

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

With feelings of sincere regret we announce the death of a venerable and lamented clergyman, the Very Rev. George Garry, P.P., Killenmurry. Not only over his own grave has his death cast a gloom...

On the 6th July, the Land Sessions for the Danganon 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.

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 which to the mere worldling would seem of little moment...

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 Rev. Dr. Ryan, with all the pomp and grandeur of ceremony...

The Catholic Bishops' Law and the National Board.—The Dublin Evening Post says that the Catholic bishops, at their recent meeting in Mayoport, have come to a resolution of a highly important character.

The community of the Presentation Convent, Wexford, beg to acknowledge most gratefully the receipt of £50, from a benevolent and Charitable Friend, per kindness of the Rev. T. Roche, Lady's Island, and £1, from the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., Cushinstown, for the benefit of the poor children attending their schools.—Wexford People.

MISSION OF FRANCISCAN FATHERS IN THE CO. WEXFORD.—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.

MR. LEAVY, 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."

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.

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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 officers and practitioners of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Louth lately waited upon their late Chairman, J. C. Neelan, 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 Danganon 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.

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 an Orange crowd of some 400 persons who, on the previous Saturday evening, assembled on one of the roads near to Belfast, with arms, &c.

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.

On the 12th of July, the "brethren" of Monaghan and Trillick had a great "let out" at a place called Bessmont, 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.

On the 12th of July, the various Orange lodges of the Omagh district assembled at the Tyrone Protestant 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.

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 "joyal" tunes.

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.

The 12th of July passed off quietly in Belfast. The demonstration in Delvoir 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 entered the demesne at the Milton entrance.

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 emblems of the Orange fraternity. A crimson banner floated from the Cathedral, and an Orange and Blue standard was hoisted on the pillar.

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THE KNIFE IN TIPPERARY.—The fearful crime of stabbing has unfortunately become one of its frequent occurrences in this county. Not long since a young man named Dermody received a stab of a knife in Thurlow, 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.

In the Court of Commons Pleas, on the 2d inst., the Bank of Ireland brought an action against Mr. Shortt, one of the tellers, for breach of his duty and for the safe keeping of the money given into his charge. It appeared that in September last, during the temporary 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 defendant subscribed. The directors allege the money was lost owing to defendant's negligence.

AN IRISH SEAWALK.—The Knight of Kerry writes as follows to the Irish from Valentia, Co. Kerry:—"I live in a stormy climate on the edge of the ocean (which, however, I do not admit to be 'melancholy'), and although my kitchen garden is surrounded with a semicircular wall of some 11 feet, I need interior 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 plants 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 hedges 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 out 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 ribbon 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 129 feet. I do not think it is more than 13 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 fasciculi 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 harbour, and then I must leave it to settle its 'Alabama question' with the ocean abroad."

THE EAST DAYS OF GRATIAN.—During the last eight years of his life—from June, 1812, to June 1820—Gratian watched with unflinching interest the progress of the Catholic question. He saw it made an open one in the Cabinet of Lord Liverpool after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, and he hailed 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.

ARCHBISHOP DENISON AND HIS CURATES.—The appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the curate of East Brent against the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 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 Archbishop 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 Archbishop, who is the real complainant.—Tablet.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH WAGES.—A number of colliers employed by the Duke of Norfolk at the Nuneley 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. Nominally fines were imposed, as his grace only wished to make an example of the men.

THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BILL.—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 Great Britain should have no voice in Parliament 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 Chand 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 elderly 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 St. 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. Fauconberg de Selby, late of the Pontifical Dragon's is a member of the Council of the League of S. Sebastian.—Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.—The presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Manning on such public occasions as that of the meeting of the Irish Congress cannot fail to improve the social prestige of Catholics in this country. Since the Emancipation Act was passed 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.

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.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, HAMMERSMITH.—On the 1st ult. five young ladies were clothed at this convent; amongst them was Miss Yvonne, 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 Dimme, of Birmingham, and the Rev. H. Telford.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF S. LEO'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SILKSWORTH.—We learn from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle that on the morning of the 10th ult. the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Catholic Church at Silksworth (near Ryhope) was performed by the Lord Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bewick, V.G. of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Damber, of Sunderland, and the Rev. Father Green, of Seaham. The edifice will be in the early English style of architecture, and capable of seating 230 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, instead 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 8d instead of 9d. 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.

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 stone-masons. A meeting of delegates belonging to the carpenters and joiners' societies was held on Friday night, and a resolution passed condemnatory of the compromise accepted by the masons.

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and order; Yorkshire has 450 parishes; 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 CONVERSIONS.—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. Mossell has lately done a kindly act at the Post-office which will be always remembered to his credit by the employees. 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, between 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 Treasury 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.

HOMERULE 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 effecting 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 democracy 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. (Applause.)

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-sectarian 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 in 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 speaker. 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 proceedings.—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 diseased 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 encased in an elegantly appointed casket, and were viewed by throngs of people long before the service commenced, despite the dreadful fall of rain which prevailed throughout the morning. Owing to the illness of Bishop Bayley, the sermon was preached by Father McNulty, of Paterson.—Catholic Herald.

What the Society of Jesus is being persecuted in one quarter of the world, in another God is sending additions to their ranks. 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.—U.