

The assizes for both the city and county of Kilkenny were opened yesterday by Mr. Justice O'Hagan, and were most gratifying as regards absence of crime. The city grand jury having been sworn the High Sheriff said:—

"He had felt great pleasure on the occasion of his Lordship's first coming to Kilkenny as Judge of assize to present him with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal case for trial. Nor was this an exceptional state of things, for since he was appointed to the office of High Sheriff it had been his pleasing duty at two quarter sessions to present white gloves to the respected chairman of the county."

Mr. Justice O'Hagan said,—"He could not tell the grand jury how sincerely happy he was in receiving these gloves as an indication, on the occasion of his first coming among them, that their city was perfectly free from crime. Sometimes the absence of crime from the calendar might be attributed to accidental causes, or the chairman might have cleared the way for the Judge, but the testimony of the worthy sheriff proved that the exemption from crime in their city was real, and not merely apparent. He considered it to be perfectly marvellous that in a city of over 16,000 inhabitants, and in which there was extensive commercial business, including all the complicated relations of life, two Quarter Sessions and an assizes should have passed without a single criminal for trial. His Lordship believed that the city of Kilkenny could not be paralleled by any town in the empire, for he had been told by their chief magistrate that there had not been a single case of larceny brought before him or his brother justice for the last 12 months. This state of things was most honourable to those charged with the preservation of the peace, and to the people themselves, and to the country in which they lived."

His Lordship, in addressing the grand jury for the county, said that:—

"There were only three persons whose names appeared on the calendar for trial not requiring any particular observation from the Court. This state of peace, order, and freedom from crime was the more gratifying because they were assembled after elections, both of them substantially being contested, and that, too, very hotly. He believed that during these elections a spirit of kindness and good humour prevailed which he regretted to say was very different from what had been manifested in some other places, both in this country and in other parts of the United Kingdom."

The assizes for the county Carlow were opened yesterday by the Lord Chief Justice, who, in his address to the grand jury, congratulated them on the peaceful state of their county. On many previous occasions he had had occasion to speak in the same strain. There were only two cases in the calendar which he thought it necessary to remark upon—one of manslaughter and the other malicious assault, both, however, arising from the same transaction, and the result of a casual street riot. Nicholas Doyle was then indicted for the manslaughter of Lawrence Mooney, at Tullow, on the 11th of June last. It appeared that on that day the county Carlow Militia, who had been assembled for training, were disbanded, and a large number of them remained drinking in the town during the night. The deceased, who had a son in the militia, went to look for him, and became mixed up in a street fight in which several were stabbed, Mooney sustaining a fatal injury from the knife of the prisoner. He was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

At the recent Galway assizes an action was heard in which the late Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company sought to recover the sum of £107 from the Harbor Commissioners of Galway, for certain moorings laid down in the harbor of Galway, and did not remove when the Galway contract was given up; also the sum of £1,571 alleged to have been paid to defendants under pretext for harbor dues, the plaintiffs alleging that their vessels, as Royal mail steamers were not liable to pay tolls. The defence was that the plaintiffs owed defendants a sum equal to £107 as rent for certain stores, and that the larger sum had been paid to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to whom the harbor dues had been mortgaged, and that it had not been paid under protest. Under the direction of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, who pointed out that a mistake in law had been committed by the plaintiffs, and that the larger sum was not recoverable, the jury found for the defendants. Mr. R. D. Perse has been appointed Recorder at Galway, in room of Mr. Michael Morris, C. C., M. P., resigned.

An exchange paper says—"The new works at the Balmaloe District Asylum, which became requisite after the late burning, are fast progressing towards completion. Mr. O'Brien, the energetic contractor for the building, is indefatigable in his exertions to hasten forward the work. The whole has been designed by James F. Kempster, Esq., O. E., architect to the Board of Governors."

On Saturday evening, July 22, James Emond, Esq., J. P., Greenville House, county Kilkenny, gave two or three barrels of beer to the friends and opponents of the popular candidate, George Bryan, M. P. All seemed well pleased, and drowned their past differences amid cheers of "Bryan for ever, the defender of the Pope."

