THE FLORIDA AGAIN OFF CORK HARBOOK. - Cork, August 24 - Between two and three c'cluck, p.m., vesterday, a long, rakish, black-hulled steamer was seen some miles off our harbour. She was steaming very fast down the Channel, towards the old Head of Kinsale, evidently or the track of Yankee vessels .--From her general appearance and great swiftness, the mysterious craft is supposed to have been the famous Florida of the Confederate Navy. We have some particulars of this vessel from a reliable person who hailed it in a boat from the shore. On Monday evening she appeared in sight of the telegragh station off Barry's Head, about six miles to the outh-west. A boat put off from the point to board her, flying the flag of the Electric Telegraph Com-When the boat had arrived within about a pany. quarter of a mile of the vessel, two persons were seen to leave her and go on board a hooker, which sailed away with them immediately to Roberts' Cove. The same hooker, by the way, came into Queenstown that night about half-past eleven o'clock. As the boat approached, the vessel, which had been stationary for a long time, began to sheer off. It is supposed that the flag at the stern misled hose on board into the belief that she was carrying, a naval officer, or some other of the Government authorities, and meant interruption. The boat hailed the vessel in the usual way. "What is the name of the steamer? The unswer was 'We forget.'—
'Where are you from?' 'All round the world.'—
'Where are you bound for?' 'Nowhere.' With these somewhat unsatisfactory replies the occupants of the boat had to be content, and moved away. The steamer was a screw of between 250 and 300 tons, with two black funnels and three masts; schooner rigged, and carried two large guns at cither side A man was at the mast head, with a glass, looking out. All on board were dressed in a precisely similar manner, and there was no mark by which to distinguish an officer. The steamer steered to the eastward, as if to distract attention from her movements but after dark she dropped down again opposite the harbour. The two persons she landed quitted Queenstown again at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, probably in the hooker in which they had left the steamer. One of them was the surgeon of the ship, and the other of them an officer, of what grade we could not ascertain. They stated that their ship was the Confederate cruiser Florida. -- Cork Examiner.

MCORINGS FOR THE ATLANTIC FLEET. - The laying down of the first set of moorings was connected on Friday, under the direction of Mr. S. U. Roberts, our eminent local engineer. It was a very heavy job, but skill and science overcome all difficulties of a merely mechanical nature; and the moorings are now fixed in the condistend, and will be ready for the accommodation of the Adriatic on her arrival in our bay . - Galway Vindicator.

The flussian system in Poland seems to have had the same practical result as the British system in freland, for we read in the recent pamphlet of M. Felix | species. Onlion, "De la Pologne et des Slaves" (Paris, Deuta) that in 91 years - namely, since 1732 -the Polish population has diminished from 25 millions o 15 millions, 110,000 a year on an average. - Weekly Regisisr.

GILFORD, August 25 .- At the Petty Sections held here to-day, G. E. Bowen and J. W. M.M. ster, E-qra., presided. Five of the Orangemen was had been arrested for the murderous assault on the four men int Danbarton, on Saturday hight, as reported, were fully identified, and have been returned for trial to the next quarter sessions of Revery. Bull has been accepted for their appearance. Mr. Tyrreit, Bunbridge, prosecuted, and Mr. Carleton, Portadown, defended the prisoners. Their names are - William Greenaway, Isaac Greenaway, Joseph McGallin, Jno. Harris, and - Weir.

special supplies are about to be discontinued, but there is grave risk of a cossation in the amount of water indispensably needed for drinking and damestic uses; whilst if a large five were to break out, the consequences might be calamitous to such an extent been drawn. The constant prospect of emigration week materially affected prices say on an average hope to blight with irreparable rain those whom they as to make all former configurations in Beliast fade may also have acted in restraint of marriage in the 3s per qr; and when the quality of the wheat is conas to make all former conflagrations in Belfast fade into nothinguess. The 'entring off of special supplies,' which is so could taiked of by cocumissioners, and so anotherically listened to by the public, is a much more cerious matter than it has apportently been considered. Special supplies are needed for essential manufactures of the most voiced kind, and, above all, for every process in which steam is our-Any one who will reflect for a moment of what the stoppings of all the steam-power used in Belfest really means will see what a peneral curing off of the water supply would amount to."

