THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 9, 1872.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

With feelings of sincere regret we announce the death of a venerable and lamented clergyman, the Very Rev. George Gearty, P.P., Killenmurry. Not only over his own parish has his death cast a gloom but also through the length and breadth of the diocess of Ardagh, particularly those parishes that have at some time or other been blessed by his labors. To all who knew him well, it will be a source of deep regreet to learn that the pious, the patriotic, the lion-hearted Futher George is no more. But if any virtue held a particular, prominent place in this great man's heart, it was his zeal for the beauty of God's house. The chapels he built, said by a great man to stand like milestones, from end to end of the diocese of Ardagh, Seven Churches, Aughantore, Drumsna and Killenmurry, will bear a lasting testimony to the indomitable perseverance as well as to the architectural skill of the holy priest who is now gone. His remains were interred on Tuesday, July 9th in the parish church of Killenmurry. The solemn office commenced at 11 o'clock, and was presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, in the unavoidable absence of the bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. O'Reilly, C. C., assisted by the Rev. P. M.Cann, C. C., and the J. Conefry, Adm., as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. J. Casey, Adm., acting as master of ceremonies. After High Mass, the Absolution was pronounced by the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. The spacious church was densly crowded, not only by his sorrowing parishoners, but also by many who came from a great distance to pay the last tribute of respect to this venerated and beloved priest. May he rest in peace.

On Sunday evening, July 8, there occurred one of those pleasant incidents which now and again light up the laborious life of a Catholic priest—an event minister of religion derives its value from the pure and unselfish motives of its authors, and the stamp of mutual esteem and approval which it imparts to the relations subsisting between him and those for whose spiritual good he labors. Such was the presentation of an address and testimonial by the members of the singing class attached to the Confraternity of the Holy family, North Parish, to the Rev. John N'Namara, spiritual director of the sodality .-

On the 8th inst, the new and beautiful altar of the new Convent of Mercy, Ennis, was solemnly consecrated by the Bishop of Killaloe, the Right Roy. Dr. Ryan, with all the pomp and grandeur of ceremony befitting the interesting occasion, and dedicated to St. Francis. The Bishop was attended during the imposing ceremony, which lasted for an hour and a half, by his Chaplain, the Rev. Denis Cleary, Adm., Killaloe, and also by the Rev. Patrick Quaid, P. P., O'Callaghan's Mills. Among the other clergymen present were-Very Rev. Dean Kenny. V. G., Ennis; Rev. M. Hartney, P. P., Clare Castle Rev. M. Kenny, P. P., Scariff; Rev. R. Fitzgernld, C. C., and Rev. J. Fogarty, C. C., Ennis; Rev. P. Shannon, C. C., Kilmailly; Rev. F. Cahill, O. F.; Rev. P. O'Mailly, C. C., &c. After the consecution the Bishop celebrated Mass on the occasion. The music was given by a choir of Nuns.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS' LAW AND THE NATIONAL BOAUD .- The Dublin Evening Post says that the Catholic bishops, at their recent meeting in Maynooth, have come to a resolution of a highly important clergy from accepting aid from the National Board to erect schools upon the existing terms. The bishops will not consent to the clergy contracting any relations of a legal or binding character, where lease or money and covenants are concerned, which might restrict their free action in withdrawing their schools from connection with the National Board.
"Of the 7,000 National Schools," says the Post, " not more than one-fourth are vested, so that the others are liable to be withdrawn from under the Board at any moment.

The community of the Presentation Convent, Wexford, beg to acknowledge most gratefully the Friend, per kindnerss the Rev. T. Roche, Lady's dren attending their schools .- Wexford People.

MISSION OF FRANCISCAN FATHERS IN THE CO WEX-FORD.—The mission of the Franciscan Fathers to the good people of Oylegate, county Wexford, was brought to a termination on last Sunday evening. We are glad to say that it was a great success. The mithful people, obedient to the call of their pastor, the Rev. Michael Cosgrave, assembled in their strength, and were most attentive to the exhortations and admonitions of the Fathers of the Mission. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of the diocese, attended, and administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children and several grown-up persons. The names of the Fathers forming the mission are Fathers Cosgrave, Hore, Rossiter, and Cooney .- Freeman, July 13.