Dr. J. Dillon Kelly has been elected medical officer of the Kilmackrogue Dispensary, in room of Dr. MacCabe, who has been appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

The Right Hon. the Attorney-General has appointed Jeremiah Mara, jun., Esq., solicitor, of 23 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, and Portarlington, sessional crown solicitor for the Queen's County, in the room of Thomas Jacob, Esq., deceased.

The Ulster Observer says—"The natives of Newry will be delighted to learn that their fellow townsman Mr. W. J. Barre, C. E., is the gentleman whose architectural design for the Belfast Albert Memorial has been selected. The distinction conferred on Mr. Barre is now the more marked, in consequence of the cavilling made in some quarters against his design, which has now for the second time been adopted."

The Dublin Freeman of July 29, has the following concerning the exhibition:—"Up to the present the promoters of the International Exhibitions of 1865 have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success which has attended their efforts. The attendance of visitors has steadily increased, and the average number that have daily passed through the barriers are greater than those of the exhibition of 1853. The world's fair of this year is now in complete working order, and can be seen to the greatest advantage, and recently some highly important and interesting features have been added to it. Amongst these must be noted the Exhibition Clock and Bell. The clock has been manufactured by Messrs. Booth & Son, Stephen's-green. It is an eight-day turret clock of the highest class workmanship. It is furnished with a "two seconds' pendulum of compensated zinc and iron for the purpose of preventing the expansion and contraction attendant on heat and cold. It is also supplied with a "remontore movement" in the train. The clock indicates the time upon a skeleton dial placed over the gallery in front of the stationary hall, and strikes the hours on the large bell exhibited by Mr. J. Sheridan, Church street."

The following property was sold lately in the Irish Landed Estates Court:—The estate of John Delaney, owner and petitioner—Lot 1—Part of the lands of Tinnekelly, barony of Upperwoods; 201 statute acres; held for 999 years; net profit rent, £49 18s. 4d. This was sold to Mr. Senior for £900. Lot 2—A divided part of the lands of Tinnekelly, same tenure; 109 acres; net rent, £59 8s. 4d. This was bought by Mr. John Tracey, at £1,240.

On Tuesday, 25th ult., Mr. H. O. Clarke sold by auction seven new two storey houses, situated in Upper Townsend street, Belfast, held under a feu farm grant, and producing 67l 8s, annually, as net profit rent. Mr. Savage was declared the purchaser at 600l. On Thursday, 27th ult., Mr. G. C. Hyndman, auctioneer, offered for sale in his mart, Castle place, the following lands, situated in the counties of Down and Antrim:—Lot 1 Half the townland of Moneycarragh, in the parish of Kilmegan, barony of Lecale, and county of Down, containing 368a. 1r 15p, statute measure, held in feu simple, producing a rental of 259l 15s, paid by tenants holding from year to year. This property is situated on the road from Castlewellan to Clough, about two miles from the market town of Castlewellan, and the same distance from Dundrum. Mr. Crozier purchased the lot at 7,000l. Lot 2. Part of the Town land of Ballyweedy, in the parish of Killead, barony of Lower Massereene, and county of Antrim, containing 206a. 0r. 5p., statute measure, held by lease under Viscount Massereene, for lives renewable for ever (which can be converted into feu farm), producing a rental of 123l 3s, paid by tenants from year to year, and subject to a nominal headrent of 7l 7s 4d sterling. This lot lies on the old road from Antrim to Belfast, and within two miles of Danadry Railway Station, being within a short distance of Belfast. Mr. Leeds purchased the lot at 3,700l.

The estate of Charles Neville, an insolvent, was recently sold in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin. It consisted of part of the lands of Dergny Neville, held under feu farm grant, barony of East Omagh, 40a. 1r. 28p.; estimated profit rent, £38 3s. 2d.; poor law valuation, £31 2d. Mr. Caldwell was the buyer at £920. Mr. A. Collum, solicitor.

