THE SUMTER BANNER

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY W. J. FRANCIS.

TERMS.

TWO DULLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, if Three Dellars at the wild of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are FAID, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent

insertion.

The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged

accordingly.

ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertise ments will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones

Rights of the People-Presidential Electors—The Presdency.

The great, the fundamental, the distinguishing idea on which popular sovereignty is based, is, that the people are the true and only source of all power, and as such, thir right to make the laws by which they shall be governed, as well as the laws which shall govern those whom they place in authority, is a perfect, imprescriptible right.

The servant cannot be superior the master, the creature cannot be above the creator. All the prerogatives exercised by legislators or ru-Hers, have been vested in them by the people, and are the offspring either of necessity, interest, or convenience. The power to legislate is not of the nature of an absolute prerogative. for the reason that the original r'ght resides in the people as the ource of that power. All popular representation is based on the very natural idea, that the people are the depositories of all power, and that they have delegated this power, by constituting for themselves, a representative agent or agents, from obvious and paramount considerations of interest, necessity, or convenience.

We will briefly illustrate this idea. Should the whole people attempt to do any political act, or to legislate for themselves, by assembling periodically, and resolving themselves into vast parliamentary, or conven-tional body, it would obviously present the spectacle of a political machinery, both anomalously and unwieldly. It will therefore be readily perceived, by reverting to original principles, that the object of a representation or agency, such as our government contemplates, is simply to supercede the necessity of the people's assembling periodically, to legisiate or to perform any political set for themselves, and it is on this very simple and obvious conception that are founded our notions of the responsibility which the representative or agent owes to the constituent or principal. It by consequence fol-

lows, as a very plain deduction of common sense and common reasoning, from acknowledged principles, that the former is in duty and in honor bound to obey implicitly, the ascertained will of a majority of the latter.

So much for the theory of popular rights and popular representation in their true republican conception. lar sovereignty!

It is not necessary to our purpose to state all of these; a general one is all that is material, and that is, that the people have the undeniable right to revoke the grant whensoever they please. For example: the time was when the Legislature elected all of Sheriffs, Ordinaries, and Tax Collectors. The people had conferred the their Representatives in the Legislature. They have seen fit to revoke this grant, and they now exercise the powers it conveyed immediately themselves. Who will, for as single moment, deny or dispute their perfect right to do so?

In the same manner, they have an equal right to claim for themselves the election of other officers and agents: the right to elect which, from considerations of interest or convenience -perhaps the latter-they have vested in the Legislature. No man, ardent support. who truly recognizes the sovereignty of the people, will have the temerity to contest this point. It would be absolute madness to do so. That the people have not claimed all these elections to themselves, is merely

But. there is one election—one | Palmetto State Banner. power exercised by the Legislature, to the consideration of which our propositions now bring us. We refer to that of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Here it is that the Legislature expowers that a people can confer. We mean important, as involving one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, the right of a people to elect, immediately, their own rulers, and likewise important in view of the extreme facility with which the

from an ignorance of the popular stitutionalist and Republic.

trust might be abused or perverted.

choice, vote for Electors who did not represent the wishes of the peo ple, in voting, for a President they could easily plead these facts, if not to justify, at least to excuse themselves. In all the other States, the people themselves choose their Electors. South-Carolina constitutes the solitary exception. Why should not the people of South-Carolina do as the people of the other States do? Are they not to be trusted? Are they inferior in intelligence or virtue to the people of the other States? By no means. It is their undeniable right to vote for these agents, and they should make this right by doing so. Is there a single consideration either of policy or necessity that should restrain the people from the exercise of the right? To say that they ought to be restrained by considerations of policy, would be to say, that the Legislature is wiser and better than those who created it, and would therefore exercise the power with more wisdom than the people! In other words, it is equivalent to saying that there is more wisdom in a body composed of 169 men, chosen by the people, than among the whole mass of the peo ple from whom they are taken! This cannot be so. If it be said that the people ought to be restrained from the exercise of this right by considerations of necessity, it is equally absurd; for it is obvious enough, that the people could vote for Electors of President and Vice President. with as little inconvenience as they now vote for their Representatives There is no necessity, then, in the case. It is the right of the people to vote immediately for Electors, and because it is their right, we would have them to exercise it We wish to see it taken out of the hands of politicians, and placed where it belongs. We wish to see our

