English papers record the death of John Fisher Murray a very distinguished contributor to Black-Murray a very distinguished contributor to Black. the other day, we came in the course of our rambles Hayti and saw a whole community of his own colour wood's Magazine. Mr. Murray was a fice poet and on a little village church. There was not much mimicking the civilization of Europe, and keeping keen sattrist as well as a vigorous political and admirable story writer He was, like Dr. Magian, Dr. Auster, B. Simmons and other prominent writers in modern church restorers, but it was remarkable for none to reproach him for idleness and unprofitable-Blackwood, an Irishman. The deceased author was containing an arrangement which we believe to be the eldest son of Sir James Murray, M.D., and was unique. The pew belonging to the aristocratic lord born in Belfast, in 1811. If we mistake net, his mo- of the manor was up in a little gallery entirely par ther was a sister of Lady Morgan. He graduated in titioned off from the church, with which it commuthe University of Edinburgh at the age of twenty- nicated only by a large each window. A little one-went to London and soon become distinguished as a literary man. A series of brilliant sketches of door of this secluded oratory, which was furnished metropolitan life and manners, which were published in Blackwood's Magazine, first attracted attention to his remarkable powers as a writer. These essays, which are especially characterized by strong powers of observation, a quaint and genial humor, and an missed morning service while staying at his country overflowing tenderness and compassion for the poor suffering, were republished in a collected form, under the title of 'The World of London.' A larger work, The Environs of London, was published by Bluckand in 1842. The chivalrous and outspoken nature diately before the sermon sung to the end. Then, of Mr. Marray led him to espouse the cause of the just as the minister entered the pulpit, he shut down of Mr. Murray led him to espouse the cause of the beautiful Lady Flora Hastings, which he discussed in a spirited and vigorous pamphlet that attracted great attention, and had an enormous sale. At a later period, Mr. Murray became identified with the his edification. - Birmingham Guzette. revolutionary party of poets, orators, and journalists in his native country known as 'Young Ireland,' and wrote in the Nation, United Irishman, and other journals of the period. For many years Mr. Murray was a frequent contributor to the Dublin University Magazine, and other leading periodicals as well as to Bluckwood, in the latter of which appeared his famous humorous sketch of 'Night in the Vationa, or Father Tom and the Pope,' which is familiar to American readers. All the recent collections of Irish poetry contain some of his compositions. The Works of Thomas Davis, published in that city, has his noted 'Monody on the Death of Thomas Davis.' Popular Poetry and Household Songs of Ireland, recently republished from the Dublin edition by Donahoe of Buston-as also the 'Ballads of Ireland, issued by the same publisher-present fine specimens of his powers; the 'Ode to a Furze Bush; ' Dark Margaret' and the 'bister of Charity,' being especially noticable. During the late years of his life Mr. Murray wrote little. He was an eccentric man; but being a passionate lover of nature, it appears that he devoted much time to the study of natural science and lived in comparative retirement. and lower, until he was reduced to begging, and he Of his friendliness and kindness of nature, the Northern Whig says: 'by his friends he will be remembered as a man of great and varied powers, gifted with a rare and original humor, and possessed of a sterling integrity of character. His nature was singularly kindly and unselfish, and his charities numerous and unostentations. -A.t Journal. CHARLES H. O'NEILL. Esq. (CLANABOY.) - It WAS

