

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

NEWTON AND CO., WATERBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM HEALY, CAPPOQUIN.

MR. MICHAEL COOKE, LISMORE.

No. 1,005.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1836.

PRICE 7d.

MR. DUCKINGHAM'S CASE—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.
Notwithstanding the evidence, of most important facts, proved upon the late parliamentary inquiry into the case of Mr. Duckingham, can hesitate in pronouncing...

It must be gratifying to Mr. Duckingham to find that the first legal opinions in the land are favourable to his claims, and that such compensation as may finally be resolved on...

Mr. Duckingham had been torn from his business, from his friends, from all his hopes, and had been sent to a distant country, where he was ruined, and was, perhaps, on the very verge of beggary.

The rights of freemen have been outraged in the person of Mr. Duckingham; his property, to the amount of £40,000 was confiscated by one despotic act of the East India government...

Mr. O'Connell spoke at great length. In allusion to the question of Reform, the Hon. Gentleman spoke as follows:—I go to England to work out Justice for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If I get that Justice, do you consent that I shall abandon Reform? (Cheers.) I put that question to the men of Kerry, and I got the answer in the affirmative. (Hear, hear.) I put the same question in Tuam and I got the same reply. (Hear.) I put the same question to the honest men of the Queen's County, and they gave me the same answer. I put that question to you! I want you to strengthen me with your authority...

Many a long day will the people of Ireland remember with gladness and exultation, the glorious events of last Monday, distinguished for the union of all patriots preparatory to the approaching struggle for Justice and Reform. Lord Miltown was in the Chair, and the numerous guests were once again rejoiced by the spectacle of high-birth and aristocracy resuming its natural station from which it had been too long removed.

The proceedings of the dinner were marked by general cordiality, and the speeches delivered were of the thrilling impassioned nature, which, appealing to the hearts of those assembled, found in their responsive cheers approval and admiration.

A respectable meeting of the Electors of this Borough was held on Monday evening at the Western School room, at which about 800 of that brave and independent body attended.

On Saturday the annual dinner on behalf of this institution took place at Radley's Hotel, Dame-street. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., (who on his entrance into the dining-rooms a few minutes after six o'clock, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering) presided.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. O'Connell rose and was received again with the most marked demonstrations of regard. The first toast, gentlemen, said he, you all know is the most powerful, and the most precious, the King—William, and God bless him. (Cheers.) "The King." Drank with loud applause.

SAINT BRIDGET'S CHARITY DINNER.

FROM THE REGISTER.
On Saturday the annual dinner on behalf of this institution took place at Radley's Hotel, Dame-street. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., (who on his entrance into the dining-rooms a few minutes after six o'clock, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering) presided.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. O'Connell rose and was received again with the most marked demonstrations of regard. The first toast, gentlemen, said he, you all know is the most powerful, and the most precious, the King—William, and God bless him. (Cheers.) "The King." Drank with loud applause.

The Chairman shortly rose again to propose the Princess Victoria. You are quite apprised, said the Hon. and learned gentleman, of the conspiracy which had been set on foot to alter the accession to the throne. (Hear, hear.) Part of the evidence respecting that conspiracy is before the public, and a great number could have been produced had it not been carefully concealed.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

FANCY BALL.

We feel great pleasure in stating from authority to such of our sporting friends as may visit Waterford for the purpose of participating in the festivities of Monday, the 15th of February next, that John Power, jun., of Kilkenny, Esq., (whose name appears in the list of stewards) has arranged that the Kilkenny hounds should meet the next day at Luke's Well, in order to afford them an opportunity of enjoying their favourite amusement.