people identify themselves more completely, with the people of other States who are bound to us by a common interest, and a common destiny, and we know that this can never be the case, so long as this powerful lever is in the hands of a few. We do not affirm that this power has ever been abused or perverted by those in whom it is now vested. We do not affirm that and to appreciate the advantages of a the legislature has ever chosen electors who did not east the vote of the State as the people would have cast it. We have no means of ascertaining this point. But no man can affirm with certainty that the took steps to establish a system of vote of the State has always been given in accordance with the wishes of the people, for these wishes were known; under the present constitution of things they could not have been known, for there was no way by which they could be known. But let the people vote directly for these electors, and very soon a different state of things would be presented. We are not only decided'y in

favor of giving the election of electors of President and Vice President to the people, to whom it rightfully bebut we would rejoice to see South-Carolina, in the approaching But there se ms to be a disposition on cont st, give Pierce and King, the the part of the Legislature for several Democratic candidates, a most cor- years past to evade all action upon the dial support. We are not of the number of those who counsel intheory—the only theory, in truth, at such a course. Let those who are any practical benefit and thus it is passpledged to non-action maintain their position. The people can get along without them. Gen. Pierce has cording to the strictest school. He uniformly, while in Congress voted with Mr. Calhoun and the South, on every question affecting the rights or the interests of the South; and our District officers, including Clerks, far as his political votes or acts indicate, we can prove that he is as sound as any man we could get. right to choose these officers upon either North or South, by the highest documentary evidence. As to the Hon, Wm, R. King of Alabama, we need merely remark; that he is Southern man by birth and education, and a Democrat who has seen more than forty years of political service. Add to this, both of these gentlemen have a high reputation for talents and political sagacity; that both sustain moral characters which are beyond reproach, and it seems to us, that no true State Rights man can hesitate to give them his most

But this article is already too long. We have said enough, however, to define our position, and now close by expressing the hope that the people of the State will move generally, in this important matter, and them. If any one would do his age

Ill resume the subject hereafter .---

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAH, ROAD,-We are pleased to learn that the long pending arrangements between the City of Augusta and the South Carolina Rail Road have progressed so far. ercise one of the most important that all that is now necessary for their completion is the ratification of the directors in Charleston, of the contracts of their agents, which, if we are correctly informed, will be done about the 20th instant.

For and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, Council has granted to the Rail There are many reasons why the Road the right to cross the river and people should exercise this power im- establish a depot, for local business and mediately themselves; there is not travel, on the river bank north of a single reason why they should not. Reynold street; as also to establish a tiful is this reward! does it not excite The merits of Presidential candidates depot on the Common, equi-distant are never considered or discussed in from the Georgia Rail Road, with the connection with our popular elections. depot of the Waynesboro and Savan-Candidates for the Legislature are nah Railroad; with the further privirarely, if ever interrogated as to their lege of a horse track running through preferences, and their reasons for the centre of Washington street from them. They are chosen in reference their depot on Reynold street to that to other considerations, and often of on the Common. This arrangement, vastly inferior moment. Should they, from what we can learn, has given genthen, in this absence of instructions, or | eral satisfaction to our citizens. - Con-

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, Sp. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EMTOR.

TUESDAY, JULY, 27, 1852.

Our Principles. "There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their minds not to be slaves; that is if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."—

CALHOUN.
"To do that, concert of action must be necessary then be To no that, concert of action must be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would then be too late, but to save ourselves. Thus in my view, concert is the one thing needful.."—Calmoun.

"What is the remedy? I answer secession, united secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wisc—nothing else will be practicable."—Cheves.

