

ferent complexion. A decent looking woman was placed in the dock, and a plain country looking man mounted the witness-box. The parties no sooner stood opposed, than they gazed at each other in silence for a few moments,—their countenances gradually relaxed into smiles—and then—they “looked unutterable things.” The Magistrate waited for the complaint, but as it came not, he asked the witness for his charge.—The latter looked doubtfully at his wife, and then said—“Why—your Worship—she behaved very ill—that’s for sartin—but—but”—(Here the wife leaned over the front of the dock, and gazed earnestly at her husband.)—Magistrate, “but you’ll forgive her I suppose?” Husband, “Aye, that I will—your Worship.” Wife, (emphatically)—“God bless thee Jack!” The couple ran to join each other with a speed which threatened to overturn all who stood in their way; and when they met they almost embraced each other before the Court.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

DEBATES ON THE LAW AS TO THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Duke de Broglie has made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies which has created a considerable sensation. His political opponents have been obliged to admit that it is without exception the best speech which has been pronounced during the debate; and when he descended from the tribune, he was so enthusiastically applauded for more than ten minutes, that if at that moment the law had had to be voted, it would most certainly have passed without an alteration. The Duke de Broglie is the Earl Grey of France; not certainly as far as age and experience are concerned; but in opinion, character, and influence among the liberal party. The Duke de Broglie now perceives, but when, I fear, it is too late, that France must have an aristocracy; and that if she has not an hereditary peerage, and a strong and powerful rampart against the progress of democracy, she will soon be lost. The Duke de Broglie is desirous now of doing all he can to remedy the evils of the past; but I doubt, indeed, very much if he will be able to succeed.

Public opinion is greatly excited by these debates, and it is thought that the law will be very much modified.

The Courier Francais contains the following short article. It will let you into what is saying and doing in Paris, amongst those who call themselves constitutionalists, better than if I were to write not only pages, but even a volume:—

“Are the means to which the government resort such as are proper to secure the stability of the government?”

“If they take in hand to show us that the rights of the country, and the institutions which are the essence of a representative government, than they were under the restoration, then we ask what motive have we to prefer one family to another, or for example, the Duke of Orleans to Henry V.?”

“We are not here making fine phrases, nor do we require any; but we put the following question, and we ask for a straightforward reply. France doubtless prefers the dynasty of Orleans, inasmuch as it represents the sincerity of a representative government, and of the revolution; but the moment that the dynasty of Orleans represents nothing but itself, or what some have pleased to call the principle of order and of authority—what motive, we again ask, has France to prefer the younger to the elder branch of the house of Bourbon?”

The amendments to the law which will be proposed are numerous.

M. Jollivet will propose that the caution-money of English journals published in France be reduced.

M. Leyraud will propose a diminution in the penalties inflicted by the law for offences against the King.

M. Didot will propose that the caution-money of French journals be fixed at 100,000 and not 200,000 francs.

M. Roul will propose that the caution-money shall bear an interest of four per cent.

M. de Schauenberg will propose a reduction of the tax on newspapers, and

M. Emite de Girardin a series of amendments, which will completely change the operation of the law.

That the law will not pass as originally proposed by the ministers, or as altered by the commission, is quite certain; but it will nevertheless be a severe law against the press.

The Belgian papers of the 26th Aug. announce that Paris and Brussels are to be connected by a rail-road. The states of France and Belgium will soon have another point of connexion if we may credit the *INDUSTRIAL*, which says—

“We endeavoured yesterday to show that the government of Louis Philippe waited only for the adoption of laws presented to the French Chambers, to intimate to our Ministers an order to present similar laws to the Belgian legislature.

“It seems that our conjectures will soon be realised. Already a ministerial journal of Brussels, in its number of to-day, has the following significant passage—

“It is time, and more than time, to stop the abuses of the press, and the defiance with which parties continually treat constitutional governments. Nothing is done against the government in France, which does not find an echo here. Nothing important is done there by the ministry or the Chambers which does not influence our situation.”

“We shall make no remarks on the language of the official journal; it sufficiently indicates the course which those in power mean to pursue.”

We regret to find in the German papers that the Cholera has made its appearance in a malignant form in Lombardy, and that fears are entertained of its spreading all over Italy. According to some accounts a panic terror pervades all parts of the country, which must aggravate the disorder.—One of their journals says:—“The fear of the Cholera is said to be extreme in all Italy. The government and the clergy indeed omit no means to tranquillise the people’s minds, but all their efforts have hitherto been fruitless, and a panic terror has seized the nation. It may therefore be apprehended that the disorder will rage more cruelly in Italy than in any other countries, because fear always increases the evil. It is probable also that the great abundance of fruit, which is almost exclusively the food of the lower class at this season of the year, may contribute to give the Cholera a more malignant character.”