The Stewards have already "taken time by the forelock," and engaged the assistance of Mr. J. G. Purser, the superintendent of the County and City of Waterford Club, whose well known abilities in the arrangement of similar entertainments has been generally acknowledged by the Dublin as well as the Waterford public.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

Mr. O'Connell—The next toast is "The People," the genuine source of all legitimate power. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lawless.) I understand that cheer from my friend Lawless. (Great cheering.) I am glad, however, that with all his zeal for the people he has like me grown the extreme loyal and I believe, after all, we were the genuine loyalists. (Loud cheers.) Well, I am struggling in my career of agitation for the benefit of the people. (Enthusiastic applause.) In my late agitation, the flattering kindness of my friends gave me an opportunity of sounding public opinion in various parts of Ireland—at a public dinner in Kerry—a public dinner in Tuam—at one on a small scale in Moate—and at one of great magnitude in Strabally.

RELATIVE NUMBERS OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

FROM THE PILOT.
No one who does not look at the distribution of the Catholics can adequately perceive how much the Catholics are "emphatically the people of Ireland." Five of the northern ecclesiastical divisions (or we may say the counties of Down, Armagh, Antrim, and Derry) contain more than half the Protestants of the whole Kingdom. Add the Protestants of Dublin, and you have two-thirds of the Protestant population of the thirty-two counties! Deduct the Protestants of a few localities in Cork, and you take away one-third of the entire Protestants of Munster. In Connaught you have twenty-nine Catholics for one Protestant. Except Dublin, and you have the same proportion in Leitrim. Except Cork, and you have the same proportion in Antrim, Derry, and Tyrone. It is curious that there are more uninhabited houses in Ulster than in Munster and Connaught put together.

Uninhabited Houses. Houses Building.
Antrim ... 2,485 ... 539
Tyrone ... 794 ... 417
Derry ... 1,526 ... 303
Cavan ... 1,044 ... 458

In Antrim the Protestants are about five out of eight; in Tyrone, on the contrary, the proportions are reversed, the Catholics being the more numerous. In Derry Catholics and Protestants are about equal; in Cavan the Catholics have a decided numerical superiority; and this is the county of the four in which the uninhabited houses are fewest and the new ones most numerous.

As we happen to have our attention turned to subjects of this nature, we will submit a sort of appendix to a recent article on the comparative convictions of Ulster and Munster in the last year. Let it be remembered that the article was suggested by a statement made by O'Sullivan, at Brighton, that the calendar of Tipperary exhibited a greater number of offences than were to be found in the criminal records of the entire province of Ulster. The following table shows what proportion the persons convicted bear to the total population of each of the counties named in the last year.

ULSTER.
Inhabitants.
Londonderry, 1 in 6,880
Donegal, 1 in 5,843
Tyrone, 1 in 2,125
Down, 1 in 1,189
Antrim, 1 in 1,118
Cavan, 1 in 775
Armagh, 1 in 714
Monaghan, 1 in 558
Fermanagh, 1 in 512

A glance at this will show the total falsehood of O'Sullivan's statement, and exhibit, as far as the criminal calendar can serve as a criterion, the moral superiority of Munster. There is no part of that province so low in the scale as Fermanagh, where the judges, as we believe, but the secondary, beyond all question, most abundant, there is no part of Ulster so high as Cork and Limerick, no part but one so high as Kerry, and these counties comprehend considerably more than half the entire population of Ulster. Cavan, where the Catholics have the numerical superiority, is low, but it is cursed with 80 lodges and 1335 yeomanry. Monaghan is also low, but it has 78 lodges and 1243 yeomanry. Donegal, however, which is nearly equally Catholic, is high, but it has only 23 lodges and 943 yeomanry scattered amongst a large population. It is five times higher than Protestant Down or Antrim—eight times higher than Protestant Armagh. Londonderry seems to be an exception to the rule. It is higher of all though it has 88 lodges and 1021 yeomanry. Local peculiarities will, no doubt, account for the apparent anomaly. But it is at all events to be borne in mind that Catholic as a district of all Ulster, here is nearly as high as Protestant inhabitants, and it is inferior to a district of Munster that has five times its population.