INCREDITABISM IN Chorman .- The many lacendary fires that have of late taken place in thousand and its vicinity excited considerable alarm in the minds of the inhabitants, and public attention is being aroused to the necessity of devising some means by which the perpetrators of outrages so destructive to their effects and so ruleous to the ratepayers, may be brought to receive the punishment they so righly deserve. It is only few months since a large rick of lary, the pro- 56 per cent. perty of Messrs. Murphy, was fired by some strolling vagrants; later since an attempt was made to set fire to their stables in Nelson street; on Eanday week the stable of Mr. Phelan was meliciously buraed in Dublin street; yesterday week some twenty tons of hay were wilfully destroyed at Sair Mount, the residence of Mr. Strene; and yesterday morning two splendid ricks of hay, containing about nine tons the property of Mr. Malcomson, were totally consumed, some ruffian hand having set them on fire.-Tipperary Free-Press.

THE SWELL MOB IN KILKER .- A most distingue looking militaire and his wife have been starring it for some time among the fashionables who now fill Kilkee. Balls and pic-nics, and all the sea-side pastines, were nothing without the presence of the Right Hon Capt, Wilmont and his chacming wifethe former about 24 years, the latter scarcely more than 16-both accomplished - the lady a dancers of the first character. On Friday night they were the observed of all observers, at a ball, which was very numerously attended, and on Saturday, one of those suspicious looking individuals in the shape of a lootdon detactive, who had been for some time in Kilkee, paid his compliments, to the Captain, and expressed a wish that he should accompany him some distance out of town, which the Captain did; and the 'gallant officer' was introduced to the keeper of Kilrusia gaol. The matter has created quite a sentation to Kilkee, the right hon, gentleman and his wife having been invited to a series of balls and parties, which were to come off this week and the text.—Limerick Reporter.

Speaking of the Franco-Irish General O'Malley, the Traice Chronicle says : - General O Malley's father was a native of Newport, county of Mayo, where his family occupied a respectable position. Rebet of '98' reached the grade of Chaef d'Escairon in the French army, and returned to his native county (Mayo) after many years service in the French army. He died in Dublin somewhere about 1848.

Last Sunday evening, at twelve o'clock, the answer to a memorial sent to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. Cooke, who was convicted on a charge of harboring Walsh, one of the party implicated in the Fitzgerald case, and who had a period of seven months and twelve days yet to complete his time in the county jail, was ordered out of prison on Sanday at two o'clock, having received a favorable reply from his bandary from his Excellency. The poor fellow, after being let loose, went on the street, and was warmly greeted by many friends. He engaged a car at three o'clock, and drove home to Bulgaden, where he holds a handsome farm of thirty acres. None of his people were aware of his sudden reprieve when he walked into them on the above evening .- Limerick Reporter.

How to GET RID OF THE CATHOLICS IN IRELAND positions ever made for exterminating the native population of Ireland, and peopling it with foreigners, for the avowed purpose of increasing the members of the religion of a contemptible minority, and thus furnishing some pretext for permitting the Protestant Church Establishment to rotain in their entiresy the immense revenues which it now enjoys as little more than a sinecure. The modest suggestion of the British Standard is, that 'A society should be formed in England for the express purpose of settling sober, devout, intelligent, and industrious people (Protestants of course) in every parish throughout the Papal districts of Ireland: - It is even worth while' (adds this sage counsellor) 'everywhere to purchase a portion of land, and thereon to build cottages for them. Such families would form the necleus of a Protestant population, and in process of time they would do much religiously, morally, and intellectually to medicate the entire population. A clergyman with only fifty such people would be an embryo power in the land which would ultimately teil in the most beneficial manner..... To set the matter going in a thousand parishes would not require a very great sum. Half a million sterling would suffice for the experiment, and we scarcely know how money can be better disposed of with a view to promote the best interests of the Irish neonle.'

