

could not feel very great confidence, looking at the state of parties, and the division of opinion in parliament that the hon. and learned gentleman would succeed with his bill during the present session (cheers.)"

No, it was a rank fraud from the beginning to the end; and our hope now is, that fraud which Lord Homick saw so clearly on the 19th of last month, many of his Lordship's old and honourable Whig friends may discover before the 11th of the present.

DEATH OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES BY SUFFOCATION.

The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, received by the last arrival, contains the following dreadful account of the loss of seven hundred slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver:—

"The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slavers, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during the hurricane from the southeast, but the crews of both and two hundred slaves on board the brig, were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane (in the prosecution of her voyage) the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply."

The same paper, under the head of "Portuguese slaves—Further captures," states that the brig Amazona Constante, of about 200 tons, captured in the Mozambique channel, February 23, by H. M. S. Modeste, and sent into Simon's Bay, originally had of slaves 650, of which about 50 are supposed to have died during the voyage. Another vessel, with 400 slaves on board, had also been captured by H. M. S. Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive at Simon's Bay, besides which she had run a vessel on shore, where she had become a wreck; but 25 slaves and 6'000 Spanish dollars had been taken out of her.

The slave trade up the east coast continued with its usual spirit, and the Portuguese whaler the Elizal, Lopez master, had, while lying in Mocamba (12 miles south of Mozambique harbour,) conveyed on board 200 slaves, the duty of 7 Spanish dollars per head being evaded, upon which intelligence the acting governor at Mozambique despatched two armed boats after her, but they being without ammunition were kept off, and the vessel sailed with her cargo bound to the Brazils. At Quillimaine, the slave trade there was carried on with the greatest activity, and at Mozambique harbour, it was calculated that during the months ending December last, no less than 12'000 slaves had been exported from that harbour alone.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1840.

A Correspondent wishes to know whether the *Kearneys* the *Stevensons*, the *McCartheys* the *Bransfields*, the *Fitzgeralds*, the *Powers*, the *Greens*, the *Hawthorns*, the *Keefs*, and men of similar talents, enterprise, and ability are to be among the number of those *Copper Coloured Natives* that *NUGENT* and his adherents intend to drive into their Native Woods? He also desires to be informed as to the day and date when this melancholy work of expulsion is likely to commence, and in what portion of the howling wilderness his *Serene Highness* will of his clemency permit them to settle?

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

I have noticed on perusing your periodical within the last few years

that you have taken occasion now and again to bestow a complimentary remark upon the character of your Roman Catholic Vicar, the Rev. Mr. DALTON, who, if I understand aright has been the means of putting a stop to a good deal of public disturbance, crime and so forth in and about the vicinity of your town, by the firm and energetic manner in which he has preached up temperance, justice and charity, and by his reprobation of those opposite things which tend so much to disorganise society: now Mr. Editor it is all very well for you to bestow honor where honor is due, but at the same time, I don't think it at all consistent in the Editor of a Public Journal whose duty it is to hold the scale with an even hand, to be totally silent when a contrary course of conduct calls for remark and animadversion. In the late attack that has been made upon Mr. PETERS from the Altar, at Carbonear, I can discern but another instance of the Spiritual tyranny which I am sorry to say has many times characterised the demeanour of that Rev. Gentleman who, I doubt not, would long ere this have carried even a much higher hand than he has already done, were it not for the spirited and talented opposition of Mr. TALBOT. Junior, who from the time of his first residence among us has, both in season and out of season, at the risk of his bones and to the almost ruin of his circumstances, endeavoured to oppose the current which threatened to bear down all before it. Indeed when I come to reflect upon all that Mr. TALBOT has said, done and written with a view to bring the Priesthood of his Church to a proper bearing with regard to the freedom of the communion to which he belongs, I cannot but wonder that something of a public nature has not been effected as a testimony in his favor.

No one can forget the noble stand he took in the matter of the National Schools—no one can forget the able remarks which appeared upon our late Election—nor can any one listen to his private conversations without being convinced that his ideas of *real liberty* are sound and constitutional. I hope Mr. Editor as the harsh and uncalled for measure above alluded to is now fairly before the public that you will use your pen in behalf of an individual who for no cause in life has been most unwarrantably handled.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A LOOKER ON.

[We fear our worthy Correspondent has put himself in a bit of a fume about nothing; the smallest child in the community may see that this attack upon Mr. PETERS is all a got up thing to create dissensions among the Catholic and Protestant Natives; but, it won't do; what "God hath put together, man durst not put asunder."—ED. STAR.]

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

Observing in one of your late numbers an account of a curious substance resembling Sulphur which fell a short time since in the neighborhood of Trinity, I have thought it worth while to extract from Dr. Clanny's work on Asia-

tic Cholera the following memorandum which you will have the goodness to insert in your next paper.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Harbor Grace, August, 1840.