The Ulster Observer of the 27th ult., gives the following list of local accidents:—On Thursday, a navy, named Patrick McCann, who was employed at the new docks, was severely injured by a runaway horse; one of his legs being broken. James Stewart, a worker at the Malone Reformatory, got a leg broken by a horse and cart passing over it. Wm. Kitchen, a worker in a factory, received several injuries to his arm by coming into collision with some machinery in the mill in which he was employed. On yesterday, James McDonnell, also a mill-worker, had two fingers of his left hand cut off by some machinery in a factory. Inspector Sales, of the Belfast local police force, broke his leg yesterday morning by falling on the threshold of the Police-office. All received surgical treatment in the General Hospital.

The inhabitants of Navan and its vicinity were thrown into a state of great excitement on Wednesday, July 26, on hearing of the discovery of the body of a man named Thomas Devlin, who acted as under agent on the estates of Archibald Godley, Esq., of Ladyrath, and whose mutilated remains presented a most horrifying picture; and although much decomposed, left no doubt that the unfortunate fellow met his death in a frightful manner at the hands of an assassin. The body was discovered on Tuesday evening by a party of the police of the Knock station and a number of the peasantry who were returning from a fire. The deceased had been missing from his house since the 15th or 16th of July, and no tidings could be learned of him in any part of the district. Mr. Devlin is spoken of by all as a man who was much respected, and who bore an excellent character, and made few, if any, enemies. He was son-in-law of Mr. Hugh Martin, one of the coroners of Meath, who held an inquest on the remains. This Constabulary have made four or five arrests of parties supposed to be implicated in the tragedy, but as yet no clue to the real murderer has been obtained.

Thomas Hayes, the man who murdered his wife at Banagher, on the 15th of May last, was tried and convicted of the offence at Tullamore, on Thursday, July 26. It will be remembered that the prisoner concealed the body of the murdered woman in a bog in such a manner that, had he not voluntarily confessed his crime, and pointed out the spot in which the body lay, the probability is that it would never have been discovered. He was convicted on his own confession, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of August.

The Irish Times states that a curious story is being circulated in the Queen's County, to the effect that, after all his disappointment, Mr. Pope Hennessy will be the member for the county,—that after being consoled with in his first apparent defeat, then congratulated and rejoicing on his victory, Sir Patrick O'Brien will now and the laurels plucked from his brow. It is stated that the parties vied to count one page altogether, and that in consequence, instead of Sir Patrick O'Brien having a majority of six, he is in a minority of 14. If this statement turn out accurate, and that a new official declaration of the poll be made, the Liberals will have lost one vote, and the Opposition ranks have gained a Roman Catholic Conservative of some value.

On Tuesday, July 18th, a sturgeon, measuring eight feet in length, four feet six inches in girth, and weighing 330lbs., was captured in a net in the waters between the railway bridge and the lax weir, by Mr. Robinson's fisherman; and on the ensuing Friday, another was caught between the Wellesley bridge and the pool, measuring three feet and a half in length, and one foot eight inches in girth. The larger fish was sent to the London market, the smaller was retained at home. The flesh tastes like veal, and sold for 2s 6d a pound. The last sturgeon caught in the Limerick waters was forwarded to the great O'Connell which he was in prison.

A second edition of the Londonderry Chronicle was recently issued with a bulletin to the following effect:—"Glorious news for Coleraine—navigation of the Bann—Daniel Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Town Commissioners, has just received a reply from the Board of Trade, approving of the loan of £45,000 for the navigation of the Bann. It is believed the commissioners will at once enter into a contract for the execution of the works at the mouth of the river, and for the removal of the ford which chokes the entrance."

At a meeting held on Thursday, July 20th, in Protestant Hall, Cork, Mr. Puxley, the High-Sheriff of the county, gave utterance to the following sentiments. He informed the meeting that in Italy Popery was fast declining, and that Protestantism was on the increase there. The Scotch Presbyterians had sent out fifty paid agents, and £20,000 had been expended by the Wesleyans in the reformation of Papists. Protestants had not yet taken up the cause, but they soon would, and at present a reformation society was being organized for the purpose of eradicating Popery. In conclusion, the high sheriff said he trusted that before long they would see the Church of England established at the door of the Vatican. Mr. Puxley was frequently cheered during the course of his remarks, by his bigoted audience.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday July 15th, a woman named Catherine Pritchard, a servant in the employment of the Rev. Dr. Watt's, was attacked with a fit and immediately conveyed to the Whitworth Hospital, where she expired.

