

east of this city, as well as in the immediate vicinity, much injury has been done; at least in particular spots, while other places are free from the disease.

This Assizes.—In every part of the country, except the counties of Down and Antrim where the Orange-men have been busy, the calendars of crime are light, and the judges and lawyers have more time to admire the beauties of nature than on any former circuit.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury against Mr. John McGowan, mayor; Messrs. Hugh Conlan and Joseph Foley, the mayor's deputies, and Wm. Ward and John Bruen, poll clerks at the late election.

A scandalous case of jury-packing has recently happened in Sligo. At the assizes there, July 14, before Mr. Justice Perrin, a Mr. E. Day, J. P., prosecuted Michael Cosgrave for an assault during the recent election excitement.

At Castlebar Summer assizes on Monday evening, the prisoners John Murphy and Michael Carney were convicted of a riot and assault upon John Gannon, one of Colonel Higgins's witnesses on the Mayo election petition.

We understand that Mr. Moore, of Ballymoney, engaged in the flour-milling trade, has stopped payment. His liabilities are stated to be between £15,000 and £20,000 and the assets, comparatively small.

Movement of Troops for India.—In compliance with orders received, all the available men of the 16th Depot in Limerick garrison left barracks yesterday morning for Dublin en route to India.

We subjoin a full report of the discussion on Wednesday in the House of Commons on the Tenant Right Bill.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. Maguire said he rose to move that the order for the second reading of this bill be discharged, and in doing so he thought it only just to say that an hon. friend of his, no longer a member of that house, but who recently sat for the county of Mayo, had done everything in his power to bring forward this question at an early period of the session in order to have it considered by the house, but that he had been unsuccessful in the ballot.

Mr. Bagwell said it was a truism that the great strength of England lay in her manufactures, but those manufactures could not be carried on in the face of a competition with the whole world without cheap labor, and if the supply of labor went on decreasing as it had done for some years past in Ire-

land our manufacturers would find themselves driven out of more markets than they had already been by the competition with which they had to contend. The population of Ireland, according to the census of 1851, was 6,552,285, and down to the present year it had been reduced by 754,334.

Mr. Graer expressed his regret that the bill was to be withdrawn, and that the government had not themselves taken up the subject. It was a very serious grievance, which had been pressing on Ireland for a great number of years, and until it was removed, he did not think the people could go forward in that career of prosperity which was now opening before them.

Mr. Hatchell said he could confirm the opinion which prevailed in Ireland that the only way of bringing this question to a satisfactory conclusion was by its being taken up and dealt with by the government of the day, and that it would never be advanced one step so long as it was pressed upon by the house by any private member, whatever might be his weight or the number of his followers.

Mr. Stafford said that this was the only subject upon which the government had not promised to bring forward a bill next session. If he inferred they had no intention to bring forward any measure at all, and it was admitted that it was impossible for a private member to introduce a measure with any chance of success.

Mr. Herbert declined to give any distinct pledge on the part of the government. He recommended Irish members to be moderate in their demands on behalf of the tenants, and assured them that the government would give that serious consideration to the subject which its importance required.

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The polling for the City of Oxford has resulted in the return of Mr. Cardwell. The official statistics of the poll are as follows:—Cardwell, 1,083; Thackeray, 1,018; majority for Mr. Cardwell, 67. Thackeray is taking leave of the electors, attributed his defeat in a great measure to the prejudices against him on the Sunday question.

A Parliamentary paper, giving an account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended June, 1857, has been published this week. The income was £72,067,821 19s 5d, against an expenditure of £71,766,710 12s 10d.

Since it has become known that a remarkable intelligence exists overland, by which, as in the Crimea war, certain houses having Russian and Eastern connections in Russia are made acquainted with what transpires in India at least five days earlier than it is brought to the shores of England by the most rapid arrangement of steamers and telegraphs.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, July 18th.—The increase in the number of emigrants, who are now leaving Great Britain, as compared with last year, is astounding. If the outpouring of the sons of labor from this port continues with the same force to the end of the year, there will have sailed from Liverpool alone nearly 17,000 more persons than took their departure in the year 1856 from all the ports in the United Kingdom put together.

EVANGELICAL CONVICTS.—On Monday notice was given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's government required a ship immediately to carry four hundred male convicts from England to Fremantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship.

In an article in the London Morning Post, opposing the Divorce Bill on account of the permission accorded by it to the guilty parties to marry one another, that journal forcibly urges.—The first effect of allowing the adulterer and adulteress to marry each other will be to act as a premium upon the very offences that make divorce necessary.

It was not until the close of the last century that these various districts, by the gradual progress of house-building, became completely joined together, and formed into part of that densely-peopled area which now constitutes the southern half of London and reaches from Deptford and Greenwich in the east to Wandsworth in the west.

It was in these fields, and as nearly as possible on the very spot where the Cathedral Church of St. George's Southwark, now stands that some hundred thousand Protestant rioters and lawless infidels assembled on the 2nd day of June, 1780, with Lord George Gordon at their head.

An old maid recently died, who left property to the amount of nearly £8,000. She was all her lifetime getting ready to be married, and had stored up 132 sheets, 63 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1,120 lbs. of feathers, 54 pillows, 52 handkerchiefs, and numerous other articles.

