

and manufacturing company; a bill to incorporate the Catawba Bridge company; a bill to incorporate the Western Mutual Insurance company of North Carolina; a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Rutherfordton, and the bill to incorporate the Rock Island Manufacturing company.

Mr. Barringer introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose henceforth the increase of the present rates of Tariff on Foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary for an economical administration of the General Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible manner. On motion of Mr. Shepard, they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to establish in North Carolina a Military Institute. Read and referred, on his own motion, to Committee on Military.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorporate Mocksville Lodge, No. 139, of ancient York Masons. Read first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which on his motion, was amended, read third time passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the resolutions reports on the subject of slavery were taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The Senate resolved itself into the committee of the whole, (Mr. Cameron of Cumberland in the chair) to take the same into consideration, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Cameron reported that the amendments having according to order had the said resolutions under consideration, had come to no conclusion thereon, but directed him to report progress and ask leave to sit again; which was granted.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to take up the bill to improve the public roads of the State and make it the order of the day for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill to improve county prisons and establish work Houses was made the order of the day for Monday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Love a petition from about 650 citizens of Haywood and Macon counties, praying the Legislature to take some step for having the remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians moved from this State. Referred to a Joint Select Committee to be raised on this subject.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Cherry introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the licence law as to require retailers of spirituous liquors to take an oath not to sell to slaves, before obtaining a licence. Adopted.

Mr. Love a resolution asking the General Government to remove the Cherokee Indians from this State to their brethren in the West. Passed first reading, and referred to the Joint Select Committee on this subject.

Special Order.

The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Negro Slavery were taken up.

Mr. Rayner moved to strike out all after the word whereas, and insert his resolutions.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting those offered by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. R. M. Saunders addressed the House in support of the resolutions of the majority. He was not opposed to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—thought it due to the feelings of Northern gentlemen. He contended for the right of a State to secede, adding the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Jefferson and Madison as authorities to sustain him—though thought it expedient to assert the doctrine in these resolutions. Mr. S. spoke of the fugitive slave law, of the probability of its being enforced in the non-slaveholding States, and of the consequences that he thought would and ought to ensue in the event of its not being enforced. He had read to the House, by the clerk, a part of a letter from Mr. Rencher, in which he gave an account of his endeavours to capture some fugitives from his service in Boston and expressed his views of the probable success of the fugitive slave law, of the course of the administration in reference to it, and of the duties devolving upon the South in consequence thereof— which letter Mr. S. said would be published.

When Mr. Saunders had concluded, Mr. Love moved that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Saunders the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the Slavery Resolutions, Mr. Jones in the Chair; but no gentleman manifesting a disposition to address the Committee, on motion of Mr. Flemming, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Love, the House took up on its second reading, the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the people.

Mr. Drake addressed the House in support of the bill; and before he had concluded, Mr. Saunders remarked that the bill was very defective, and suggested that Mr. D. had better suffer it to lie on the table until he could remedy the defects.

Mr. McLean moved to amend by adding a clause providing that no member of the present Legislature should be eligible to that office; but the Speaker decided that the motion was not then in order.

On motion of Mr. Love the bill was recommended to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Love moved to take up the bill to amend the Constitution—the free suffrage bill—on its 3d reading, but the motion was not agreed to.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENAAE—Jan. 1st 1851.

The following Bills were read third time and passed:

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in the State.

A Bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge, No. 10 of I. O. O. F.

A Bill giving a name to the County town of Stokes and for other purposes.

A Bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Wentworth.

A Bill to amend an act incorporating the McDowell and Yancy Turnpike Company.

A Bill to incorporate Rockingham Division No. 32 of the Sons of Temperance.

A Bill to incorporate Logan Lodge No. 121 of ancient York Masons, and

A Bill to incorporate the town of Murphy.

The following Bills and Resolutions were read 3rd time.

A Bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Asheville.

The Bill to incorporate the Asheville Division, No. 15 of Sons of Temperance.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Franklinsville, was read third time.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Resolutions offered by Speaker Edwards, relative to the subject of Slavery, were ordered to be printed.

