HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Charter for the Catholic University. The O'Donoghue moved that an humble address be presented to the Majesty, attaing bthat conscientious objections to the present system of university education in Ireland prevent a barge number of her Magesty's subjects from enjoying the advantages of university education, and praying that such steps may be taken as will remove this grievance. The Hon. gentleman said that there were in Ireland four and a half millions of Roman Catholics, who had not the advantage of university education. The Protestants had a university, and the Dissenters had one; but the Roman Catholics, having conscientious scruples against Trinity College, were practically deprived of one. As far as the Queen's Colleges were concerned they had proved a lameutable failure. The one at Belfast might, it was true, answer the views of the Presbyterians, but so far as the Colleges at Cork and Galway were concerned, all they did was to supply a low class of arts education to those who chose to avail themselves of them. He appealed to the House, if it respected the rights of conscience and the privileges of all the subjects of the Queen, to remove this disability from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which was a blot on the reputation of Englaud, and was unworthy of the enlightened spirit and generous policy of modern times (hear, hear).

Mr. Bagwell seconded the motion, and contended that the Queen's Colleges did not give satisfaction, because they excluded the religious element, and this gave offence to the people of Ircland, who were emineatly moral and religions. Sir G. Grey admitted that the Queen's Colleges

had failed to give satisfaction to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, but he believed that their failure had been somewhat exaggerated. To grant a charter to the Roman Catholic University, with power to confer degrees, was objectionable, on the ground that by multiplying those bodies they ran the risk of having different standards of value. In his judg-ment the best course was to enlarge the powers of the Queen's University, and amend its charter, so as to remove the restrictions which now prevent it from granting degrees to any students but those who had passed through one of its colleges, and place it on the same footing as that of the Univer: sity of London.

Mr. Whiteside oppposed the motion.

Mr. Mousell approved of the motion, but accepted the compromise suggested by the Government. Mr. Hennessy supported the motion, and denied that the proposition of the Government would give satisfaction in Ireland.

Lord Dunkellin also supported the motion After some observations from Mr. Newdegate, who denounced the motion as a new aggression on the part of the Papacy, and regretted that Governmeat had resolved on founding a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the Government were about to found a Roman Catholic University, but maintained that the Roman Catholies had a right to demand that their children should have an opportunity of receiving education, in which regard should be paid to their religious opinions. If that right was denied to them it amounted to a civil disability. The Queen's Colleges were not recommended by Sir R. Peel as a perfect academic system, but only as the best which. under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, could be introduced. In accepting generally the views expressed by the resolution, the Government did not intend to indicate that they had at all changed their views with regard to the Queen's Colleges, which they would be glad to see more widely established in the affections of the people of Ireland. Atter some observations from Mr. Henley and Dr

Brady, Sir G. Bowyer said he regarded the proposal of Government as a step in the right direction, but argued that, as a Catholic country, Ireland was entitled to have a Catholic university of her own. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

THE CASE OF PATRICK DONOHOR. - Mr. O'Reilly rose to call attention to the papers laid upon the table of the House relative to the case of Patrick Dononce, and to move for copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Lord-Lieutenant, and the magistrates who acted in the case. The subject had been brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, when it appeared that a house having been burnt in the county of Longford, some suspicion fell upon Donoboe, who was arrested and taken before closed doors. Without permitting the prisoner to call witnesses in his defence, to give bail, or to have his case adjourned to the ordinary petty sessions, the magistrates sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. This was not the blunder of one of "the great un paid," but was the act of a stipendiary magistrate receiving a salary of 8001. per annum to administer the law in a competent manner. The injustice of the decision was reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench, who quashed the conviction, the Lord-Lieutenant having previously commuted the sentence and directed the man to be discharged. The questions he had to put to the Secretary of State for Ireland were, who was responsible for the irregularity of proceeding, and whether the magistrates engaged in the affair had been reprimanded.