Mr. LEANY, Q.C .- The Cork Examiner, has the following !-" We fear that the respected chairman of the Limerick Quarter Sessions is contracting a habit of random speech-making, which, if not checked, must greatly circumscribe his usefulness as a public officer. It is not enough for him to be garulous, but he proceeds also to distribute censure with an indiscriminate tongue. The other day we found him in an address which has excited general amazement, making charges of the gravest misconduct against the whole magistracy of the city and county without adducing an iota of proof, and yesterday in some trumpery civil bill case he launched into a tinde against farmers and farmers clubs which was simply startling. He told the court that he always found the farmers to be 'great screws,' and took a ding at the farmer clubs, ' where men make national and patriotic speeches for the purpose of humbugging the poor.' Mr. Leahy ought to remember that he is not paid to sit in judgment upon these questions, and that justice is not likely to be served by tmiling her mantle through the mud to provoke a scrimmage with the farmer' clubs."

The Grand Jury of the North Riding of Tipperary have passed a resolution requesting the licutement of the county to convene a meeting of the magistrates to consider the expediency of maintaining the extra police force in the Riding. Perhaps these gentlemen, when aided by the wisdom ascribed to a plenitude of counsellors, may be brought to see the folly of adding more than £30,000 per annum to the local taxes to support so many more police than they want.

On opening the assizes at Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminals for trial, and it was stated at the same time that a similar ceremony had been performed at the last visit of the Judges.

New Queen's Counsel .- At the sitting of the Court of Chancery on Saturday, July 6, Mr. Edward Gibson, of the Leinster Circuit was nominated as Queen's Counsel. Mr. Gibson was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1860.

The leasthold interest in the mansion known as Baymount Castle, Clontarf, held for a term of 170 years, containing 25a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, subject to £113 7s. 8d. per annum, was sold on the 8th inst, by Mr. John Burke, of 14 Upper Sackville treet, Dublin, by direction of the executor of the late James Murtagh, Esq., after a spirited competition, to Mr. George Tickell, for the sum of £3,400 and 5 per cent. commission.

of the Irish Constabulary, who resigned, left Belfast peace is reported.

by the Liverpool steamer, en route for America. On the following Tuesday evening, several members of the same force left for the same destination.

A deputation of the officer and practitioners of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Louth lately waited upon their late Chairman, J. C. Neligan, Q.C., LL.B., and presented him with an address, testifying their respect and esteem for him both personally and as an upright judge, and bidding him a sincere farewell on his promotion to the county of Leitrim.

On the 6th July, the Land Sessions for the Dungannon district of the county Tyrone, was held before Sir W. F. Brady, Q.C., Chairman for the county Tyrone. There were three claims entered for hearing. The first claimant was Patrick Mallow, and the Earl of Charlemont the respondent. The claimant claimed to be entitled to the benefit of the Ulster tenant right custom, and asked the sum of £300 as the fair value of his interest in the lands of Clontivey, which had been resumed possession of on notice to quit by the landlord. The respondent, who was alleged, but not admitted to be the landlord, disputed the claim and every part thereof, and further said it ought not to be maintained, inasmuch as the alleged tenancy terminated before the passing of the Land Act. Evidence having been given, his worship said it would be going a great deal further than anything yet done under the Land Act if he was to allow notice of claim to be served two years after claimant had given up possession. He dismissed the claim with costs.

At the Belfast Police-court, on Monday, July 8th a number of men were brought up on arrest charged with obstructing the thoroughfare by being part of said they did so on account of the general laxity an Orange crowd of some 400 persons who, on the permitted in the bank. previous Saturday evening, assembled on one of the roads near to lielfast, with drums, &c. The police having groved the offence, it was contended for the which to the mere worldling would seem of little defence that the prisoners should not have been armoment, but which for the earnest and untiring rested, inasmuch as the Party Processions Act had been repealed. The magistrates, however, held that a semicircular wall of some 11 feet, I need interior they had been guilty of the offence with which they were charged, and fined them a small amount.