Received a message from the House, announcing that the hour had arrived for the inauguration of the Governor. The members of the Senate repaired to the House of Commons, and after the inauguration was concluded, returned to the Senate Chamber and were called to order by the Speaker.

Received a message from the House, proposing to add the practicing Physicians of both Houses to the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Medical Board in North Carolina. Agreed to, and the House informed thereof.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish the Clerk and Master of Yancy county with a seal of office, was taken up on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Sloan it was amended by adding the Clerk and Master of Rutherford county, and passed. The rules were suspended, and it was put upon its third reading, amended, on motion of Mr. Bogle, by adding the Clerk and Master of Alexander county, and passed.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of New River, out of portions of Ashe and Wilkes, accompanied by a petition in relation to the same. Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Marshall, a bill to prevent the selling of spirituous liquors in the streets of Salem, with a petition on the same subject. Passed first reading, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to provide for the more thorough and efficient administration of the law in relation to Common Schools. Passed first reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Winston moved to take up the motion to reconsider the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands; which was agreed to. The motion to reconsider prevailed; and the bill was put upon its second reading and passed—ayes 56, nays 37.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the resolution in favor of Francis J. Prentiss, Sheriff of Craven county, was taken up and passed its second reading. The rules being suspended, it was read the third and last time and passed.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to establish the dividing line between the counties of Orange and Alamance. Passed first reading, and laid on the table.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely on the memorial of Candis Henry; the memorial of citizens of Stanly county, praying for the emancipation of Daniel, a slave; the memorial of citizens of Rockingham county, praying for the emancipation of Joe, a slave; and asked to be discharged from their further consideration—which was agreed to.

Also, the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Madison; and recommended its rejection. Read second time and rejected.

Also, the bill to lay off and open a road from Church's Store in Wilkes County, to Phillips's in the County of Ashe; and recommended its passage. Passed second reading.

Also, the bill to connect a part of the County of Wilkes to the County of Alexander; and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

The Inauguration.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House made preparation for receiving the Senators, and proceeding to the inauguration of the Governor elect.

The ceremony concluded, and the Senators having retired.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Snow.—We had a heavy fall of snow which commenced on Thursday last about 10 o'clock, and continued falling and sleeting until a late hour of the night. The depth of snow, on a flat surface, according to Dr. Schenck's measurement, was 9 1/2 inches. Our *devil* says 10.

Lincoln Courier.

The storm commenced here, about two o'clock P. M., the same day, and the snow continued to fall until nearly day-light, the next morning. It covered the ground to the depth of at least nine inches; and is believed by some to be the deepest snow we have had in Rowan since 1818. The snow of the 6th of March 1835, we think was not far behind this.

APPOINTMENTS FOR P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE.

Saturday Jan. 11, Statesville, Iredell. Monday, " 13, Mocksville, Davie. Wednesday " 15, Salem, Forsythe.

Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th in Rockingham County, to be arranged to suit the convenience of the Divisions.

Monday, Jan. 20, Milton, Caswell. Tuesday " 21, Yanceyville, do. Thursday, " 23, Greensboro' Guilford.

Friday, " 24, Graham, Alamance. Saturday " 25, Franklinsville, Randolph. Monday " 27, Salisbury, Rowan.

Tuesday " 28, Gold Hill, do. Wednesday " 29, Concord, Cabarrus. Thursday " 30, Albemarle, Stanly.

Friday " 31, Centre, do. Saturday Feb. 1, Troy, Montgomery. Monday " 3, Carthage, Moore.

Wednesday " 5, Pittsboro', Chatham.

Other appointments will be made in due time.

THE DISEASE.

Since our last we have heard of from 12 to 16 new cases of the disease prevailing in Charlotte—there is but one case, as far as we have heard, that is considered dangerous. Two deaths have taken place, both black, who had recovered from the disease. Including the above, ten persons have died, one white and nine blacks, since the prevalence of the disease in Charlotte.—*Journal.*

JUST RECEIVED!

HALL's dozen Revolving Pistols. Those in want of such articles are requested to call soon. ROGER & WILSON. Nov. 7, 1850.

From Raleigh Register.

THE CONSTITUTION—THE RESULT.