Sir R. Peel said that there could be no doubt that Patrick Donohoe was illegally committed to prison by the magistrates. About the time of this transaction several incendiary fires had taken place, and Patrick Donohoe had threatened to burn a farmstead. The magistrates condemned him to three months' imprisonment, but on a report being sent up to the Government the late Lord Carlisle, after consulting the law officers of the Crown, directed that the man should be liberated. A censure was passed on the stipendiary magistrate, and a hope expressed that he would be more careful in future. No communication passed between the Lord Chance lor and the local magistrates; but the Government did take the matter up and considered

THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON. - My excellent friend. the O'Donoghue, is reported to have said that ' the English House of Commons was no place for an Irish gentleman.' My own impression is that he never said anything of the kind. But once a saying is attributed to a man-and circulated in his name-it will stick to him for ever. Dean Swift, to-day, is made responsible for jokes that turn up in the comedies of Aristophanes-an Athenian gentleman who lived only a couple of thousands of years before the Anglo Irishman even lost his temper or his hearing. Any number of 'Joe Millers' is fathered upon Ourran ;, and poor John Philpott, were he alive, would be ashamed of them. I thing that it is after some such fashion that the saying I have quoted in my first sentence is fathered on the O'Donoghue. -But suppose he did say it-what a contradiction to it was his own appearance in the House of Commons last night. In the minds of most Englishmen my honorable friend is identified with the wildest of wild Irishism And, as usual, he is a living contradiction of the popular English idea. I fancy that there are myriads of Englishmen who believe that he has shoulders a yard and a half wide, that his hair grows wildly, that he has calves which [as was the case with Paddy Carey] 'would make a chairman stare,' and that he walks about London with a shillelagh that would knock down an ox. Permit me to give , you an evidence of this. Last night I occupied my accustomed seat in the Speaker's Gallery. Beside me: was an English gentleman thoroughly 'a young man from the country.' He had been asking who this man and the other, who rose to speak, was ; and I had, as an habitue of the House, been supplying the necessary information. A young-looking, tall, fresh complexioned gentleman, with, as I could guess in the gas-light, a blue frock coat buttoned ground his slime waist, rose to propose a motion. It off to character in recording a commence of the areas seemed in Asilat describing a seemed in the commence of the commence of

was an appeal in fauor of a charter for the Irish Catholic University. He talked quietly, gracefully, and sees that our remarks ou this: grave; and slamentable fluently, without heing verbose; and that is a much scandal have not fallen to the ground in vain rarer thing in the House of Commons than you can conceive. Who is that? asked my Anglo Saxon fellow that challenged Sir, Robert Peel ? L. assured him that it was the same man, and that it was possible for a man to be quiet, graceful, and gentlemanly, and yet administer a castigation to a vulgar flibbertigibbet like Peel. But that was not his idea of a 'wild Irishman.' He had not read the statement of George IV, that an Irish geutleman was the foremost gentlement of the world. But what about the de-bate? Well, it was an excellent debate, full of all It is by he the amenities. The O'Donoghue made an admirable speech, bristling with facts and figures. Whilst he was talking, I could not help thinking how well an Irish gentleman could fill a place in that English House of Commons. His speech, which was clearly and effectively spoken off, was thoroughly to the point, and listened to with respectful attention. He said all he had got to say well; and he sat down judiciously before his audience was tired; and the result was that every speaker who followed him [whether friendly or opposed] complimented him on the work he had done. I begin to think now that, you go in for parliamentary election business, half-a dozen men of the O'Donoghue type would produce a revolution in the House of Commons—a revolution favorable to Ireland. The experience of two weary years has proved to me that what the English labor under, as regards Ireland, is not hostility-but gross and absolute ignorance: I am acquainted with some of the best and most intelligent of them; and they have startled me by the revelation of the fact that they know as little about Ireland and her condition as they know about Timbuctoo .-But if the O'Donoghue did credit to Ireland last night [and won applause accordingly], what shall I say of the Right Honorable James Whiteside? I wish to Heaven my dear Protestan, fellow-countrymen could understand the discredit which men of the Whiteside stamp bring upon our country. These English are a shrewd people, and they recognise sincerity when they see it; but I never met an Englishman who believed in the sincerity of Mr. Whiteside. His position last night was a most deplorable Again and again have I heard him deliver one. speeches against mixed education that the late Sir Robert Inglis could not have surpassed; fancy, therefore, my astonishment when, last night, I heard