A young man, aged 23 years, named John Casey, of Ballygunner, who was, with others, drinking at the house of John Mullaney, publican, Callaghane, on Sunday night, July 16th, fell down in the tap-room, and was carried outside, where he died immediately. A report was current that he had been killed by a blow on the head in a row, but the evidence at the coroner's inquest showed that he died of disease of the heart, and the verdict was found in accordance with that fact.

The Irishman of a late date has the following paragraph:—"We understand that Col. Vandeleur, M. P., having presented the trades of Ennis with the sum of £50, a meeting of the delegates from each

body was at once convened, when it was generously proposed to hand over the entire sum to Mr. Michael Considine, their secretary, as a token of the esteem and regard which they entertain personally for him, and as a slight recognition of his public services and uncompromising political independence. With his characteristic self-denial, Mr. Considine has refused to accept the proffered compliment. If money could purchase Mr. Considine's advocacy, or silence his opposition in political conflicts, he would not be what he is to-day, perhaps the poorest mechanic in his native town. However, this self-sacrificing, honorable man, though not rich in "golden store," is possessed of more estimable treasures—a honored and untarnished name, and a mind largely endowed by nature. It is in contemplation immediately after the inauguration of the O'Connell statue in Ennis, on the 15th of August, to organize a committee for the purpose of raising a suitable testimonial to this deserving man."

GREAT BRITAIN.

We regret to announce the death of an estimable Catholic Clergyman (the Very Rev. T. Flanagan) at Kildermister, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The deceased was for eight years resident Canon at the Cathedral of St. Chad in this town, and Vicar of Temporalists, in which capacity he devoted much attention to the Orphanage at Mary Vale. He was the author of a 'History of England,' in two volumes, published, we believe, by Longman, and also a 'Catholic History of England,' which are very popular amongst the Roman Catholic section of the community. He was for several years Professor of Rhetoric and Prefect of Studies at Jacott College, where he was greatly beloved by the students. For some time he was President of Sedgley Park Seminary, near Wolverhampton, and while there wrote several controversial pamphlets, which attracted attention,—in reply to the Rev. Mr. Dalton of that town. During his residence at the Park he commenced 'A History of the Middle Ages,' but from the severity with which he applied himself to his studies, he was forced, by illness, to abandon the work. His illness was brought on by excessive application to literary pursuits, and over exertion in the exercise of his spiritual duties; and he will be deeply regretted by a large circle of the poor amongst whom he laboured. Mr. Flanagan was in his fifty-eighth year.—Birmingham Daily Post.

A new convent is being erected at Plymouth for the nuns of the community of Notre Dame.

A LEAF FROM THE MARRIAGE REGISTER.—In England in the year 1863, for which the marriage returns are now completed, 11 men were married who were neither bachelors nor widowers, and nine women who were neither spinsters nor widows. Half of these 20 marriages of divorced persons took place in London. The returns state the exact ages of nearly two-thirds of the couples married in the year, and generally there is nothing remarkable in the disclosure. More than three-fourths, both of the men and the women, were under 30. But there are some entries that certainly are rather remarkable. For instance, two men above 80 married spinsters who were not 35; and a girl of 16 was married to a man above 70. 228 girls were married who were only 16 years old, and 30 without waiting even till they were 16. Six youths of 16 must needs take to their wives, all rather older than themselves. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; but this return shows us 177 men and 42 women who made what is called a new start in life after they had passed that boundary. Eight of these men were bachelors until, after attaining the age of 70, they married three of the women spinsters: 14 of the men had seen 80 birth-days. Among the whimsies may be noted a man of 92 marrying a woman of 61.