8-6 Messrs. A. White & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Communications intended for the Banner must be handed in on or before Saturday morning, and those favoring us with advertizements will please let us have them at least by S o'clock on Monday.

We would eath the attention of our readers to an article found in another column-taken from the Palmetto State Banner-upon the subject of the Election of Electors of President and Vice-Président.

Free School System.

Our attention is called to this subject by a speech delivered by the Hon. James Simons, before the Board of Commissioners of Free School's of St. Philip's and St. Michael's. We have published this speech entire, that our readers may inform themselves from its perusal. There should be no subiect more important to the people than the Education of the people. All our notions of free Governments are founded upon the intelligence of those who are to be governed. It is Education which fits and prepares the mind to Republican form of Government, Our own State, impressed with the importance of the general diffusion of Eduschools, at which all could receive the rudiments of Education. This system system was defective in its inception and although often amended is yet of little practical benefit. There is no subject which in our judgment ought so seriously to address itself to the man entrusted by the people with Legislative authority as the Education of that portion of the community who are unable to Educate themselves. important subject, they seem to coned from time to time to the great deoperates in other Districts of this State but we have been informed that in an area of three or four miles square in children of the proper age to be sent to school, who have never seen a schoolhouse, who cannot read, or write their names. Is this state of things not to be deplored! does this reflect no shame upon our State! will it not serve to start serious inquiry into this matter? " When we have offered as tabernacles for the worship of the Almighty God, glorious edifices, wrought by man's skill and ingenuity, the next most worthy service is to build up elegent seats for learning." Without Education the temples of God will be desecrated and the altars of the Most High destroyed. Religion itself loses its hold upon mankind when the dark night of ignorance has come upon because they have not deemed it move in the right direction. We and country lasting service, let him aid in the great work of National Education, let him aid in bringing the means of Education to the door of that portion of the community to whom Providence has denied the means. How true is it that "He who lays a stone in the wall of the house of wisdom bequeaths to posterity a noble bounty. When the hand of the builder shall have long since mouldered in its native dust, his name shall live after him and countless thousands of

the coming generations will revere his

memory who opened the casket of

knowledge to adorn the brow of youth

with its precious jewels." How beau-

ambition in the breast of every one to

give support to this great enterprise-

the Education of the people-that they

may be truly said to know and under-

them; then we shall see no more the

tion of our next Legislature. In concluding this article we could not do better than to adopt the language of the Earl of Derby in his speech before the Parliament, upon the subject of Education. He says: I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the feelings of the community at large, that the convictions of all classes high and low, rich and poor have now come to this conclusion, that the greater the amount of Education which you are able to give and the more widely it is spread among all classes of the community, the greater prospect there is of the tranquility, the happiness and well-being of the community. But, my lords, when I use the term Education let me not be misunderstood, by Education I do not mean the mere development of the mental faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge, the mere instruction, useful no doubt, as that may be, which enable the man simply to improve his condition in life, gives him fresh tastes, and fresh habits and also the means of gratifying such improved tastes, valuable as that inan Education involving culture of the

From the Charleston Mercury. Next Governor.

the basis and foundatio rupon a knowl-

"Many Citizens" of Charleston, nominate the Hon. John L. Manning of Sumter, as a gentleman, in every respect, qualified to serve the State as its next Governor. The nomination we find in the Southern Standard.

The list of nominations made for this distinguished oflice, now consists of Col. John S. Preston, Hon. F. W. Pickens, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Gen. D. F. Jamieson, Col. John S. Ashe, Gen. J. H. Adams, Hon. Wm. J Taylor, Hon. William Elliott, Hon.