As early as four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of July, the Portadown Orangemen disturbed the slumbers of the people by violently beating party tunes on their big drums. At eleven o'clock, the brethren, fully equipped in Orange ribbons and sashes, marched in the direction of Lurgan to attend the monster meeting. There was a considerable force of constabulary drafted into the town, but perfect quiet prevailed. In a draper's in the town, upwards of £200 worth of orange ribbons were sold within the week. A few arches of evergreens and orange blossoms across the streets, and two or three flags from the church tops, were the only decora-

On the 12th of July, the "brethren" of Monaghan and Truagh bad a great "let out" at a place called Bessmount, near to the Park of that name, and about one mile and a half from the town. A platform had been erected in a field. The meeting commenced at two o'clock, and the Rev. W. Stack, a Protestant clergyman, presided. The Orangemen appeared to the number of 6,900 in the full regulia of the Order, and accompanied by bands playing the "Boyne Water," " The Protestant Boys" and other party airs. Resolutions and speeches in the usual strain, were passed, and made amidst great enthusiasm. There was no disturbance of any kind.

On the 12th of July, the various Orange lodges of the Omagh district assembled at the Tyrone Procharacter. The resolution prohibits the Catholic testant Hall, and marched through the streets of the town with band, sashes and flags, to Camowen, about three miles distant, where they were met by the lodges comprised in the Sixmilecross district. After spending a couple of hours at Camowen, the various lodges dispersed. The proceeding passed off very quietly.

There was a large Orange turn-out, in Enniskillen. on the 12th of July. The previous evening, at all the churches, orange flags, and in some cases blue and purple flags, were hoisted on the spires, the bells pealed for some time, and the Enniskillen church bells played a variety of "loyal" tunes .-The morning of the 12th was heralded in by a receipt of £50, from a benevolent and Charitable rather noisy sort of music. On every hill-head could be heard the scream of fifes, accompanied by Island, and £1, from the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, drumming of the usual kind. The fields were P.P., Cushinstown, for the benefit of the poor chil-crowded almost everywhere by the members of the different lodges, preceded by the banner, fife and drum, and accompanied by their sweethearts, wending their way to the different meeting places. Immense crowds of old people and youngsters, who did not appear to be initiated, also marched with the

> There was also a great Orange demonstration at Waterfoot, the residence of Captain Charles R Barton, Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, three miles from Pettigoe. Mr. Porter's steamer conveyed a great many there. Thousands walked to the place, and excursion trains carried thousands. About one hundred lodges had standards there, orange, but in some cases mostly purple, blue, or crimson. Amongst others, Prussian banners were exhibited.

The 12th of July passed off quietly in Belfast. The demonstration in Belvoir Park was attended by immense numbers. At half-past eleven o'clock the "brethren" assembled at the Fountain, Great Victoria street, Belfast, and, the procession having been marshalled in the order of the districts, proceeded by the Malone Road, over Shaw's Bridge, and cutered the demesne at the Miltown entrance. The Orangemen in the procession, which was of great length, carried banners, lodge-warrants, Bibles, &c., and were decked in the full regalia of the Orange Institution, and immense crowds assembled along the route to witness the display. As soon as the "brethren" got outside the borough Orange tunes were played by the bands which accompanied the procession, and by the fifes and drums of the numerous lodges. On entering the park a carriage, containing Mr. William Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of Belfast; Mr. Tibburn, editor of the News Letter; Rev. E. J. Hartick, and a couple of officials of the Town Council, were drawn by a crowd of "roughs" round to the mansion house; where they most graciously uncovered and bowed their acknowledgments to about a dozen of housemaids, who had assembled on the portice of the hall-door. They then proceeded round to the platform, whither they were soon followed by the processionists. While the Rev Mr Seaver was speaking, the platform, which was altogether a very rickety structure, came down with a great crash; but no one was seriously hurt; and after a brief delay the proceedings were resumed. Speeches of the usual character were delivered. Allegiance to Orangeism was renewed, and Popery, &c., abused."