with extreme regret we announced in our late obituary notice the lamented death of Charles Henry O Neill, Esq. (Clanaboy), which took place on the 8th of November, at his residence, 34 Biessington street, Dublin. He was the son of the late Felix Cunningham O'Neill, Esq., of Carlayan and Drumderg House, Feeva, county Antrim; and being the eldest son, he was the chief and senior of the race of O'Neill.' Born in the month of December, 1809, he had nearly arrived at the completion of the 56th year of his age. Mr. O'Neill was a distinguished member of the Irish bar-had extensive practice in his profession, and was much esteemed and respected by his brother barristers, as well for his high and hon-orable principles as for his profound knowledge and experience in every department of law and equity. He possessed talents of a very high order, and had acquired a vast fund of useful and valuable information upon almost every topic. The "History of the Antiquities of Ireland," and the "Genealogies of the devoted much attention, and with which he was intimately conversant. He was likewise an expert and eloquent writer, and a gentleman of singular in-Whence amid the constant demands of dustry. economy of time, to keep up an extensive correspondence with several of the public papers and periodicals of the day, and to contribute something to advance the interests of literature, to respond to the exigences of society, and to promote the progress of general knowledge by the elaborate effusion of his pen, and by useful and important actures occasionally delivered. His death was most edifying and happs, and to his friends and relatives most consoling. of peace and charity with mankind, of perfect acquiescence in the will of Heaven, and of fervent hope in a glorious resurrection, he quietly and peacefully resigned his spirit into the hands of its Oreator. On last Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the funeral procession, which was very large and most respectable. moved on from Blessington street for Glasnevin Cemetery, where, after the usual ceremonies, the mortal remains of the universally regretted Charles H. O'Neill (Clanaboy), were, amid the prayers and sighs of his numerous friends-clerical and lay-consigned to their last resting place. - Requiescat a pace.

We were shown, recently, a cluster of three apples perfectly formed, part of a second crop on a tree in the garden belonging to Mr. George Campbell, Lower Ballyholme, near Bushmills. So rapidly were the apples developed that the blossom and fruit had become incorporated, the apples being formed before the pstails of the flowers had withered .- (oleraine Chronicle.

Application will be made to Parliament to constitute Town Commissioners of Youghal Harbor Commissioners, and to give them the power of raising tolls, and expending them in laying down buoys and in dredging the harbors.

Daniel O'Sullivan, Eeq., of Cork, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for this county.

It is generally known, from the opinions of the most eminent mineralogists who have visited this portion of the country, that extensive beds of a superior quality of coal and iron exist in different parts of the counties of Olare and Limerick. In the former county it has been satisfactorily ascertained that a bed of magnetic iron ore extends to a distance of 14

A Dublin solicitor, says the Express, has absconded, taking £20,000, the money of his clients.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Women Poachers. - A very singular case of poaching by women has just occurred at Notting ham. Un Thursday morning, the 16th inst., Police constable Walker, of the Notts county constabilary, having been informed that two old poachers, accompanied by two women, had gone to the villages of Olifton and Wilford (a few miles from the town), he at once resolved to watch for their return. Having satisfied himself that the poschers would return by the new Wilford bridge, the constable took up his station at the toll-keeper's house, and towards noon the women of the party appeared, walking about 200 yards in advance of the men. He stopped the women, and said he had reason to believe they had game or nets in their possession. The women protested and scolded, and bolding out their empty hands said he could see that they had nothing in their possession. The officer, however, insisted upon their being searched, and sent for the wife of the Wilford parish constable for that purpose. The women finding resistance unavailing, one of them put ber hand under her crinoline and took out three or dreams of vengeance and his dreams of aggrandize. four bags containing seven pheasants, and her companion produced from the same part of her dress two partridge nets. The men had nothing in their possession, and the women, on giving their been artisans, or cottlers, or clerks, or small officials, their possession, and the women, on giving their been artisans, or cottlers, or clerks, or small officials, but who in Hayti were Generals, Colonels, and Minames and addresses, were allowed to go. They will be summoned before the magistrates next week. nisters of State. Haytians are mentioned by Mr.

about it to attract the attention of an ecclesiologist beyond the fact that it had escaped the ravages of flight of steps outside the church led to the double with a fireplace and sundry comfortable chairs and hassrcks, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, footatools. On making inquiry as to the proprietor, we learnt that his lordship was a devout man, and never sent. When the service commenced he opened the such window, which was exactly opposite the reading desk, and behaved with the strictest decorum until the prayers were over and the psalm immmethe sash and devoted himself to reading the letters by the morning post, which nad in the meanwhile been brought down from the hall by 'Jeames' for

