THE PUGITIVE BLAVE LAW. Opinion of Mr. Ceittenden. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) 18th September, 1850.

Sin: Thave had the honor to receive you note of this date, informing me that the bill com-monly called the Fugitive Slave bill, having pass-ed both Houses of Congress, had been submitted to you for your consideration, approval, and signsture, and requesting my opinion whether the sixth section of that act, and especially the last clause of that section, conflicts with the provision of the Constitution which declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it ?"

It is my clear conviction that there is nothing in the last clause, nor in any part of the sixth section, nor indeed in any part of the provisions of the act, which suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeax curpus, or is in any manner in conflict with the Constitution.

The Constitution, in the second section of the fourth article, declares, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such services or labor, but SHALL be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor

It is well known and admitted, historically and tody. judicially, that this clause of the Constitution was

made for the purpose of securing to the citizens of slaveholding States the complete ownership in their slaves, as property, in any and every State the Criticity of the Union into which they might escape. (Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Per. 539.) It devolved on the General Government, as a solemn duty, to make that seenrity effectual. Their power was not only clear and full, but according to the opinion of the court, in the above cited case, it was scalusive; the States, severally being under no obligation, and having no power to make laws or regulations in respect to the delivery of jugitives. Thus the whole power, and with it the whole duty, of carrying into effect this important provision of the Con-stitution was with Congress. And accordingly, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, the act of the 12th February, 1793, was passed, and that proving unsatisfactory and inefficient, by reason (among other causes) of some minor errors in its details, Congress are now attempting by this bill to discharge a constitutional obligation, by securing more effectually the delivery of fugicive slaves to their owners. The sixth and most material section in substance declares, that the claimant of the fugitive slave may arrest and carry him before any one of the offices named and described in the bill, and provides that these officers and each of them shall have judicial power and jurisdiction to hear, examine, and decide the case in a summary manner; that, if upon such hearing the claimant by the requisite proof, shall establish his claim to the actisaction of the tribunal thus constituted, the said tribunal shall give him a certificate, stat-ing therein the substantial facts of the case, and authorizing him, with such reasonable force as may be necessary, to take and carry said fugitive back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, and then in conclusion proceeds as follows : "The certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons, in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which be escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any pro-

cess issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever."

There is nothing in all this that does not seem

o on claim" of their owners.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the owner, independent of any aid from State or National legislation, may, in virtue of the Constitution and his own right of property, seize and recapture his fugitive slave, in whatso ever State he may find him, and carry him back to the State or Territory from which he escaped -(Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539.) This bill, therefore, confers no right on the owner of the fugitive slave; it only gives him an appointed and peaceable remedy, in place of the more exposed and insecure, but not less lawful, mode of self-redress. And as to the fugitive slave, he has no cause to complein of this bill air. adds no coercion to that which his owner himself might, at his own will, rightfully exercise; and aff the proceedings which it institutes are but so much of orderly judicial authority, interposed between him and his owner, and conseduently of protection to him, and mitigation of the exercise firectly by the owner himself of his personal au-This is the constitutional and legal view of the subject, as sanctioned by the decisions of the Supreme Court ; and to that I limit myself.

The vet of the 12th February, 1793, before alluded to, so far as it respects any constitutional ques-tion that can arise out of this hill, is identical with It authorizes the like arrest of the fugitive slave. the like trial, the like judgment, the like certificate. with the like authority to the owner, by virtue of that certificate us his warrant, to remove him to the constitutionality of that act, in all those particulars, has been affirmed by the adjudications of State ribunals, and by the courts of the United States, without a single dissent so far as I know. (Baldsein's C. C. R., 577, 579.)

19th February, 1793, has been held to be constituthe custody, restraint, and removal, to which the fugitive slave may be subjected, under, the provi-sions of this bill, are all lawful, and that the certificate to be granted to the owner is to be regarded as the act and judgment of a judicial tribunal hav-log competent jurisdiction.