perform the daties which arise out of John Townsend, and Hon. John L. Manning. The following is the article referred To the Editor of the Southern Standard:--Many citizens of this State cation among its citizens, very early have waited with some anxiety, to see among the names announced for the next Gabernatorial term, that of so expressly stated in the Camden a gentleman, whose claim, pre-eminently distinguished, are still inferior in that Squadron are unwilling that his to his merits. No public man in South Carolina, of whatever age or station, is better entitled to the fore ask the liberty to say it is untrue istrate, than the Hon. John L. Mantalents and energetic efforts of every identified with the political history of of Gen. Owens. It is therefore due in the State, since the time when he attained his manhood, he has presented a remarkable combination of usefulness, consistency, and firmness. Edn cated with a proper respect for the will of the People, as the great law of the Republic, he has nevertheless preserved and maintained, the integrity and independence of his own judgment. In some cases, when sup-What, then are the practical condifference, coldness, or non-action, clade the whole system is incapable ported by the calm conviction of and all other papers which may copy clusions we derive from such a There is neither dignity nor wisdom in of being so remoddled as to produce his reason, he combatted what he best the above article, will oblige us also by lieved to be some prevailing error, that | inserting our explanation, that it may unchecked might lead to serious evil; it was supposed that he would be triment of many poor citizens. We do the vetum of his firmness, and be sacever been a State Rights man ac- not know how the Free School system rificed to the torrent which he manfally was attempting to divert. The obedient to their sense of duty, are for a response, have more than excited the wealthy and intelligent District of ready to speak to the people their our curiosity on the subject. We Sumter, there can be found forty-three honest opinions,—Col. Manning has should certainly by this time, if the become more endeared from the reproach. With no silly vanity to the noise of preparation hitherto made. gratify, in the pomp and parade of The New York Herald remarks, and chase a petty notoriety at the ex- very badly devised, and thus far still pense of the peace and happiness of worse executed. Half a dozen small the people of his State-with talents vessels, with one or two thousand men, seems to us conspicuously suited to have listened with the greatest intentthe place, in connection with which ness for the fall of Jericho's walls, but his name is now announced. We instead thereof, silence and obscurity believe that Col. Manning would have only answered us. the people of his State desired it. We steamers be brought up and transformhave no right, arising from any per- ed into water steamers; also well sonal intimacy, to inquire into his manned for the the expedition, and ment comes from those who have ning, beyond those of ordinary acquaintanceship, but who have been attentive observers of his public

> duty in thus announcing his name to the people of South Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.

> course, and feel that they discharge a

4-1-4-CD-1-ED-MOUNT VERNON .-- A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, recently on a visit to Mount Vernon, speaks as

"But look gentlemen, when my scarching looks wandered over the wide expanse of this solitude; when the crumbling fragments of this once stately mansion, told how busily at work had been the hand of time, and how culpably idle that of man, my heart sank within me; and tears of anguish and mortification moistened the ground that had so often borne the najestic form of George Washington! Might we have not reduced the quanstand the laws which are to govern tity of champagne and other luxuries so prodigally lavished on intervention- cants, must be stated, and all commual orgies! And could we have not independent voter sleeved and dragged consecrated that trifle wrenched from Secretary of the Association for the Munden. Mr. M. charged the Doctor apprehended, but how true it is, we to the ballot box. We trust this sub- rapacious minions to the noble task, Exhibition of the ladustry of all Na- with having possessed himself of his cannot tell what a day may bring icct will receive the serious considera- the redemption of Mount Vernon?" itions, New York.

-From the Camden Journal.

Brigadier General of Cavalry. In our paper June 1st., we noticed the nomination of Col. Thomas J. Ancrum, in the following manner: "We see by the last Palmetto Standard that Col. Aperum has been nominated by 'Chester Squadron of Cavalry' for the office of Brigadier General in place of Gen. Owens, who it is said has or intends to resign."