We cut the following melancholy story from an English paper. If anything would exhibit the dreadful and desolating effect of intemperance surely the deep fall of the individual herein mentioned would do so. At the Westminster Police Court, on Thursday, Robert Muchell Glover was charged with begging in the public streets. A constable stated that lie had a scerttined that the defendant had been a captain in the army. His father had kept a large establishment, with as many as twen; v servants .-The defendant had, however, fallen into habits of drunkeuness, and his conduct from time to time became so bad that his friends positively refused to have unything to do with him. He had also ascertained that he had married a wife with a large for tune the whole of which he had squaudered. His friends bought him the commission in the army, but having lost that, he took his wife three years ago to Australia, where he left her destitute. Coming back to this country, he lived with a former servant. -His wife had been obliged to go on the stage to procure a living. Since that time he had fallen lower did not get any essistance from his triends in consequence of his dranken habits-Mr. Arnold (to defendant); you hear all this, have you anything to say?-Defendant, who seemed to feel his position acutely, replied, 'Nothing, sir.' Mr. Arnold: This is a horrible tale I hear about you -a most lamentable tale-Defendant burst into tears, exclaiming, It is, it is, indeed. He was remanded.

The first incidents which gave rise to the terrible outbreak in Jamaica no longer rest in their former obscurity. Men in the very heat of a sanguinary tumult are not likely to write with calmness, coolness, and precision. The officers commanding detachments on the coast and on the line of the mountains, harrassed by marches and exposure, were hardly in a condition to extemporize a clear and vivid history of the struggle in which they were engaged. The despatch from Governor Eyre, however, which we publish this morning gives a clearer and more coherent account than that which could be expected from General O'Connor and his subor-

It appears from the Governor's report that the riots began on the 7th of October by an organized attempt at Morant Bay to rescue a negro criminal from the hance of justice; that on the 9th policemen sent to apprehend the rioters were assailed by a mob of negroes armed with guns, pikes, and bayonets, Ancient Irish Families," were subjects to which he and were forced to swear a solemn wath to desert the side of the whites and join the blacks. Between this date and the 12th the insurgents had perpetrated the most fiendish atrocities. They had shot 22 Volunteers. They had murdered the Rev. Mr. Herschel, professional engagements, he was enabled, by strict having first cut out his tongue. They had ripped open a negro compatriot, Mr. Price, for his fidelity to the cause of the whites. They had roasted a third alive. On hearing of these atrocities the Governor proceeded on board a steamer to Morant Bay, where a Court-martial was held, with the assistance of the Attorney-General, and five of the culprits were found guilty and hung on the ruins of the Court house, which was the scene of their first outrage .-Next, steps were effectually taken to protect Port Fortified by the last sacraments of the Church, and Antonio, and prevent the insurrection from spreadbreathing the sweet sentiments of sorrow for the ing. The rebels were hemmed in by troops of the Alabama and Shenandoah must receive for answer errors of past life, of confidence in the mercy of God, Line and by the 'Maroons,' whose loyalty afforded a that 'for any acts of Her Majesty's subjects commitmost timely aid. The women and children were withdrawn to a safe refuge. After making these judicious dispositions the Governor returned to Kingston, where he ordered the arrest of Mr. Gordon. colored member of the House of Assembly, as the instigator of the insurrection. Mr. Gordon anticipated the warrant by yielding himself up & prisoner. He has since been tried by Court-martial, convicted, and executed.