The Limerick Southern Chronicle, of the 31st ult., says :- 'To-day was witnessed an extraordinary instance of the unlimited or undefined power vested in magistrates and the constabulary. A respectable looking young man was conveyed through the streets railway open in each division respectively, being to prison; and on inquiry being made for what offence he was arrested, it was said that while in the tal number of miles of railway open in the United act of fishing, at a distance of three or four miles Kingdom was 10,833, the number of lives last by acfrom the city, he plucked a handful of beans from a cident was 284, and the number of persons injured field, the proprietor of which gave him into custody. 883. Of the 216 deaths in 1862, 26 passengers and A committal was at once signed, and, for this petty | 20 servants of contractors of the companies were offence, he was marched through Limerick manacled | killed from circumstances over which they had no like a felon, and guarded by police armed with Minie ritles and Zouave swords.

A young gentleman, named A. Geran, accompanied by his man, on the 23rd alt, went to spend a night on the Killerney mountains deer-stalking. He lay down near a rock where he expected the deer to pass, and had remained there till about eleven o'clock, when a fice antiered red deer passed by at an easy pace. He raised his rifle and took steady aim at him : he tired, but, instead of hitting him in the heart, hit him somewhere about the flank. The where a certain Madame Clara Seyton Shourd ('ex-stag went off bleeding, and Mr. Geran followed at a pressly engaged for the occasion') is to deliver a rand pace, when sudrealy the stag, coming near the rick, wheeled at him. Mr. Gerae fortunately turn-ered in the fortiess of Costellamore, in Paltrino, ed round and went behind a tree. The stag went at As a more description, even illustrated by diagrams, to the rescue and shot the stop through the heart, bruelties, would be that and uninteresting, the half He was a beautiful red deer, a fine specimen of his

Ages or THE IMSH. - The population of Ireland creased 20 per cent, more between the comsus of ! 1851 and unal of 1861. In the presence of such an disturbing cause the census returns showing the iges of the people are of more than ordinary interest. (In 1851 there was found a marked decrease in the proportion of these who were below five years of age; in '11 they were 12,564 in every 100,000 of population, but only 9,895 in 1851. This was attributed to the lattaence of the famine years in restraining marriage, and so diminishing the number of births. But the returns for 1861, which have now heen issued, show a great change; the proportion under five years of age in every 100 000 persons has risen to 11,002, from which it may be interred that marriages in fre- ther, with a little rain though still useful to the land bare to a great extent resumed their ordinary | gatherings in the southern parts of the kingdom, has | a beginning as this been followed up? By presoners course. The most remarkable decrease in popula-The Northern Whig thus speaks of a threatened tipe found at the census of 1861 was in the ages of corn wanted ripening. With so large an instalment and a Burnaile; by ordinances of confiscation at the water familie in B. Hast:— Not only is the water 5.15, the proportion in 100,000 being 25,624 in 1841, sife, some warm rain would be a great benefit bunds of Congress, or of plunder at the hands of a supply so alarmingly decreased that what is called 25,098 in 1851, but only 20,836 in 1861. This is to graze lands and roots; and this is now becoming Pope; by penceful towns reduced to ashee, as the partly accounted for by the loss of population under a serious want is many parts of Europe, especially ries, Jacksonville, Yazoo, and many others witness live years shown at the census of 1851, since it was for the crop of Indian corn in Italy, frangary, and from that diminished population that a large portion | the Principalities. The sudden appearance of same device of breaking down embarkments; stone laden of the people between 10 and 15 in 1801 must have | mes of the fine new crop in many markets has this staps have been such with an avowed and undignosit entirer part of the last 10 years. Of persons be- sidered, this is an immense benefit to the country, loutinged and insulted, nor has there been wenting tween 15 and 30, the proportion was greater in 1861 | Reports are more and more confirmatory that we than in 1841. Between 30 and 35 there is a consi- have much beyond an average both in yield as well derable decrease, the proportion in 105,000 being an quanty; and in very many instances but years | who talk of fat rantional law, and whose steps are 7,000 in 1841, 6,388 in 1851, and 5,934 in 1861. In poor returns have been doubled. The course, to be traced, wherever they have penetrated the periods and the properties of the therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congress.