Our information, as we have express ly stated was derived from the Palmetto Standard—a respectable and relia ble source. We observed the nomination of Col. Ancrum over the signature of "Chester Squadron of Cavalry. It was but natural that we should no tice it as a matter of information for our readers, as Col. Ancrum is a citi zen of our District, and a well known Cavalry officer. It is true we might have noticed this

nomination in terms somewhat different-something like the following: "In the Palmetto Standard of the-Col. Ancrum is nominated for the office Brigadier General over the signature of Chester Squadron" &c .- the word over in place of "by," which would have altered the reading of the sentence in some degree. This is however a matter of taste, and i adopting another mode of expression struction may be, when I speak of Edu- embracing the same point. We "excation I speak of this and this alone, pressly stated" nothing "in the Camden Journal" "untrue in fact," but that Col. Ancrum had been nominated &c.. upind and culture of the soul, laying in the Palmetto Standard. The presumption was very reasonable on our edge of the scriptures and revealed part, as we had no right to doubt the veracity of the nomination-that duty was competent only for the Editor of the Standard through the medium of whose paper it was made.

It is due to us that these remarks should accompany the communication which we publish from the Palmetto Standard. "Fair play" is all we want, or ask; and we cheerfully give place to the article requested. We have no in terest in this election beyond that of any other ordinary citizen of the community, and are unwilling that any thing "expressly stated in the Camden Journal" should be in any degree prejudicial to the election of Major Nelson, a gentleman for whom we entertain a high regard.

The following is the article from the Standard:

"Mr. Fditor: An impression has gone abroad that the Chester Squadron has nominated Col. Ancrum for Brigadier General of the 3rd Brigade of Cavalry, and I understand it has been election should be in any degree prejudiced by this statement, and I there distinction of being our Chief Mag- in fact, no meeting of the Squadron having been had for that, or indeed for ning, of Sumter. In a great measure any other purpose since the resignation justice to Maj. Nelson, that this impression be corrected, and es e fally as in lay opinion the vote of the Chester Squadron will be almost equally divided between the two candidates. FAIR PLAY."

"P S. Will the Camden Journal and the Sumter papers oblige the writer by copying.

We ask that the Palmetto Standard prevent further misunderstanding.

[ED. CAMBEN JOURNAL. ---THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION,-Various inquiries in relation to the Japan result has proved how invaluable are expedition, with the entire silence of the public services of those, who, all parties to whom we naturally look principle which instigated it be not enfact, that he has been at once bold and tirely extinct, have looked for at least honest enough to give utterance to his an echo from some quarter, instead of opinions, without fear and without the ominous silence which has usurped mere display-with no selfish am- we are somewhat inclined to coincide bition, that would lead him to pur- in the same, that the whole thing was of a high order, and of a kind em- form but a beggarly fleet to send from inently useful-and a devotion to this great country, to intimidate or the honor and best interests of create friendly feelings in the minds his State, unsurpassed by any, he of the semi-barbarians of Japan. We

consent to occupy the place if It has been proposed that the Collin's wishes in the matter. This announce- sent with a respectable force of sailing vessels to that quarter. The sugge no personal relations with Col. Man- tion is good, and such energy with proportionate means, can alone ensure us the respect that must be enforced by a display and perhaps exercise, of power, The latter must be sufficient for all purposes demanding a hostile demonstration, or discomfiture, will be the inevitable result. It is too late for an abandonment of the incasure, or any manifestation of inkewarmness, and we hope to see these important objects of the expedition carried out with the adequate energy and spirit they de-

mand.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW YORK. official announcement that the proposthat the association is now ready to in session. receive applications from those who desire to become exhibitors. The number of square feet, whether of wall, floor or counters required by appliuications must be addressed to "the

Cost of Government .- The following is a statement of the annual average expenditures of the several administrations for the last twenty years: Jackson's Administration - \$27,535,896 39 Van Buren's " - 35,640,486 36 Van Buren's - 35,64,865 36 Harrison and Tyler's - 27,623,628 13 Polk's - 43,897,916 51 Taylor and Fillmore's - 55,442,481 00

By this account it appears that the Government cost the people, under Jackson's administration, less than half what it has thus far cost under the administration of President Taylor, both being periods of peace. It further appears that we are now paying, in time of profound peace, about than it cost us under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Florida war was raging at the South, and \$12,000,000 more than it cost under those vessels resort every summer. Mr. Polk's administration, when the Government had to bear the enormous expense of the Mexican war of 1847. New York Post.