It were useless to follow the special pleadings of those who in the atrocities committed on their counrymen refuse to see aught but the grievances of negroes and the wickedness of the white race. Fortunately for the interests of truth there are in this country many persons who have passed some portion of their lives in the West Indies, and whose evidence is sufficient to refute the platitudes of rhetorical sentimentality. These people know well enough that the negro had no grievances—no grievances, at least, but what he had a legal mode of redressing.— He was the most fortunate of cottier proprietors. No peasant in England, Scotland, France, or Belgium could compete with him in his command of the comforts of life. He almost always had land of his own. On this he could grow such cereais and vegetables as were necessary for his subsistence. He could, and often did, grow spices and fruits for exportation. He required no fuel but for the purposes of cooking, and this was abundantly supplied by the neighboring forests. Whether he lived on the coast or on the mountains, he had fish ready for his net or his rod. If he wanted money for the luxuries of life, a few days' labor for a few successive weeks gave him all he wanted. If he did not earn this, it was only his own fault. If he idled, lounged, loafed, and starved, it was because he liked this sort of life better than working. If he worked and carned wealth, he acquired the other privileges which wealth brings with it. He was visited by no penal exclusions such as press upon his kinsfolk in Martinique or Reunion .-He might be, often was, a municipal or a legislative elector, a vestryman, a Custom-house officer, often a magistrate, not unfrequently a member of Parliament. He was a juryman, an attorney, or a barrister. He could protect his own interests; he could influence the interests of others, whether black or white. He had Anglo-Saxon institutions and a constitutional form of Government. Within two generations of African savagery he acquired what the English people won after six centuries of civilized despetism. If

he had wrongs, he had the legal means of obtaining redress. Why, then, did he not avail himself of these? Why did he plot foul treasons and murders? The answer is not far to seek. The negro views with jealousy and hatred - we speak, of course, generally and subject to exceptions - the contiguity of another race numerically inferior, but which he feels to be morally superior, to his own. He dreams of the glorious island in which he lives being owned in perpetuity by himself and his posterity. The vicinity of Hayti and its barbaric independence have fostered his ment. Intercourse with Hayti has kept alive his ambition and his jealousy. He was visited by men who, if they had been born in Jamaica, would have

How to HELR SERMONS. - Not far from Bedford, | Ryre as privy to this rising. The negro visited | Europeans out of civil rights, out of property, out of office. He saw every man doing as he liked, with ness, plantations withering into decay, land starving through want of culture, and none to say 'This is all your fault.' The suggestion pleased his pride, his vanity, his indolence. Why should not Jamaica become as Hayti? The promptings of greed and of conceit were supplemented by the promptings of what in Jamaica is called Religion. That phase of Christianity which touches on the equality of all men has ever had singular attractions for the negro. To the text which tells him that all men are equal he always mentally appends a gloss eminently flattering to his own qualities. But vanity and fanaticism would of themselves have barely sufficed to engage him in an armed rebellion. Two contemporaneous events of grave moment conspired to concentrate his mind and his efforts on so perilous a project. The Domingo. The latter event especially produced a deen sensation throughout the whole of the West Indies. We are now witnessing the first fruits of both of them .- Times.

We have heard, on good authority that some Puseyite priests refuse to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper unless the communicant has first attended at the confessional. Such a proceeding as this would be not only a violation of decency, hut an offence which we believe would be attended with penal consequences to the father confessor. - Constitution .