South, by blacketed walls and silver desolation - large first the American people are invited, and trace the penetrated of the first the American people are invited, and trace the penetrated of the first three penetrated of the p the earlier part of the last decade, the effects of the therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congruent. commenced with the paterto blight of 1840-47, had little longer at their present range, we may be able to no means enused, and the vast endgration of the flour produced by Bratish sentines the population, an influence peculiarly powerful Politically, too, in these methal times, it is well to account a propile of proversially strong family these.— In the a good store of the elections are supported as the mean one week that a gang of the negro Federals backs the madrates to the locks the madrates the locks the madrates to the locks the madrates the locks the madrates to the locks the madrates the locks among a proping of proversially strong family ties.— have a good store of the desirals as with as powder, correspondent was witness to their noble retailedness. Spilitranum Coverstant time Almy. It is not only to feed the garrision, but to keep the cash. He saw General Lee replicing with his own thanks: that our Problem, counsel attends to the assumed that persons under 10 years of ege, and more at home. France and the near countries are those above 70, are chiefly sastailed by the radies by the radies and the near countries are of the people who are between 20 and 69; and, tried at home and follows above 70 are chiefly sastailed by the radies by the radies and the near countries are a least that had been broken down. An effort, teo, apright conduct of his Administration, not only continues above 70, are chiefly sastailed by the radies and the near countries are a least that had been broken down. An effort, teo, apright conduct of his Administration, not only continues above 70, are chiefly sastailed by the radies by t by this test, the population of Ireland between 20 | crown per qr, without restricting the decripe. At and 60 had to sustain in 1841 ineffectives equal to New York there is a moderate tendency that way ; 63 per cent, of their own number, but is 1861 only and it is to be hoped that, for the sake of ensuring

GREAT BRITAIN.

reaping a rich harvest. On one continuat of our land 2 harley .- Mirk Lane Express globe he is staiking through the length and breadth ! of the land, slaving thousands. But without the pomp and circumstance of war, Death is stealthily making terrible havoe amongst the population of these countries. We refer to the wiful destruction of infant life; and we again take up our pen in behalf of these little unfortunates, and in the cause of society, believing the remedy to be beyond the scope of the Legislature, and to rest in the hands of prirate individuals. The most hideous circumstances attendant on the death of these infants is that their mothers are the destroyers. That a mother should be capable of killing her infant is a fact that even the strong intellect of man cannot compass, and we, consequently, rarely find a jury that return a vecdict of wilful murder against a woman so accused. This immunity does not work well. It seems to encourage immerality, and one crime leads to another. It is known that thousands of infants meet untimely deaths, and we may be justified in assuming that for the Lord Mayor, for some belief. On being wikother thousands of whom we never hear cotae to a like ed he gave the same of John Urowe, and said he had and. In the interests, of society, which, apart from for some time held the office of Professor of the Celthe preservation of infant life, we are happy to bay before our readers an account of how the head of a duarnishing the destruction of infant life. This benevolent gentleman is Mr. Jean Doffas. manufacturer residing at Mullimusen, and, having of February last, and went over to France, in the condered over the causes of infant mortality, he hope of obtaining some employment in the way of came to the resolution of paying mothers for taking teaching. He did a little in that way at Boulogue, care of their own children. The result proved that and afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he remain-Mr. Dolfus calculated correctly, when he reckoned ed a few weeks, and would literally have starved that gold was more powerful in its influence than but for the considerate kindness or some English maternal affection. This bumiliating to our nature gentlemen residing there. He landed recently at but, alas! tis true. Every female laborer in Mr. Dover, with only a few peace in his pocket, and had Delius's establishment receives, upon becoming a walked thence to London. On arriving here be was mother, a certain stipend during six weeks, these in a state of complete destitution, and had since weeks to be counted from the day when the child is been driven to beg in the streets for the means of a fortuight old. The money given is equal to the subsistence, and where too he had often spent whole average amount of weekly wages earned by the wo- nights from sheer inability to pay for a bed. He had man during the previous six months. These pay-impolied in his extremity for admission to almost ments cease if the child dies. The arrangement was every workhouse in London, but without gaining. simple; it became the mother's interest to keep the On Wednesday night he sought a night's sheller in simple; it occame the momet's interior be- the itefage in Field-lane, but not having applied till child alive. Mr. Dolfos made no distinction between the mother of legitimate and illegitimate children, because his object was to preserve the lives of bad been ignorant, he did not succeed, and was obthe infants; he could not prevent the primary crime. liged to sleep in the streets. Sir Robert Carden He had already observed that the mortality was much greater amongst illegitimate than legitimate children. The reasons are obvious. Within Mr. the means of going there. The applicant besitated, Dolfus's sphere of observation the deaths amongst the illegitimate children were 41 per cent.; amongst Galway. He had turned all his friends there against