The annual return from the Divorce Court states that in the year 1864 there were 231 petitions for dissolution of marriage, and 66 for judicial separation; and that since the establishment of the court at the beginning of the year 1858, 2,137 petitions have been filed, and 1,207 judgments given.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.—The volume of 'Judicial Statistics' for the year 1864, just issued, contains the usual estimate by the police of the number of the criminal classes in England. Their returns give the number not in prison at 116,749—namely, 23,208 known thieves, 3,128 receivers of stolen goods, 30,237 suspected persons, 31,352 vagrants and tramps, and 29,944 prostitutes. There is a decrease in every one of those items as compared with the returns of the previous year; the decrease on the total amounting to more than 7 per cent.; but the chief decrease, that on the number of known thieves, may be partly owing to the adoption of a more definite rule than before—namely, that persons are not to be included who are known to have been living honestly for the last year. There is also a decrease of more than 4 per cent. in the number of houses returned by the police as of bad character, but there are still 21,734 such houses in England—7,092 of them brothels, 5,879 tramps' lodging-houses, 3,393 houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 6,370 houses the resort of thieves and prostitutes; of this last number 2,216 are licensed public-houses, 2,517 licensed beer-shops, and 445 coffee-shops. The returns in the estimates of the criminal classes must be taken at what they are worth. From the great discrepancies between town and town, county and county, it seems probable that if an efficient officer were to go the round of the police stations and investigate at each place the manner of making these returns, personally applying the same principle to all, there would be a change in many of the figures. The following estimate is given as the nearest approximation the Home-office can attain towards a correct estimate of the number of the criminal class in 1864:—At large (including tramps and vagrants) 116,749; in local prisons, 17,346; in convict prisons, 9,775; in reformatories, 3,186—total, 145,256. This is a decrease of 6.5 per cent. as compared with the returns for the year 1863. It is about one in every 143 of the population. To control these bad subjects there was, in 1864, a police force of 22,849 in number, about a third of it in the metropolis. This is an increase of one per cent. over the previous year, and the returns of this year exclude a class of non employed occasionally in police duties in boroughs, but at other times following their different occupations.—But the return includes men constantly employed in 'special' police duties; in the city of London 40 men are returned under this designation, being double the number for the previous year. The police force of England in 1864 would give an average of one to every 906 of the estimated population. The cost of the police exceeded £1,700,000, an increase of 2.5 per cent. over 1863; the cost gave an average of £74 9s 4d per man, whereof £55 10s 0d went in pay. Nearly £404,000 was contributed from the public revenue towards the total £1,700,213; the rest was paid by local taxation.

The English papers contain a long catalogue of horrors. An unknown gentleman jumps into the Thames at Wadsworth, and nothing is found by which his body can be identified except some love-letters. A mysterious case of poisoning three children comes from Obesier, but little can be said about it during the investigation now going on. A boiler blows up at the Iron Ship-building Company's Works, Millwall, and three men are so terribly scalded that their lives are despaired of. Information is given to one coroner of a dead child found in the streets, and another in the Thames; while another coroner holds inquests on two suicides. In one case a laborer cuts his throat with a shovel, and then batters his head with a brick; and in the second a man bangs himself to a screw in the wall of a model lodging-house.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The sums remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by sundry persons for conscience sake in the financial year ending with March, 1865, amounted to £7,184, very nearly the same sum as in the previous year.

DIVORCE.—The annual return from the Divorce Court, published in the volume of 'Judicial Statistics,' just issued state that in the year 1864, there were 238 petitions for dissolution of marriage, and 66 for judicial separation, and that since the establishment of the court at the beginning of the year 1858, 2,137 petitions have been filed, and 1,207 judgments given. There a few other items in the return not of the deepest interest—the exact number of answers, replies, and rejoinders filed and so forth; but one item that would be of much interest is always conspicuous by its absence. Strange as it may seem, it is the fact that with all the figures annually given in this return in relation to suits for divorce, this one thing is always thought not worth giving—the number of marriages that are dissolved year by year.

