

**THE IRISH MILITIA.—CORK COUNTY AND CITY.**—The Earl of Bandon has received an official communication from Sir John Young, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in which he says that the Privy Council "requests that his lordship will take the necessary steps for raising and enrolling 2,622 volunteers, being the quota fixed for the county of Cork, and 367, being the quota for the city of Cork." The letter further states: "The quota for the county of Cork being too large to be conveniently included in the two existing regiments (The North and South Cork), the complement of each of them is to be ten companies of 100 men each—1,000; and the remaining 620 are to be formed into a third regiment, divided into six companies. The quota for the city of Cork is to be formed into an artillery corps of four companies. As the pay of the Artillery is higher and the duties are more difficult than those of the infantry, it is desirable that the men enrolled for this corps should be of superior intelligence." The document further states that the field officers (others than the Colonel) will be one Lieutenant-Colonel; and one Major. Each company will have one Captain, one Lieutenant, one ensign, (or in artillery corps one 2nd lieutenant). Each Regiment or corps will have one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, and where the number of men amounts to 500, one assistant surgeon. The document also says it will be desirable that adjutants shall not be over the age of thirty-six years, captains thirty, lieutenants twenty-seven, and ensigns twenty-two.

**QUOTA OF MILITIA FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.**—Total number 1,120 rank and file, to be formed into a battalion of infantry 800 strong, and a corps of artillery 320 strong, rank and file.

Requisitions are posted on the walls of the city calling out the Limerick County Militia, and intimating to young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, of good connections and respectable character, that they will receive a bounty of six pounds on enrolment for five years' service. The requisition is signed by the Earl of Clare, colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and Captain Butler Lowe, adjutant.—A corps of artillery will be part of the force to be raised by the Limerick contingent of the militia, the number of men to amount to 260.

Accounts from many parts of the country confirm the general belief that it will be a matter of great difficulty to raise the 30,000 militia men in Ireland required by the government. A letter from the west of Ireland says:—"I fear there are very few men to be had, every young man who can at all procure the means emigrates to Australia or America."

Thomas Julian, of Athy, has transmitted a petition to the Emperor of France, affirming that deponent is brother to the late celebrated Marshal Junot, a native of Kildare, whose name, Patrick Julian, he changed to Junot when entering the French Service in 1809.

**COINCIDENCE OF THE WAR.**—The military success of Russia in the North and South—which led to her acquisitions in the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube and Crimea, as also those of Austria on the Danube—were materially assisted, if not accomplished, by the members of one military family of Irish extraction—that of De Lacy—Marshal Peter Lasey, an Irish Exile, who served France and Poland, was invited by Peter the Great to discipline his troops. He served against Sweden in 1709-10, against the Turks and against the Swedes in 1711. In the War with Sweden of 1719-25; in the Baltic with Flotilla. In the war of 1735 and 1740 against Turkey in the Crimea, in conjunction with Munich; and on the Danube. In 1740-2 again on the Baltic with Flotilla. He died in 1750. His son, the famous Austrian Marshal, served under his kinsman, Count Browne, also an Irish Exile, in the wars of 1744-62. He saved the king's army at Lobositz in 1766. In 1762 he was created Marshal, having refused the baton at 36 until he was 40. In 1788 he commanded the Austrian army against the Turks. He died in 1801, and the Emperor erected a notice to his memory and deeds. His nephew, General Maurice of Grodno, also an Irishman, served Russia against the Turks on the Danube in 1788-92, and in Italy with Guvaroff. His Nephew, Cornet De Lacy Pierce, an Irishman, served Russia throughout its wars on the Danube in 1828-9. His nephew, Maurice Nash, seeks now to tread in the footsteps or to emulate the glory of his ancestors in Continental service.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

With respect to the price of what used to be styled the "staple food" of the Irish peasantry, the *Limerick Chronicle* reports,—"The high market price of potatoes in Limerick, after a large and generally sound crop, is comparatively exorbitant, and presses much upon the middle classes and laboring population. We must not attribute this condition of our local market to any scarcity of staple food in the country, but to other causes—for instance, the employment of collier farmers in digging out and pitting their crop; also a reluctance to sell, unless partially, while the war prevails, agriculturists hoping to realise more money by reserving their store for higher prices, in which they must be disappointed, as large orders have gone out for breadstuffs to America."