the legitimate, 25 per cent. During the nine months | bim by not resigning his professorship, and he was The British Standard, the other day, contained one that Mr. Dolfus's benevolent system has been in opeof the most insolent, shameless, and monstrons pro- ration, infant mortality has decreased to 21.2 per cent. amongst the legitimate children, - Observer,

> CHILD MURDER AT SALFORD - Sentence of Death .-At the Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Black-burn, Elizabeth Benyon, a girl 17 years of age, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Joseph Benyon, death. The jury recommended her to merey .-Standard.

> SUPERSTITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY .- The other day a laboring man from Worplesdon called upon a chemist in Guildford, and gravely informed him that his wife had been bewitched two years ago, and that she had remained in that state ever since, much to the grief of her husband and family, and annoyance of her neighbors. He said that he had been informed that if he got a quarter of a pound of mercury and mixed it up with the yoke of two ages, and gave a dose to his wife, night and morning, in water, 'over which the living and the dead had been carried,' she would soon recover. Of course the chemist tried to ridicale him out of his silly notion, but the foolish man went away as fully persunded as before that his wife was bewitched, and avowing his intention of getting the mercury and the water before he quitted Guildford, -- West Surrey

> RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1861 .- A Parliamentary return states that during the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, there were 216 persons killed, and 600 injured in consequence of milway accidents of which 24 deaths occurred in Ireland, 42 in Scotland, and 150 in England and Wales. The number of miles of 1,598, 1.777, and 8,176. During 1861, when the tocontrol, and mue passengers and 89 servants from want of caution on their part; 49 of the remainder were trespassers, including seven cases of suicide.-Post.

WAYS OF MARING MONEY IN LONDON. - Human ingenuity is, in fact, exhausted by the more enterprising class of the public to extract the coin of the enrious and credulous. The latest exhibition of the Barnum or sensation description is announced for Monday evening next, at St. James's Hall, lecture on the instruments of torture intely discorham again, and yot access the river. His man came and dispersed with political eliasions to Bourbon! promises that the very identical instruments shall be exhibited, and that "the mode of indicating the tortures described will be exemplified on living subjeets as far as can be done without pain or injury, and the whole conducted in such a manner as not to wound the most refined sensibilities? The admission charges range from 13 to 53, according to the relative proping sity of the authorize to the instruments of totture, but the proposter considerately i states that, for the behalft of invalids and others who may not be able to attend the exhibition, the instruments will be sent to their residences for inspection, and that terms, &c., may be ascertained on Tribatest trace of magnatumity. They commenced London Correspondent of the Freeman,

THE CORN THADE. - The change to colder westsomewhat delayed the robtbern barvest, where the week materially affected prices say on an average bope to blight with irreparatile rain those whom Hey increasing neavily) the military method of making a brotherly arrangement will be abandoned. The arrivals off the coast since the 14th instant were 104 INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND. - Death in these days is cargoes, of which 42 cargoes were wheat, 58 maize,

THE COTTON SUPPLY .- The Times analyses some returns which show the importation for the half-year ending Jone 30. The total imports were 2,134,775 cwt. The American imports have decreased to an amount almost of 6,870 cwt. The world, therefore, has apwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply, and of these India furnishes 1,204,763, and Brazil and Egypt between them 565,763. It results that our toiscellaneous sapplies amount in the aggregate to 357,383 cwt. At this minute we import raw cotton from 66 differear quarters, and yet after all our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this mustitude of contributors. It is still upon one or two chief sources that we depend if anything were to interfere with Indian or Egyptian exports, we should have another fall.

