Mr. Webster's Letter to the N. York "Union Meeting."

FRANKLIN, N. H., Oct. 23th, 1850.

Gentlemen:—Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and assuring you of my presence at this "Union Meeting" at Castle Garden, on Wednesday evening next. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is to take place, for joint to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men doubtless, but men just, patriotic to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to stay up within them all the foundations of love and attachment to the Constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty, and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of the Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interest of the Great Metropolis speaks, with united hearts and voices, expressly for the conservation of the presence of great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combine with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

I cannot, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the Resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, as I have strength, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The moment men whom I have been with and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the confidence of the people of them. I shall never forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage and the skill of them, in the hour of difficulty and of peril.

The peace measures of the last session are, the Texas Boundary Act, the Act for establishing the two Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah, the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and the Fugitive Slave Law. These measures, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which, of course, I should have proposed, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the approval of the two Houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding, deny its constitutionality, and those who contend, violent resistance to it, counsel that, which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed, and to the commission of a flagrant offence. It remains to be seen how for the deluded and the deluders will go on, in this career of treason, fatal to themselves.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress, who did not see, and do not see, the possible, the expedient, the leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of those gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted, they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding on us all, and no man is likely to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or to affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligations, civil, social and political, due to other citizens. Such a pretence sapps the foundation of all government, and is of itself a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and re-kindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that, means to disturb the public peace, and to do what he can to overturn the government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution, in an original and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and embrace it with full heart and purpose of mind. It is emphatically my sentiment. With you, I declare that I regard myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practices are most calculated to uphold the Constitution, and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as it is by more than six months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these my native hills restores my energy of body and spirit. I feel its invigorating influences, while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my duties, to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved, in all events, that so far as depends on me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial, without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am gentlemen, with very sincere regard,
Your obliged fellow-citizen,
And obedient servant,
DANL. WEBSTER.

To Messrs. F. S. Lathrop, Gerard Ludlow, Chas. G. Cochrane, P. S. Duryee, Committee, New York.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Late Texas papers contain partial returns of the vote in several counties of that State on the Texas Boundary Bill. In Galveston the vote was small, and in favor (as the Journal states), believing that the proposition would be accepted, took no active measures to bring out a full vote. The vote stood 185 to accept to 62 to reject. The vote in Huntsville, Walker county, stood, "accept" 128, "reject" 24. In Milam county, as far as heard from, but one vote was given against the proposition. In Hays county the vote was small, but a majority was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Webster would enjoy this as much as any man. A correspondent of a Dover N. H. paper tells a story, as having occurred in the neighboring county town last Sunday. He goes on to say, as usual, in the Webster sentiment, a worthy divine devoted "a portion of his preliminary prayer to an invocation of mercy upon our national union, and duly pronouncing the spirit of the departed President and our present worthy incumbent, he commended upon the subject, continuing with great fervor, "And O Lord, try to bless Daniel Webster!"

Adjutant General to be one of the richest citizens of the Union. Silver is cheap, there is almost a mine, and has been obtained; also marble.

McDONOUGH, THE MISER MILLIONAIRE.

A former acquaintance of John McDonough, the millionaire, who died lately in New Orleans, furnishes the Newark Advertiser with the following reminiscences of him:

He resided, for many years of the latter part of his life, in Algiers, (village on the opposite side of the Mississippi to New Orleans), where he cultivated and ministered to his wealth with miserly avidity and economy. His custom was to visit the city daily, and to avoid the expense of the ferry boat, (the cunning rascal of crossing), he kept a small skiff, in which he made his servants row him over. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the purchase of Louisiana to the United States; at a large tract where New Orleans is now located, was acquired by speculation. The rise in value of this, would of itself have constituted at this day, a large fortune.

The income of his possession, he studiously and with much good judgment, invested in improved property in the city, and so particular was he in the collection of rents, that he made it with the most perfect exactness, himself, every bill; and though he had a collector employed, he would never suffer him to apply the money to a receipt. He was never known to have a friend call upon him except on business, which he would dismiss him by dispatch with all convenient speed, lest his time would be occupied with domestic affairs, which would not result in pecuniary advantage.

The old gentleman, when he employed his collector, (a man, I have always allowed to have his brother call on him last, as McDonough alleged, it would cost him a dollar to see him, and besides, the city, was always neat and clean, but bore the unmistakeable evidence of being very well worn. So much so, that he was obliged to clothes from the usual wear, that he has been known frequently to take of his linen, the necessary, for a change, and to wear it with that which is of less value. The umbrella which he invariably carried with him, and which he was seen to use, only during his services in General Jackson's campaign against the Indian tribes. When he put on a new hat, he would carefully made the subject of familiar conversation among business men throughout the city, as a matter of astonishment.