Our popular frenzies invariably bring on their own retribution. Thus, for the railway mania we had the railway panic; for anti-papal mania we had the ridiculous Titles' Act—a lasting record on our statute book of the impotence of bigotry.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have determined that no women or children are to accompany the regiments now under orders to leave this country for India.

one of our most popular writers, and they are familiar as "household words" to most educated Englishmen. They may be taken as describing not one event or period, but the history of a century, from the "annexation" of Bengal to that of Oude.

And again:— "On one side was a band of English functionaries, daring, intelligent, eager to be rich. On the other side was a great native population, helpless, bruised, accustomed to crouch under oppression.

We are not denouncers of our own country. All nations have these dark pages in their history; but when we give loose to our virtuous indignation, on pretences the most ill-grounded, against others, it is not amiss if we are reminded of the "beam" that obstructs our mental vision.

In an article on "The Catholic Missions" of England, in the Dublin Tablet, we find some very interesting details upon the Progress of Popery during the last century; and since the repeal of the Protestant code of the "Penal Laws" wherewith the friends of "civil and religious liberty" sought to oppress the Church.

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Owing to the beneficial influence of the Penal Laws, the existing records of Catholicity in the metropolis are scanty in the extreme. It is probable that at the time of the 'Gordon riots' every Popish Mass-house in London on the southern side of the Thames had been 'suppressed.'

February 7th.—Another private Mass-house has this week been suppressed in Kent-street.

February 17th, Friday.—John Baptist Molony, a Popish Priest, was taken up for exercising his function in Kent-street several Sundays contrary to the law.

March 20th.—A private Popish Mass-house in the Park, Southwark, where four young couples had assembled to be married, was visited by the peace officers, on which the parties got off, and the apartments were padlocked and shut up.

April 22nd.—A Popish Mass-house [query, the same as the above-mentioned?] in the Park, Southwark, was suppressed, but the officiating Priest escaped by a back door.

We may be pardoned for reminding our readers that in the following year (1788) the Rev. James Webb was tried for the offence of 'Priesthood' in the Court of King's Bench, and that as recently as 1769, within the lifetime of many of our own friends and acquaintances, though probably within the memory of our living, at this day, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Tallot, brother of the fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, was tried for his life at the Old Bailey for saying Mass, and was only acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

UNITED STATES.

BANQUET IN THE PRESENT.—In the few anniversary meetings which we attended we saw some tokens of the exaggerated, convulsive, bombastic style of speaking, which many clergymen think is eloquent.

swear for corrupting the public taste. When a love for this tinsel and theatrical machinery and strut gets into the pulpit and on the platforms of religious anniversaries, truth and sincerity are not the things sought for, but excitement and effect, and the most solemn things of life become shams.

DISINGENUOUS WOMEN.—Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, with her husband, is at present residing at Newark, N. J. So far from having retired from public life, as is currently reported, we understand that she intends to return to it at the earliest possible moment.

A NEW CRIME.—A Mr. Wilkes has been ordered by Judge Lynch, holding his Circuit in Holmes County, Miss., to leave,—convicted of "general meanness," to the satisfaction of the Court.

A MODEL DUE.—An editor "out west" thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons:—Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Advertisers: Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us we are in need, for we have been long trusted; acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that we may promptly fork over.

When a fellow is too lazy to work, says Sam Slick, he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern, and makes the whole neighbourhood as lazy as himself.

THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

We (Herald) clip a few of the examples of the urbanities of life from our American exchanges:—

HANDED BY WHOLESALE IN TEXAS.

The Texas Indianologist of the 11th inst., has the subjoined picture of the lawlessness prevalent in that State. A row occurred a few days since on the San Antonio road near Victoria, between the Mexican and American teamsters, in which three or four of the Mexicans were badly shot.

The Vigilance Committee are making the country fore-and-aft, and swinging every horse-thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since, states that he saw a dozen bodies suspended on one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed this town on their way to New-Orleans.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER CUT TO PIECES IN TEXAS.

A terrible affair took place about eight miles east of Greenville, Hunt Co., on the 2d inst., where a school-teacher by the name of Moore, and a man by the name of Jesse Howard and his four sons, Moore undertook to chastise Howard's son, about twelve years old, for writing indecent language in a young lady's copy-book.

Moore was a young man, of slight make, and in poor health, who had lately come to this State. He was a man of unexceptionable character, and a successful teacher. He will probably die of his wounds. The antecedents of Howard and his family are in keeping with this act.

A MOST FEINDISH CASE OF MOB VIOLENCE.

A special term of the District Court was to be held at Montezuma, for the purpose of trying Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Casteel, some time last fall.—The prisoner was taken to Montezuma at the spring term of Court, and it was with difficulty that he was permitted to return to jail to await his trial on the 14th instant.

Perhaps never, since the history of our country, has a more cruel, heart-rending, cold-blooded murder been committed by any populace. As to the guilt of Thomas, all remains in clouded mystery, and if a man is believed to be honest in the hour of his death, we must believe him to be innocent.