A San Stony .-- A poor man, in great apparent Thursday, to Aideeman Sir Robert Carden, who sat He is a tinued to say that he left Galway in the heginning strongly recommended him to return to Galway, where he was known, and offered to furnish him with and then said he should be ashaimed to return to

into the City of London Union in the meantime.

on Tuesday, Mr. Farnall's report again showed a condition of trade in the town be represented, led to has no word of complaint to make .- Eagle. a discussion on the prospects of cotton supply. Mr. E. Ashworth said that there would not be more than ber of Commerce has published a statement of the 22,000 bales-equivalent to three days' working- Federal vessels destroyed or bonded by Canfederate leaving the stock in Liverpool at that time the same at \$11,050,000. as in the present month. Judging from the correspondence of the Cotton Supply Association, based upon the reports of the crops now growing. he calenlated that in 1864 there would be employment them, he will leave his retitue at Washington, and equal to four and a half days per week. Mr. T. Asir-have only Mrs. Lincoln as a body-guard."—" We ton said he had no doubt the whole of Laucashire might be in full work in 1865 or 1866, without a bale of cotton, being received from America.

PARTERISM -The monthly returns of the Poor Law gallant for his mother. We should think that his Board show an in increase of pauperism in every division of England in June, 1863, as compared with June, 1862. For the kingdom as a whole the increase amounted to 8.75 per cent., but compared with 18:51 per cent. In the north-midland division the increase away his college vacation at Long Branch and the over June, 1862, was as much as 12.38 per cent. But it was the northwestern division-Lancashire and died. What better is he than those of others and Cheshire - that, as heretofore, made the percent- for whom Mr. Lincoln has made such loud calls and age of the kingdom so high. In that division the whom he threatens to force into the service? It is increase was lessening throughout the mouth, but at hard to resist the conclusion that either the Presiits close it was still 39-22 per cent., the numbers re- deat is a very great hypocrite, and does not believe lieved being 137 595 at the end of Jane, 1862, and the war to be the holy thing he professes, or that he 191,463 at the end of June, 1863.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICS CANNOT BE CONVERTED .-- This testimony is to be found in a resolution passed by the New York State Sabbath School on the 28th alt .--This convention represented all the various sleides of Protestantism, in this State, from Episcopulishism down-it being, perhaps, the only common ground upon which all the different issus agree to meet without clash of arms; and of course, hostility to Rome found favor. But it should have been the "banner resolution, instead of taking the fifth place, so follows: - ' 5. Resolved - That in the incess out and butter opposition of the Romash priestheed to all aforts to educate and save neglected children- in the impossibility of influencing in any great degree, adults of that class-we read indications of a peril to the church.' Here is an admission of which wintt Catholies may well be preud. If Protestantism be of God, why does it then tell - why is it obliged to fall back on the support of bread and butter " Rev. Yates Hickey, of Rocketter, proposed the distribution. of bread and batter with the perpel .-- Catholic Her-

It is quite true that throughout the war, there has

people. It was plainly the Rederal policy to cononce the wor in the most moder to spirit, even as a correst if duty, seeing that its ale, was to restore a union of fellow-circums lestend of this, it has been conducted in the most unworthy and vin itetive spirit; nor throughout the whole of the distant ingerly in a there be found on the Pederal State the application to the proprietor, at St. James's Hall! - | bostillies with a gross breach of tath. They so ned Fort Sumter, and sout an expedition secretly to Charleston, while an agreement was in force that no move should be made on either side. How has such shot in cold blood by a M. Nell, or lang by a Botter Creat pravinces have been drowned by the wretched a deliterate attempt to incite the atrocities of a megrainsurrection. These are the measures of theise such idea. On which side is the evidence of a Chriss advice in all matters of stragette wisdom. tion spirit, or the conduct of a civilized race? And embankments, who insult women and plunder the

- Tunes' Gor.