him denounce the O'Donoghue's motion on the ground that it was an attack on mixed education. Mr. Whiteside is the son, I believe of a Presbyterian clergyman. In old Trinity he found it convenient to be become a member of the Established Churchas a few unhappy Catholics have done. If the exclusiveness of Trinity had not existed, Mr. Whiteside might be a respectable Presbyterian still; as it is, the exigencies of his position compel him to be a champion of the State Church system against which Presbyterianism is a living protest. Last night everybody believed in the sincerity of the O'Donoghue; nobody regarded Whiteside except as a hired advocate. And yet it is a crue! pity; the man is an able man: I know nobody in the House to whom I listen with greater pleasure, except John Bright; but I cannot think [do what I may] that a

man of the intelligence of Whiteside believes in the

astounding rubbish he talks so gracefully and so

well. About poor Newdegate I have no doubt;

when you look into the man's face you are convinced

he is the foolish old bigot his words proclaim him.

But when Mr. James Whiteside, with his broad, baid

brow, and his nervous intellectual face, rises and

talks according to order, it is impossible to look

upon him as anything but the hired nisi prius law-

Well, I am going to give you a bit of my mind on the subject; and, if you differ from me, at least, give

me a patient hearing. If I should appear to retract some former opinions, don't let your patience be the

less. The longer a man lives the more he learns. -

After two years of quiet, silent observation, I have

learned that an Irish gentleman, if he be an honest

yer, doing the best for a bad case which he believes to be bad and hopeless. Well the motion has been disposed of; and the government will not give a charter to the Catholic University just now. But, by and by, they will. Read Gladstone's speech carefully, and you will find he is thoroughly in favor of the idea. So is Sir George Grey; and so are the majority of the cabinet; but they shrink from exciting an anti-popish howl, just now, in the face of the General Election. The proposition which, however, they do make, is one that I have advocated for years. My notion has always been that what is called a University should be a great central examination hall, at which every man who proved himself a scholar should get his degree. All the colleges of Ireland might be affiliated to it; and in every cols when the case was heard with lege the pupils might be sure of religious education from the pastors of their own creed—the university being simply a senate whose function was to confer a literary status on men according to their literary proficiency. If that system, which was the original idea of a University, be adopted [and I am sure it will] the Catholic University need not care for a charter-but, to put it on a level with the Queen's Colleges it must get a yearly government grant, which it will get if Irish members make up their minds on the point. And now, what about the Irish gentieman in the English House of Commons?—

man and true, can do some good for his country in an English parliament. I believe now that half-a dozen able and honest men, in thorough concert with one another, could get everything short of the Repeal of the Union from the House of Commons.— The sin of the English generally, as regards Ireland, is not hatred, but sheer ignorance. They are sublimely ignorant of everything connected with his country; and when you tell them the simplest fact, patent to every Irishman, they lift their brows in utter asionishment and incredulity. I suppose you are aware that I am not particularly attached to the present state of things. I care not who knows itam an advocate of the Repeal of the Union; a litthat the magistrates acted illegally in the matter. tle more, I would thankfully; on my knees, accept the Very Rev Dr. Moriarty's proposition of Ireland being one of the United States [for has not that

charming Presbyterian of Belfast, Dr. Drennan, told that her face is turned to the West ?]; and above all this. I would cheerfally give up my life to see Ireland single and independent. But, in the meantime, you are not going to fight the Anglo Saxon. In the meantine, you can make no struggle against the overwhelming power of England. What will you Don't stand with your hands in your pockets, looking on. There are a great many things to be got in this English parliament which may prove very useful to Ireland, if you 'go in' for them. You will get a Charter for your University. You will get money to be expended on Irish harbors. You will get many advantages you do not dream of now; and every one of them will be a step towards that grand national independence which I hope to behold before I die. In the final independence of our country my faith is fixed and unchangeable.

