

from office?—seized upon the Public Treasury, squandered the People's money upon partisans, and proclaimed that *he only*, could control the public funds in defiance of the Legislature?—*noted* bills of great National importance, threatened the Senate with annihilation, and waged war against the Supreme Court?—deranged the Currency, brought ruin and poverty to the doors of thousands of industrious and worthy families, and altered the public coin by erasing the motto of Union and dropping the Cap of Liberty?—and finally, if he had ordered the *National Coin* to be called "*Jackson money*?" What we ask, would have been the consequence of his having done all this during the first year of his administration?—The answer is ready to every mind. He would have been impeached and lost his office, and in all human probability, his life with it. A whole people would have risen in indignation and swept him and his minions from the land. Yet all this has he dared to do with impunity in less than six years! Usurpation after usurpation, encroachment after encroachment, has cautiously, insidiously, and designedly followed one another: and been defended and submitted to in detail, without perceiving that in the aggregate they amount to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive, and the utter prostration and destruction of the first principles of freedom upon which our institutions are founded. We ask of the people to reflect upon the *Progress of Despotism*, and then to determine whether they will quietly submit to be slaves or strike a blow for their LIBERTY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES, ON THE SUBJECT OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—By a South Carolinian.—NEW-YORK, 1834.—We believe there are a very few people in this country who do not lament the existence of Slavery in the United States, and we are very much mistaken if a vast majority of our citizens do not concur in all the propositions laid down and defended in this pamphlet. There may be a part who will object to some not very important portions of the argument, and we may possibly be of that number ourselves with regard to a few of the reasons here offered in support of the writer's positions; but with very slight exceptions, we are prepared to agree with the sentiments embraced in this well-written and well-timed appeal, and to commend it to the perusal and consideration of our fellow citizens—more especially to that portion of them to whom it is addressed. The positions which the writer maintains, and as we think with success, are the following:

- 1.—That a system of Slavery has existed in every age of the world—was established in the Old and sanctioned in the New Testament.
- 2.—That the system was forced upon South Carolina by the trade of Great Britain and of the Northern and Eastern States!!!
- 3.—That the North Carolina Slave at this time, enjoys most of the civil and religious immunities of his master.
- 4.—That no plan yet devised can better his present condition.

We cannot of course, do much more in this notice, than point attention to the general structure of the argument, and to assure the reader that the writer has discussed the subject with great candor, fairness and ability. That the Southern people has been grossly calumniated, and the actual state of the Southern slave most wantonly and wickedly misrepresented, we know from personal observation and experience. We know furthermore, that every movement of fanatical pretensions to philanthropy in the Northern States, adds new restrictions upon the slaves themselves, and consequently brings a new diminution to the comfort of his condition. Let this pamphlet be read attentively, and in the same calm spirit with which it is written, and every rational mind will rise from the perusal impressed with the same conviction.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT MIDDLETOWN, CON.—The commencement of this institution took place on Wednesday the 27th ulto., when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on eight young men. The whole exercises are spoken of in terms of very high praise, and the prospects of the College are represented as eminently flattering.

BOARD OF HEALTH—(N. Y.)—The Board report, that there have been reported to them for the last 24 hours, the following deaths from Cholera:—

In the City generally	14
Duane-street Hospital	2
Greenwich Hospital	4
Bellevue Hospital	1
Total,	21

J. MORTON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH, (N. Y.) Sept. 7.—The Board report, that there have been reported to them for the last 24 hours, the following deaths from Cholera:—

In the City generally	11
Duane-street Hospital	7
Greenwich Hospital	2

Bellevue Hospital	0
Total,	20

J. MORTON,
Secretary.

In Baltimore, last week, there were fifty-six deaths: twenty-nine adults and twenty-seven children.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were one hundred and six deaths: forty adults and sixty six children.

In Boston, last week, there were thirty-nine deaths: twenty-two males and seventeen females.

The Cholera continues its ravages at Ojaca, Mexico, and the environs.

The Cholera has disappeared from Cleveland, Ohio, where it lately raged with such great violence.

CITY OF BUFFALO, Sept. 3.

The Board of Health report that from the last date to 12 o'clock yesterday, there was three deaths by Cholera; and from yesterday 12 o'clock, m. to this date, 12 o'clock, one death.

E. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1834.

There are persons who have, on the subject of taxation, been governed more by prejudice than by cool judgement, in forming their opinions respecting that subject; and who have consequently, been governed more by popular cry, than by their own mature reflection in coming to the conclusion, that taxation is a curse, in whatever way it may be put into operation. We reason thus. In the present state of human society, governments are necessary. What sort, of governments are necessary, will depend on what progress has been made in civilization and refinement; but their being necessary, creates a necessity of their being supported. To what extent they should be supported, will also depend on the state of civilization, and refinement, and the means of the people; but contributions from the people, in the shape of taxes, or in some other shape, are unavoidable. Then it only remains, to form an opinion as to the manner in which it would be most just and equitable to receive the contributions of the people. It is unworthy the character and conduct of a reasonable being, who because he has to contend with a subject that he cannot avoid will rather continue to keep it in the distance operating on his mind as a disagreeable subject, than he will bring it into close contact, grapple with it, and decide that it is either injurious and unnecessary, and should be gotten rid of altogether, or that it is actually beneficial and necessary; that it operates in keeping the machinery of society in order; and operates in favour of his individual comfort, safety, and well-being and therefore instead of its being a repulsive and disagreeable subject, it is one that should from its necessity be contemplated at least with complacency.

The people of this country now pay a large sum of money towards the support of the government. Is it a matter of indifference as to the manner in which the people pay it? Is there justice and equity in causing the burthen of the payment to fall on some of the people only, and in allowing others to participate in all the benefits of government without paying anything? This is precisely the case with the duties on wine and spirits. A man who does not consume these, or either of them, does not contribute towards the revenue; why should he not contribute? He will perhaps tell us, that those who consume such things may become drunkards, and therefore should pay all the revenue. Besides, is it good policy to make the people of the West Indies, who consume so much of our fish, pay so much towards our revenue, whilst they do not levy any duty on our fish? To come to the point then, as to the manner of raising a revenue, we mean a necessary revenue, whether it be ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand pounds, we should like to see some of the anti-advalorem men give us a plan that would be more just, more equitable, than an advalorem duty on imports. This mode of raising the revenue, would operate so as to allow every man to contribute according to his circumstances. The poor man would contribute but little, the opulent a great deal. This mode would certainly be an inconvenience to the "Trade," but the inconvenience would be fairly divided, and as long as the "Trade," had a preponderating influence in the representation, as long would that inconvenience be kept

within the bounds of strict necessity. But the little man who said that the "Trade," was a "vulture," preying on the vitals of the people; must needs give a proof of his opinion by devising a plan for saving the people from being preyed on, that plan was, to feed the "vulture." But he seemed to forget that the food he had prepared, in the shape of six per cent., must still come from the vitals of the people; but this is not the worst of it, the "vultures," (as he calls them) will be able next year to afford two and one half out of the six per cent., and laugh to scorn the little man and the silly "expedient." We would now recommend the "Mercury," to urge the people in getting up "petitions," to the House of Assembly, praying, that the people may not be burthened with a national debt, for which the people would have to pay an exorbitant interest of six per cent. We observe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a measure into the House of Commons for the raising of ONE MILLION to be issued to Commissioners to be by them advanced towards the completion of works of a public nature, and for the encouragement of the fisheries, or the employment of the poor. We dare say that if our "House," would apply to the Commissioners, it would procure money "for the encouragement of the fisheries," at a less rate than six per cent.

We have been kindly favoured with New York papers to the 9th ultimo, from which we have made as many interesting extracts as our limits will allow. The cholera in that city, appeared to be decreasing daily. We have copied an editorial from the "*Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*," entitled, "*Progress of Despotism*," from which it will be seen that the Aristocracy of wealth is fast propagating the Tory principles in that country of equality and Republicanism. equality of Civil Rights, is all very well amongst a people who are equal in wealth; and it matters very little, whether pride of birth, or pride of purse, is the cause of an inequality, that must unavoidably operate in conferring upon one man, more political power, than another. The Whig Editor of the "*Courier*," has drawn a striking contrast between JACKSON and NAPOLEON.