ROBBERY.—Shortly after the robbery of the Rev. Mr. Mauleverer, at Tipperary, last week, the carriage of Mr. Moore, in which the Misses Moore were, was also stopped by the same band of robbers, who, after getting a purse containing some silver, demanded a watch and other valuables, which were immediately given up to them.

The afflicting intelligence has been received in town of the total loss of the fine new schooner Jane, of this port (Limerick) Randall, master, 200 ton register, which on her return from London, was struck by a heavy sea on Saturday morning last, off Brandon bay, during the violent gale, when she foundered, and with extreme difficulty the master and crew gained the shore in their small boat. She cost £3,000.

As the Galway mail was passing on Saturday night the line of road between Kinsale and Enfield, the driver fell asleep, on his side, the horses ran against a bank at the road's side, upset the coach, and severely injured many of the passengers. Mr. Cogan and Mr. Healy, both of Castlebar, were the greatest sufferers; as the first named gentleman had his arm broken, and the second received many severe bruises. This is the third upset of the Galway mail this season.

CANADA.
Canada papers and letters to the 27th last month were received this week at the Limerick Customhouse. One volunteer Rifle Corps for Upper Canada is being formed at Montreal, to consist of 800 men. Lord Gosford was most severely wounded by a bullet from the street, and a piece in his chest at Montreal, beside three men near Quebec. Sergeant Dagle, 75th Regiment, missing since November was found dead near Quebec with a piece of ball in his head. It is thought fired by his own hand in a state of mental derangement.

ARRIVALS ON WEDNESDAY PER THE MERMAID, FROM BRISTOL:
Captain Wathen, Lord Curzon, Messrs. Wyse, Phillips, Ward, Thompson, Query; Lady E. Wathen, Miss Coombe.

DEPARTURES ON THURSDAY PER THE KILLARNEY, FOR BRISTOL:
Messrs. Angel, and Keane.

PUBLIC DINNER IN LIVERPOOL TO MR. O'CONNELL.
It would appear that all parties in religion and all classes of Reformers unite in paying the tribute of a public dinner to the talents of our Countryman, Mr. O'Connell, the Chairman, is senior Councilman of the borough and a Magistrate of both borough and county, the Vice-Chairman is a Churchman, and a very wealthy manufacturer. Of the Assistant-Chairmen 7 are Catholics, 12 are Members of the Council and Magistrates, 4 are Burghers or Merchants, besides 5 County Magistrates. We regret to perceive from the *Advertiser* of yesterday, that some opposition is expected from the Orange Lodge established last week in Liverpool, and that several are entertained that they will endeavour to provoke a quarrel with the people, who are to give Mr. O'Connell a public entry.—*Evening Post.*

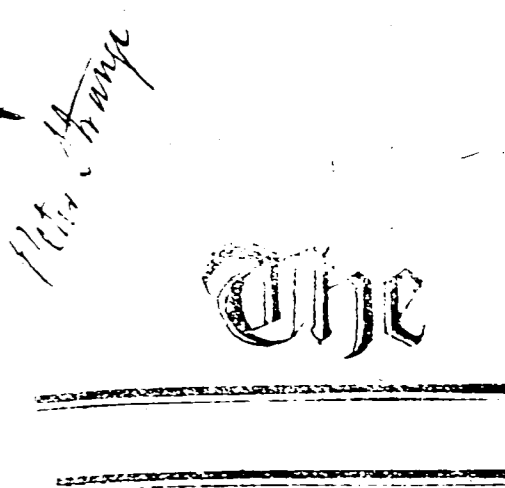
WATERFORD:
The Proprietor, at the Office in within one door of the Quay.

PAUL PRY.
Cappoquin, Jan. 25th, 1836.

PAUL PRY.
Cappoquin, Jan. 25th, 1836.







CAMBRIDGE CORPORATION DINNER.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)
Yesterday evening a grand dinner was given at Town Hall, Cambridge, to celebrate the election of...