We barely announced, on yesterday, the passage of the original bill, reported from the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, providing for the abrogation, by legislative enactments of the property qualification for electors of the Senate. This is as we predicted; and it will be seen by reference to the vote, which we submit, that a large majority, without distinction of party, sustained the proposition. It remains to be seen whether the constitutional majority in the Senate will concur in this action, and whether, in event of that concurrence, it will be sustained by the requisite majority in the next Legislature.

Our own individual sentiments have been too often made known, to be reiterated here. We have deprecated the particular action that has been taken, as unlikely to close the door to the future agitation of many other questions of Constitutional Reform that have been mooted among us. Our opinions on this point have been confirmed and strengthened by the occurrences of the past few days, and particularly by the scenes that transpired, immediately preceding the passage of the Bill. Still we say—if it be impossible to have the test question of "Convention," as to all questions of Reform, submitted to the people, *better this effort* to take the farther agitation of Free Suffrage out of the power of demagogues, than no action on the premises at all. It may prove successful.

Those who voted in favor of the original bill were:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, A. H. Caldwell, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Erwin, Fleming, Flynn, Fonville, A. G. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegrum, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pigot, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shipcock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stubs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

Those who voted in the negative were:

NOES—Messrs. Amis, Barnes, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foard, Foster, Kelly, Locke, Maulsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parkam, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Simmons, Thornburgh, Walton, Wiggins—24.

The following was the vote upon the motion to strike out, and insert Mr. Foster's Bill, providing, in the event of approval by the People, for an unrestricted Convention:

AYES—Messrs. Amis, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Fleming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, John Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulsby, E. McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shipcock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynn, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegrum, T. J. Person, Pigot, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stubs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

There is one circumstance connected with the agitation of this question in the House of Commons, to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the People. Before the final vote was taken on the original Bill, Mr. Wiley moved an amendment, simply providing that it be submitted to the People of North Carolina to say, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution—said Convention to be elected on the Federal basis. We appeal to the following list of Ayes and Noes, to show, how the boasted lovers of the "dear people," without regard to section, voted against a proposition, involving no expense or no sacrifice of opinion, and plainly consulting the true spirit of our institutions, while every Whig in the House, with one or two exceptions, vindicated, by their recorded votes, the sacred cause of popular rights.

The Democracy may not have had the cue then, but they got their reward the next day, in the virtual approval by their newly inaugurated Governor, when he commended all amendments to the original Bill to the guillotine.

Those who voted in favor of striking out, and inserting Mr. Wiley's amendment, were:

AYES—Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Fleming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, John Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulsby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shipcock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—48.

NOES—Avery, Barco, Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickinson, Eaton, Flynn, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, T. D. McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegrum, Person, Pigot, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Stevenson, Stubs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—65.

The Tariff.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clay presented a memorial, from a number of citizens of Blair county in the State of Pennsylvania, who represent themselves to be manufacturers and laborers, and others engaged in the various vocations of life. They complain very much of the operations of the existing tariff; and are extremely desirous that some modification should be made, so as to secure a fair and proper introduction of goods from abroad without abuse, and at the same time afford reasonable protection to the interests of the country.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1851.

Transposition.—By accident we have transposed the proceedings of the Legislature on the first and second days of January. The reader can easily make the correction by taking up the first day first, and then go back to the second.

It will be seen by reference to the list of appointments in another column, that Mr. White, the great Temperance lecturer, is to be here on the 27th of this month. It is expected that the occasion will be one of unusual interest, and that a very large concourse of people will be in attendance. All who desire to hear the important subject of Temperance ably handled, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. The fame of Mr. W. warrants the belief that such another speech may not again soon be heard.

He will deliver an address at Mocksville on next Monday, the 13th inst.

Pay Postage?—The "Raleigh Star," having given publicity to a false rumor stating that Small Pox was in Salisbury, we wrote him a note requesting him to make the correction, and here is what he says:

"We take great pleasure in correcting the rumor and thank our Salisbury correspondent for the following epistle. We hope, however, he will pay his postage in future."

We would not have written to the "Star" but for the reason that a whole week must elapse before we could have given him notice through the Watchman. All that time his injurious publication would have been gathering strength, and our community suffering in its business. We thought it would be conferring a favor on the "Star," to give him immediate notice of his error; and if the terms of the two first lines as above quoted, are intended to mean any thing, it is received as a favor.