With these remarks as to the confitutionality of

With these remarks as to the constitutionality of the general provisions of the bill, and the consequent quent legality of the custody and confinement to which the fugitive slave may be subjected under it. I proceed to a brief consideration of the more par-ticular question you have propounded in reference to the writ of kabeascarpus and of the last clause of the sixth section, above quoted, which gives rise

ion, as before expressed, is, that there is nothing in that clause or section which conflicts with, or suspends, or was intended to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. I think so, because the bill says not one word about that writ; because, by the Constitution, Congress is expressly furbilden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the pubnothing in that clause or section which conflicts with, or suspends, or was intended to suspend the privilege of the writ of habcas corpus. I think so, because the bill says not one word about that writ; because, by the Constitution, Congress is expressly forbidden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the publics when in cases of rebellion or invasion the publics when in cases of rebellion or invasion to public safety may require it?" softherefore the suspension by this not (there being orither rebellions nor invasion) would be a plain and sulpaths violation of the Constitution and no intention to commit such as short loss by the Federal Government which has been done by the Federal Government which has been done by the Federal Government which has been done by the Federal Government which their eaths, ought to be impacted to them upon mere constructions and implications; and thirdly, be-

conflict can be supposed to exist. It is not within the province or privilege of this great writ to loose those whom the lane has bound. That would be to put a writ granted by the law, in opposition to the law-to make one part of the law destruc-tive of another. This writ follows the law, and obeys the law. It is issued upon proper complaint, o make inquiry into the causes of commitment or imprisonment, and its sole remedial power and pur-pose is to deliver the party from "all manner of ellegal confinement." (3 Black, Com., 131.) If, upon application to the Court or Judge for this writ, or if, open the return, it shall appear that the confinement complained of was lawful, the writ in the General Government in behalf of the constitution first instance would be refused, and in the last the al rights of the South. The purchase by the U.

The condition of one in custody as a fugitive slave, under this law, so far as respects the writ of habers corpus, is precisely the same as that of all other prisoners under the laws of the United The privillege of that writ remains alike to all of them, but to be judged of—granted or refused—discharged or enforced—by the proper tribunal, according to the circumstances of each case, and us the commitment and detention may appear to be legal or illegal.

The whole effect of the law may be thus briefly stated. Congress has constituted a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction, to determine summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service or States as one man, and make accession right, just labor under the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and to whom such service or The judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every tribunal; and therefore the judgment of the tribunal, created by this act, is conclusive upon all tribunals. Wherever this judgment is made to appear, it is conclusive of the right of the owner to retain in his custody the fugitive from his service, and to remove him back to the place or State from which he escaped. If it is shown upon the application of the fugitive for a writ of habeas corpus, it prevents the issuing of the writ -- if upon the return, it discharges the writ and restores or maintains the custody.

This view of the law of this case is fully sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Tobias Watkins, where the Court refused to discharge, upon the ground that he was in custody under the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, and that judgment was conclusive upon them. (3 Pet., 202.)

The expressions used in the last clause of the sixth section, that the certificate therein alluded to "shall prevent all molestation" of the persons to whom granted, "by any process issued," &c., pro bably mean, only what the act of 1873 meant, by declaring a certificate under that act a sufficient warrant for the removal of a fugitive, and cer-tainly do not mean a suspension of the habeas cor-

I conclude by repeating my conviction, that there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with the Constitution, or suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeas cor-

TO THE PRESIDENT.

From the Richmond Republican. SECESSION .- THE NEW REPUBLIC.

In referring to this subject, we have no disposition officiously to intermeddle with the affairs of our sister States, or to dictate to others in regard to matters about which they ought to be own best advisers. But, so long as they belong to the same national brotherhood, the interests of the other members, and especially of the Souther, members of the same family, cannot but be affected by movements which involve the rupture of the most sacred ties. And, even were our own interregard and respect for the disaffected States, desire to remonstrate with them in the most friendly and respectful spirit, before they take a step which may deeply compromise their own dignity and