After dinner the usual toasts were drunk with ac-
timated honours. "The health of the Princess Victoria
and that of "The Duke of Sussex" were received...

The Chairman then proposed "The health of his
Majesty's Ministers." The toast was drunk with the
most enthusiastic...

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir, it is
feelings of unfeigned gratification that I rise on the
behalf of my colleagues, as well as for the purpose of...

The late Countess of M—conceived it possible, by
simple artifice, to puzzle the conjurer, and accordingly
attired herself in humble garb, taking with her a well-

An elderly maiden lady had lost many articles of
jewellery, and wearing apparel. Their unaccountable
disappearance had caused the most serious uneasiness...

The Howells was the next scene of action. Amongst
the various extraordinary circumstances that occurred
during her residence on Larky Parade, one will suffice...

5. Opposed in Parliament the policy adopted by the
Congress at Vienna, and indignantly vituperated the
conduct pursued towards Naples and Sicily, when, in viola-

6. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

7. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

8. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FEMALE
ASTROLOGER.

(FROM THE COURT JOURNAL.)
Between thirty and forty years ago you could not pass
through Holborn, during a certain portion of the year...

In the autumn Mrs. Williams usually visited the va-
rious courts of fashion, Bath, Clifton, Hotwells, Bright-
on, &c. and it was her title as astrologer, and the former
place that what I am about to relate occurred.

No sooner was her arrival known in the city of Big-
dad, than her doors were besieged by persons of all
classes; as it had been fully announced that a simple
consultation was within the reach of the humblest, whilst...

Among the first who found themselves confronted with
this awful personage were two young ladies of family;
and the largest doctress was rendered; and our Cassandra
concerned turning over the leaves of a magic volume...

5. Opposed in Parliament the policy adopted by the
Congress at Vienna, and indignantly vituperated the
conduct pursued towards Naples and Sicily, when, in viola-

6. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

7. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

8. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

9. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

10. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

11. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

12. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

13. As Commander of the British Forces in the Medi-
terranean, took possession of Leghorn and Genoa, and
the understanding that the Genoese were to have their in-

OFFICIAL FRANKING.

It has been already stated that measures have been
taken to prevent for the future the transmission, under
official covers, of any letters not strictly on His Majesty's
service.

These measures of precaution have been resorted to in
consequence of the following communication addressed by
Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of the Treasury to the
heads of the different Government offices—

"MY LORD—I am commanded by the Lords Com-
missioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that
the Postmaster-General has represented to this Board that
there is ground for believing that the franking
privilege granted to certain Government offices ex-

cessively for the public service, and under a penalty, is
much abused, both in this country and in Ireland; by the
transmission of private letters in the official covers,
greatly to the injury of the revenue; that the Acts of
Parliament which authorise the appointment of officers to
frank letters and packets on His Majesty's service im-

posed severe penalties on any clerk, or other person au-
thorised to frank, for any illegal exercise of those pow-
ers; and the Postmaster-General suggests to my Lords
the expediency of calling the attention of the heads of
those departments in which there are franking
clerks to the subject, with an intimation that the pen-
alties established by law will be enforced on the
detection of any abuse of the powers which are autho-

risations of the powers which are autho-
rised for public purposes only; and my Lords have gen-
erally concurred in the suggestion, and have directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the illegal exercise of this duty,
which is intended by Parliament to be strictly confined
to the official correspondence of the office. My Lords
have also directed the Postmaster-General to request the
heads of those departments to request the attention of the
heads of those departments to the subject, with a view to
the establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent
the illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

liament to be strictly confined to the official correspon-
dence of the office. My Lords have also directed the
Postmaster-General to request the attention of the heads
of those departments to the subject, with a view to the
establishment of such strict regulations as may prevent the
illegal exercise of this duty, which is intended by Par-