In Derry, on the 12th of July, there was no outdoor demonstration in the shape of assembling or marching. Walker's Monument was decorated with omblems of the Orange fraternity. A crimson banner floated from the Cathedral, and an Orange and Blue standard was hoisted on the pillar. The joybells were rung at intervals during the day. Further than this nothing occurred. The Orangemen proceeded to the country districts to meet their brethren, and celebrate the day. In Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballymone, Portrush, Garvagh, Magherafelt, Newtownlimavady, and several other towns in the North, large numbers met decked with sashes and other regalia, with flags and bands of music, and marched through the streets playing offensive party airs in the face of the authorities, who made no attempt at their suppression. The streets were strung with Orange arches; and flags were hoisted on the Protostant places of worship. In fact, everything was done to insult the Roman Catholic inhabitants, and provoke animosity, without the alightest inter-On Thursday, evening, July 4th, a large number lerence on the part of the police. No breach of the cases and congratulated the Grand Jury upon the

THE KNIFE IN TIPPERARY.—The fearful crime of stabbing has unfortunately become one of very frequent occurrence in this county. Not long since a young man named Darmody received a stab of a knife in Thurles, from the effects of which he died in a few days afterwards, and for which the accused, a man named Donovan, is to stand his trial at the ensuing assizes of Nenagh on the 9th instant. And on Saturday last a young man named Cullen was charged before the Thurles magistrates with having threatened to stab another young man named Fanning, in Thurles on the 29th June. As Cullen roceived an excellent character from the constable who arrested him, he was only sentenced to a fortnights imprisonment with hard labour. The magistrates expressed their determination to use every means in their power to put down this dreadful crime.-Freeman.

In the Court of Commons Plens, on the 2d inst. the Bank of Ireland brought an action against Mr. Shortt, one of the tellers, for breach of his surety bonds for the faithful discharge of his duty and the safe keeping of the money given into his charge.-It appeared that in September last, during the tempomry absence of the defendant from his box in the bank, on bank business, as he alleges, a parcel containing £4,200 was stolen, and the directors now sued him for half that sum, the remainder being paid by the Guarantee Society, to which the defemiant subscribed. The directors alleges the money was lost owing to defendant's negligence. He, however, called several other tellers who proved that the course alleged to have been taken by the defendant was in accordance with the usual practice. The jury found for the defendant, and the foreman

An Imsu Shawall .- The Knight of Kerry writes as follows to the Field from Valentia, Co. Kerry,-" I live in a stormy climate on the edge of the occan (which, however, I do not admit to be 'melancholy') and although my kitchen garden is surrounded with shelter, and this is altogether provided by hedges of the Fuchsia Ricartoni, which are made by branches cut or broken into bits of any size you please, and stuck into the ground close together in a line, The affords very fair shelter the second year, and from that time forward the only difficulty is to keep your hedge within bounds. The beauty of these bedges at this time of the year is extraordinary, and they are so self-sheltering, and our climate is so mild in winter, that they hold the leaf for a very great proportion of the year. As to size, I have one tree of Ricartoni, planted in my flower garden in the autumn of 1854, on which no care has been bestowed. It would have been much larger than it is now if it had not been for some years cut back at one side from a gravel walk. For the last five years I have let it have its own way, and allowed it to overrun gravel walks and riband borders, and each year have had its measure carefully taken and recorded by witnesses. In 1870 its circumference measured with a line round the extreme tips of the branches, was 107ft. 7in.; last year it reached 115ft. and I will venture to say that this year it will considerably exceed 120 feet I do not think it is more than 43 feet or 14 feet high. We have many much taller growing among trees in sheltered situations. In a year or two it will reach the main walk of my garden, which cannot be allowed to be closed; so I propose to arch over the walk with a trellis, over which I expect the fuschia will gradually grow, leaving a passage clear underneath. After that it will meet nothing to check it till some few yards further on it will reach a low cliff, which forms the shore of the hurbour, and then I must leave it to settle its 'Alabama question' with the ocean aforesaid."