[We believe a good deal can be got from Parlia-ment-provided circumstances are favorable. The Irish honest party is now at its weakest, in Parliament, but it meets with a concession. When it was at its strongst, in the days of the Tenaut League, it ment, but it meets with a concession. When it was ed of his recovery. An inquest was held on Saturat its strongst, in the days of the Tenaut League, it day on the body of M'Elligott, but was adjourned met with little. The eloquence and numbers of Irish until Monday. Scanlan lived in Athen county Lihonest members clearly can have nothing to do with the change. But, then, England had no fear of foreign complications—now it has. America has enlightened England. The opportunity should be seized, but the cause should not be forgotten. Englishmen, no doubt, are generally ignorant of Irish affairs, but they never condescend to know them if they do not fear some danger.]

In many parts of the county Limerick the turnip Ly has commenced its ravages on that crop.

THE LIMBRION WORKHOUSE CASE. - We are glad to

In another part of the paper will be found an able article from a Limerick contemporary on the subject. Our strictures, it says, are severe if we could have made them more severe, without any sacrifice of truth; they would have been so made .-For nothing, in such a case, could be crueller than reticence, nothing harsher than leniency. What! is the good name of an historic city, the fame of the purity of Irishwomen to be brought down into the dust, to be made hideous with soil and vice and crime, and can it then he expected that any man with a soul in his body will not feel and express his

It is by barsh measures the surgeon cures the creeping cancer which has already infected one or two parts of the body, and is ready to spread till life itself is tainted. The cancer of degradation, enstrong disposition to spread. No means that lie in our power shall be spared to prevent it. We will not stand by in silence, and overlook guilt which is not the less abominable because it is committed on the poor, on the orphaned, on the defenceless daughters of a virtuous people.

The scheme of sending out a large number of un protected unexperienced girls aboard a ship-the character of whose officials cannot be known-to a place where no situations have been previously provided for them, is a scheme which carries with it its own condemnation, and reflects black disgrace on the selfish schemers who are responsible for it .-Such men have lain in the lap of loving mothers, may have been tended in sickness by the deathless love of a sister, may have received the devoted cares of a cherished daughter. Would they have consented, while life was in their body, to herd together their sisters and daughters, in this manner? that their pearest and dearest should be exposed to the dangers of the ill-famed middle passage and the fearfal perils of a friendless landing place? No .-Then, how can they dare to show their faces before their fellow men after such a sacrifice of the soul of their neighbour.

There must be an end put to this. It is as bad as the traffic in slaves - bad as the bad acts of Crom-

There must be a speedy end put to the workhouse system as it, at present, exists. We want no training schools for drunkards, thieves, and prostitutes. Yet here we have them. With one hand, we built Reformatories and Refuges, where earnest men and women devote themselves untiringly to the holy labour of rescuing the vicious from vice, the fallen from eternal degradation.

Why should it be that with the other hand we overturn all this work, and whilst we strenuously endeavour with one hand to weed out vice, we as vigorously sow the seeds of it with another?

None can deny that those seeds are plentifully sown, and germinate as plentifully, when they note the idle, shiftless, thriftless beings whom it is the glory of a workhouse to form. Around idleness, and a general inaptitude for all kinds of skilled labour, all the vices make haste to congregate.

It would not be so very expensive, one would say, to guide those hands from picking and stealing to arts of industry, calculated to be a comfort to the owner, a benefit to the community, a service to God. - Dublin Irishman.