ment had a working majority. On one or two ques-
tions the race was close enough; but generally they had
a very respectable preponderance of votes. True it is,
that the recent elections two Liberals have been replaced
by Tories; but deduct all the Ministerial losses from the
majority on the Irish Church Bill, when the Tories must-
ered their full force, and were aided by all the Waverers,
and still it will be found that a majority remains with
the Ministers. The argument against a dissolution by Lord
Melbourne is, therefore, upon the probability that there
will be no occasion for such a step; should Ministers,
however, encounter a serious defeat in the House of
Commons, let not the trembling Members for Leicester,
Norwich, and Yarmouth, say the flattering unctious to
their souls that the King will refuse to dissolve the
Parliament; nor let them imagine that, even should His
Majesty be so grievously misled as again to take part
with the Tories against the people, many days would
elapse before he would be made very sensible of his
error. No—the Tories have it in their power to postpone
a dissolution by voting with Ministers, or by not voting
at all; but certainly not by giving trouble to the men
who made his own Parliament the instrument of their
undoing.

Whatever may be the period of election allotted to
the present Parliament, there is no doubt of the conduct
which our Representatives and the Government ought to
pursue while it lasts.
The Liberal members must be at their posts on the
first day of the session, to meet the Tories on the Ad-
dress, or in sufficient force to prevent an Amendment
being even moved; and afterwards, they must always be
on the watch and ready to counteract the sudden strat-
agems of the enemy. There is no need to urge on
and flatter the Liberals. The Tory dandies and gamblers
need no such aid; but the Reformers know their duty and
will perform it. Of course they will be in the House on
the first day of the session. It is their duty to be there.
Their constituents expect them to be there; we would
not guarantee the seat of the most popular Member at
the next election.

Ministers should make a point of getting through the
business of the session vigorous, and at an early pe-
riod—say before the end of January. A good leading mea-
sure should be prepared—made as perfect as care and
skill can make them—and carried through the House of
Commons with as much expedition as the forms and ca-
pabilities of that assembly will allow. Let the Peers
deed with them as to hereditary wisdom may seem fit;
but the Ministers are not responsible for the doings of their
nobles. Let the Ministers know that full well. We trust
that bills for reforming the Irish Corporations, and the
Irish Church, for the useful amendment of the Reform
Act, and lessening the expenses of elections, will be
brought forward without delay. The course of the
country will rest upon the men who shirk the last named
measures, which are all-important, and will assuredly
be fought at the next election.

If Ministers adopt this manly, energetic, and prudent
course of action, they may laugh to scorn the efforts of
the Tories and Orangemen combined, and appeal with
confidence for support to the People of England.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.
The balls of the season in Paris have been unusually
numerous and gay. At a soiree dante given last week
at the Tuileries, the costumes of the ladies presented man-
nerly elegant novelties. We subjoin a description of a few
of the most admired.

Madame S— wore a robe of carnation coloured satin,
open in front, and fastened on each side to the jupon
by pearl bows, placed at equal distances. The jupon was
of white satin, trimmed with a flounce of dentelle de soie.
The corsage en caui in front displayed the white satin
slip which was worn beneath it. Head-dress, a resille of
black tulle, finished on each side by pearl tassels hanging very
low.

A beautiful Marquise, who has this winter made her
re-appearance in the beau monde of the French capital,
wore a robe of white gauze sprinkled with silver. The
corsage, which was in crossed folds, was confined on the
shoulders, and in front of the bosom, by splendid dia-
mond brooches. The corsage consisted of a broad satin
sleeve, richly embroidered with silver, the ends flowing
in front, and the bow fastened by a bandeau of diamonds
on the forehead.

A robe of pale blue poule de soie figured with white;
the skirt trimmed at the top of the hem by a wreath of
white tulle, which was doubled by a similar wreath. Sleeves with double tulle, finished by a small
wreath of roses. Head-dress, a resille of white satin,
with bouquets of white roses on each temple.

