

erman one day last week from the wreck of the *Royal George*, which sunk at Spithead in the year 1780, having been 54 years under water. The bottle was covered with oysters, winkles, &c. It was presented by the man to Sir F. L. Maitland.

As a proof of the value of the gin palaces in London, it may be stated, that a splendid establishment of this kind is now offered for sale near Westminster bridge, the owner of which requires no less than £26,000 for the good-will, lease, and fixtures! He has been offered and has refused £20,000!

At the annual license meeting for the hundred of Seisdon North, Staffordshire, held at Wolverhampton on Friday last, attended by a full bench of magistrates, the whole of the applications from nearly one hundred keepers of beer houses, to retail spirituous liquors, were refused.

The Earl of Winchelsea has presented the munificent sum of five hundred pounds as his contribution to the fund to be raised for the Irish Protestant Clergy.

The year 1769 was remarkable for having ushered into the world many of those celebrated men who have occupied so much of the world's attention for the last twenty years. Among the names destined to live in posterity may be mentioned those of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, and M. de Chateaubriand, Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Mackintosh, and Baron Cuvier. Of these, the Duke of Wellington, and Viscount de Chateaubriand are the only survivors.

Several Nuns of the order of St. Ursula la Veuve arrived at Leith by the Monarch steam ship from London, on Friday evening week, to commence a convent establishment of that order in Edinburgh.

The exports of cotton goods and yarn from the United Kingdom from 5th January to 5th July, 1834, appear from a Parliamentary paper just printed, to have been as follows:—Cotton Yarn, £2,348,655; Cotton Goods, £7,395,193, declared value; total, £9,743,848. If the exports of the second half year should equal those of the first, the cotton exports of 1834 will considerably exceed those of any former year.

A horrible famine is at present raging in India, among the inhabitants of Bundelcun and Cashmere. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children, and thousands of children have been sold by their parents, at from two annas to two rupees each.

SOUTH AMERICA, Aug. 9.—NEW GRENADA.—By the brig *Montilla*, from Carthagena, we learn that shocks of earthquakes still continued at Santa Martha, which was nearly ruined by a tremendous rolling of the ground on the 22d May. Between that date and the 13th June, no less than seventy or eighty shocks had been experienced. The inhabitants had become quite discouraged. At Carthagena, 190 miles S. W. of Santa Martha, very little damage was done, and at Mompox, 110 miles S. E. of Carthagena, none.

MEXICO.—We learn from a passenger in the brig *Paragon*, arrived from Vera Cruz, that the troops at Santa Anna were besieging Puebla. The result of the contest with the troops of that place was still uncertain. But little enthusiasm was evinced in the cause of Santa Anna even by his friends, and the cry of "Santa Anna and Religion" met with few responses from the people.

An election took place at Vera Cruz, on Sunday, the 6th of July, for members of Congress and Senators. So little interest was shown in the result, that hardly any of the inhabitants voted. The whole country is represented to us as in a state of disorder, and the mail-stages had ceased going direct from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

Government have offered to pay half of the amount of loss sustained in the demolition of Wesleyan chapel property in the West Indies, to an amount of somewhat more than £2000.

It is rumoured that the kilt is to be banished from the army, and replaced by the tartan trousers. No change of dress would be more gladly hailed by all parties than this.

After the *Albion* in Edinburgh, Earl Grey is to visit Dundee, to open the new dock called by his name.

The Duke of Wellington will in the course of next month visit Lancashire, on which occasion he will review the 33d regiment, the regiment in which his Grace first entered the army.

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We are informed that subscriptions in aid of the above object have been received from Calcutta, amounting to £493 8d.; and also that £134 18s. 2d. has been sent from Bombay, for the same purpose.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

From the Jersey English and Foreign News

[We shall this day forward one hundred extra papers to England—one will be sent to the Editor of every leading London and Provincial Journal in the West, having a

mark on the following article, which we beg they will copy.]