"We take great pleasure in correcting the rumor and thank our Salisbury correspondent, &c. Now if he means what he says, how strange it looks to grantable about five cent postage. We omitted it on purpose: We thought the editor deserved to pay not less than a sixpence for snatching up this hurtful rumor, and sending it to the world. A similar letter to the Register was sent, simply because he said nothing about the rumor." We fear the Star is like the hypocrite who was very sorry for a fellow man whom he found in distress; but when called upon to *show how much* he was sorry, his feelings refused to act. He could not even bring up a penny from the bottom of his pocket. If the "Star" had known with what concern our community read those few lines announcing the "rumor" in question, he would have felt differently. It is nothing that our business men should go to the expense and trouble of having several hundred circulars printed and sent all over the country contradicting the rumor which it gave out to the public; but it is perfectly distressing if Mr. Lemay is to be taxed five cents towards making the correction. Such meanness is not calculated to make him friends here.

SUBSTANTIAL TESTIMONIAL.

We are pleased to see that some fifty gentlemen nearly all members of the Legislature, have presented to the Editor of the Raleigh Times, the handsomest approval of his course on the subject of Constitutional amendment, that we have ever known an editor to receive. Without his solicitation, and probably without his knowledge, they enrolled themselves on a list, and sent it to him, ordering a copy of the "Times" to be sent to each of their addresses. Hurra for the Times! Raboteau deserves to be treated just in that way.

SMALL POX IN SALISBURY.

We have been sorry to hear, as we have, from private sources, public rumor, and the Raleigh papers, that this loathsome contagion is in Salisbury.

The cases must be of recent occurrence as it certainly was not there, a week or two ago as we passed through.

We have not been, as some captious persons have, disposed to cavil at the strong measures adopted to keep it from getting into that community, and now that it is unfortunately in their midst, we shall commend every effort they may make to get rid of it.

P. S. Since the above was in type we understand that there is some mistake in regard to the Small Pox in Salisbury.

Hornets Nest.

We have been requested to copy the above, and to notice it. The Postscript is right; but that above it, is wrong.—The disease is not in Salisbury as yet; and it is hoped the stringent measures of our Police will prevent its reaching here. No man can enter the Town from the direction of the infected districts, without being called upon to give an account of himself.

While the Editor of the "Nest" was preparing the postscript to the above article, it was a pity it did not occur to him that it would be better to omit the whole article.

The business of our Town has been sensibly affected by these false rumors already, and our citizens are not, consequently, in a mood to look lightly upon such paragraphs as the above.

We would state again, that public notice will be given immediately, of the first case that occurs here, should any appear.

L. B. LEMAY, who has been connected with the Raleigh Star for a year or two, as associate Editor, has withdrawn therefrom.

The proceedings of the Legislature and other matters of greater interest, leave no room for editorials, unless they were first-rate, and we have none such ready, just now.

FUGITIVES IN NEW YORK.

We invite the reader's attention to the following account of the arrest of a negro in New York, supposed to be a fugitive. We see nothing in it to encourage the hope, that even in New York, the fugitive law will be executed with that acquiescence in its justness which the proceedings of their great Union meeting seemed to warrant. The "Dollar Weekly News," from which we copy, denounces the Marshal, in no measured terms for what it considers, and perhaps not without reason, the hot haste of that officer.

ARREST OF THE FUGITIVE.