Madame A— wore a beautiful dress of rich straw-
coloured satin, edged up the front of the jupon by gar-
lands of red tulle, in the tablier form. A very small
approaching session, we offered no opinion on the soundness
of the address tendered; we transferred the passage
to our columns without note or comment, as an indica-
tion of what was passing in the minds of men. Our
friend the Courier, therefore, is incorrect in saying that
we gave "approbation" as well as "currency" to Mr.
Roebuck's address. In fact, we do not concede in any
property of desisting Ministers by refusing to divide
against the Tories on the Irish Church question. We
are anxious to see the Taxes on Knowledge abolished,
and deem the Ballot essential to the fair working of the
Representative system; but we would not, in order to
gain both these points, be guilty of what to us appears a
dereliction of principle. Our maxim is, *go, or do not go,*
*but do not waver.* The doctrine that desirable ob-
jects are to be attained, we leave to the Jesuits—or rather, to their successors, the Peel
Tories. The duty of the Liberals is to vote for the reform
of the Church, and for every other measure calculated to
be of public benefit. On all questions it is expected that
they will represent their constituents; not have the
House divided in pursuance of some scheme
of doubtful expediency. Mr. Roebuck assumes that, in
the present state of Ireland, no permanent mischief could
ensue from suffering Ministers to be in a minority on the
Irish Church question; but this is more than the Mem-
ber for Bath, or any one else, can answer for. We agree
that it is next to impossible for Sir Robert Peel perma-
nently to govern Ireland on Tory principles; but we
can say that would be the consequence of attempting it
even for a twelvemonth! Looking, therefore, not so
much to the stability of the Administration, as to the
welfare of the country, we cannot concur in Mr. Roebuck's
plan for forcing Ministers into yielding the Ballot
and repealing the Taxes on Knowledge. It does violence
to our judgment of right and wrong; it is also, as we
think, inexpedient.

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

whose hallowed memory the reproach of mendacity has
never been cast. He is affirmed by his constituents of
Hull. The constituents of Mr. O'Connell are the Irish
nation.
Sir Francis Burdett describes the rent as—
"Made up of clean morsels torn from starving mouths,
and rags from cold shivering limbs, extorted by turbu-
lent and domineering priests, abusing their influence
over the minds of a superstitious, ignorant people,
they themselves at the same time standing so much in
need of relief."

We can draw with truth instead of fiction a blacker
picture than this, almost in the same expressions. Have
there been no revenues, nominally for Christian pur-
poses, made up of lean morsels torn from starving
mouths, and rags from shivering limbs, extorted by tur-
bulent and domineering priests, not even by influence in
itself, but by the savage raper of the grinding edge of
the sword; and these rapacious too, have been the acts
of men "themselves standing much in need of relief."
Can Sir Francis charge Mr. O'Connell with a Rathern-
mae? Nay, we will come to other quarters with the
patron of former days.—Can Sir Francis charge Mr.
O'Connell with any such wanton exercise of life as was
the consequence of his, Sir Francis's, resistance to the
Speaker's warrant? He is, in our opinion, right in
disputing, and protesting in every way against the
authority assumed, but the legal stand might have been
made without resorting to a forcible seizure of the
document, and without holding out no purpose, but
tumul and loss of life. Sir Francis might as well
have suffered the forcible seizure as last. The
scene of his instructing his son in Magna Charta was
surely not worth the frightful commotion in this great city
with reference to the charge against Sir Francis, that
his motion for the repeal of Mr. O'Connell's ban from
Brooke's was intended to damage the Ministry, he ob-
serves—

"So incapable is he (Mr. O'Connell) of conceiving
even the idea of acting from public principle, unalloyed
by private motives, that he is ready to abandon his coun-
try in resentment at an extension of a term. Either
this is the case, or his charge against me falls to the
ground."