**THE MOUNTGARRET FERRACE CASE.**—The fight for an Irish peerage, with £10,000 a-year annexed, supposed to have been decided at the last Kilkenny Assizes will, in all probability, and to the manifest advantage of the gentlemen of the long robe, be fought over and over again before the winner of the great stakes can be suffered to sit down at ease. It having been generally known that an application for a new trial was to be made to-day in the Queen's Bench, the court at an early hour was crowded to inconvenience, and continued so until the motion was disposed of.—The case, it will be recollected, was an ejectment tried at the last Clonmel assizes before Mr. Justice Ball, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler, sought to recover from the defendant, Viscount Mountgarret, property situated in the county of Tipperary, &c., to the value of £10,000 per annum, involving also the defendant's right to retain the title. The case was at trial for several days, and resulted in a verdict for Mr. Butler, who has since assumed the title of Viscount Mountgarret. Mr. Butt., Q.C., (with whom were Messrs. Napier, Q.C., the late Attorney-General, Armstrong, Q.C., M. O'Connell, and Barlow), applied for a conditional order for a new trial, on the ground of surprise, the admission of illegal evidence, the exclusion of legal evidence, and the misdirection of the learned judge—in fact, every ground of objection which could possibly be put forward was relied on. The learned council did not go to length into the facts of the case; the leading features of which are already sufficiently known. The Court granted the conditional order, against which the plaintiff will come in and show cause in the course of the present term.

**AN ILLUSTRATION OF ORANGEISM.**—The brutal Orange riot at Newtownlinnavady, and the still more brutal and infamous effort made by the Orange press of Ulster and elsewhere to affix upon a whole people the foul stain of complicity in a most barbarous and diabolical attempt at wholesale murder, in the matter of the Trillick railway accident or outrage, have re-awakened public attention to the consideration of a system which is the fruitful parent of such prodigies of malice and wickedness. The Orange conspiracy, as is well known, is accountable for half the murders, homicides, and outrages committed in the northern province since its establishment there, and it now appears that wholesale and systematic perjury is also among the objects or the means of this detestable confederacy. Subjoined is the report of a case tried before the Assistant-Barrister, Mr. Gibson, Q.C., at Belfast, which gives a very complete and perfect illustration of this phase of Orangeism. Mr. Gibson, while passing sentence on some Orange culprits for whom an *alibi* had been sworn by a number of the brethren, is reported to have used these most remarkable words:

"He said that the jury had not only found a verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against the prisoners, but had also convicted the witnesses for the defence of wilful and deliberate perjury of the worst character. But, awful as this was, it did not surprise him, when he found that nearly all these witnesses belonged to a society commonly called 'The Orange Society,' which, as appeared by their refusal to answer certain questions, was evidently bound together by secret signs and passwords, and was of such a nature that the witnesses were afraid, in a court of justice, to disclose what they knew of its character. . . . He knew that the witnesses, in place of feeling ashamed of their iniquity, would, in all probability, glory in their perjury, and consider it to be a meritorious sacrifice for the cause in which they were mutually engaged."

We commend these words to the attention of the people and of the Executive Government, and we ask are men who notoriously and avowedly belong to, or sympathise with, a secret and lawless body, which is thus officially branded as a confederacy entered into for the defeat of public justice, and the maintenance of a systematic perjury, fit to be entrusted, as they are entrusted all over the province of Ulster, with magisterial authority, and the power of sitting as judges over a people against whose very lives they are banded in sworn conspiracy? This is a question which, if matters go on much longer as they have done lately in Ulster, must, sooner or later, meet with a resolute solution. We ask our readers' attention to the report of the case referred to, which we take from the *Ulsterman*, a journal to which we may take leave to add the Catholics of the north are very much indebted:—

**QUARTER SESSIONS.—TUESDAY.**—The business of the court to-day presented no feature of any interest, with the exception of one case where some Orangemen were charged with maltreating two Catholics named Walsh and Campbell on a Saturday evening.

The facts are simply as follow:—Two young men named Campbell and Walsh were walking home by the Crumlin-road on a Saturday night, a few weeks ago, when they were encountered by a body of Orangemen playing fifes and drums, who stopped them, and called on them to cry "to Hell with the Pope." The two young men refused, and straightway the Orangemen set upon them, and beat them cruelly. Of this gang they indicted two, named Togher and Brown. These facts were elicited by Mr. O'Rorke at the police court.

The case was entered into before a jury numbering ten Protestants and two Catholics. The assault was fully proved, and the defence set up by the prisoners was an *alibi*.

Mr. Alexander O'Rorke and Mr. John Rea appeared for the prosecution, with the Crown Solicitor.