(From the *Liverpool Standard*, Aug. 29)

The Municipal Corporation Bill was last night sent down to the House of Commons, and received by that decent assembly in its usual temper, and with its usual manners.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, alarmed at the inarticulate growl of his adherents, did his best to put them into good humour. The only articulate howling proceeded from Messrs. Hume and O’Connell, who talked dreadful things about “stopping the supplies,” and a new organic change, namely, the cashiering of the House of Lords, &c. &c. This is mighty well from persons who have against them four to one of the peerage a great majority of the English representatives, and a still greater majority of English electors, as proved at the last election—we speak advisedly, and we say again, that the Conservative voters at the last election, £10 householders included, constitutes a very great majority of English electors—a majority increased, we may add, 30 per cent. at the last registration. It is very well for men to talk of “stopping supplies,” who have against them three-fourths of the aristocracy, a majority of the representatives of England and the electors of England, and very nearly half the House of Commons, so nearly half, that the *Freeman’s Journal* received this day, honestly acknowledges that a single vote, caused by the vacancy in Cashel, may turn the scale. Since the *Freeman’s Journal* expressed this apprehension, ministers have lost two Irish votes, and the Conservative party have gained one. Ministers have lost the vote of Mr Power, of Waterford, whose death we regret to announce, and Mr Robert Tennent, the Radical member for Belfast, upon whom they confidentially counted to supply the place of Mr McCance. Mr Dunbar, the successful candidate for Belfast, is an additional vote to the Conservative ranks. Thus the division of the House of Commons, never very unequal, daily approaches nearer to a balance. Within the last month ministers have lost of their Irish contingent alone no less than six, viz.: Carlow county, two; Waterford county, one; Belfast, one; Cashel, one; Dungarvan, one. On the other side, the Conservative party have gained three—Carlow county, two; Belfast, one; thus making a difference of nine, which must be available for the Conservatives during the present session, even though ministers should recover hereafter the suspended votes of Waterford, Cashel, and Dungarvan, in any event, leaving a difference of six. Why another month of like transition would invert the position of the majority and minority of the House of Commons. We are, therefore, spared the necessity of talking of the wickedness of delaying the Appropriation Act, or of “stopping the supplies.” It is enough to point at the folly of hinting such a thing.—But there is another matter in hand, the specific dealing with what Lord Denman has pronounced “*A great and valuable Reform.*”

The blustering tone of the ministerial papers is kept up, but it becomes more and more evident that their courage “feels as it were, oozing out at their fingers’ ends.”—That “ministers will be firm,” that “the House of Commons will be resolute,” we are again and again assured; but, between whiles, we meet with an admission here and there that some of the Lords’ amendments may, “for the sake of peace,” be acceded to. Others, however, we are told must be given up by the peers;—in such and such points the House of Lords “must restore the bill to its original form,” or else—

We are very curious to know what the alternative is, which is hinted at under this awful “or else”—A majority of ninety in the House of Lords, having discussed the

Corporation Bill, with far greater labour and care than it received at the hands of the Commons, arrives at the conclusion that certain safeguards and fresh provisions are needed. A majority of thirty in the House of Commons, consisting solely of O’Connell’s creatures, will not hear of these amendments. Which party is to give way in this matter? Reason and common sense say, at once, the smaller majority in the Commons. But what becomes of O’Connell’s rule and authority in that case? “No!” shout Hume and Wakley, and Roebuck—

“No! the Lords must give way!”

The Lords, however, will easily see, without our informing them of it, that if they consent to be bullied out of the fruits of their last fortnight’s labour by a mere Irish majority of thirty in the Commons, they will become the laughing stock of the country. It would have been better to have taken the bill just as O’Connell and Co. presented it, without making a show of opposition, than, after altering and amending it with great care and deliberation, to surrender the whole or the greater part of the results.

Probably, however, the ministry will here step in and propose a compromise. They will offer to use their influence with the Commons to get the bill passed, if the Lords will give up some part of their amendments. But we trust and believe that their lordships will not be thus cajoled.

The objects in view in this course will be three, and in neither of them have the Lords the least interest.

First, to enable the ministry, with a good grace, to keep their places, and to boast that they are the only parties who can hold a balance between the contending forces, and that thus their continuance in office is plainly necessary to the peace of the country.

Secondly, to gain a Corporation Bill of nearly, if not quite, as revolutionary a character as they originally constructed: for the plain truth is, that amidst all their amendments, the Lords “have left untouched,” as Lord Brougham plainly told them on Wednesday evening, “the most democratic part of the measure, the simple scot and lot suffrage.” Their Lordships, then, in the opinion of all their friends throughout the country, have done perhaps rather too little, but unquestionably not too much, and they can ill afford to part with any of the safeguards which they have introduced.

But, thirdly, another object gained to the Radical party by a compromise, will be the continuance of that delusion which they are endeavouring to keep up among the multitude, that they can “coerce the Lords.”—This very expression is used in one of their organs this morning. “The Lords must be coerced.” Now it is of vast importance that the country should be made to understand that O’Connell and his Tail, the Radical majority of thirty in the Commons, have no such power. If a single inch is given to them, they will keep up the cry—“Aye, the Lords were forced to give up that point, or else it would have been worse for them.” Amidst this constant attempt at intimidation, it is most desirable that the Lords, having right and reason on their side, and having a vast majority of the middling classes with them, should quietly abide the threatened onset; should reply without heat, “We have not resolved without deliberation, and from our resolves we shall not depart;” and should thus put to trial, without the least alarm, the mysterious “or else”—of the movement party.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

I have just received, by express, intelligence from Madrid, of the 19th Aug. The letters state that tranquillity is re-established and that patrols are about the city in every direction. A division of 4000 men was expected to arrive in the capital. The cowardice of the Urban guards, and the sneaking, contemptible way in which they took to flight as soon as the troops appeared, has given force to the government.