Four Deaths by Poison.

The Mobile (Ala.) Tribune, of the 12th inst., says: A man named Pretlove, living on Massachusetts street, died on Sunday evening last very suddenly, and on inquiring into the cause, it was discovered that he had died from the effects of poison. His wife, who was apparently well at the time of her husband's death, was soon after taken sick, and died that night, and a child a boy about eight or ten years of age, also died soon after. James Carrol, a brother-in-law of Pretlove, took sick on Monday and died that evening. There appears to be considerable mystery about the whole affair. although the general impression now is that Pretlove took nitric acid, which he said he had been advised to do for the liver complaint, and either by design, or through some fatal error, it had been partaken of by the other parties, which produced death. Others are of the opinion that the poison was administered by other hands than those of Pretlove, from the fact that a vial of nitric acid was bought at a drug store on Monday, after the death of the three first named victims. Pretlove was heard to ask his wife if she intended to get married again after his death. She answered that she did not lar object. know-perhaps she would. He then remarked that he would see that she would not. From this, it is thought that Pretlove administered the poison. The affair, we think, should be looked into by the authorities.

[From the Marion Star.] REEDY CREEK, Marion Dist.)

July 16th, 1852. To the Editor of the Star: Ar strocious murder was committed in this District, near Little Pec Dec, on the person of Hugh Dove, by Hugh Campbell. A Coroner's inquest was forces on the station. held over him to-day, and a wurrant issued for the arrest of Campbell, who has fled. This is to give notice to the public in order to his arrest; he is a feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eves, black hair, thick beard, rather heavy set, walks quick and short, looks rather under when he looks at you, he is about 30 or 35 years old, has also a Roman nose.

SAMUEL J. BETHEA. Acting Coroner.

(25) We learn from the Winnshoon the 19th inst., in the lower part of Pressive and commanding, and beam-Fairfield District, near the Charlotte ing all over with the light of intellect Mathew Wooten, aged 78, was stab- countenance which exhibits more lofty bed to death by one Jordon Beard. aged 22 or 23. They were both of been arrested at the last accounts.

SAD ACCIDENT .- A Mr. Malone, who was engaged in digging a well at Greenwood, Abbeville District, for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, died on last Sabbath in consequence of injuries received from the falling of the well bucket upon him. The accident happened on the Friday previous to his death .- Newberry Sentinel 7th inst.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.-We learn that a difficulty occurred last week in Catawba county North Carolina, between Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, and his son-in-law, Wilson England, while drinking, at the house of the former. England drew a knife and 'ripped out the bowels of Wilson,' from which he died almost immediately. England has not vet been taken. Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the Legislature from Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba with every propects of success, and had represented those counties two terms previously. They were both men of ungovernable passions and intemperate habits. The above information has been communicated to us by a gentleman of Lincolnton.

Yorkville Remedy.

Death of Judge McKinley.-John McKinley, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Uni ted States, died on Monday, at his re sidence in Louisville, Kentucky, of apoplexy. Judge McKinley was a native of Virginia.

A MAYOR ARRESTED .- The Mobile Tribune makes the following announcement: "The Hon, Joseph Seawell, Mayor of the city, was arrested yester--The New York papers contain an day on the charge of being accessory to the shooting some days ago, of Mr. ed Exhibition of the Industry of all Sheriff Hutchisen, by Jerry Sulivan. Nations, will open in that city on the He gave the required security for his 2d of May next, and notice is given appearance before the City Court now

> Dr. Hines again in Limbo .- The Savannah Republican of yesterday, says, that Dr. David T. Hines had been arrested in that city on the previous morning, at the instance of Isaac py to say, no immediate danger is watch, valued at \$50, and 10 in cash, forth .- Camden Journal;

and with taking out of the Post office, under false pretences, one of his letters with money in it. The Doctor was carried before Justice Raiford, who committed him to jail to await his trial.