Four of the rioters at Philadelphia had been arrested and bound over to appear at Court, each in the sum of one thousand dollars. The names of two of them are *Fair McCullough* and *Barney McLaughlin*. The mobs are described as howling through the streets, and directing their vengeance principally against the coloured population; thereby indicating a desire to "*oust massa*," out of the labour markets; indicating also a practical knowledge of political economy, inasmuch as that an overplus quantity of any marketable commodity depreciates its value.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order and direct that a BOARD OF HEALTH shall be formed and constituted at each of the places hereafter named, and also to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to form and constitute such Board of Health at each of the said places respectively:—Viz.

At HARBOUR GRACE,

Thomas Danson, Esquire,
Peter Brown, Esquire,
Josiah Parkin, Esquire,
Reverend John Burt,

Charles Dalton,
William Murray,
and

John C. Nuttall, Esquire;
At CARBONEAR,

John Buckingham, Esquire,
James Power, Esquire,
John Elson, Esquire,
Thomas Chancey, Esquire,
Reverend John Burt,

Pelagius Nowlan,
James Hennigar;
At BRIGUS, PORT-DE-GRAVE,
BAY ROBERTS, &c.

Charles Cozens, Esquire,
Robert J. Pinsent, Esquire,
John Jacob, Esquire,
Joshua Green, Esquire,
Reverend Charles Blackman,

Denis Mackin,
George Ellidge,
John Pickavant,
and

Robert Brown, Esquire.
—Gazette, Sept. 23.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 20.—Schooner Duncan and Margaret,

Ewen, Hamburg, 750 bags bread, 100 bls. pork, 200 firkins butter, 30 bls. oatmeal.

23.—Brig Emily, Coombs, Bristol, 70 tons coal, 98 coils cordage, 7 bags nails, 40 doz. blacks and hoops, 1 crate hats, 40 pieces iron sheathing, 10 kegs gunpowder, 55 bags shot, 2 casks, 3 boxes leatherware, 1 piano forte, &c. &c.

CLEARED.

September 19.—Schooner Elgin, Frazer, Liverpool, N. S., 11 bls. herring, 51 ox & cow hides, 40 iron pots.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Sept. 26.—Brig Hope, Shaddock, Hamburg, 150 bls. pork, 50 sacks oats, 1308 bags bread, 20 bls. peas, 10 bls. oatmeal, 400 firkins butter.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 17.—Schooner Susan, Le Blanc, Bras-dor Lake, cattle, American Brig Gold Hunter, Doane, Boston and Labrador, staves.

Schooner Margaret, Martiel, Cape Breton, coals.

17.—Brig Hazard, Churchward, Boston, flour & sundries.

Paget, Patty, St Vincent, rum and molasses, Pelican, Du Hamme, Gaspe, ballast.

Lavinia, Caldwell, Hamburg, beef bread, & sundries.

13.—Schooner Dolphin, Rendell, Bremen, pork and bread.

American Brig Favorite Roger, Labrador, ballast.

Schooner Richard Smith, Moore, Sydney, cattle and coal.

Arm, De Roche, Cape Breton, cattle and sheep.

Brigantine Dingwell, Young Sydney, coals, Arichat Slous, Jersey, bread, salt, flour, and hams.

Schooner Youngest, Le Blanc, Arichat, cattle and sheep.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Wesleyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a despicable act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

	£.	s.	d.
THOMAS CHANCEY	20	0	0
STEPHEN O. PACK	20	0	0
J. ELSON	20	0	0
EDWARD PIKE	5	0	0
FRANCIS PIKE Snr.	5	0	0
JAMES G. HENNIGAR	20	0	0
On the part of the Wesleyan Society	2	0	0
JOHN PIKE	2	0	0
H. F. FORWARD	10	0	0
COLLINGS & LEGG	2	0	0
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10	0	0
DAVID GAMBLE	1	0	0
JAMES LEGG	5	0	0
WM. TAYLOR Snr.	2	0	0
WM. H. TAYLOR	3	0	0
JOHN NICHOLL	1	0	0
ROBERT AYLES	2	10	0
HEARDER & GOSSE	2	10	0

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,

Trustees

By their Attorney

CHARLES SIMMS,

J. ELSON,

Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.