens since his arrival in New York last summer. This is altogether erroneous, as it is known that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars has been collected and subscribed in various ways by the Stephens organization since his arrival in New York. —N. Y. Tribune.

VILLAGE DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—The record of the Coroner's office for the year 1865, is a fearful official history. Divided into three general classes—homicides, suicides and casualties—there yet remain 25 deaths by violence that are disposed of that very accommodating word miscellaneous. Of the homicides, 15 died from pistol shots, 6 were stabbed, and what is somewhat remarkable, 5 were suffocated. Of the others 1 was kicked to death, and 5 killed by blows with blunt instruments, one of these being a slung shot. The suicides number 61, of which 12 were by hanging, 12 by shooting, 10 by cutting their throats, 4 by drowning, 1 by stabbing himself, 1 by jumping into a brew boiler, 1 by jumping from a window, 7 by taking laudanum, and 5 by taking Paris Green. The remaining six took poisons of different kinds, of which it is notable one selected Costar's Rat Exterminator. The curiosities of suicides are strangely illustrated in this record. But 1 man made away with himself by hanging, while of an equal number 11 destroyed themselves by shooting. Out of 19 suicides, but two women took their throats, while out of 6, as many as five men took laudanum. One man took Paris Green.

New York city is not so populous as has been generally believed. The census returns for the metropolitan district of the State give New York a little less than three quarters of a million inhabitants and Brooklyn not quite three hundred thousand. In the former there are 38,024 more women than men, and in the latter the excess of women is 14,357.

The desertion of the Fenian cause by the great C. O. I. R., James Stephens has cast a gloom over the Brotherhood and caused a disaffection among its members which is not likely to be healed speedily.—The impression gains ground that Stephens was sent here by the British Government for the express purpose of sowing discord in the Fenian ranks and plundering the treasury to the extent of his ability. If such was his mission, a more competent agent could not have been selected, for in both particulars he has been eminently successful. Of all the Irish revolutionists who have come to this country to steal the earnings of their hardworking countrymen and women, Mr. Stephens has been the most brazen and persistent. From the very first he refused to be accountable to any body for the funds he received, declined the services of a treasurer, and insisted that all moneys should be paid to him personally.—How many thousands of dollars he obtained it is impossible to say; but the probability is that his pockets are sufficiently well lined to enable him to seek some sequestered spot, and there end his days in luxury. Great indignation is manifested among the rank and file towards the deserting leader, and the terms 'traitor,' 'coward' and 'thief' are as freely applied to him as he so recently bestowed them upon others. Efforts are being made to hold the organization together, but confidence in Irish leaders seems altogether fed, and ought but denunciation is found. Indignation meetings are announced to be held immediately, and an encouraging address is to be put forth at any early day. An attempt will be made to unite what is left of the Stephens Fenians to the Roberts wing, but it is doubtful if it succeed. On the whole Fenianism in this country at the present time is, as it always has been here and in Ireland also, in a most delightful middle.—New York Times.

Forty divorces were granted by a New Hampshire court in two days.

A Miss Mitchell, of Flint, Michigan, eighteen years of age, was seized on the street one night last week and forced to swallow a dose of arsenic. She now lies in a critical condition. It is supposed that jealousy was the cause of this singular outrage. The earnings of the Erie Railroad last year were fourteen millions and a half.

A YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—There are upon an average at least four persons killed in a week upon the railways of the United Kingdom. The total in the year 1865 was 221, and the variation in the annual number of late has been very small. There were 216 in 1862, 184 in 1863, 184 in 1864, 222 in 1865. Still more striking is the regularity in the number of passengers killed; in every one of the four years it was either 35 or 36—one to every ten days. The number of passengers injured has varied greatly; it was 536 in 1862, 401 in 1863, 705 in 1864, 1,029 in 1865, a few accidents in 1865 having affected a large number of persons, one at Colney Hatch causing injuries (the greater number very slight) to 257 passengers, one at Wemyss-bay hurting 75, and four others some 40 or more passengers in each instance. There were killed on our railways in the year 1865 36 passengers, 122 servants of companies or contractors (an incomplete return), 9 persons at level crossings, 45 trespassers, and 8 other persons. Of the 221 deaths, only 49 were occasioned by the accidents which occurred to trains in the course of the year, 30 by accidents occurring to passenger trains, and 19 by accidents to goods trains; 13 passengers lost their lives by their own fault; almost twice as many (23) were killed by accidents beyond their own control; 21 of the 23 were killed through passenger trains getting off the rails. Of the 1,029 passengers injured in 1865—the largest number ever recorded—only five brought it upon themselves by their want of caution; 892 were injured in 65 collisions of trains, 74 in 15 trains getting off the rails, 71 in seven trains turned wrong at points, 12 from breakage of parts of carriages or engines, 75 from a train running into a station at too great a speed. One passenger was killed through falling while rashly getting over buffers of carriages in motion at a station; five lost their lives in getting out of trains while in motion, two in attempting to get into trains in motion, and five in incautiously crossing the line at stations. These are the 13 passengers returned as killed by their own want of care. A boy, not a passenger, lost his life through attempting to ride on the foot-board of a carriage before the train had stopped, and a girl who had come to meet some friends who were passengers was run over and killed while crossing the line with them. This danger of crossing, or partially crossing, is forced upon the public in some instances even at busy and confusing stations. Four passengers were injured in getting out of or into trains in motion, and one in incautiously leaning out of window near a tunnel. A passenger on an Irish line was killed by leaning on a carriage window as the train was leaving the station, his head came in contact with the pillar of an arch, which was then (not now) only 64 inches from the window; this is set down as a death occurring from a cause beyond the passenger's control. A person riding on the step of a carriage to speak to a passenger fell off and had his leg crushed. One accident, which occurred in the night on the Midland Great Western of Ireland, is expressly distinguished as caused by malice; a rail had been uncrewed and displaced; one person a passenger was injured on this occasion. Ten other accidents resulted from passenger trains getting off the rails, but the cause is not stated. In one collision trains met on a single line—a passenger train and a coal train; three persons were killed and 15 injured. Of the nine persons killed on public level crossings, three were a child, a deaf boy, and a farm servant driving sheep across the line. In the course of the year three persons placed themselves before approaching trains, and wilfully ended their lives by submitting to be run over. In the six years, 1860-65, 1,382 persons were killed and 4,460 injured on the railways of the United Kingdom.—Times.

It is officially announced that the British Parliament will assemble for the transaction of business on Tuesday, the fifth of February.

The Jamaica Committee have taken out a writ against Governor Eyre, and are going to have him at once into Court. But they have no money, while the Eyre Defence Committee have more than £8,000 in hand. The lawyers will now, like the chameleon, live on Eyre.

It is reported in well-informed circles, that the British Ministry have decided upon resigning in case of too great a pressure being brought to bear upon them by the friends of the Reform movement. It is stated they have indicated a desire to grant considerable concessions, but are decidedly opposed to the extreme measures advocated by the reform leaders.

London, Jan. 9.—The Times says, it rests with the United States Government to accept the principles of arbitration. It thinks that if the law officers of the two countries could meet together they would be able to frame a satisfactory case for arbitration in a few hours.