The Fisheries.

The New York Herald gives the following account of the origin of the difficulty between the American and

Nova Scotia fishermen. Washington, July 6, 1852. The British and Colonial governments are, at the present moment, adopting the most stringent measures for driving the American fishing ves-\$20,000,000 more for our Government | sels away from the fishing grounds in the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of Nova Scotia, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which points hundreds of

By treaty, American fishermen are not allowed to fish within a maratime league of the coast, where is the best fishing ground, nor in the Bay of Fundy; but they have been in the habit of disregarding the prohibition, and not only have done this, but they have gone on shore, and, it would appear, lave carried on a considerable traffic with the inhabitants, and it is said, in some instances, create disturbance.

The Canadidan government has fitted out by that of Nova Scotia, which are commanded by very determined men, who are resolved to bring affairs to a crisis; one has been fitted out at Newfoundland, and one will be sent into the Bay of Fundy by the government of New Brunswick.

In the meantime, the British government have been equally on the alert, and the Admiral on the North American station, steam frigate, which has been placed under the orders of the Governor of Prince Edward Island, for the protection of the fisheries in its vicinity; an armed cutter has also been sent into the Bay of Funly, and has already captured an American fisherman found in its waters.

Two sloops of war have also been despatched to the Gulf of St. Lawrance -the Bermuda and Sappho-for the purpose of enforcing the treaty, and a fleet of small armed vessels and steamers, I am credibly informed, are on their way from England, with a simi-

It is much to be feared that this sudden and unexpected action may pro-duce bloodshed; and its ultimate results, with reference to the relations between the two countries, it is impossible to foretell. The fishing vessels frequent the grounds in large bodies, several of them cruising in company; and it will not be a matter of surprise if they offer resistance to any small armed vessel which may interfere with their occupation, and thus produce a collision that may lead to a concentration of the British naval

I have not seen any notice of these proceedings in the American papers, and therefore besten to send a state-ment of what has come to my knowledge, and will forward any further information that I may obtain from a reliable source

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF GENERAL Pierce.—Every-body, of course, is anxious to know something about the personal of the man who is to be our next President. He is not far from five feet cleven inches in height, and ro Register that a difficulty occurred finely proportioned. His face is im-Rail Road, in the course of which and energy. We have never seen a purpose, zeal, and undisguised frankness. With a mind of the highest or-Fairfield District. Beard had not der, and harmoniously developed, he combines the snavity of a child. His habits are those of a man who believes there is a great deal to be done, and very little to do it in. He is forever at work, and we may say, that from the first time he entered public life no man has spent his powers more profusely in carrying out what was allotted

to him than General Pierce. As an orator we will put him against anybody in the country; but his arguments are none the less compact for the beauty of his diction and the elegance of his gestures. In his love of country he is a perfect enthusiast .-Had he a half dozen lives to give they would be freely yielded up at her shrine. This salient feature of his character he may have inherited from his father, who was a General in the revolutionary war, and, we may add, was afterwards governor of New Hampshire. We delight in being thus particular, though we have not said all that we shall say .- Cleveland Plaindealer.

RE-OPENING OF THE THEATRE.-WO inderstand that a company of public spirited gentlemen, twelve in number, have associated for the purpose of reopening the Charleston Theatre about the 1st of November next, with entirely new scenery, dresses, and decorations. To carry out this plan, the sum of between six and ten thousand dollars have been subscribed, and the theatre has been taken on a lease of five years. Mr. Sloman, well known in this city for his competency, has been selected as acting manager, who will leave the city shortly to procure a company which will, it is expected, combine such advantages as will render the theatre a source of rational enjoyment.

Charleston News.

The Weather .- We have had an abundance of rain, and fear if such heavy showers as fell here on Saturday and Sunday last become frequent. with corresponding rains above us, the river will overflow its banks, and ruin the fine crops of corn which we are glad to say are unusually abundant along its margin. As yet, we are hap-