abortion. Arguments, persuasion, meance, and even offer of large bounties, have all proved totally of our contemporaries, who, dissatisfied with the scribed army corps now confrontion the enemy. Why to earl at his efforts to obtain wisdom. - Const. The popular enthusiasm in support of the war policy of the Administration, which was relied on to bring forth the 'six hundred thousand more,' is (if the press of the country reflects the truth) at a dead chb, and seems to be beyond those influences which might be expected to bring about a reaction. distress, applied at the Mausian House, London, on We have carefully examined our exchanges from the several sections of the country, and we find that instead of soldiers, 'pay or skedaddie, or substitute' is the order of the day. None go that can possibly bein it. This is more especially and generally true all connection with crime, are deeply involved in the Languages and Internature in the Queen's College in those benighted regions of the North where the Gaiway, antil the first of January last, when he was black cloud of Abolitionism has so long lowered competted to resign it. He was asked why by the over the ejes of the people, that, owl-like, they can great manufactory in another country succeeded in Alderman, and he replied in a sorrowful tone that he londy see where darkness obscures their vision. For was obliged to reliminish it through drink: He con- instance, in Dunkirk, N.Y., not a conscript will go. Three negros were drafted there-one, an alien was exempted, and the other two tried hard to get off. In Chatanque county, N.Y., giving over four thousind Abolition majority, only lifty conscripts were obtained. In Buffalo everybody is a substitute, and they desert as rapidly as accepted. Out of forty-one substitutes there, twenty-six had already descried. in Poughkeepsie, so great is the dread of conscription, that two brothers, of the Radical-Abolition stripe, but their property out of their hands and sailed for Europe - a nice way to support 'Uncle Abe' in his war policy by his friends. Out of fiftythree men drafted in Enfield, Conn. fifty-two paid the \$300. The remaining one was a negro, who, being unable to get off by any of the usual meaus, concluded to go, as the sole fighting representative from that town. The evil of desertions from the ranks of the conscripts and the substitutes has become so great that they have been converted into chain-gangs by the authorities. It is quite a common spectacle to see men who, for no other crime more beinous than that of an aversion to soldiering, chained together like a band of condemned felons. The daily accumulating evidences satisfy us that the Conscription must wholly fail to accomplish what ts framers designed. - N. Y. Freeman.

THE CONSCRIPTION-How IT WORKS.-If the pur-

Model Philantrophy .- The saintly people of Masat length actually removed at the instance of Sir sachusetts have been for many years groaning in the Robert Peel. Sir Robert Carden said he might think flesh over the horrors of dragging by force a black over the matter, and gave him an order of admission man from his wife and little ones, but they can stand by and see the same hardship imposed upon white THE DISTRIESS IN LANCASHIES.—At the weekly men without moving a nuscle of their sedate and meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee godly features. The State of Mussichusetts was stirred from one end to the other when it was proher infant child, at Salford, and was sentenced to slight increase in the number of recipients of parish 199sed to take a black man from Boston against his relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. An ob. will, though clearly under the law, but white men servation from Mr. Kay, of Bary, about the gloomy may be taken by the ship load, and Massachusetts

WORK OF THE PRIVATEERS .- The New York Champer week for consumption till the close of the year, ernisers, in all 400 measuring 61,429 tuns, and valued

> A HINT FOR MR. LINCOLN .- " Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert are at the White Mountains. Maine paper suggests that when Mr. Lincoln joins trust that Mr. Lincoln will join Mrs. Lincoln either with or without his body guard. We desire that Robert should be relieved from the duty of playing cheeks would tingle for shame whenever he met a wounded soldier or the mother of a dead hero. Why is not this young man in the army? He ought to have been there two years ago, instead of sporting White Mountains. Thousands of sons have gone is too sellish to make the sacrifice he demands of other i parents. The draft is proceeding in Washington; is Bobby at the White Mountains to escape enrollment? - Manmouth Democrat.

GREEK FIRE-WHAT IS IT?-General Beauregard protests against the Federal General Cilmore's use d 'Greek fire' ag fast Charleston, as an oatrage against humanity, anworthy of civilized nations, &c. The name 'Greek fire' is applied to a peculiar compound of bitumen, naptha, and pitch, that burns on the surface of or under water. It is composed largly of what the chemists call arsenical alcond, most destructive in its effects, and in course of its discharge conting a most off neive odor. 'Greek fi.e' has frequently been employed in European wars, but not ofora in modern times. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis, Syrra, about a thousand years ago. Originally it ous projected against the enemy on arrows and javehas, around which flax was traised, semested with the influence-ble compound. It was often vemited through tong copper tubes from the months of tradeone figures, was it were set in the prows of fire ships. In the Holy was of Sytha and Way at the Milliamm is days often meet ' Greek fire against the Christians -and one of the characters of the rang describes it as cording through the air, the a wroged long tailed the n Wal will reace in the gradual of the two energon, about the thickness at a hogshead, with the report of thunder and resortly of regulating, producis, so much legal from the quotitry of the in threw our cont one might see in the camera, if it had been day is description not inapplicable to the orlinary sky-