February 14th, 1832: Peter Clark, aged 19, residing at Warren-street, informed us that he was at Crostadt, mate on board the ship *Trimdon*, when Cholera prevailed at that place. There was much thunder and lightning at the time. There frequently fell during the night time, a quantity of yellow substance, very like sulphur in appearance, which covered the water, the ship, and the clothes which the sailors wore at the time. He saw, as well as all the other sailors the captain take some of this substance and place it upon a sheet of paper and hold it over a candle when it inflamed with a blue flame like what we observe when sulphur is submitted to a similar process. It smelt like sulphur before it was submitted to the flame and also after it was inflamed. The smell of the air was very sulphurous and offensive. The ships' company were informed by persons from the shore that the same phenomena were observed on the land. They saw at the same time large quantities of cod-fish lying dead at their sides and floating round the ship."

[\*In noticing this curious phenomenon a few weeks since we intimated that some specimens of the powdery precipitate had been sent forward to St. John's for chymical examination, and we expressed a hope that the public mind would be speedily enlightened as to its origin and character: not one word, however, has yet transpired respecting either the one or the other, so that we are left without a single clew to the cause of one of the most remarkable appearances that we remember to have seen upon record. If, for want of the proper apparatus our philosophical friends in the capital were unable to give the precise ratios of the components, or if they were not prepared to refer it to its true place in the catalogue of known bodies, still it was surely in their power to describe its taste, colour, feel, &c.—to inform us of its specific gravity, of its behaviour with the acids, with spirit of wine, water, heat, electricity, &c. &c.—together with other interesting particulars that require but little time, and but a moderate acquaintance with practical chymistry to obtain. As we, in this part of His Excellency's Government, are still exceedingly anxious to procure the data above referred to, it is to be hoped that our metropolitan friends will no longer disappoint us. Should they persist however in keeping the public in "unenviable darkness" we beg to state that by sending a small portion of the substance to the Office of this Paper, any one desirous of such information may be satisfied upon, at least, the particulars we have just enumerated.—ED. STAR.]

We are sorry to state that the residence of Lady Pearl, at Mount Pearl, in the neighbourhood of this Town, was, together with the greatest part of her valuable household furniture &c., totally destroyed

by fire on Saturday last. We believe that it is not known in what manner the fire originated.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland has appointed the Reverend WILLIAM BULLOCK to be the Rural Dean of Trinity, with jurisdiction over the several Ecclesiastical and Missionary Stations from Twillingate to the Southern shore of Trinity Bay, inclusive, being the Northern District of the Diocese of Newfoundland. 25th July, 1840.—*Ibid*

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

July 31.—Schr. Two Sisters, Aderson, St. Peters, wine.  
Brig Juno, Gibbs, Copenhagen, provisions.  
Angerona, Parker, London, ballast.  
August 1.—Schr. Mary Anne Bilton, Fawcner, Hastings, ballast.  
Schr. Devonshire, Wainwright, Porto Rico, rum sugar.  
Bermudian, Newbold, Bermuda, pork, rum, and sugar.  
3.—Brig Amanda, Hore, Cadiz, salt.  
Mary Ann, Browne, New Brunswick, lumber.  
Phoenix, Haye, Boston, general cargo.  
Spanish Schr. Pepita Esparanga, Guerrero, Matanzas, sugar, coffee, molasses.  
Spanish Brig Iberia, Sarracha, Havannah, ballast.  
Spanish Schr. San Rafael, Mearario, Havannah, ballast.  
4. St. Patrick, Aid, Cape Breton, coal.  
Waterlily, Cuthbertson, Figueira, salt, and sundries.

CLEARED

July 31.—Schr. Hope, Forest, Cape Breton, ballast.  
Brig Comet, Davis, Cape Breton, ballast.  
August 1.—Brig Manico, Dawson, Quebec, ballast.  
American Schr. Tatler, Smith, Boston, seal oil and seal skins.  
Schr. Rambler, Dowsiey, New Brunswick, sugar, tobacco.  
3.—Speculation, Wood, Cape Breton, ballast.  
Brig George Henry Harrison, Hartery, P. E. Island, sundry merchandise.  
Schr. Inverness, Mc Mist, Cape Breton, merchandise.  
4.—Eleanor Archibald, Sutherland, P. E. Island sundries.  
Seaflower, Martell, Cape Breton, sundries.

For Freight or Charter.

To Any part of the Navigable, World. The fine fast-sailing, first-class, coppered Schooner.

DON JUAN,

W. Shearer, Commander,

Will stow about 3700 quintals Fish; in Bulk or 130 Tons Oil.—Apply to

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Who have for Sale on board said Vessel, 200 Tons salt.

Harbor Grace August 4, 1840.

Carbonear, August 4, 1840.

MR. EDITOR,

Will you permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to place in its true light, a circumstance of late occurrence which was made the subject of severe animadversion in the Roman Catholic Chapel by the Revd. CHARLES DALTON, on Sunday the 19th ult., of course I did not, personally, hear the Revd. Gentleman's strictures; and must therefore rest upon the relations of those who attend his ministrations what I know respecting them.

On finding that my name, my,—or rather the whole reformed system of Divine Worship, and my reputation, if not my very existence, were laid under the most unqualified malediction;—I waited on the Magistrates for the purpose of submitting to a Deposition in explanation of the whole transaction: but, finding an Act exists prohibiting the administering