IRISH POPULATION STATISTICS .- The Quarterly return of the Registrar-General issued to-day is more than usually interesting. It relates to the last three months of 1864 as far as the statistics affecting births and deaths are concerned; but in reference to emigration and the decline of the population applies to the whole of last year. The Registrar-General considers that the total of the population on the 1st of January, 1864, was 5,723,516, and, according to his principles of calculation, adding the emigration for 1864 to the deaths and deducting the births therefrom, the population suffered another decline of 71,601 in 1864, and must have stood at the compencement of 1865 at 5,651 915. There was an emigration from freland in 1864 of 114,169. The birth were 136,643, or some 50,000 less than the previous year. The Registrar-General, however, admits that the registration returns are still defective. The deaths in 1864 were 94,075, or over 34,000 less than in 1863. The births were 3.36 per cent of the population; the deaths 1.62 per cent calculated on registered in Leinster, during the quarter ending on the last day of September, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 marriage to 201 of the population; 1,285 in Munster, or 1 marriage to 297 of the population; 1,910 in Uister, or 1 marriage to 253 of the population; and 443 in Convaught, or 1 marriage to 513 of decidedly bad matrimonial market. The number of births registered during the year, in the province of Leinster, amounted to 33,073, or 1 in 42 2 of the population; in the province of Munster the number of bir:bs registered during the year amounted to 37,955, or 1 in every 40 3 of the population; in Ulster there were registered 44,929, or 1 in every 43; and in Connaught, 20,686, or 1 in 43.9 of the population. The number of deaths registered during the year in the province of Leinster amounted to 25,703, or 1 in 55 6 of the poputation : in the province of Munster. 24,907, or 1 in every 61 4; in Ulster, 31,876, or 1 in every 60.4; and in Connaught 11,489, or 1 in 79.1 of the population .- Evening Mail.

Mysterious Munden. - Galway, June 18 .- An inquest was held yesterday by EK Lynch, Esq. coro-ner, on the body of John Crowley, who was found dead the day previous in the Gort River, with marks of violence on his person, having a deep cut in the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, and another on the head. A verdict was returned that deceased was found dead in the Gort River, and that be had marks of violence on his person, but by whom the wounds were inflicted the jury could not say. No suspicion rests on any one. - Freeman.

FREEHOLDERS IN IRELAND. - A parliamentary return ust opened gives the number of freeholders in Ireland registered on the 1st of January, 1864, distinguishing the £10, £20, and £50 freeholders and giving the number of each in the several counties. Kerry has the smallest number of £50 freeholder. and Cork the largest, 728. Kilkenny has the smallest number of £50 freeholders, 11, and Dublin the largest, 510. In southern counties there are no £10 freeholders, and in one county (the King's) there are no £50 freeholders. The total number of freeholders, vouring to exchange their present seats for others, in all Ireland is 8,4533, of whom 125 are £10, 2,326 £20, and 5,829 £50 freeholders.

On Friday evening a man named M'Elligott was mortally stabbed by a farmer, who had recently dismissed deceased from his employment. It would see n that some ill-will existed on the part of the deceased and what he waited for the farmer, a man named Scanlan, on his way home, and brutally attacked him with a whip. The farmer, exasperated at the beating which he was receiving drew his knife and stabbed M. Elligott about the heart and ribs, when the unforturate man fell dead. Some fears were entertained lest Scanlan should fall a victim to the beating which he received, but hopes are entertainmerick, whence he will be brought to Listowel un-der arrest.—Irish Times.

The election of an Irish representative peer in the room of the late Earl of Desart has terminated in the return of Viscount Gort. We understand that the

the city of Dublin at the ensuing election:

it proves that it was no critical capacity, no appreciation of Milton's peculiar qualities as a writer, that directed his choice. Anything more bald, in a literary point of view, than Mr. Justice Keogh's discourse on 'Milton's Prose,' has rarely been heard in village ' halls' or ' institutes.' The attraction of the subject plainly consisted in the opportunity it. afforded him for displaying his 'liberality' at the expense of his country and his religion, an opportunity which he made full use of.