Dr. Pritchard, who poisoned his wife and mother-in-law, was executed in Glasgow on July 23, in the presence of an immense crowd, estimated by some at nearly 100,000 people. The wretched man, when on the scaffold, briefly acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his fate in a calm and stoical manner. He mounted the scaffold without assistance; but when the drop fell he appeared to suffer considerably.

EMIGRATION REPORTS.—Of the 208,900 emigrants who sailed from the United Kingdom in 1864, 34 cleared from Cardiff, 113 from Falmouth, 5 from Fowey, 125,445 from Liverpool, 2 from Llanelli, 24,420 from London, 21 from Newport, 7,483 from Plymouth, 5,081 from Southampton, 46 from Swansea, 3 from Ayr, 5 from Dunree, 3,434 from Glasgow, 985 from Greenock, 19 from Leith, 25,660 from Cork 438 from Dublin, 766 from Galway, 92 from Limerick, 8,838 from Londonderry, and 26 from Waterford. The English ports thus afforded means of egress to 162,560 emigrants, the Scotch ports to 10,456, and the Irish ports to 35,814.

The number of Scotch peers competent to election as representative peers is larger than is popularly supposed. There is no duke in the list, it is true, who has not some title in the peerage of Great Britain, and only two marquises, those of Tweeddale and Queensberry; but twenty earls have no seats unless elected, two viscounts, and twenty-one barons—forty-five in all. Among them one of the most influential peers in Scotland, the Earl of Breadalbane, whose vast property stretches from the head of Loch Tay to Oban, has no seat either by birth or election. No new Scotch peers can be created, but they die out very slowly, the peerages being usually so old that the number of collateral is almost inexhaustible. For the same reason, the number of female peerages is unusual, no less than five titles out of a total of eighty-five being now represented by women. A Scotch peerage is in one respect less valuable than an Irish one, its possessor being debarred from seeking a seat in the House of Commons, which in many cases he would be perfectly certain to win.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE GOVERNING FAMILIES IN PARLIAMENT.—A list of the House of Commons of England is a document having many different kinds of interest according to the points of view from which it is regarded. To a political man the predominant question is—Who is a Liberal, and who a Conservative? Social philosophers may be expected to inquire what sort of education the bulk of members have had, and at what age they have contrived to obtain a seat. Some feel curious as to the distribution of the body into interests and classes—railway and manufacturing interests, naval men, military men, relations of peers, and so forth. But there is a historical aspect from which the House may be looked at less familiar than any of these. We may regard it as a very ancient institution, to which, in the main, people of the same kind of condition have belonged for many centuries; and we may ask what proportion of men now in it belongs to families represented there during past ages. From this point of view a list of the House of Commons throws no little light on the changes of property and the fluctuations of society throughout the kingdom. To examine it for such a purpose in detail would be an endless business, and in the case of the great mass of the boroughs especially a useless business; but a note on the representation of some of the counties in different parts of England may indicate the significance of the inquiry. Beginning in the North, we find a Lowther sitting for Cumberland and one for Westmoreland. This is an old Parliamentary name. Hugh de Lowther sat for Cumberland in the reign of Edward II, and another Hugh in the reign of Edward III. But where are the Skeltons, Mulecasters, Tillols, Dentons, &c., who used to share the honor with the Lowthers under the Plantagenets? Shall we look for them on the opposite coast in Durham? But Durham returned no members till the time of Charles II; and of the names which represented it then none appear now. Northumberland, on the other hand, sends up two members of old houses, a Smithson Percy, and Sir Matthew White Ridley of Bladon, whose pedigree is proved for one or two generations beyond the reign of Henry VIII. Yorkshire—which after long returning one member now boasts eight—has a smaller proportion of men of ancient line among them, Hotham, Milton, (Pitzwilliam), and Cavendish being the only names which suggest anything to a historical genealogist. The case of Cheshire is a better one, though Cheshire did not send members to Parliament earlier than the Reformation. We find two Egertons, a Legh, and a Tollenmachie sitting for it, and it elected both an Egerton and a Legh to the Parliament of Queen Elizabeth. Coming southward through Derbyshire, a Cavendish presents himself as one member, which his Elizabethan ancestor also was, and a Colville. The other names are unfamiliar, though there are families in Derbyshire, like the Greays, who were knights of the shire temp. Edward I. Vernon and Curzon also exist in the county, but we are less sure of Polejamba, a name often found along with theirs in the early Parliamentary lists. Of the adjoining counties, Nottinghamshire has chosen amongst its members a Clinton and a Stanhope, and Lincolnshire a Cholmeley, a cadet of the well known Cheshire house. The town of Lincoln, too, returns Heneghe of Hainton, the head of an old county line. But among the twelve members for Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire only three can be said to be of historic descent, which is all the more curious because these counties (especially Shropshire) stand high in the matter of family antiquity. In Leicestershire we have a Manners and a Curzon, springing originally from the Derbyshire Curzons; while Northamptonshire, besides a Cecil, elects a Knightley of a house of real and remarkable antiquity; and Warwickshire a Mordaunt, chief of a branch of the family which produced the famous Earl of Peterborough. As we draw nearer London, names like Mordaunt and Knightley become rarer in the list. A Lindsay has indeed wandered into Berkshire by marriage; but it would be vain to look there for the De Onistons, St. Liza, and Golafres who constantly sat in Parliament in the Middle Ages. The entire disappearance of some names from the surface of society is very singular. The Golafres, for instance, were knights of the shire, reign after reign in Plantagenet times, yet we doubt if their very name is to be found now in the Court Guide, Clergy, Army, or Navy Lists. The disappearance of renowned Parliamentary families is still more striking—like that, for example of Hampden, which sat in the House of Commons as far back as the time of Edward III. Distance from the metropolis does not necessarily save such houses. We have not observed the names of any of the present Cornish members of the House before the Restoration, though Cornwall was famous for the number of its Parliamentary boroughs. And the same may be said of Devonshire, in spite of the fact that Trefusis and Acland are two of the oldest stocks in that part of the world. The general result would seem to be that while there is a fair admixture of families of respectable age in the new