A RIGH SINECURIST. - The Star remarks that one of the representative men of a phase of English life, which is, perhaps, too seldom brought to the notice of the public, has just passed from amongst us .-This was the great sinecurist, the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Hanton, rector of Hollingbourn, rector of Eynesford, rector of Latchingdon, canon residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral, tormerly registrar of the Will Office in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and at one time domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This gentleman took his degree at Oxford in 1802, and at once started on his distinguished careor as a bolder of sinecares. He had an mmense advantage at starting, in the fact that his father was Archbishop of Canterbury, and a father evidently deeply sensible of his duty to provide for those of his own household. The Rev. Robert Moore had barely finished his studies when he received the sinecure living of Hollingburn, near Maidstone, and the tithe of Hucking. The career thus promisingly begun was magnificently followed The rectory of Hollingbourn, with its salary out. of £787, was enjoyed by Mr. Moore for sixty-three years. Excluding all calculations of compound interest, and mercy multiplying the annual income by the number of years for which it was held, we find this reverend gentleman drew from the country £49,-581 on this account alone. The rectory of Hunton, with an income of £1,057, was enjoyed for sixty-three years also, £57,091. The rectory of Eynesford at £600 a year for sixty-three years, amounts to £37,-S00. The rectory of Latchingdon, at an income of £955 for sixty-one years, amounts £58 225. The canoury of Canterbury Cathedral, at £1,000 a year for sixty-one years, amounts to £61 000. The registrarship of wills, at £8,000 a year for fifty three years, to 1858, yields £424,000, and the compensation alowance of £7,990 for seven years amounts to £55,-930. In all, this gentleman, according to the simplest kind of computation, has drawn £753,557 from the public of England. Personally, Mr. Moore was doubtless, a most estimable man. But nothing can be worse than the system under which these abuses could take place. Nor will these evils be greatly diminished so long as an unreformed State Church exits together.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. -The last mail from England brings a further instalment of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams in respect to the claims for compensation for the depredations of the Confederate privateers The first of this series of despatches is dated Oct. 14th, f-om Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, in which he directs attention to the terms of the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for the appointment of a Commission, pointing out that such claims were to be enforced as the two powers shall agree. There might be many claims that were fair subjects of inquiry before Commissioners; but any proposition to quiry before Commissioners; out any proposition to refer claims arising out of the captures made by the Alabama and Shenandoab must receive for answer that for any acts of Her Majesty's subjects committed that for any acts of the Her Majesty's subjects committed that for any acts of the Her Majesty's subjects committed that for any acts of the Her Majesty's subjects com trol, the Government of Her Majesty are not respon sible; such a reference 'not being consistent with any practice usual among civilized nations.' Mr Adams in reply says that henceforward ' no proposi tion of that kind for the settlement of existing diffi culties, would be insisted on or submitted to by his Government. With regard to Earl Russell's proposition, Mr. Adams inquires what claims the English Government would be willing to refer to the Commission. Earl Russell replying, says that they will take time to consider. A further despatch follows from Earl Russell, in which he again enters at length into the alleged precedents for the present difficul-

A SINGULAR FAMILY QUARREL. - Very lively reading is not to be expected in the Law Journal, but every now and then that interesting publication does contain something interesting. In the number for the present month, under the head of "Probate, Mairimonial, and Admiralty Cases," and at pages 141 and 143, in a report of the case of Ocusen vs Cousen, we find the following illustration of what is not cruelty in a husband. It may be interesting to our married readers. Mrs. Cousen's evidence is set out at length, and contains, inter alia : - " The next night he came back about twelve. I was in bed. . . He brought a dog with him. This was in the latter end of November. It was a cross, bad-tempered dog ; not a very large one. He insisted on having the dog in bed between us. I objected to it very much, and begged that the dog might be kept down stairs. He insisted on keeping it in bed all night. We had the dog there (in bed) the first night, and also one or two nights following. I could not sleep whilst the dog was there, I was so frightened. It was lying on the pillow between us, near my shoulder." In the following June the dog re-appeared: - "The dog slept in the bed between us; I objected very much, and told him so, for I knew I should get no sleep. The dog remained all night. I was awake the whole night, and was perfectly stiff and pained the next day from lying in one position on account of it. The next day he tried to set the dog at me. It was savage. It rushed at me and barked. persevered in endeavouring to make the dog bits me." The Judge Ordinary, in giving judgment, remarked : "The whole of the wife's complaint falls within the category of coldness, want of affection, isolation, and the like, and the question is, whether conduct of this nature in the total absence of personal violence or words of menace, can be pronounced legal cruelty." He beld that it could not. Is it "coldness," of affection," or "isolation," to set a savage dog at a woman and make her sleep with it? "Perhaps you did right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs," said the poet. Sir James Wilde would probably hold that the kicking down stairs might be effected with "a total absence of personal violence," and that if so it was only a form of want of affection, or of coldness at the most, and thus added nothing to that dissimulation of love which was admitted to be right, and could not be regarded as legal cruelty .- Pail Mall Gazette.

THE SHENANDOAK. -It is understood that this vessel will leave the Mersey next week for New York. A fresh report on the cattle disease shows it to be on the increase chiefly in Yorkshire and Scotland.