THE LAST DAYS OF GRATTAN .- During the Inst eight years of his life-from June, 1812, to June -Grattan watched with unfline hing interest the progress of the Catholic question. He saw it made an open one in the Cabinet of Lord Livernool after the assassination of Mr. Percival, and he builed this as a favourable, though not a satisfactory, sign. It was a period of transition, during which the majorities on the Catholic side increased in the Houses of Parliament, and the feelings of many thoughtful statesmen underwent a gradual change on the subject .--Year after year it was Grattan's fate to see the momentous question set aside, though he supported it himself with what he termed "a desperate fidelity." He spoke again on the subject in 1819, and in conversing with some friends about the same period he observed :- "I fear that some time or other this question will be fatal; it will make the Irish distrustful and never place any confidence in England: the people take no interest in the Imperial Parliament; it is too far, and its remedies too late." This was what he said in private, but in public-in his of East Brent against the Bishop of Bath and Wells. accustomed place in the House of Commons-he spoke in a tone still more solemn and dignified.-'My prince, my master," he exclaimed, appealing to the Regent, "you must take the lead in the deliverance of your people. The graciousness of your manners indicate that you were born for acts of benevelence. Your predecessor, the Plantagenet, prevailed on the continent, so have you; but then he gave the charter and the laws of the Edwards. Your other predecessor, the Tudor, she rescued Holland, so have you; but then she passed wise and useful statutes innumerable. You have carried Europe on your back; but then the home measure, the securing and ascertaining and extending the liberties of your people-that, that still remains. The whole body of the Roman Catholics petition for freedom. The destinies of a fifth of our Empire are before you. Come-the glory of the house of Hanover is waiting for you; be the emancipator of the Roman Catholics, as you had been the deliver of Europe, and look in the face the Tudor and the Plantagenet," As the day of Grattan's departure from this life manifestly drew nigh, the devotion of his friends increased, and the Catholics multiplied their expressions of affectionate regard. He was anxious once more and with his dying breath, to deliver his sentiments in the Commons on their behalf. "I'll go to the House," he said on his journey. "I have car-ried my point. I see the leg is mortifying; but I am only a few miles from London. I shall propose my resolutions, and tell the Catholies that if I cannot speak I can pray for them. I shall then die contented." On the 3rd of June, 1820, he still persisted in his intention of making his last effort to go to the House. One of his daughters threw her arms around him, and requested him in the most earnest manner not to attempt what would certainly cost his lifo. "My life! my love," he calmly replied: "God gave me talents to be of use to my country, and if I lose my life in her service it is a good death-it is a good death." Just before expiring, he desired his son to bring him a paper which had been drawn up for him by his own child on the Catholic question. Add to it these words," he said: "I die with a love of liberty in my heart, and this declaration in favour of my country in my hand." He died on the 6th of June, bequeathing the conduct of the Catholic question to Plunket. In the division of 1819 there had been a majority of two only against Emancipation. In 1821, a relief Bill brought forward by Plunket, was rejected by the Lords. In 1822, another, brought in by Canning, incurred the same fate. That of Sir Francis Burdett, in 1825, was thrown out in the like manner; and it was not till the rejection of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald and the election of O'Connell for the County of Clare, that the obstacles in the way of Catholics' admission into Parliament

The assizes for the county and city of Limerick were opened on the 8th ult. In the county calendar Mr. Justice Morris found only five or six unimportant singular exemption of the community from crime.