We think it our duty to caution persons travelling for pleasure, and those about to settle in the Channel Islands, not to go to Guernsey, as a very obnoxious law, containing the following four clauses, was passed by the Royal Court, on the 16th August, by which all Englishmen, without exception, immediately on their landing, are to be placed under the surveillance of the Police! Such persons are recommended to proceed to Jersey, where house rent and the necessities of life are much cheaper, and where no such detestable law exists.

1.—Every person occupying a house or part of a house, shall be held within eight days, from the 1st of September and the 1st of March in each year, to furnish the constables of the parish in which such persons reside, with a correct list of all persons not natives of this island, who inhabit the said house or part of a house under pain of a fine, at the discretion of the Court, which shall not exceed 50 liv. tournois.

2.—Every change taking place in the list after it has been made and delivered, must be reported under the same penalty, to the said constables, within thrice twenty-four hours after the change shall have taken place—that is to say, if a person not a native quits the house, or if another not a native takes his abode there, the occupier must make his report as above.

3.—The constables of each parish shall keep a book in which they shall make an entry of every house, in which a person not a native may be residing, in which book all the changes taken place, and reported to the said constables, shall likewise be inserted, together with the dates of the said reports.

4.—All masters of vessels, barks, or boats, arriving at this island, shall, on their arrival, or at latest within twenty-four hours afterwards, deliver to the constables of the town, or leave at their office, a correct list of the passengers they have landed, and this under the penalty aforesaid.

The *Frankfort Journal* says:—"The Servians are impatiently looking forward for the next meeting of the Elders of the Country, inasmuch as the last meeting, which took place at Kragojewatz, had not realized the hopes of the people. They calculated on obtaining a code of Laws, and upon the establishment of a Senate, whereby to put an end to arbitrary government. It was, in fact, known that the two Secretaries of Prince Milosch had been commissioned to translate the Code Napoleon into the Servian language, but, when the result of their labour was presented to the Prince, with an intimation that he must swear to observe the laws, he threw the Code into the fire, and said:—"What! shall I suffer laws to be made for me?"—After this declaration, nothing was left to the Assembly, but to proceed with financial matters, and impose taxes upon the people, instead of redressing their grievances."

There was an attempt made lately by the Suliot, now neglected at Lepanto, to seize the castle, but they were prevented by the Bavarian troops who occupied it.

Two cities in Russia have again been nearly reduced to ashes—the city of Kremenezug, in the government of Pultawa, and Elizabethgrad, in the government of Cherson; in the former 93, and in the latter, about 300 houses were burnt down. Petersburg itself, according to the last accounts, were enveloped in clouds of smoke, occasioned by an extensive conflagration in the neighbouring forests.

There is a Camp of 20,000 men now assembled near St. Omer's, preparatory to a grand review. It has attracted a vast number of English visitors of distinction.

SHARK OIL.—One of the Peterhead whalers, (the *Eclipse*), while finching a fish at Greenland last season, caught upwards of 500 sharks, from the livers of which were extracted eight or ten tuns of oil. These rapacious animals prey upon the carcasses and crang of the whales, and at the late fishing they became so numerous and troublesome that a regular harpooning was rendered necessary. Some of them were of a very great size. The head of one, when cut off, and the jaws extended, was sufficiently large to admit easily the body of a man through it.

(From the London Globe, Sept. 12.)

PORTUGUESE NAVY.

On Thursday, August 28th the Anglo Portuguese Navy was paid off, the officers of the Don John, 74, Villafior, &c., receiving bills at 90 days' date on London, and the seamen one month's pay in cash, and the rest in a memorandum or ticket payable at Portsmouth, whither they are to be sent in a Portuguese chartra, free of expense. The officers of this branch of the service at any rate have made a very good thing of it.—Commodore Reeves for instance, received £4,760, pay for 14 months' service in addition to which the prize money for the action of 5th July, 1833, off Cape St Vincent, amounts to a much larger sum. The Admiral's share being £17,200.

Commodore Reeves between £8,000 and £9,000.

Each Post Captain £1,500.
Commanders £2,000
Lieutenants £760.