We throw out of the consideration all idea of the application of the military power of the Federal Government to prevent the "Cotton States" from secession. We will suppose that the secescould be peaceably accomplished, and that they surrounded by the States of the federal union would form as independent nation. We will go farther, and grant that they could make a treaty with England by which the golden visions of Free Trade would be realized, and beneath the rising rays of that political Millenium, the secedir States exchange their a gricultural productions for the manufactures of England. We grant all this, and then we ask Southern men with proud A-merican hearts, do you like the entertainment to

which you are invited ? Oh, "lame and impotent conclusion !" Was it for this, that" the great Southerner, Washington," was raised up? Was it for this that the revolutionary worthles of South Carolina and Georgia drew the sword and wielded the pen and moved the Senute-house with resistless electrones ?-Could they have foreseen such an event, sword and pen would have dropped from their nerveless hands, and their tongues have cleaved to the roof of their mouth. Even if a proplat had foretold to them that Carolina and Georgia, which they had just raised, by the labors, tolls, sacrifices and blood just raised, by the labors, tola, sacrifices and blood of a seven years' war, from the condition of humble provinces of Great Britain, should, after seventy years of glorious independence, voluntarily seek to be once more humble provinces of Great Britain, they would have branded the prophet as a vile impostor, whose tale was too simple even for childish credulity. How would the atern face of old Marion have curied with withering acorn at such a prediction?

with Mr. Polk, and met the approval of that Southern Democratic President, by whom California had been previously colonized by a regiment of

The truth is, that the late legislation of Condown by a most decisive majority in that House of Representatives where it had formerly triumphed by a most decided majority. A fugitive slave bill was passed whose provisions are of the most string-ent character, and which arrays the power of the General Government in behalf of the constitutionnarty would be remanded to his former lamful cus- States of Texas of a valueless portion of her teritory, has given no dissatisfaction to Texas herself, and the idea is certainly ludicrous that Georgia and South Carolina should go out of the Unon on that account, while Texas, for whose wrongs they thus fly out of doors in a buff, remains herself inside, cool, comfortable contented. There has never been less pretext for secession ince the foundation of the Union than there is at this moment. When a real occasion arises, Virginia will be found true to Southern Rights. She vation of Southern Rights as either Georgia or South Carolina. If there is to be secession, letus wait for a cause which will array the Southern and FORMIDABLE.

Virginia however does not believe that such a cause has arisen. Nor do any other of the Southern States except South Carolina, for we are firm in the conviction that nine out of ten of the Georgia people are opposed to secession. But even should a new Republic of three States be formed. none will regret that event more bisterly than its founders. Power, Distinction, Fame, are dear to the human heart, and its human nature to cover those advantages for our country as well as for ourselves. But where will be the Power, Distinction and Fame of a new Republic? Where its military and naval glory? Where its world-re-nowned flag? Where its name among the nations? Where the stem for its soldiers and its sailors to attract the eye of mankind? Where the great national council-house, like that at Washington, in which its statesmen control the destinies of continent, and have the world for an audience?-Where that aplendid prize of the Presidency of the United States, the coveted reward of ho ambition? Who will eyer hear of the President of the South Carolina Republic? Who will care a pinch of snuff for him? That Republic will be a mere speck on the Atlantic coast, almost hidden from wight under the gigantic shadows of this coossal confederacy, and its officials will be invisible except by the most powerful microscope. Its statesmen and its orators will lavish their wisdom and their wit upon empty boxes, and their voices scarcely be heard outside the narrow circle of their Republic of Lilliput. Even the great Calboun could not have figured to advantage within such a circumscribed aphere of action. The statue of a

We invoke, then our secoding brothen in South Carolina and Georgia, to abide with the other Southern States in the great American Republic. Let them not secode until we are all obliged to ove in a body, an event which we devoutly hope will not take place for generations to come.

A TRUE MAN.

A letter having been addressed to the Hon, GAR-SETT ANDREWS, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, some weeks ago, by several citizens of Washington in that State, desiring from him an expression of his opinions on the several questions grow ing out of the present posture of public affairs, and particularly the following: "Whether, if the State of California, as at present organized, shall be admitted into the Union, and the remaining territory acquired from Mexico placed under Territorial governments without restriction on the subject of slavery, would that state of facts present a proper occasion for measures of resistance, revotionary or otherwise, on the part of the slaveholding States?" that gentleman replied in a letter ecupying several columns of powerful argument, in demonstration of the true interests and rights of the people of the Southern States, commencing with the following decisive opinion upon the particular point presented to him:

"In answering your question in the negative, I but say what all Georgia, may, all the South, said twelve months ago. I but assert the right of self-government. And however desirable it might be have California and New Mexico slave States, I am too much of a Democrat to wish to impose on a people a government repugnant to their wishes. California has chosen to prohibit slavery, and I presume no one doubts that if the question were repeated to her annually during the balance of the century, her answer would be the same. I apprehend, if we were to belie our republican profes-sions so far to try to force on her institution of slavery, that we could not. Let so man who wishes to perpetrate such a tyranny tell me that he loves self-government on principle. He may, from sel-fish motives like to live under it, but is ready to play the tyrant when it may be to his interest and n his power."

It is to the close of this letter, which derives adlitional consequences from the judicial character of the writer, that we desire to direct the rea- sake, and at the same time equally warm friends dera's whole attention, and admiration. It is as foliows: a month and laborations

"The Union party is taunted with being 'sub-mission.' The old nullifiers tried that elang on the old Union party, to drive them from their propriety. Thank God there was a large and triumphant majority of voters in Georgia then, who had moral caurage enough to asve the Union and country in defining of all such shader and vitingeration. And thank God here are enough of them. I hope, still alive and faithful to their principles and their country to do it again. I never hear the epithets 'sub-missionist' and very but I see the mask of the old Nullifier and Disminumial. For these who were "The Union party is taunted with being 'sub-Nullifler and Disunionist. For those who were

cause the ro is no incompatibility between these provisions of the bill and the privilege of the writ of habban corpus, in its utmost constitutional latitude.

Congress, in the case of fugitive slaves, as in all other cases within the scope of its constitutional authority has the unquestionable right to ordain authority bas the unquestionable right to ordain.

Linion men then, there is no excuse for description of the Country and repeated endering the administration of Mr. Polk? The great leader of the Union, submitted to a fariff which he believed to be oppressive, and imposed by a majority in Congress against his consent. We are not asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed on asked now to submit to any thing imposed to a facility of the constitutions. authority has the unquestionable right to ordain and pre-cribe, for what causes, to what extent, and pre-cribe, for what causes, to what extent, and in what manner, persons may be taken into custody, detained or imprisoned. Without this power they could not fulfil their constitutional trust, nor perform the ordinary and necessary duties of government. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or sospension of the privilege of the halous corrections. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or sospension of the privilege of the halous corrections. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or sospension of the privilege of the halous corrections. The admission of California, with a Constitution was in entire accordance with Mr. Cathoun's own principles, and it was lately asserted in a speech in Floyd country. Georgia, by Judge John H. Lampkin, that the bill introduced by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, authorizing California to form a Constitution to be admitted as a State, was framed in consultation governments without intervention by songress.—

The admission of California, with a Constitution asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us by Congress. We are required to abide by nothing imposed on us by Congress. We are required to abide by nothing imposed on us by Congress. We are required to abide by nothing imposed on us by Congress. We are required to abide by nothing imposed on us by Congress. We are required to abide by nothing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us sked now to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us to submit to any thing imposed on us asked now to submit to any thing imposed on us to submit to any thing im This we maintained and obtained. And if we cannot please ourselves, let us complain of ourselves,

Because I have furborne to speak of the glory The truth is, that the late legislation of Congress has been more favorable to the South than any which has occurred for many vears. The Wilmot Proviso, offered as an amendment to the New Mexico and the Utah hills was twice voted down by a most decisive majority in that House of Representatives where it had formerly triumphed to the Common glory and renown of that flag at Bunker's Hill, Yorktown, Lundy's Lane, New Orleans, Representatives where it had formerly triumphed Buena Vista, and on the road from the costle of San Juan d'Ulua to the grand plaza of Mexico for all the gold of California and Southern chivalry' too. But it is not for all these that I rize the Union most. It is security it has affor-ded me as a Southern absoluble. ded me as a Southern slaveholder. It has proved its faith and strength for seventy years, and if the great mass of thinking men in this country will as they can , control fanaticism and disunion, I will

"Some twenty times seventy.