BISHOP COLENSO AND HIS DIOCESS. - Before many weeks are over Natus will have become the arena of one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical conflicts that Anglican experience has seen. If we may venture on anything like a prediction, we may say that the reception given to the Bishop of the Church of England in Natal on his return to the diocess from which he has been absent for three years will be, on the part of a large portion of the laity, cordial, or at all events respectful. These will be they who are tenacious of their position as members of the National Ohurch of the mother country, who, as such, are determined to yield all deference to the judgment of the Queen's advisers, and who, moreover, view with hatred any attempt at episcopal arrogance, any endeayour to put the ecclesiastical power above the civil power, and who are disposed by instinct and habit to side with the weak against the strong. On the other hand, almost the entire body of the Anglican clergy in this colony, and a considerable body of the laity, will, we believe, assume an attitude of entire antagonism, will do their best to exclude the bishop from slave in the Southern States became free, and the their churches, will ignore his authority, and will Spaniards were ignominiously repulsed from San-resistany excercise of his functions, and will abide by the action of the Bishop of Capetown and of Convocation, and by their resolute adhesion to the word and letter of the authorized version of the Bible. The Government, we suspect, will do what the Secretary of State did on the Queen's birthday, recognize Dr. Colengo as the Anglican Bishop of Natal, whenever any fit occasion comes for their doing so Happily, there is do practical cornexion between the Church and State in this colony, except in the case of the Rural Dean in Maritzburg, who receives £100 a year, and of the Colonial Chaplain, Durban, who receives £200 a year out of the public treasury. These stipends, however, were granted before any bishopric was created, or any constitution granted to Natal. and they cannot be affected by any action of the Government or of the Bishop. The party of outsiders, mainly members of other Christian communions naturally view the experiences of the sister Church with interest. In most cases it is felt that any objection started by Bishop Colenso to the letter of the Bible must be wholly futile to shake fait, in divine truth, and we believe that the conviction throughout Natai is that the only result of these writings and criticisms and of all this late wwakened zeal in studying the sacred records will be the establishment on a firmer foundation of the broad and grand truths of Christianity. It will be for the Bishop by his words and acts to show that he has the great and vital interests of his profession at heart-that his aim is to fix belief rather than to shake conviction-that he does not call in question the books that for long ages have been regarded as oracles, without giving in return a wider and a stronger assurance of faith. - Natal Mer-

The following advertisement is published in the congenial column of the Record :- Palmerston the Patriot, was he Saved? By the Rev. W. Dibdin, M.A. May be had of - and Co., and all booksellers.

THE NEW ZEALAND FANATICS. - The Pai-Mairire superstition is still on the increase, and many of the friendly natives are more or less tainted with it .-A kind of liturgy has been drawn up, in which we find the following allusion to Potatau II., the Maori King:-

Tawhioa (a name for the King), thou art my eldest son my might, the excellency of strength, the excellency of glory, and the excellency of power. Thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise. Thy hand shall be upon thy teck of thine enemies. Thy father's children shall bow down before thee. The sceptie shall not depart from Rura (an angel), nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Tawhioa (Potatan) come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be, Rura shall dwell at the heaven of the sea, to drive away the ships, and his border shall be unto Canaan. Thy salvation bath come, U Lord.

To Us (the founder of the Pai Marire faith) is a fruitful bough-a fruitful bough by the well, whose branches reach over the wall. His father and relations have sorely grieved him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the sight of Rura. He is the Shepherd of the stone of Cansan (New Zesland), even by the God of thy father Potatan, who shall belp thee and shall bless thee with the blessings of heaven, and the blessings of the people about thee. O Lord, bless thy King in the land of Canaan.

Hana te Kororia, Hana te Rorone,

prophetical language and promises of the Old Testament, but the blasphemous application of these promises to the Maori King may lead many to doubt whether it was judicious to place the Scripture in the hands of a savage race, who have only wrested them to their own destruction .- London Paper.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Bishop Domenec gave a Mission of one week in St. John's Church, Johnstown, Cambrin County, on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Right Rev. Prelate preached twice every day, and six priests were beloing him in reaping the fruits of the Mission by their attendance at the Confessional. -The Mission was a great success; hundreds of Protestants went to hear the zealous Bishop, and were charmed with his clear and torcible eloqueuce --Pittsburgh Catholic,

The Commissioner of Customs is convinced from the character of the reports which he is daily receiving from the Canadian frontier, that his action in employing female detectives there, was judicious and will be of great benefit in the exposure and arrest of the female smugglers, who have recently been so extensively engaged in the contraband trade, between Canada and the United States. Another smuggling dodge has just been detected. An unusual number of coffius have been brought across the line of late for interment on the American side .-Last week the U. S. Revenue officers insisted unon seeing the corpse after the coffin was landed against the earnest protests of the stricken relatives, when instead of a defunct body the coffin was found filled with costly silks.