were finally swept away.—Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHRISHOP MANNING.—The presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Manning on such public occasions as that of the meeting of the Prison Congress cannot fail to improve the social prestige of Catholics in this country. Since the Emancipation Act was passed we have in many ways borne ourselves as if we still almost lived on sufferance, and as if any participation or voice in public affairs was only accorded to us as a matter of favor and not of right. Where many generations have lived and died in slavery it takes a long time to perfectly realise the fact that the chains forged by the penal laws, are not yet clinging to our limbs. It is an advantage, then, to us when an exalted dignitary of our faith like the Archbishop of Westminster, is accorded by non-Catholics not only an equal but a leading position in all great affairs of national importance. The feelings entertained towards him by Protestants and others were very gracefully expressed on the occasion we allude to when the vote of thanks to His Grace for presiding was proposed by Mr. Pears, who said that all present joined in the vote in the same spirit in which a blessing was given by the Pope and received by Mr. Howard the celebrated philanthropist, who was a Protestant of the most Protestant of sects .- Catholic Times.

A Catholic Grammar School, says the Globe, will shortly be established under the head mastership, it is stated, of Monsignor Capel, in whose hands large funds are placed for the purpose by an Anglican layman. The school will gradually be developed into a college for the training of masters for the higher order of middle class and private educational institutions. A similar establishment will be almost immediately founded by the Franciscans in the outlying northern part of Bayswater, two ladies contributing each £2,000 towards the requisite expenses.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, HAMMERSMITH,-On the 1st ult, five young ladies were clothed at this convent; amongst them was Miss Vavasour, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Kavanagh, of Clapham-park. The Bishop of Clifton officiated assisted by the Hon, and Rev. W. Clifford, S. J. the Very Rev. Canon Dunne, of Birmingham, and the Rev. H. Telford.

LATING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF S. LEONARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SILSWORTH .- We learn from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle that on the morning of the 10th ult, the ceremony of laying the foundationstone of the new Catholic Church at Silksworth (near Ryhope), was performed by the Lord Hishop of Hexham and Newcastle, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bewick, V.G. of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Bamber, of Sunderland, and the Rev. Father Green. of Senham. The edifice will be in the early English style of architecture, and capable of senting 236 persons.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT,-It is reported that Parliament will be dissolved in the autumn, in order that a new House of Commons may be elected under the Ballot Act.

THE BUILDING STRIKE.-The lock out and strike in the building trade has entered on an unexpected phase. After the men had refused all arbitration from outside, an agreement seemed hopeless, when all at once the masons detached themselves from the rest and came to an agreement with the masters to accept, instread of the "nine hours and nine pence," an average of nine hours, in which the shorter working hours, on winter days is to be made by additional time in summer, and ald instead of od. The carpenters, however, with the bricklayers, plasterers, and smiths, resolved at meetings held on Tuesday to hold out till the masters should concede the terms of the memorial, or "such other terms" as in the opinion of the trade, may form a just and equitable settlement." It was admitted, however, at the carpenters' meeting that they must expect to see a few men go into the shops, and the question is whether enough men will not go in to enable the masters to meet a very long strike. The Timer thinks it very probable, and in that case the men will probably regret that they have not, like the masons, secured at once an arrangement which is at least comparatively advantageous, and which they will probably have to accept in the end.

END OF THE LOCK-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADE, -At a meeting of the master builders on Monday it was agreed that the lock-out should be withdrawn, and all the shops opened at once on the terms agreed on with the operative stonedelegates belonging to the carpenters and joiners' societies was held on Tusday night, and a resolution passed condemnatory of the compromise accepted by

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND HIS CURATES. - The appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the curate who have revoked the licence of the curate to officiate in the diocese, was further heard on Monday, when his Grace decided that the revocation of the licence was a valid document, and that he would hear the case on its merits. The curate, Mr. Denison, is a nephew of Archdeacon Denison, the vicar of East Brent, and the cause of the revocation was a complaint from some parishioners of alleged ritualistic doctrine and practice during the illness of the Archdencon, who is the real complainant.—Tablet.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH WAGES .- A number of colliers employed by the Duke of Norfolk at the Nunnelcy Pit, Sheffield, have been summoned before the magistrates for neglecting their work. It appeared that since the recent rise in their wages, the colliers, being able to make a living by working less time than formerly, have systematically absented themselves from the colliery on the first three days of the week, spending their time in the public-house and in dog-racing. Nominal times were imposed, as his grace only wished to make an example of the

men. THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BULL, - Mr Morrison's bill has been rejected during the past week. The principle contained in it, namely that representation of the people should be substituted for representation of houses and land, is one that would work favourably for us. It is very certain that under an arrangement that would give London sixty-two members of Parliament, Liverpool eleven and Birmingham seven, Catholics would be able to secure some few representatives out of the entire number. It is a crying evil that the Catholics of and any law that would provide for the representation of minorities would be a step in the right direction .- Catholic Times.

Another Catholic Magistrate.-On the recommendation of Lord Leigh, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Lord Chancellor has placed the name of John Poncia, Esq., of Chad House, Edgbaston (one of the magistrates for the borough of Birmingham), in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick.

THE LATE MR. DE SELBY,—Our obituary last week recorded the death of John Thomas de Selby, Esq., aged 66. Mr. de Selby, who was Chamberlain to His Holiness Pius IX., Knight Commander of the Order of S. Gregory the Great, and of Francis the First of the Two Sicilies, died at his residence, 50, Avenue de Wagram, Paris, on July 1. His son, Mr. Fanconberg de Selby, late of the Pontifical Dragoon's is a member of the Council of the League of S. Sebastian .- Tablet.

LAW AND ORDER.-A curious return has been issued by order of the House of Commons, in compliance with a motion made by Mr. Hunt. The Return professes to give the number of parishes in greater peril than ever. The character of offences each county in England and Wales in which there is no policemen stationed. The sum total of such deadly attacks in the throughfares of New York we parishes is 6,698. No folk figures for 513 parishes now hear continually of unprovoked assaults on. without a police man to act as the grandian of law respectable passengers in the street care a larger

and order; Yorkshire has 460 purishes; Suffolk, 353; Somerset, 290; and Oxford, 204. The figures are certainly remarkable, whatever may be the object for which they have been obtained. - Irish Times,

RECENT CONVERSION.—A story has been current that a son of Mr. Gladstone's had been received into the Church; the rumour arose from the fact that Mr. H. E. Gladstone, a distant relative of the Premier, had made his submission.

Mr. Monsell has lately done a kindly act at the Post-office which will be always remembered to his eredit by the employer. Heretofore, except at one or two offices where a special regulation existed, a servant of the department during absence from illness has received only the difference, if any, botween his own pay and the pay of his substitute: and if there has been no difference—a thing common enough amongst the humbler classes—he has received nothing at all. Desirous of making some kind of provision for such cases, the Postmaster-General has now obtained authority from the Trezsury to grant each absentee on the sick list half his pay, whether a clerk, sorter, letter-carrier, or rural messenger, and whether engaged on postal or telegraph business .- Civil Service Gazette.

HOME RULE IN MANCHESTER -A special meeting of Home Rulers was held in the Secular Institute , Grosvenor-street, Manchester, on Tuesday evening last. The chairman (Mr. Jos. Moss) said they had met for the purpose of considering—first, the amalgamation of the four branches of the Irish Home Rule Association in Manchester; and, secondly, the election of officers for the ensuing year. Alluding to the forthcoming demonstration in the Free Trade Hall on the 6th August, he thought nothing had a greater tendency to advance any political movement, whatever might be its nature, than large meetings (hear, hear); as, then, they gave public expression to their feelings upon the subject in which they were most interested. The necessity for home-rule was self-evident; Irishmen had been unjustly and cruelly treated; and all but robbed of their country. It was well the people of England should understand their feelings upon that point; and, therefore, they should endeavour to initiate their English brethren and explain to them what it really was they wanted; the right they asked for should be denied to no man; and, particularly as England boasted so much of unexampled freedom. Though an Englishman might boast of his home being his castle, an Irishman could not say so. The question of home-rule was an old one; but, yet, one that should be constantly in their minds, and now was the time for agitation. They must let people know the injustice they had suffered; and what it was they looked for, viz., the repeal of a measure that had long been fraught with all sorts of evil; and, no evil could come or be felt more than that of poverty (hear, hear, and applause).