"Some twenty years ago, during the Nullification assault on the union, we were told it was a curse; that we were glasses in it, and we could hever prosper until it should be dissolved.— At no period of our history has the South, with the inia will be found true to Southern Rights. She rest of the country, prospered more than during as quite as great interests at stake in the presertible last twenty years. Our arm, have triumphed over our enemies, our commerce has extended over sens, and our Union has been bound together by sinews of iron, and made sensitive with a net work of wire nerves which makes the whole literally one sdy; and the limb that shall be severed therefrom will surely wither and die.

"Respectfully, yours, &c.
"GARNETT ANDREWS."

REPEAL OF THE WILMOT PROVISO. Those who are denouncing the Texas Boundary and New Mexico Territorial Bill would do well to recollect one thing, which they either wilfully or ignorantly (we know not which, but it is bad enough either way,) overlook. It accoully repeals the Wil-mot Proviso which was inserted in the Texas an-nexation resolutions. By the resolutions annexing Texas it was provided that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should never exist in any territory belong-ing to Texas north of 36.30. This provision is ex-pressly repealed, annulled, and made void, by the Texas and New Mexico Territorial Bill, in expressly declaring that the territory, or any part of it, when hereafter admitted into the Union as a When hereafter admitted with or without slavery, as the constitution thereof may prescribe at the time of admission. The territory of New Mexico, as form-ed by the bill, goes far north of 36, 30. It goes to 38. And from all the intervening scope of territory the Wilmot Proviso, which had been put on by a Southern Democratic President and a Democratc Congress, is taken off during the administration

f a Northern Whig President. But this is not all. The Utah Territorial Bill also expresily declares that that territory, or any part of it, when it shall bereafter be admitted as a State, shall be admitted with or without alavery as the constitution thereof shall prescribe at the time en given up forever to free soil, if the councils of the Northern abolitionists or Southern disunioniets had prevailed, or the Nashville Convention line of 36, 30, been adopted.

WASHINGTON HUNT, in his letter to Mr. Granger,

"My attachment to the Whig party and its principles rests upon the conviction that it is emphatically the party of the Union and the Constitution; dentified, in all its aims and aspirations, with the perpetual preservation of both.

You and I have witnessed the patriotism and true national feeling evinced by our Whig brethren of the South, during years of personal associa m with them in the halls of Congress. I is impossible that we ever should be separated from them in feeling or political principle. It will not surrender my claim to live and die in the same na-Mangum, Stanly, and Gentry.

There are peculiar incentives to the union and harmony at the present crisis, We have a Whig administration worthy of our highest confidence, in both our national and State governments. We are bound to support them with efficiency in carrying out the measures for which we have labored through so many years of effort and vicissitude."

These are paragraphs which distinguish a Union Whig from a Disunion or Abolition Whig, and which indicate the sound national man who can be safely trusted with office and hopor from our people. Confidence is expressed in the Whig President, a Whig Cabinet, and for Clay, Crittenden, and Whiga of that old school.

The Loco Poco party were the first to bring the patronage of the Government into conflict with freedom of Elections. They were the authors of the doctrine, that to the victors belong to the spoils of office. In General Jackson's day they commenced their work of proscription upon parties, and their enmity to all free opinions, by the estab-Sahmentof Jacobin Clubs at the seat of Govern- to contest my right to a seat in the Senate at the ment, and by the avowal of the creed of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. From that day to the present, as often as they have held power, they have been most unsparing in the execution of the Democrat law of prescription for opinion's of taxing every officeholder for the support of party. We are ready to have Whipe taught their duty upon all these matters, but not by such sinners as the Locofoco party .- N. Y. Express.

PRESTICE'S LAST .- The news from almost every part of Missinslppi is good. Gov. Quitmen's treasurable proclamation finds no sympathetic rescourse in the hearts of the manner. Mississippi, it is true, repudiated the boods of the Union Bunk, but the will not repulling the bonds of the Union itself .- Lauisville Sournal.

OHO CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. District. Members Elected. David T. Dieney, Loco. Hamilton

Butler, &c. Lewis D. Campbell, Whig. Montg'y, &c. Hiram Bell, Whig-Logan, &c. Benj. Staton, Whig-Lucas, &c. A. Edgerton, Loco. Seneca, &c. Frederick F. Green, Loco. Brown, &c. Nelson Barrere, Whig, gain.