CONFESSION OF A MUBDER. - Fifty Dollars Paul for an Assassination .- The Chicago Republican says that William Corbett has confessed the murder of Michael Maloney at Cicero, Ill.: 'It appears that a man named Williams, who lives in Cicero, and who had on one or more occasions had difficulty with Maloney, hired Corbett, Fleming and Kennedy to murder him. They proceeded to the place, and all three had weapons. They arranged themselves in such order, that when Corbett shot him the others could repeat the shots in case he was not killed. The one shot however, killed him. The price paid for this murder was fifty dollars, or sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents each. It is alleged that bloodshed is nothing new to Fleming, and that he has killed persons previously. In fact, it is stated, that he is an escaped prisoner from Botany Bay whither he had been transported from England for felony. Last spring Corbett and Fleming were tried and convicted in the Recorder's Court in Chicago for garroting a citizen, and were sentenced to fourteen years in the State Prison and it was pending the execution of that sentence that the murder came to light. During the trial Fleming promised to kill the prosecuting attorney, Charles Reed, if he should ever get the op-

The Tribune is mournful over the condition of the city. 'Good men,' says our contemporary, 'are beginning to avoid New York. Over the great city a palsy seems to be creeping. The poison of corrup-tion is working through city's blood, and, unless it is must not despair of South Carolina. We should

Suerman's Marcu.-Dr. Bachman, a distinguished Lutheran minister resident in South Carolina, has published in the Lutheran Missionary a narrative of his experience during the late war from which we make the following extract:

When Sherman's army came sweeping through Carolina, leaving a broad track of desolation for hundreds of miles, whose steps were accompanied with fire, and sword, and blood, reminding us of the tender mercies of the Duke of Alva, I happened to be at Cash's depot, six miles from Cheraw. . The owner was a widow, Mrs. Ellerbe, seventy-one years years of age. Her son, Colonel Unab, was absent - I witnessed the barbarities inflicted on the aged, the widow and delicate females. Officers, high in command, were engaged tearing from the ladies their watches, their ear and wedding rings, the dagoerrectypes of those they loved and cherished. A lady of delicacy and refinement, a personal friend, was compelled to strip before them, that they might find. concealed watches and other valuables under her dress. A system of torture was practiced towards. the weak, unarmed and defenceless, which, as far as I know and believe, was universal through the whole course of that invading army. Before they arrived at a plantation, they inquired the names of the most faithful and trustworthy family servants; these were immediately seized, pistols were presented at their heads; with the most terrific curses they were threatened to be shot, if they did not assist them in finding buried treasures. If this did not succeed, they were tied up and cruelly heaten. Several poor creatures died under the infliction. The last resort was that of hanging, and the officers and men of the triumphant army of General Sherman, were engaged in erecting gallows and hanging up these faithful and devoted servants. They were strung up until life was nearly extinct, when they were let down, suffered to rest awhile, then threatened and hung up again. It is not surprising that some should have been left hanging so long that they were taken down dead. Coolly and deliberately those hardened men proceeded on their way, as if they had perpetrated no crime, and as if the God of Heavon would not pursue them with his vengeance. But it was not alone the poor (to whom they professed to come as liberators) that were thus sujected to torture and death. Gentlemen of high character, pure and honorable and graybeaded, unconnected with the military, were dragged from their fields, or their beds, and subjected to this process of threats, beating and hanging. Along the whole track of Sherman's army, traces remain of the cruelty and inhumanity practiced on the aged and defenceless. Some of those who were hung up died under the rope, while their cruel murderers, have not only been left moreproached and unbung, but have been bailed as heroes and patriots. The list of those martyrs whom the cupidity of the officers and men of Sherman's army sacrificed to their thirst for gold and silver, is large and most revolung. If the editors of this paper will give their consent to publish it, I will give it in full attested by the names of the purest. and best men and women of our Southern land.