In the course of his address Mr. Justice Keogh was pleased to refer to the imprisonment of Galileo in terms that proved his ignorance of history and and showed how thoroughly he had accepted the false version of that affair which has been circulated by the enemies of the Catholic Church. He next gendered in the workhouse, has of late been showing a commended the idea that men should exercise their own judgment on every possession God had given them -including of course the Bible. He encered at the Roman Index, in which are registered works that contain erroneous doctrine and are otherwise unfit reading for Cataolics, and he denied that any creed enjoyed the exclusive favour of God. In short the discourse was a mixture of rant and cant ignorance and profanity. Not content with this pandering to anti Catholic feeling, he sought for the applause of the Orangemen by a laudatory reference to the victor of the Boyne. 'Our Glorious Deliverer' was the title applied by Mr. Justice Keogh to King William the Third-to a King who, indeed, delivered their ascendancy, but who brought to the Catholic people of Ireland woe and desolation. The broken treaty of Limerick, the destruction of the woollen trade of Ireland, the enactment of fresh penal laws, and a wholesale confiscation of natives property, are Would they have borne for a moment the thought amongst the memories which Ireland retains of the monarch whom Mr. Justice Keogh has etyled Our Glorious Deliverer.' These memories are revered in Ireland, but only by that blood-thirsty faction which is the disgrace and the curse of our country; that name is their war-cry, it mingles with the blasphemies which make their orgies hideous, it is on their lips when the party turn out on the anniversaries of his victories to slaughter detenceless Catholics and Irishman and a Catholio, can join in the Orange shout for the pious, glorious, and immortal memory of King William. - Nation.

Had Judge Keogh consulted the works of he lear ned Fredet, or the late Cardinal Wiseman, on the subject he would have found that Galileo was not imprisoned by the Inquisition for thinking on astronomy otherwise than Franciscan and Dominican the words of Holy Writ, but would have the Scripture bend to his theory rather than that his should bend to the admitted view of the Holy Scriptures. it was not, moreover, by the Church, but by a few Churchmen the great Florentine was prosecuted. The Pope appointed him to the chair of astronomy in Rome, gave himself and his son a beautiful house and garden. It is therefore false to assert that the Church condemned him. The Church condemned Luther-because he was condemned by an cecumencial Council-that is a Council of the representative Prelates of the Church throughout the world -the Pope presided. For, the acts of such a Council or of the Holy Father docens ex cathedra, are infallible; and if the theory of Galileo had been condemned by such an authority, then, indeed, would it be true that he was condemned by the Church, but

not otherwise .- Connaught Patriot. In the discussions on the state of Ireland from the Union down to the famine there was a current phrase, which was supposed to express one of the main causes of the Irish difficulty in those timessurplus population. We never hear that phrase now, but there is one coming into use which bears quite a different meaning. If you inquire why railway traffic is ralling off, the answer is 'The people are not in the country." If you ask a merchant in a provincial town willy business that declined and so many shops are shut up, he will answer, ' The people are not in the country.' This state of feeling will account for the catching announcement of the objects of the Monster meeting held a short time ago in the open air, on the hill of Mullagherew, in the county of Louth. It was for 'taking measures to keep the the Census Returns of 1864. 1,776 marriages were people in the country.' Saturday was a fair-day at Mullagherew, and when business WAS OVER. A two o'clock, the speaking began. A large platform was erected on the top of the hill, and around it was gathered a numerous assembly of the peasantry, in compliance with the invitation of their clergy, many of whom were present. The weather was intensely the population. From which it appears that is a bot and it is said umbrellas were in as much demand to keep off the heat as they are at other times to keep off the rain.

IREH DOGS IN PARLIAMENT .- The following notice of motion extraordinary has appeared in the parliamentary papers; Notice of motion, May 22-Dogs Registration Bill (Ireland)-Mr. Longfield, to move the following clause : . Every dog found trespassing on unclosed land unaccompanied by the registered owner of such dog or other person, who shall on being asked give his true name and address, may be then and there destroyed by such occupier, or by his order.' A co-temporary asks: 'ls it intended that the 'dog,' if he give his true name and address, shall be destroyed? -or is it the 'owner or other person' who is to be destroyed for the offence of giving his true name and address ?'

GREAT BRITAIN

It is too true that the Protestant Dissenters in this country, for whom the Irish Catholics worked so zealously before the repeal of the Test Act, and to whom they rendered such signal services when the Dissenters had few friends in Parliament and when the Catholics were themselves battling for emancipation, have been for many years the bitterest onemies of the Catholic Church and the Holy See .-Weekly Register.