And again—
"Mr. Daniel O'Connell proclaims aloud his disin-
terested and strong attachment to the present Adminis-
tration; yet that attachment, that anxious to uphold them
for the sake of Ireland, the patriot is ready to sacrifice
them, should he be expelled from Brooke's Club."

This provokes an ugly question, which we shall put in
the direct form. Did you, Sir Francis Burdett, when
you addressed the letter to Brooke's, think that Mr.
O'Connell was a man of such inflexible public virtue—
of such unshakable attachment to principle—that the dis-
grace of his expulsion from the Club of the dining party
would not turn him from the support of the Whig Min-
istry? If you did think so—if you did give Mr. O'Con-
nell credit for a public virtue superior to any personal
considerations—for a public virtue too fine to touch
under the wounds of honour—if you judged him so, how
could you, for some time past, have been so anxious to
propose to damage and disgrace a man in your opinion, so
valuable to his cause—so inflexibly steady to the highest
duties? If you did not think so highly of Mr. O'Con-
nell's public virtue, you contemplated his rupture with
the Ministry, and you intended that consequence, with
all its disastrous effects, when you attempted the ex-
pulsion which, in your notion, would have caused it. From
this dilemma there is no escape.

One word more, and we close this upon this subject.
Let not Sir Francis suppose that reasons of frost can
be employed to any purpose in attacks upon O'Connell.
Let him learn discretion from the Times. Let him ob-
serve in that journal, the distinct signs that the clamour
has failed. Let him note, as easily as a broom, the
filices of the Times, that the full cry against Mr.
O'Connell was kept up till the Municipal Elections were
decided, and that until that demonstration of public opin-
ion, the clamour was comparatively dropped, for it had
utterly failed. The object was to affect the elections;
but as the people were not to be scared by the O'Con-
nell bug-bear, it was laid aside as a scheme of unavail-
ing. He has resorted for the amusement of the Tories, but
the heavy battering train, which, in column after column,
was vainly aimed at the Municipal Electors, has been
abandoned, since it were manifest that no impression had
been or could be made.

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.)
RADICAL SUPPORT OF THE WHIGS.
In copying from Mr. Roebuck's Political Pamphlet, last
week, some remarks suggestive of the course which, ac-
cording to Mr. Roebuck, the Radical Members of the
House of Commons would well to adopt during the
present session, we offered no opinion on the soundness
of the address tendered; we transferred the passage
to our columns without note or comment, as an indica-
tion of what was passing in the minds of men. Our
friend the Courier, therefore, is incorrect in saying that
we gave "approbation" as well as "currency" to Mr.
Roebuck's address. In fact, we do not concede in any
property of desisting Ministers by refusing to divide
against the Tories on the Irish Church question. We
are anxious to see the Taxes on Knowledge abolished,
and deem the Ballot essential to the fair working of the
Representative system; but we would not, in order to
gain both these points, be guilty of what to us appears a
dereliction of principle. Our maxim is, *go, or do not go,*
*but do not waver.* The doctrine that desirable ob-
jects are to be attained, we leave to the Jesuits—or rather, to their successors, the Peel
Tories. The duty of the Liberals is to vote for the reform
of the Church, and for every other measure calculated to
be of public benefit. On all questions it is expected that
they will represent their constituents; not have the
House divided in pursuance of some scheme
of doubtful expediency. Mr. Roebuck assumes that, in
the present state of Ireland, no permanent mischief could
ensue from suffering Ministers to be in a minority on the
Irish Church question; but this is more than the Mem-
ber for Bath, or any one else, can answer for. We agree
that it is next to impossible for Sir Robert Peel perma-
nently to govern Ireland on Tory principles; but we
can say that would be the consequence of attempting it
even for a twelvemonth! Looking, therefore, not so
much to the stability of the Administration, as to the
welfare of the country, we cannot concur in Mr. Roebuck's
plan for forcing Ministers into yielding the Ballot
and repealing the Taxes on Knowledge. It does violence
to our judgment of right and wrong; it is also, as we
think, inexpedient.