John L. Taylor, Whig. Ross, &c. Fairfield, &c. Edson B. Olds, Loco. Franklin,&c. Charles Sweener, Loco. Richland,&c. George H. Bushy, Loco. Athens,&c. JohnWelch, Whig. Morgan,&c. James M. Gaylord, Loco.

Musk'm, &c. Alexander Harper, Wing. Beimant, &c. Wm. F. Hunter, Wing. Conhocton, &c. John Johnson, independent. Jefferson, &c. James Cabell, Loco. Wayne, &c. David K. Carter, Loco.

Smanit, &c. Even Newton, Processed Whig Ashtabula, &c. J. R. Giddings, Free soil. Lorain, &cc. Norton S. Townsend, Ab. Loro. So stands the new Congressional delegation from thio. We lose Fienk by a sad defection in Washington. It is possible the official vote will change the result, but as at present advised we think Gay-

lord is elected.

Johnson, Independent, is elected to Congress in the 16th district over Hoagland.

The result for Congress is 5. Whigs; 9

Democrats; Giddings, Free-soil, Townsond, Abo.

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Democrats; Giddings, Free-soil, Townsond, Abo.

Results of the ring leaders of the rint. [Newark D. il. 15.

So much for Ohio in 1850, [Columbus State Journal, 12th.

Ohio Election .- The following is given as a ammary of the election in Ohio. The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by about 11,000 najority. The Congressional delegation stands 10 Whigs and 11 Democrats; the same as in the present Congress. Gaylord's majority is 62; Sweetzer's 111; Olds' 220.

The Senate comprises 18 Whigs, 16 Democrats. and 2 Free Soilers. House, 33 Whigs, 33 Democrats and 6 Free Soilers.

A later dispatch to the Washington Union says that the Legislature stands on joint ballot 49 Whigs 48 Democrats, and 11 Free Soilers.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE, &c.

Congress was in session ten months, the greater portion of which time was taken up by the Agitators North and South, upon the Stavery question, to the neglect of almost every other subject save their own per diem .-- The Howard Gazette, in referring to the long session, makes some remarks

which are just and true. The Gazette says :when it is to be hoped they will address themselves to the consideration of the many important subjecls that will be brought before them. Among those is the reduction of postage on letters and pa-pers. The people have a right to this. They de-mend it, and Congress must listen to their voice. We speak now in reference to newspapers as well as letters. The present rates of newspaper postage are not only burdensome but unequal. They re too heavy. They restrict the circulation of knowledge among the people. Newspapers are the people's school-masters, and they should be removed that prevents every family in the land having one or more in its midst. Individual enterprise is doing much for this. No department of business department has less pecuniary reward. Far less advancement of the power of the country, will effort in other branches of business leads to competence and wealth; but newspaper publishers rarely acquire it, and too frequently but scantily ecure the blessings of a common promise. 'Thy bread shall be given three and thy water shall be sure.' Then let a barrier to a double benefit be removed. Let local newspapers, at least, be circulated free of postage, and while the people are jects to which it is devoted. instructed, the publisher's cruse will not run out. We shall continue our mite from this time till it is THE PEOPLE."

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Painful Rumors respecting the Sir John Franktin Expedition.-Despatches have been received from Sir John Ross, stating that on the 13th of ional party with Clay and Crittenden, Bell and August, three Esquinaux were found in the ice Cape York, and, on being questioned, stated that in 1846 two ships were troken by ice in the direction of Cape Dudley and Diggle, and afterwards burned by a fierce tribe of natives; that the ships in question were not whale's; and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men Part of the crew were drowned, and the remainder were for some time in bouses or tents apart from the natives. The white men had goes but no balls. and, being in a weak and exhanated condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with derts or arrows. The paper from which the above is copied says that the whole story is a gross misconception—but what the reasons are is not ata-

> THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION. -The American ships "Advance" and "Rescue" had penetrated as far as any squadron. At the departure of the last advices the Advance had got aground. No serious injury is apprehended.

> > POPULAR MOUNT, Oct. 9th 1850.