Great Excitement.—Our city was thrown into a considerable state of excitement on Saturday, by the arrest of a young colored man alleged to be a fugitive from labor from the State of Maryland. The arrest took place under the following circumstances. The alleged fugitive has resided for several years in the State of New Jersey, and attended the Second street market, bringing the produce of a small farm. About noon, on Saturday, while standing at the corner of Lombard and Second streets, he was arrested by George F. Alberti, William McKinley and Robert Smith, on the nominal charge of being a chicken thief, and hurried him into a carriage. He was then driven to the U. S. Marshal's Office.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and by the time the carriage reached the State House a number of persons, blacks and whites had assembled there. The prisoner was placed in the Marshal's office, and in a very short time several persons came forward and interested themselves in his behalf, among whom were W. H. Pierce, Esq., and Mr. Passmore Williams, Secretary of the Anti Slavery Society. Subsequently, Joseph P. Longhead Esq., volunteered, and this gentleman insisted upon Alberti, the principal in the arrest, showing by what authority the alleged fugitive was held. Refusing to do this, Mr. Longhead instructed the prisoner that he had a right to leave, and his friends encouraged him to do so. Alberti drew from his pocket a pair of nippers, and put them around the prisoner's arms, and said that he should not go. A scene of great excitement ensued. The nippers were unloosed from the arm of the alleged slave, and he attempted to run, but Alberti was at his heels and he could not do so. After struggling for a few minutes in the passage leading to the office, Alberti was held by some of the slave's friends, and an effort made to get the slave down stairs.—George called for his pistols and fought furiously, but the friends of the negro, instead of running him down stairs as they could have done, thrust him into the Marshal's office, where he was caught like a mouse in a trap!

Here he remained until the arrival of Edward D. Ingraham, Esq. Commissioner. The office was then opened preparatory to a hearing, and was soon filled with anxious spectators, and those interested for and against the reputed slave. The Commissioner took his seat, and announced his readiness to proceed with the case. Mr. Pierce thereupon rose and said—I appear, sir, to ask for a postponement of this case until the prisoner's counsel can come in. David Paul Brown and Charles Gibbons will appear for him.

The Commissioner replied that the act of Congress required the proceedings to be conducted in a summary manner, and that he could not wait beyond a reasonable time.

Mr. Lehman—(for the claimant)—Force has already been used to get the prisoner off, and I hope the case will go on at once.

Mr. Com.—Do you apprehend any violence now?

Mr. Lehman—No sir, I can't say that I do.

Mr. Com.—If you do so, I'll soon have force enough to quell any outbreak.

After the lapse of a few minutes the Commissioner said, Mr. Pierce, I wish you would send for the gentlemen engaged.—I really can't wait any longer. You know that the hearing must be summary.

Mr. Pierce—Your Honor is aware that the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania attend to the cases of all persons claimed as fugitives from labor, and they employ counsel to act; and time should be given to the gentlemen of that society to attend to the case of the unfortunate prisoner.

Mr. Passmore Williams here stated that he is secretary of the Anti slavery society and had been informed but a few minutes before that an arrest had been made.

The Commissioner insisted that the case must go on, and manifested considerable impatience.

Mr. Lehman—I offer in evidence the power of attorney, acknowledged October 12, 1850.

Mr. Pierce—Before going into that matter, the Court being now open—

Mr. Com.—I am not a court. I am a Commissioner under act of Congress.

Mr. Pierce—My motion is that the case may be adjourned until Monday, in order that the prisoner may confer with counsel, obtain proof, &c. I desire that the man whose liberty is sought to be taken from him, may have every protection which the law extends to him. He has just been arrested an hour and a half ago by the admission of the claimants and has not had time to obtain his witnesses.—He was not told at first what he was arrested for, by what authority held. Surely it never was contemplated under this law that the alleged fugitive should not have the privilege to show that his claimant is mistaken in the man. The fathers of the country could not have sanctioned so great a wrong as that.

Your application is that he have time to get witnesses, &c. I will hear your ground of postponement, but I do not want counsel to discuss the Constitution.

Pierce—Do you deny a hearing?

Com.—I'll hear the ground upon which

you ask to postpone, but nothing more. The proceeding must be a summary one.

Mr. Pierce—Summary is a relative term, and it does not surely mean that the prisoner shall be sent to bondage without the opportunity to show that he is not a slave.

Mr. Com—I can't grant your application, that's settled.

Mr. Lehman now proceeded to prove the power of attorney, and for that purpose called a George G. Price to the witness stand. The witness said he was present at the execution of the power of attorney, at the office of Alderman McKinley, that he knows Mr. McKnight, the claimant, who is a resident of Cecil county, Maryland. The witness is a resident of Philadelphia. Nothing important was elicited on cross-examination.

The next witness was called to prove identity. He is a James F. Price. He knows Mr. McKnight, knew him in Maryland; was acquainted with his property in negroes. Knew Emory Rice, the prisoner,