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

PARLIAMENT IN PERIL—CHANCES OF A
DISSOLUTION.
There will be no dissolution! On this point alone
are the Whigs and Tories—the Ministerial Chronicle and
the Opposition Standard—in accordance. The Tories say
that Lord Melbourne would not dissolve the Parliament
if he could, seeing that it is more favourable to his Min-
istry than his successor possibly can be; and, with char-
acteristic consistency, they assure us, at the same time,
that the King refuses to grant Lord Melbourne's earnest
request to dissolve, and that the Premier has vented his
chagrin at this scurvily treatment "fifty times." Then,
as to Sir Robert Peel, though he is to be First Lord of
the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a
week or ten days, he is, in the words of the Standard
of last night's issue, within "about a month"
(from this time) the same wretched persons inform us,
that he will condescend to rule the country with a narrow
majority. Very obliging this in Sir Robert—especially
as the Times confesses that "the gain on neither side
would justify the sacrifice." Doubt, under these cir-
cumstances, Sir Robert is ready to pledge himself—per-
haps has promised—not to try another general election,
provided he is backed by "a measuring cast majority."
But Sir Robert is quite safe; there is not the least danger
of his being called upon to fight a powerful minority in
the House of Commons. The Whigs, and Tories, need
be under no apprehension of the dissolution of their
Parliamentary existence. Lord Melbourne is the
man they should dread; and if we took any interest in
their favour we would advise them to make what terms
they can with the noble Premier, and without delay.
The Ministerialists ground their opinion against an
early dissolution on the fact, that last session, the Go-

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S LAST ATTACK ON
MR. O'CONNELL.

There are few conditions more pitiable than the state
of a sporting country gentleman in a hard frost, when
the south business of his life, hunting, is necessarily sus-
pended. The poor gardeners who parade the streets with
their less than in token of their want of employment,
cannot be more miserable than the *Natural* with a dozen
hounds in his stable and the burden of his own vacant
pans to boot without animal excitement. An Orange
Ranger refused the dogs of war for the pursuit of a
fox in a more *fortiori* or warlike state. Happily, then,
is the sportsman who has any resource, when as the
factors of an *Iron* would say, the north wind has bound
the power towards *hairs* and *foxes*; and three happy is
it, when, at such a season, can meet a prejudice though
it be but a sorry broken-headed hack, and, with the
benefits of fact, have a run at O'Connell and the Tories
and the Tories—attacked by turns during the sporting
season, and what gives a respite to the cue renues the
pursuit of the other. It is all an affair of the weather,
and foreigners, in this instance, will see the importance
of weather in this country. Sir Francis Burdett opens
a long epistle to the factors of Westminster thus—

"Epistle—A frost having interrupted the sports of
the field, I take up my pen to perform a work of supereroga-
tion in a more *fortiori* or warlike state. Happily, then,
is the sportsman who has any resource, when as the
factors of an *Iron* would say, the north wind has bound
the power towards *hairs* and *foxes*; and three happy is
it, when, at such a season, can meet a prejudice though
it be but a sorry broken-headed hack, and, with the
benefits of fact, have a run at O'Connell and the Tories
and the Tories—attacked by turns during the sporting
season, and what gives a respite to the cue renues the
pursuit of the other. It is all an affair of the weather,
and foreigners, in this instance, will see the importance
of weather in this country. Sir Francis Burdett opens
a long epistle to the factors of Westminster thus—

"So it is that idleness is the mother of mischief, and
when the sports of the field are interrupted by a frost, the
pleasures of spite and the sports of faction recommence.
In reading the letter of poor Sir Francis, some allow-
ance must of course be made for the unfortunate oppor-
tunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of
the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject,
and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the un-
fortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and
the unfortunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfor-
tunate opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate
opportunity of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity
of the subject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the sub-
ject, and the unfortunate opportunity of the subject