It is stated as official that 22 persons have been assassinated in full day in the open streets, and 37 seriously wounded. All the shops had been closed. A general panic had seized every one. Madrid was deserted as if the plague were there. Confidence had, however, been restored by the conduct of the troops.

Severe measures have been taken against the press. The *Eco* has been suppressed.—The editor of the *Revista* has been arrested, as also have Alcalá Galiano; and also Cabalero, the editor of the *Eco*, M. Tuconmichel, M. Isturiz, Col. Las Navas, Gen. Guviogo, and several others.

The importance which is attached at Madrid to the arrival of M. Mendizabel, is explained by the position of this minister.—He was the man in whom the revolutionists confided, and it was he, who in concert with Riego, directed the movements of the Isle of Leon. M. Toreno in calling him to his aid, has been desirous of availing himself of the popularity of his new colleague.

The intelligence from Barcelona continues to present this city as delivered up to the most frightful state of disorder. The constitution of 1812 is for the moment set aside; and the Belgian constitution, of which a

translation in Spanish is in circulation, is set forth as the model to be adopted.

The following letter from Bayonne is important:—

“We learn by a correspondence well entitled to confidence, that the auxiliary Portuguese troops, entered the 10th of August on the Spanish territory. The governor of Zamora left on the 9th to receive them.—These troops are composed of 12 battalions of infantry, 1000 cavalry, and three brigades of artillery.

“We learn at the same time, that the foreign legion landed at Tarragona on the 17th of August. It has an effective force of 4,500 soldiers. It was well received.”

Thus British and Portuguese mercenaries are proceeding to Spain, to interfere in a question that is purely Spanish, and with which they have not one half so much to do, as with the question of who is the Emperor of China. The Portuguese troops must, however, expect but a bad reception. The old hatred subsisting between the Portuguese and the Spaniards will by this unjust and absurd interference be revived—and British and Portuguese mercenaries will perish in a foreign land, without any commiseration being felt for them by any human being who is capable of a virtuous thought, or the power of reflection.

A post-scriptum to a letter from Madrid of the 18th inst. contains the following particulars as to the movement at Seville.

“We learn this evening that an insurrectional movement has been made at Seville. The convents of this city have undergone the same attacks as those of Catalonia and Valencia. They have been burnt to the ground. A junta of the government has been established, and the magistrates named by Christina have been deposed. Every thing announces that the disarming of the Urban militia and the arrest of its chiefs, will only retard for a few days the ultimate and decisive success of the revolutionary movement in Spain.”

The steam-boat the *Balear* arrived at Barcelona on the 7th Aug. with 3000 guns for the government; they were immediately distributed amongst the volunteers of the town.

The municipality of Mutaro have given in their adherence to the acts of that of Barcelona, and sent two deputies to that town to join the consulting junta.

The Duke of Cumberland has recalled all warrants for Orange Lodges in the army.—They appear not to have his privacy.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Lords’ committee upon this important subject have, after an inquiry that has continued for the almost unprecedented period of forty-six days, determined on their report. The report, contrary to expectation, is in favour of the bill, which now will, without doubt, pass into a law. Such was the interest felt in the measure, that upwards of seventy peers voted. The majority in favour of the bill was twelve.

So great has been the scarcity of water in and about Chichester, that what remains was selling last week at three pence and four pence the pailful; and owing to the same cause many sheep have been found lying dead in the fields. The same is said to be the case with the pheasants in Windsor Park.

The King has appointed John William Birch, Esq., to be Clerk Assistant of Parliament in the room of William Courtenay, Esq., now Earl of Devon.

We regret to state that the Glasgow and Liverpool mail-coach was struck by the electric fluid about ten o’clock on Friday evening. The coach was much shattered, and it is believed that three outside passengers were killed on the spot.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1835.

By the arrival of the Brig *CAROLINE*, in 42 days from Bristol, at Harbor Grace, we have been favoured with the “*Liverpool Standard*” to the 29th August, but it does not contain later intelligence than had been received by previous arrivals at St John’s.

The Brig *HARTON*, WILLIAM ANDREWS Master, belonging to Messrs. GOSSE, PACK & FRYER, on her way from this port to Bay Roberts, ran on shore near the south point of the latter place about half past 6 o’clock on the evening of the 19th instant, and it is reported that the vessel is likely to be a total loss, but that a part of her cargo will in all probability be saved.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR, A few days ago, a Constable met me in the street, and after the usual salutations, said that he had a summons from the Sessions Court to serve on me, and requested that I would wait to hear it read. Being on very urgent business, I said I could not delay so long, and I asked him for a copy; he replied, he had not one, and, that he dar-