Parliament, it is excessively rare to find any that were Parliamentary at remote periods. We may observe, too, that, contrary to popular notions on the subject, the majority of men of old family in Parliament belong to the peerage. And this is easily explained. There are many families in the peerage; but the very powerful old commoners have for the most part been absorbed into the latter body, which contains, besides, a certain class of families superior to any existing in the gentry at all.—Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

Brother Bernardine Rogers, a member of the Franciscan Community in this Diocese, departed this life last week at Meadville, where he had been on a visit. His death, we understand, was quite sudden, being the result of an attack of cholera morbus; but as we have received no report of the melancholy occurrence, we are unable to give the particulars. However unexpected the call, we hope Brother Bernardine was fully prepared. The deceased was no less distinguished by his piety than by his reputation as an accomplished teacher. He had for a long time been in charge of St. Paul's Boys' School, and in that position had rendered great service to the cause of Catholic education in this community.—Pittsburg Catholic, Aug. 12.

LIBERTY.—A merchant in Cleveland—who is not a Catholic, by name Gordon—has given the Catholic Bishop Rappe of that city, twenty thousand dollars and one hundred and eighty acres of land, one hundred and forty in Michigan and forty near Cleveland, for the hospital which the Bishop has built in Cleveland.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

General Thomas Francis Meagher has been appointed by the President, Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

A female in male attire was arrested the other night in the streets of Cincinnati, who proved to be a respectable lady of the city, who had adopted this disguise to watch her husband, whom she suspected of infidelity. She was released and advised to return home, which she consented to do.

A soldier is now confined at Fortress Monroe, sentenced to six months imprisonment and forfeiture of \$10 per month, for calling his superior officer an unmitigated puppy. He has passed through twenty battles with honor, and his friends are trying to get his release.

Mrs. Lincoln is now living in seclusion at Hyde Park Hotel, on the shore of the Lake, seven or eight miles from Chicago.

A St. Louis policeman shot a young lady instead of a dog he aimed at.

The funeral bills of the late President Lincoln amount to something over \$25,000.