The only thing certain about the coming Election is that very few constituencies will remain undisturbed. Although no great political change is impending, and hardly any new pledges are being exacted, it is probable that the next House of Commons will differ considerably from its predecessor .-Many old members are retiring, many others are likely to be turned out, and not a few are endea-In almost every county and borough from which we have received intelligence a contest is expected, in many there is a " split" in the Liberal or Conservative interest, and in several one of the sitting members has announced his intention of seeking election elsewhere. These facts betoken an unusually keen competition for Parliamentary honours competition not arising from a peculiar activity of party spirit, but rather from what may be called a glut in the raw material of representatives. Never. perhaps, in times so quiet has a dissolution been inticipated with so much eagerness. In some counties indeed, the old difficulty of finding a country gentleman of adequate capacity willing to bear the cost of a contest and to live in London for half the year is still the subject of complaint. Some boroughs, too, have the reputation of being so rapaclous or so capricious that no one but a rich adventurer can be got to stand for them. But these are exceptions. In most instances the supply of candidates greatly exceed the demand as Mr. Brand must know by this time, and popular constituencies can afford to give themselves the airs of a coy young numbers were—for Viscount Gort, 71; for the Earl lady. Knowing election agents criticize the physical ary.

OLIN OF DUBLIN.—A rumour is current that Sir with the eye of a purchaser, and no one who does not the British Government has given notice of columns.

John Arnott purposes seeking the representation of unite a long purse and a plausible manner with local against this Government at Washington, for damages:

JUDGE KEOGH'S LECTURE. — A few evenings ago "strong" candidate is one who possesses these vir-Mr. Justice Keogh delivered a Lecture on Milton's tues in perfection, and if he can make a dashing Prose, before a Literary Society in this city. The speech so much the better; a "weak" candidate is subject was selected by himself. His treatment of one who stands on political capacity alone, and is not good for more than a certain number of hundred .pounds . - Times .

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH: At length all the preparations connected with the final departure of this great telegraphic expedition are completed. On Wednesday the Amethyst left the telegraph works with the last length of 245 miles of cable on board, and on Saturday the operation of coiling this in was begun. This work will -probably last to the 22nd instant, when the Great Eastern will have in ber as nearly as possible 7,000 tons of cable, or, including the iron tanks which contain it and the water in which it is sunk, about 9,000 tons in all. In addition to this she has already 7,000 tons of coal on board, and 1,500 tons more still to take in. This, additional weight, however, will not be added till she leaves the Medway, which she will do on the morning of the 24th, for the Nore, when the rest of the coals and special stores will be put aboard, and these will bring her mean draught down to 321ft .-Her total weight, including engines, will then be rather over 21,000 tons, a stupendous mass for any ship to carry, but well within the capacity of the Great Eastern, of which the measurement tonnage is 24,000. Her way out from the Nore will be by Bullocks Channel, which the Admirality are having carefully buoyed to avoid all risk in these rather shallow waters. Before the following spring tides set in, about the 6th or 7th of July, the Great Eastern will start for Valentia. There she is expected to the Cromwellian settlers from all fear of danger to arrive about the 9th or 10th, and there she will be met by the two ships of war appointed to convoy her-the Terrible and the Sphinx. Both these vessels are being fitted with the best apparatus for deep sea soundings; with buoys and means of buoying the end of the cable, if ever it should become necessary; and with Bollen's night-light naval signals, with which the Great Eastern is likewise to be supplied. To avoid all chance of accident, the big ship will not approach the Irish coast nearer than 20 or 25 miles, and her stay off Valentia will be limited to the time occupied in making a splice with the massive shore end, which for a length of 26 miles from the coast will be laid previous to her arrival. This bis victories to slaughter defenceless Catholics and monstrous shore end, which is the heaviest and strongest piece of cable ever made, will be despatched in a few days, and be laid from the head of a sheltered inlet near Cahirciveen out to the distance we have stated, where the end will be buoyed and watched by the ships of war till the Great Eastern herself comes up. Some idea of the strength and solidity of this great end may be guessed by the fact that its weight per mile is very little short of half the weight of an ordinary railway melicensers, but because he insisted on the Church ad- tai. For the shore end at Newfoundland only three opting a system not demonstrable and contrary to | miles are required, and this short length will be sent in the Great Eastern. When once the splice is made from the great cable ship to the English shore endan operation which will consume about five hours -the work of laying the cable will instantly commence - Times.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK'S ADDRESS. To the Edutors of the Isle of Wight.