The witnesses produced to sustain the *alibi* were cross-examined at considerable length and with great ingenuity by Mr. Alexander O'Rorke and Mr. Rea. Before the examination Mr. Rea had taken the precaution to have them kept out of court and only admitted one by one, a proceeding which Mr. Seeds ineffectually opposed. The result was, that on their cross-examination they completely broke down, the evidence of each being very contradictory of that of the others; and the whole case for the defence, though skillfully put together, presented an appearance of complete improbability.

Mr. Rea, on the cross-examination, drew from the swearers to the *alibi* the important confession that they were members of Orange lodges, and that one of them, quite a young lad, had been enrolled since the riot occurred. But they refused to answer the question whether they were bound by secret signs and passwords.

The Court charged the jury with great perspicuity. They retired, and speedily returned into court again with a verdict of guilty of "unlawful assembly."

His Worship then sentenced the prisoners in an address of great eloquence and power, of which we regret being unable to give more than a brief summary. He said that the jury had not only found a verdict (in which he fully concurred) of guilty against the prisoners, but had also convicted the witnesses for the defence of wilful and deliberate perjury of the worst character. But, awful as this was, it did not surprise him, when he found that nearly all these witnesses belonged to a society, commonly called "The Orange Society," which, as appeared by their refusal to answer certain questions, was evidently bound together by secret signs and passwords, and was of such a nature that the witnesses were afraid, in a court of justice, to disclose what they knew of its character. From what we know of both Ribbon and Orange societies, both of which he knew to be equally pernicious, he believed that the members of these and all other secret societies were generally willing to aid each other in swearing, as in every other matter. He could not expect that, while these societies existed, there could be any peace in this part of the country. He knew also that the witnesses, in place of feeling ashamed of their iniquity, would, in all probability, glory in their perjury, and consider it to be a meritorious sacrifice for the cause in which they were mutually engaged. He could not expect that the passing of an unusually heavy sentence on the prisoners would, under these circumstances, produce any beneficial effect upon the peace of the district.—He felt bound, however, to sentence them each to be imprisoned for six months in the county jail, and further, to give bail to keep the peace to the prosecutors, and all her Majesty's subjects for three years, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months longer.

**IRISH PATRIOTISM.**—Nothing can be more cheering than the evidence of the true spirit of patriotism which prevails among all ranks and creeds of Irish society at the present juncture, and which has been evoked by the Royal appeal for aid towards the fund raising for the widowed and orphaned of the soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the East. The meeting on Saturday, in the county of Clare, presided over by Lucas O'Brien, is one of the latest instances of the universal feeling which animates alike Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic. One of the resolutions was proposed, in an effective speech by the Rev. Mr. Taton, of the Established Church, and was seconded, in equally effective addresses, by the Dissenting and Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood. At the preparatory meeting for the county of Monaghan the Catholic Bishop Dr. McNally, took a prominent part in the proceedings; indeed the *Freeman's Journal* mentions, with approbation, that, "the countenance which the Catholic hierarchy give to the Patriotic Fund by attendance in so many instances at the meetings, and by their own generous contributions, invests the work with the highest sanction in the sight of the Catholic population of the country."—*Correspondent of the Times*.

**RETURNING HOME.**—A returned emigrant who paid our office a visit this week, informed us that three hundred Irishmen had returned in the same vessel with him, and that another vessel had sailed upon the same day from New York with a still larger number on board.—*Midland Counties Gazette*.

It is a remarkable fact that no case of cholera has ever occurred at Harrogate or Lisdoonvarna, in the county of Clare, localities where sulphur springs abound.

On Monday, an old woman, named Mary Carney, died in the workhouse of Ballina, at the advanced age of 109 years.

**A SPORTING LADY.—COUNTY DUBLIN.**—A match, the fame of which will equal, if not eclipse, that of Mrs. Thornton, at York, has been made at Limerick races between the Knight of Glynn and Mrs. McDonogh. Mrs. McDonogh is matched to ride Seaman, the winner of the Grand National (Munster) Steeplechase, over the Cony steeplechase course, against the Knight of Glynn, who is to ride his gallant little brown mare Victory; to be run on the second Thursday in December, for 75 sovs. each. Mrs. McDonogh is a famous equestrian, and has hunted in Leicestershire, where she intends enjoying the sports of the season on her gallant grey hunter.