Alfred Starkweather, the wretch who was lately charged with the murder of his mother and sister at Manchester, Conn., has confessed his crime. He was engaged to be married, and a desire to obtain money to enable him to accomplish this object was an incentive to the terrible deed.

Henry B. Jenkins, the paying teller of the Phoenix Bank, of New York, was arrested on August 3th, on a charge of appropriating to his own use \$50,000 of the bank's money. Since then it has transpired that the deficiency is \$318,000. A man named John H. Early, a companion of Jenkins, was also arrested on a charge of being concerned in the defalcation. Early made no denial of his complicity, but confessed to have received \$100,000. He was taken to the station house and there succeeded in committing suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. Several other arrests have been made and astounding revelations are expected. Bank defalcations are now so common, that the public will soon have no confidence in banks as places of deposit or of interest.

We learn that a very rich vein of ore has recently been discovered on the land of Hon Jas Titus, a few miles south of Malone, by Charles H. Burbank and Rodney S. Bell, residents of that town. We learn from the Palladium that 'The bed or veins is on lot 69, in the west part of Bellmont, on what is known as Owl's Head mountain. This vein has long been thoroughly examined and traced for a long distance, and appears to be almost inexhaustible. Should it prove equal to what it promises from the examination and experiments that have thus far been made, it cannot fail to prove a source of wealth to our county as well as to the parties interested in it, and an inviting opportunity for capitalists to invest their money in the manufacture of iron. Mr Titus has given to the fortunate discoverers of this mine, free from charge, a two-thirds interest in the ore, and a deed of seventy acres of land adjoining the land on which the ore is found, as a remuneration for their enterprise.—Huntingdon Journal.

A MOUNTAIN OF SILVER.—Silver Peak is believed to be as pre-eminent over all silver mountains as the Iron Mountain of Missouri is superior to all other iron deposits. Silver Peak is situated east of San Francisco, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and nearly one degree south of the city of Austin. It is some two miles from Castle Mount, an old extinct crater about 5,000 feet above ocean level. Near Silver Peak is an extensive deposit of salt, and not far distant a hill of pure sulphur. The whole country has a naked appearance, being quite destitute of vegetation, and bristles with mountains scattered over a plain of great extent. The dreaded 'Valley of Death,' upon the plains of which, along the old Spanish trail, travellers have suffered so much, lies but a short distance south-east of the crater of Silver Peak. Little Salt Lake, in Southern Utah, lies directly east of Silver Peak. At first the searcher after deposits of the precious metals confined their searches to the Pacific of the Sierra Nevada, but discoveries in New Mexico, Arizona, and Virginia city induced a thorough examination of the east side of the Sierra Nevada. This resulted in great success, the most brilliant of which is found in the neighborhood of Austin, on the line of the great overland mail, where a city has sprung up within three years which Senator Nye says contains a population of 10,000. From along this line of exploration the miners are rapidly extending their operations, both north and south. Recently (within six months) they came upon this immense deposit near Castle Mount. Twelve exceedingly rich ledges, or 'ledges,' as the miners call them, were discovered on the single mountain. This discovery in an unexpected region is believed to be the most valuable yet developed. The specimens—a great number of which have been brought to New York by Colonel Oosterhout—are certainly very remarkable, and merit the attention of the whole financial community. If there is no mistake—and with the specimens, actually before us we do not see how there can be—a new deposit, superior even to the Comstock lode, which has furnished so many millions of silver, is about to pour into our market its limitless supply of this precious metal.—New York Journal of Commerce.

A Richmond paper says:—"It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant and wonderful corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food. No contingency of drought, hail or storm can now injure that great Southern crop for man and beast. With granaries bursting with corn, all else goes well with the Southern farmer. Whites, blacks, horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and fowls all wax fat when the supply of corn is unobscured. During a recent trip through a portion of the Valley of Virginia, where the ruins of mills and barns still mark the ravages of war, we found the corn crop everywhere magnificent in promise. We are informed that throughout the Valley of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to the southern extremity of the Valley, the corn, oats and hay crops are better than they had been for years."