A. Wan wird Phance, . From all we can heer and learn our people are likely to get enough of war before this blundering Advantagement gers to the limits. date constitutional existence. We are ma war of some magazoide with the States South. We are in war of literal extermination among oraselves in Kansas and Missourt-more droudful, foolish and weeket than the other. We are in a war with the Narri, west discions which will gost us two hundred unitions of deflors. We are daily threstered, by the Republican orators and papers, with a war of schipgacton, of confiscation and of exite -is not of extermmatron sagainst ail Dimocrats in the North, who are already denounced with more beterious than Coale services; and coalliers and sentines are of almost daily accurrence in consequence of there for aus by the Republican leaders. Now, to cap the chanax d one disasters, we are told that we are on invecto of a war with Prance, and that England will saviate Fr. you in her hostilly; and thus we will have view tunity a war with both France and England, well-We hear this week that a gang of the negro Pederals | notes at our approaching elections assest to sustain. It

war; of course the Washington Cabinet rejected may advicers, but evenly listens to the moditions, for their tal nagement of the Treasury of course he abandons the custom of the south for breadstuffs (likely to be ret it is they who shoot prisoners and sink stone to the wisdom of Mr. Chase. The Post-office is flects, who bern peaceful villages and break down sate under the control of Mr. Blair. Mr. Welies. assisted by Mr. Morgan, can manage the may. To farmer of the poor implements which even the barsh the skill of the President must be left the direction Moraid law held to be sacred in war - it is these who of the army. That he should venture personnly on are the injured victims, driven now to seek redress | the direction of its immediate movements con hardly by retailation. It is not the first time the wolf has be expected. Endsplitting and have are not the catacomplained that he was sorely ill-used by the lamb. cational elements to make a commander-in-chief of an army. But his choice of a right chieftain to lead it is of the utmost importance. He has made so ose of the Conscription act was to fill up the ranks | many changes and in his changes so many blunders, of our studies, so largely depleted by death, desertion and sickness, it certainly has proved a miserable bussan wisdom are necessary for his guarance. We even offer of large bounties, have all proved totally of our contemporaries, who, dissatisfied with the inoperative to recruit our exhausted and circum- military appointments of the President, are inclined Union.

Governor Ortez, of Sonora, waited upon Secretary Seward on the 20th. Ramor says his object is to establish if possible an alliance with the United States against the French invasion of Mexico. No action has been yet taken concerning his application.

CINCIANATI, September 21 .- The Commercial, of this city, gives the following account of the battle near Chattanooga on Saturday. The battle opened at about 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glens, on the road leading from M Lanor's Cave to Chattanooga. The fighting soon became general, the rebels mantenvring their troops finely. Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Thomas battery capturing 5 gans. The roll of musketry being more continuous and deatening ban at Stone River; at 2.40 our division centre was pushed, broken and retreated in disorder. The division of General Davis was also driven back by the rebels with heavy loss and every gua of the 8th Indiana Regiment captured. Van Cleve, although lighting gailantly, lost ground, and being overwhelmed, failed to regain his position; our line was pressed severely and wavered, the rebels exulting over their apparent success made the air resound with cheers as they advanced along the whole line, and when within fire of the musketry, rolled from right to left and till 5 o'clock.

War is wasteful. We have forgotten what amount of lead and iron it takes to kill a man in battle-we think the average is about his individual weight. From the time of crossing the Musissippi river, May 1st. till the surrender, July 4th, 18,889 solid shot, 72,214 shell, 47,897 cases, 2,723 cannister, were exploded - making a total of 141,824. There was used in the several engagements 653 shots for each cannon. These are cannon shots, not to mention the number of musket shots fired.

The iron clad Roanoke has been put in fighting trim, owing to a rumor that the Confederate iron-clads will make an attempt to escape to sea.