**RAILWAY ABSURDITIES.**—A correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter* says:—"A correspondent of mine, in Killarney, writes—"Be so good as to have some stones enclosed in the parcel, so that it will weigh one hundred." This is a fair sample of letters I receive almost daily, and arise from an absurd regulation which some railways have adopted of carrying large and heavy parcels much cheaper than small and light ones. So much is charged for a small light parcel that a country dealer cannot afford to get it, and this is the way in which the matter is set right! I keep a stock of bricks, stones, and other rubbish, which I have purchased, in order to make my parcels more bulky, that they may be conveyed on reasonable terms.

**THE LATE CONFESSION OF MURDER.**—Private David Shaw, 92d highlanders, he confessed murder of several Americans, who was to be discharged from the service with ignominy at the expiration of the sentence awarded him by a court-martial, is to be retained in custody in the jail at Belfast till the result of the investigation of the facts of the case by the American Consuls shall have been made known.—*Belfast Mer.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Morning Post* states that several other conversions of "persons of note" are likely to follow that of Mr. R. Wilberforce, who was received into the Church last week, at Paris, by the Bishop of Southwark.

The reinforcements for the Army in the Crimea, to the amount of 4,000 men, which we mentioned last week, are, for the most part, on their way to the East. 1,300, including the levies for the Guards, proceeded by the Queen of the South steamer from Portsmouth; the *Jura* steamer took 1,400 from Cork; the *Ottawa* steamer conveyed 600, and the *Cleopatra* will take out 700, to make up the amount of casualties in the several regiments in the Crimea. In addition to these the 57th, 46th, and 97th have joined Lord Raglan's army, and completed the division under Sir George Cathcart before Sebastopol. Officers, artillery, and cavalry are constantly proceeding in smaller detachments by almost every ship proceeding to the Black Sea. Reinforcements for the cavalry will be immediately sent out. The commander-in-Chief has issued the necessary instructions for the formation of a camp at Aldershot early in the ensuing year; the number of men to be assembled is 10,000 in the first instance, the principal of whom will form the advanced guard of the military force destined for the Baltic. The Board of Ordnance have already completed the necessary contracts for the construction of magazines.

The total number of infantry now ready for the Baltic is 12,000. This number is expected to be doubled at the beginning of march.

The good services of our Sisters of Charity seem to have created a partial reaction in favor of the religious life (so far at least as the devout sex are concerned), and the *Hull Advertiser*, a Protestant paper, thinks the present circumstances "providential" in this respect; remarking that the "British Commander-in-Chief prefers a single Nun to a host of Spoons and Newdegates," and that "faith without works has marvellously little value at such a time, either before God or man." On the other hand, some prejudice has been created against Miss Nightingale and her staff, in consequence of the previous connection of some of them with puseyite institutions some having come from Miss Sellon's house at Devonport, and Dr. Pusey's "Home" (in the Regent's Park); and the anti-Tractarian papers also complain that while an offer of "Scripture-readers" and other Low Church agency, was at once declined by the government, every facility was promptly afforded for the sending out the High Church Chaplains of the Gospel Propagation Society.—*Tablet*.

The *Times* addresses some sharp remonstrances to the Greeks of London, who are alleged to have expressed an indecorous exultation at the Russian success. The *Times* says—"England will tolerate no avowed enemy in her capital. She is expending her blood in a contest with her inveterate foe. If the Greeks here disapprove of the policy of the British nation, let them keep silent or begone."

It is now settled that there shall be no winter session of Parliament.—*Post*.

**A BROTHER'S ADMISSIONS.**—The *Church and State Gazette*, in the course of an article against allowing Catholic Chaplains for the forces, says—"True: some of our best soldiers are Romanists. Doubtless no small amount of Popish blood will dye the trenches of Sebastopol. True: many a brave Irish Romanist will fall for his country's good—many a brave Papist will pour out his heart's blood in combat with our Russian enemies. We freely acknowledge all this, and we freely award them all the praise they deserve. But, while granting that they are entitled to credit for their bravery, we will not grant that we are justified in paying Popish Chaplains for the army," &c., &c.

Ninety-one thousand nine hundred emigrants sailed in the quarter ending June 30th from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government emigration agents; 12,504 sailed from the ports of London, 6,201 from Plymouth, 4,134 from Southampton, and 58,227 sailed from Scotland, 7,296 from Ireland.