Commissary (Purser) surgeon and warrant officers £500

Mate, clerk and midshipmen 200
Captains of the top, ship's company &c. £130.

Able seamen 75
Ordinary seamen £40.

Besides this, there are the nett proceeds of a number of prizes; the capture of Coimbra, Vianna, Figueira, and the money stores, and artillery taken there.

A Court of Inquiry was held on board of the Don Pedro prison-ship, on Monday the 25th ult., on Captain H.M.F.M. ship Donna Maria. It consisted of Commodore Reeves, Captains Henry Scott and Fox. The prisoner was charged with having broken his arrest at Vigo; and secondly with having deserted from Oporto, with money belonging to the seamen in his possession.—The first charge was disproved by the evidence of Lieutenants Robinson, Ludlow, and Hutchinson, belonging to the Donna Maria frigate, at Vigo, when on the 1st January, 1833, Admiral Sartorius came on board the ship, read his order for superceding Captain Mins, and appointed another to succeed him, but allowed Captain Mins three hours as he requested to pack up his effects, and ordered his successor not to go on board till he had left the ship, permitting him to go on board of either of the two English steamers then at Vigo. Captain Mins chose the *Bity* of Edinburgh, and as a mark of respect was rowed on board of her by his lieutenants and officers, who never considered him for a moment under arrest. Mr Robinson, the first lieutenant in the absence of the new captain signed the order usually given on such occasions. After Captain Mins was on board a steamer, with the British flag flying Admiral Sartorius had no longer any authority over him. On the second charge the court found that Captain Mins had no written documents to produce, of his having leave of absence from the Minister of Marine at Oporto, then the Marquis of Loule, but that it appeared from letters and certificates of Senhor Carvalho, the Prime Minister, and Sir John Doyle, that it was the impression of their mind that the Marquis de Loule, had verbally given him leave of absence on condition of his answering a letter from Admiral Sartorius, which he had done on the 20th of June, 1833, they having served as his interpreters, with the Minister of Marine. Admiral Napier not being satisfied with this finding of the court of Inquiry, ordered a new one to be held, which after calling additional evidence before it, turned out even more favourable to Captain Mins, than the first. The Admiral in his letters, had called the prisoner at first Captain Mins, afterwards Peter Mins, Esq. and lastly Mr Mins, though he had not resigned, had not been dismissed or *Gazetted* out. Captain Mins protested against this style and description as, were he only plain Mr Mins, the Admiral would have no right to try, much less to imprison, a gentleman no longer in the service. His accounts with the men have been found settled and paid. Captain Mins, therefore insists upon a Court-martial. So far from being *Gazetted* out, the official *Government Gazette* lately recorded a visit of Captain Mins to the Emperor at Queluz, styling him *Capitan de Nave de Guerra*. Captain Mins is said to have been released from his confinement on board the prison-ship, and to have returned to Lisbon. He attributes this whole proceeding to Admiral Sartorius's enmity on account of his having been President of the Court-martial which acquitted Captain Rose, in December 1832, at Vigo, never having been with him since the engagement in October, for which the Admiral gave him so much praise.

MADRID, September 3.—The debates in the Chambers have principally occupied the attention of Madrid. Nevertheless as the fear of cholera abates, we see the premeditated assume an appearance of gaiety; and a few belles now ornament the Prado talking of cholera. The decree announcing the abolition of the cordons gave general satisfaction, and it was supposed that the language of the minister Moscoso would have great weight with the ignorant population of the provinces, to induce them to forego such absurd restrictions, which were prejudicial to themselves, without affording any check to the march of the disease—when, lo! another decree appears, ordaining the most severe exaction of all the rigours of the quarantine and establishing an impassable cordon round any royal palace the residence of the Queen for the time being; as if royalty alone were privileged to be superstitious, ignorant, or absurd.