GEN'L. M. T. HAWKINS: Sir-I received last Monday, the 7th inst. your otter of that date notifying me of your intention ensuing session of the Legislature, unless I should for a true expression of their will,"

In this matter I do not feel at liberty to consult my own feelings, and am actuated solely by a sense of public duty in informing you that I decline to assume the responsibility of referring the election again to the people. It is therefore left to yourself to pursue that course your sense of right and duty may indicate. In regard to the alleged "unfairness" in the election, or the sufficiency of the grounds upon which you rely to vacate my seat, no one is less informed than myself, but I presume that, upon an investigation neither can be made to appear.

Very Respectfully. Your ob't. Serv't. W. N. EDWARDS. barbecue to be given to Mr. Clay, without distinction of party, at Lexington, on the 17th instant, and that it is confidently expected he will accept the in-

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle wave it is advised

that Mr. Cass has been invited to attend the Union.

THE BOUNDY LAND LAW .- The Secretary of the Department of the Interior has decided that, by his construction of the law recently passed, the same person shall not receive more than one warrant, although he may have performed sorvewhich, if randered by several individuals, was

entitle each to a warrant.

RIOT IN CAMPEN - Lost North stable from Glonerster was table charged with stealing a stawhile passing a section or reited by colored people : bers of them, who took it for at a was a fugitive slave, and successful to a la him from enstedy. The Sheriff reasized to the

FACTORIES STOPPED.

We regret to say that several of the Factories about here have stooped for some time. The renson assigned is, that notion is too high to justify their buying it. This wante arrange with it is too high for the Factories here to be a market is first sold-and the real figures. should be able to buy it, after it make the mount ed 4000 miles, reshipped four or five toos, with costs and charges and commissions are radied thereto. There must be sometimeg wrong. Is there variety enough among our factories or do they all furnish the same style of goods ?

Fag. Communicator.

THE GLOBE.

A Congressional, Agricultural, and Literary Newspaper.

The undersigned submits to the public his proposals for the GLOSE and its reports for the pext wassion of Congress. Congress has now so liberally patronized the undertake a first it will be established as a standard work workly of its offs is I buprimatur, unless the uncersors to be in his duty. This will not be the compact offert can avoid. The hich are just and true. The Gazette says:—
"In about two months they will meet again, of the proceedings and if at the latest actions of the proceedings and if at the latest actions of the proceedings and if at the latest action as such the it is to be hoped they will address themselves.

Congressión in ving received their sanction as such the lest Reporters will be engaged to write out the debutes of each, day which will undergo the revision of the Members. The work, after passing through the DAILY GLOBE and receiving correction, will be presented, as finished, in the CONGRESSIONAL

GLOBE and APPENDIX. The debates will probably increase in interest during the next session. The one subject which engrossed the last, will doubtles give way to others of great variety which, in this progressive country, the conflicts of party and the ambition for place abroad everywhere, and every impediment should be and distinction, necessarily produce. Vast interests will be at stake upon the decisions of the next Congress; which will be evoked in their discus-sion. All the honors of the Republic, dependent to me to be consistent with the Constitution, and to be consistent with the Constitution, and meessary, indeed, to redeem the pledge which it contains—that such fugitives "shall be delivered" your obedient servant,

I to provide the constitution and still the contains—that such fugitives "shall be delivered" your obedient servant,

I to provide the constitution and still the content of the people of every part of the Union, the department of the power of the country, will department has less pecuniary reward. Far less give impulse to the action of the next session of

> The DAILY GLORE will be published daily during the session of Congress, and weekly the remainder of the year. It will contain full and faithful reports of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and miscellaneous articles on those general aub-

The WEEKLY GLOBE will contain Agricultural and miscellaneous articles; and will necessionally accomplished, and we say to our brethren of the give debates of such importance as command uni-press, don't despair but still 'KEEP IT BEFORE' versal interest.

versal interest.

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Complete indexes to the Communicate Guerry and APPENDIX will be sent transportious section

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The CONGRESSIONAL GLORE and APPENDIX, or the Daily Gloss, as they may elect, with he arms to all editors who may publish this Prospecture a cutter as three times, before the fless Merclay in December, and send us one copy of their paper. containing it distinctly marked around with a pen-te direct our aftention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1850.