From the Admiralty returns just printed, it appears that in the year 1853 there were 832 vessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingdom. Of these, 369 were totally wrecked, 52 were sunk by collision, 386 were seriously damaged and had to discharge their cargoes, and 25 were seriously damaged by collision. The greater number of wrecks, 123, occurred in December, and the fewest, 26, in June; 253 wrecks occurred on the east coast of Great Britain, 76 on the south coast, and 130 on the west coast; 81 wrecks took place on the coast of Ireland; 6 vessels were cast on shore at Scilly, 11 at the Channel Islands, 3 at Orkney and Shetland, and 12 at the Isle of Man. The remaining 260 wrecks occurred in the surrounding seas. The loss of lives during the year as far as has been ascertained, amounts to 959. There are 108 life-boat stations and 131 mortar and rocket stations in England; 7 stations for life-boats, and 15 for rockets and mortars in Scotland; 10 stations for life-boats, and 22 for rockets and mortars in Ireland.

The *Athenaeum* throws discredit upon the report of the Esquimaux's discovery of the bodies of 40 of Sir John Franklin's party. It says: "We ask any one acquainted with the Arctic regions with the Esquimaux, whether this story looks like truth! To us it seems incredible. Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades may have perished. We cannot hope that they have not; but the evidence furnished by Dr. Rae's Esquimaux does not materially change our previous knowledge. All who know the Esquimaux know that they have no sense of truth. Like all savages they lie without scruple; so that any statement made by them, unless reasonable in itself and consistent with known facts, goes for little or nothing. We have carefully examined the articles brought home by Dr. Rae which are at the Admiralty. These articles constitute evidence of a positive kind so far as they go. What is more probable than that the Erebus and Terror, after being abandoned by their crews were boarded by the Esquimaux and rifled of their treasures? It is exceedingly likely that a section of the exploring party starting on a journey of above 1000 miles should have encumbered itself with many useless articles. It is still less likely that so many officers as the story of the Esquimaux would imply would be found travelling in a party of about 40. Less likely of all is that so many relics as Dr. Rae found could have fallen into the hands of one band of Esquimaux as at a place so far from the pretended scene of the catastrophe.—Silver plate must have been plentiful as hammocks to admit of its being scattered so recklessly as such a circumstance would necessitate. These difficulties—and they are grave ones—present themselves to our minds. On the other hand, if the Esquimaux have rifled the vessels left in the ice, they have sufficient reason not only to conceal the fact, but also to misrepresent the position of the Erebus and Terror, and the fate of their crews. That any of our gallant countrymen survive we dare not allow ourselves to hope, though it has not yet been made clear to us how Englishmen well supplied with clothing and ammunition should not be able to live where any other human beings can subsist."

**SECRET SOCIETIES.**—The members of the trades' unions—the Freemasons of industry—imitate the Freemasons of idleness by solemnising admission with an awful apparatus of terror and mystery. About ten o'clock at night the trembling novice is led blindfold into a large room. On the removal of his bandage he is awe-struck to find himself in the presence of a terrible group in black masks and white robes surrounding a black altar, and celebrating apparently the mystic rites of some solemn religion. A human skeleton—possibly a sacrificial victim—makes him shudder as it grins hideously under the glittering sword and axe by which it was to all appearance immolated.—An open Bible is lying on the altar, and on this the stranger is called to swear that he will constantly support the society known by such a name, never act in opposition to the brethren, to help them in all their efforts to secure legitimate remuneration to labor:—

"I take God to witness that neither hope nor fear, neither reward nor punishment, nor even the fear of death, shall influence me, directly or indirectly, to give any information as to what passes in this lodge, or in any other lodge belonging to this society, and that I will neither write on paper, wood, sand, stone, nor any other substance, so as to make known the acts of this society, unless authorised so to do by the head of this society. If ever I give the least information, may the whole society of which I am a member and every honest man, overwhelm me with the disgrace I deserve, and may He in whose presence I stand plunge my soul into the everlasting pit of Hell." Atrocious as this language may appear, it fades into comparative insignificance beside the darker horrors of the appalling formula framed by the cotton-spinners of Scotland. Never was an oath taken by a band of robbers, in the wildest ages of the world, more expressive of detestation of moral law. The following are the very words:—

"I, A B, do voluntarily swear, in the awful presence of God, Almighty, and before these witnesses, that I will execute with zeal and alacrity, as far as in me lies, every task or injunction which the majority of my brethren shall impose upon me in furtherance of our common welfare, such as the chastisement of knots, the assassination of oppressive and tyrannical masters, or the demolition of shops that shall be deemed incorrigible."

These were not empty words. In Scotland even women were murdered; and Protestantism, like Paganism, had among its members a confederation of Things.—*Tablet*.