Strong reinforcements of troops have been ordered to join Rodil—principally cavalry, but we hear little of their movements; you are much better informed in the north; it is said here that Carlos took a large sum in dollars, which were under the escort of Carondelet. The accompanying sketch of to-day's session will put you in possession of the important fact of the passing of the bill of exclusion against Don Carlos, and his descendants by the Proceres. Only one drocer abstained from voting, and he gave no reason for doing so. This was the count Torbando. What may have been his private or particular relations with the Pretender it is not for me to penetrate; but his conduct required courage, and I do not think he will lose in public estimation by this reluctance to join in the cry against, perhaps, his benefactor. The report of the commission is so clear as to the guilt of Don Carlos, that any other conclusion than that of the Chamber, would have been treason against itself.

As a matter of state necessity, the exclusion of Don Carlos was inevitable; as a question of policy it is undeniable. To extend it to his descendants was equally imperative, or Spain would never have been at rest from intriguants on their behalf. Under this bill, the present dynasty rests undisturbed. The Proceres stand committed to its duration, and are compromised in its fall. The Procuradores will hail it as a "day-spring from on high," and the people will rejoice in the first act which strikes a blow at despotism.

In the *Gazette* of to-day appears an important decree relative to the administration of the property of Don Carlos—and another decree relating to primary instruction has been issued—which it is to be hoped will be acted upon; but I fear that at present the machine of state is making more show than progress.

The following news has been sent us from the frontier, dated the 3d of September. It is said that Don Carlos yesterday traversed the high road to Villabona, coming from Navarre, and directing his course towards the coast. It is also said, and we believe there is no doubt of the fact, that yesterday the Carlist Custom house officers of Oyarzun seized and burned the galley commanded by Laris, and belonging to Sieur Z-berio d'Alaun at a very short distance from Irun. Two families from Madrid, who were in the galley have returned to Oyarzun. The conductor and his mules, seven or eight in number, have been carried into the mountains by the Carlists.—*Sentinelles des Pyrenees.*

The Government has received news from Constantinople to the 20th ult. The Turkish fleet had not left the harbour, nor had the Pasha of Sivas made any movement towards Syria. The subjoined order of Mehemet Ali to the governor of Aleppo, dated the 16th of July, announces that the insurrection in Palestine is put down, and there is no fear of confiscations, which the Syrian revolt might have rendered necessary:—

Order of Mehemet Ali to the Governor of Aleppo.

"We announced to you two days ago, by a despatch entrusted to our Silikdar, Selim-Aga, that the rebels had been vanquished at the village of Deir, and had been dispersed. A copy of the report of his Excellency the Pasha, Commander-in-chief, our son, accompanied the said despatch. We have this day received a second report, announcing that yesterday his Excellency entered Naplous—that the Cheik Cassin-Elahmed and Abdulkah Dejzaz, with their sons, had fled on the preceding day—that the Cheiks and inhabitants of all the villages of the mountains of Naplous arrived in crowds to offer their submission, after which they all retired to their villages. Thus, thanks to God, the affair of Naplous is at an end. We have resolved to return to Alexandria in two days. As soon as you shall have received this good news, you will publish it."

Gen. Van Halen, who for the fourth time has been exiled from Spain, has arrived at Marseilles.

BELGIAN HONOURS.—It seems that in the distribution of the iron crosses, which is to be made in the *fetes* of September, the foreign Princes, Ministers, or Members of Legislative Assemblies, who have defended with the most firmness, the principle of non-intervention, are to have the iron cross.—Some strange coincidences are remarked.—Thus Louis Philippe is named with citizen Hebert, President of the Friends of the people. Messrs O'Connell and Hume are likewise among the number. A sixth part at least of the number on whom the cross will be conferred, are foreigners.

WEDNESDAY, 22d OF OCTOBER.

The length of the day is now 10 hours, and 42 minutes.

The sun rises at 39 minutes after 6 o'clock, and sets 21 minutes after five o'clock.

The moon rises at 9 o'clock in the evening, and shines until morning, and is 20 days old.

This day is the 295 day of the year.

The GIFT OF PRAYER may have praise from men; but the GRACE of prayer has power with God.—*Churchman's Almanack, 1834.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1834.

We shall not shrink from the duty that devolves upon us as Public Journalists, of