It is really amusing to read the headings now and then in the Northern papers, of "Fenian scare" in England, or " Fenian fright" in Canada. Of conrae these articles, describing the terror of the constainlary or police in Ireland at the sight of the inevitable American "colonel," or the presence of a correspondent of that bloodthirsty journal, the New York Tribune, are gotten up for home consumption, to make the paper sell. But to us the idea of the British Lion crouching in terror at the present demonstrations against its peace and security is very absord. If there be one quality the British nation possess in the highest degree, it is " pluck." We never know greeof that race of lion-hearted islanders who would refuse on a fitting occasion, to fight. Power of endurance and dogged determination, with physical strength to back them, mark the English nation. Their's is no effete aristocracy, cradled in the lap of luxury though they be. We doubt if, in the whole world, a finer body of men, physically and montally, can be found, than the nobility of Great Britain. Certainly they have held their own in science, in the learned professions, in perils by flood and field with the hardiest commoners, and have on all occasions sustained their country's fame and challenged the admiration of the most radical Democrat. And hence, when we see almost in play-bill capitals the heading "Great Fenian scare in England," we cannot but enjoy the fun that those comical, quizzical and talented gentlemen who manage the New York press afford the initiated and informed. Few monsee the knights of the quill in the famous city of Gothum telling stories of how the Fenians are making the children of the men who held Hongomont the men who repulsed the night attack at Inkerman tremble .- Richmond (Va.,) Times.

The officers of the Treasury Department have selzed a counterfeit plate of the ten-forty bonds. of the denomination of \$500, so well executed that the spurious bonds would have been difficult of detection.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New York Herald says that a steamer under American colors recently arrived in the Rio Grande, and was sold by her owner, a 'sharp Yankee,' to the Imperialists at Matamoris, who converted her into a gunboat. The fact is suggestive in connection with the Alaberra.

TEE BURTHENS OF TAXATION .- Business has been so active under the stimulus of an inflated currency, and profits so large on a constant rise in the nominal and temporary value of property, that we have not. yet realized, except in a few individual cases. The burthen of excessive taxation. It must necessarily: continue to be felt more severely, and constanting extend to a wider circle, until our public expenditures are so greatly reduced that the taxes can be lightened materially,

A large class of the most prudent and cantions, living upon fixed incomes, derived from what were. formerly the safest and favorite mode of securior; a securing a competency to widows, minor children, and others, have already suffered severely, in some cities and towns their whole income being swept off to pay taxes.

The New York Commercial notices an instance in that city, which is but one of many of a similar ubaracter. A man died in the city of New York, leaving his wife and five young children an estate of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages at six per cent. He supposed no doubt, that he bad-left them comfortably off; that his children would: be educated in the best schools, and that his wifewould live in ease and comfort; for he had secured them an income of six thousand dollars per annum. For two years past more than halt of this income has. been paid out for taxes. The city and county tax has taken \$2980 of the \$6000, and upon the remainder an income tax has been paid to the Government. of \$150.50, and thus out of an income of \$6000 they have received only \$2859,50, less than three per cent. nterest on the capital left them as an inheritance. In many places the taxes now consume half the returns from rents. Something must of necessity bedone to remedy this evil, or it will soon become supportable to large numbers of people. - Boston-

Within three months thirty eight wilful murders have been committed in the State of South Carolina, the Journal, informs us, but this hardly surpasses, if: it equals, the number of dreadful crimes perpetrated in Massachussetts during the same period to say pothing of the undiscovered murderer of the children in Roxbury woods. Twenty five robberies occurred near Boston in one week. Massachnaette is considered a model State, notwithstanding; therefore, we expelled; decadence must ensue.