Some discussion followed as to the desirability or undesirability of the aid of the English people being sought in the matter; but, the chairman ruled that it was best to test English feeling with the view to affecting a conciliation and speedy redress of their grievances. Mr. Kelly said that during the past twelve years a great deal had been done towards effecting a reconciliation between the Irish people in this country and their English brethren; and now the banner of Home Rule was unfurled, they would not surrender their birthright, but would have Home Rule for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He considered demorracy more to them than aristocracy; for, the English nobleman would give them no assistance. The English people complained, but, they were not nearly oppressed to the same extent as Irishmen.

(.osuul $qq\mathbf{A}$)

Mr. Cox, thought the meeting was a sure sign that the Home Rule Association was making steady progress in Manchester: even the members of the female sex were becoming interested in and expressing their sympathy with the movement. There were general principles laid down by the Association, for the guidance of their members; and, the various speakers should restrict themselves accordingly .-Again, he would remind them that their business was conducted on purely non-secturian principles; so that, no matter what was a man's religion, nationality, or profession, he was invited to join their ranks, if he agreed with them upon the one subject, Home Rule. The great object of the Home Rule Association, in England, as well as in Ireland, was to put forward and vote for those candidates for Parliament only, who would pledge themselves to go in for the rights of Ireland. Nothing brought to Ireland a greater ray of sunshine than Home Rule .-(Hear, hear.) Thirteen millions of Irish in the States, over two millions in the British dominions; but jin all, about twenty millions who were wholly devoted-heart and soul-to the great movement : he hoped the day was not far distant when they might demand Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said he would not that Irishmen should cringe to any one; but he thought when the ignorance of the English working classes was removed, they would get more sympathy from that quarter than at present.

Mr. Malone endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers. It was finally decided that the amalgamation of the four branches should be considered permanent; and the election of officers for the ensuing year be deferred until after the 6th of August. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proccedings .- Liverpool Catholic Times, July 13.

UNITED STATES.

On the morning of the 24th ult., between nine and ten o'clock, at his residence on Madison street, Newark, died, Rev. Father John M. Gervais, pastor of St. James church, in that city—the handsomest Catholic edifice in the city, if not in the State.— Father Gervais' death resulted from a discused liver. He came to this country from France in 1854, and first settled in Baltimore, attached to the Sulpician Seminary. About 1862 he left this order and went to Newark, and became attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral. He subsequently was appointed to the pastorate of St. James. His great talent was building churches and religious establishments. He was forty-two years of age. The obsequies of the late Father Gervais took place in Newark, on Friday morning last, at St. James' church, and were of a no less impressive than imposing character. The church was draped in mourning. The remains were eneased in an elegantly appointed casket, and were view-Great Britain should have no voice in Parliament | ed by throngs of people long before the service commenced, despite the dreadful fall of rain which pre-vailed throughout the morning. Owing to the illness of Bishop Bayley, the sermon was preached by Father M'Nulty, of Paterson -Catholic Herald.

Whilst the Society of Jesus is being persecuted in one quarter of the world, in another God is sending additions to their manks. During the last week four young men, Daniel Keating, David Ryan, Michael Dolan and John Lees, have left our city for the Jesuit Novitiate at Frederick, Md. May these young men become worthy followers of the great soldier of Pampeluna.—Ib.

The report of the New York Board of Police Commissioners for the year ending April 5th, 1872, states that during that period the number of arrests amounted to 84,514, being an excess of 9000 above the previous year. The most noticeable increase was among the higher grades of crime, there being 63 cases of homicide against 24 in the previous year, and 57 in the year ending April 5, 1870. The number of burglaries, grand larcenies and robberies had diminished in the year 1871-72; but it is a poor consolation to the people of New York to know that, while property is better protected, human life is in against the person has also changed, and instead of

in in all and some controllings.