Gentlemen,-I respectfully solicit the honor of being your political attendant. Did Babbicombe Bay or Natal return a Member, I feel that I should more appropriately request the suffrages of the electors of those places, wherever they are. But as the Isle of Wight contains the marine residence of our dear Sovereign, whose first physician accoucheur I became in 1840, I am sure that you will see my claims upon your regard.

No person can set so high a value as myself upon a good Constitution, or would be more ready to re-pel empirical treatment thereof. I am a decided advocate for an antiphlogistic policy, for avoidance of irritants, and for a very cautious use of stimulants. At the same time, I am not bigoted, but am ready to meet any conjuncture, in short, to prescribe pro re nata, for in times like these there is no saying what a day may bring forth. The nation appears to me to be as well as could be expected.

As regards foreign policy, I would conduct it upon the most generous and friendly principles, and my motto should always be, 'Welcome, little Stranger !' -When England imprisoned Napoleon, the type of brute force, or, in other words, tied up the great Knocker, she pledged herself to repress revolution. but to encourage progress. That prescription saved Europe, and I shall be willing to depart from the treatment then suggested. But though I am in favor of emulcents, I am far from saying that there is no occasion on which a vigorous exhibition of steel and Bacon's Powder may not be desirable.

I shall render my Parliamentary support to the Earl of Derby; first, because he is an Earl, whereas his opponent is a less elevated member of the respected Aristocracy, and, secondly, because I think that he understands the case of the nation better than the rival practitioner. Having had frequent opportunities of conversing with both, when they have arrived at the Palace to offer congratulations on happy events, I may consider myself qualified to form a diagnosis.

I will never consent to alienate the Colonies. Happy is the nation that hath its quiver full of them.
On the question of Reform there is so depressed an action of the national pulse, that I feel bound to wait for further symptoms. I am opposed to a lowering system, and the idea of infusing fresh blood savours too strongly of empiricism for toleration. I am opposed to the Ballot and all other boluses. I will always uphold the National Religious Establishment, holding it a nation's sacred duty to be properly churched. The new Parliament will be primiparous, and the utmost attention will therefore be required. I trust that the country will not be reminded of the mountain in labor.

Should you do me the honor to elect me, I shall be

ready at any hour of the day or night to attend any consultations; and should a brorher practitioner propose anything that seems to me desirable, I shall not be deterred from supporting it by any professional feeling of jealousy, nor shall the miscarriage of any valuable measure be due to my treatment.

Having thus explained my principles, I will only add, that no more bulletins will be issued, and that I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D. Obstetrical Society's Chambers, June 14.

THE YELVERTON CASE. - In the action of damages at instance of Theresa Longworth, or Yelverton, against the Hon. Mrs. [Forbes] Yelverton, recently debated before the Lord Ordinary [Jerviswoode] in the Outer House of the Court of Sessions, his lordship on Wednesday gave a decision dismissing, the action, and making the plaintiff liable, for the

costs. It came out in a case before an English Police Court lately, that a practice exists among beggars to keep their children from growing, by feeding them with gin, so as to ensure always having a baby to attract compassion. In the case before the court, a child four years old was stunted so as not to appear

more than twelve months old.

The Times intimates that the perorogation of Parliament may be expected about the 10th of July; but does not anticipate that the general election will be followed by any meeting of the new Parliament be-fore the spring of 1866. The Post says that a paragraph has recently appeared in a contemporary announcing Lord Palmeraton's approaching retirement from public life. This statement, which in some quarters may have found credence, it totally devoid of foundation, and we trust that the day is far distant when such an announcement will be necess-

interest has much chance of being accepted. A to its subjects arising from the war.

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