A few years ago, a nephew visited him, and was told he need not repeat his visit, as it was expensive, and he subsequently died in the Charity Hospital, his uncle contributing nothing towards his funeral expenses. On one occasion he applied to the Legislature for the passage of an act appointing himself executor to his own estate, by which he intended to save the usual fee of two and a half per cent. to the Probate Court. In answer to his petition, the Legislature replied, that if he would make affidavit that he was dead they would act upon his petition.

Much is said about his liberating his slaves, and an erroneous impression has been spread in relation to this. He never purchased one, he at once opened an account with him, charging his cost, expenses of clothing, &c., and crediting him with the money received for his wages; and when he thought he had paid him his first cost, expenses and interest, he gave him a fair consideration for risks, &c., he gave him his freedom, provided the Colonization Society would take charge of him.

John McDonough came to New Orleans immediately after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, he was then a poor man, a merchant, and then entered largely into speculations in lands and other property. The rise of land and other property, and the exertion of rare business talents, he succeeded in amassing a fortune variously estimated from ten to twelve millions.—This most singular propensity was a settled resolution not to sell any of his immense possessions, and this he adhered to and kept. At the battle of the Chalmette Plains, and in the preceding movements and conflicts of the campaign under Gen. the Jackson, he served as a private soldier in the Louisiana regiment, and comported himself as a valiant soldier. Many traits of benevolence are cited of him on good authority, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary.

A relict has long been entertained that he was meditating some grand scheme either of negro colonization or otherwise, in which his magnificent fortune would have proved of immense benefit to humanity. If he has bequeathed his wealth to the poor of two great cities he has done good, and will have to posterity something more than the name and reputation of a Crœsus.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JOHN McDONOUGH.

The evening edition of the New Orleans Picayune, of Monday, the 28th ult., furnishes the following interesting particulars relative to the funeral and contents of the will of Mr. John McDonough.

Mr. McDonough was buried yesterday afternoon in the grounds reserved for himself, near his residence, at McDonoughville, for his negroes. It was his wish that he should be buried among them. The funeral was plain and unostentatious. Prayers and a short sermon were delivered in the Methodist church attached to the house, built for the negroes, and where the deceased himself often preached to his slaves. A very large number of persons, white and colored, were present. The coffin was placed in the plain oven-shaped tomb of the family.

After leaving $6000 and some landed property in Baltimore to his sister and her children, he devised the remainder of his entire estate, of which he gives no aggregate amount, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore, half to each city, for the purpose of establishing free schools for poor children of all classes, and an asylum for the poor.—To the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of this city, he gives $400,000 in yearly instalments. The two other institutions bequeath are also in yearly instalments.

A school farm is to be established in Baltimore, and an asylum for the poor.—The school farm for the education of poor children, free from fourteen years of age, of Baltimore, first, and the other large maritime cities of the Union. They are to be made of a character to perpetuate the principles of religion. A common English education to be given in all the schools, here and at Baltimore, and the Bible to be their principle class book.—The income of the two poor asylums to children, for as possible, the expenses of those institutions as far as their own labor can go. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the making of silk in these asylums, are recommended. To the school farm of Baltimore, the sum of $3,000,000 to be appropriated in yearly instalments.

The estate after the annuities above mentioned are paid, and a number of negroes, manumed, are freed and sent to Africa, to be managed by a certain number of commissioners appointed by this city and of Baltimore; no commissioner to be a member of any council, to serve more than twelve months, or twice in succession.—The two cities to act as a check on both other. None of the property can be sold, but to remain forever as a fund for the charitable purposes.

A large sum is bequeathed to the American Colonization Society at Washington, after all these bequests are satisfied. What the donor expects will be in the city twenty from now, the entire estate to be divided between the States of Louisiana and Maryland, and the Legislatures to carry out the objects proposed.—If the commissioners do not follow his instructions, the estate to fall immediately to the two States.—Every precaution is taken to prevent those public bequests from being diverted from their original purposes. The instructions to carry them out are full and minute.

Many thousands will be benefitted, and generate conversing education, morality, the duties of the poor and the rich, and the preservation of the Union, are to be found in the will.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 2.—The steamship Alabama, Foster, from Chagres, arrived at the port yesterday, with two days later news from California, bringing dates to the 18th inst.

The accounts from California are of a very encouraging character. San Francisco has been visited by another destructive fire, which consumed over one hundred buildings, causing a loss of distress among the occupants thereof. Preparations were to be made at once, however, for removing the rubbish, and erecting more substantial buildings.

The financial crisis still excited much talk, but it was thought it would be over. From the mines there is little new to add to that brought by the Pacific; the accounts are of an encouraging character, but still of a very favorable character. New discoveries were being made daily. The yield of season was still unprecedented.

The passengers by the Alabama have considerable gold dust with them.

FINAL INTERMENT OF GEN. TAYLOR'S REMAINS.—Baltimore papers of Saturday announce that the steamer Navigator, with the remains of the late lamented President, arrived there on Friday morning.—The approach of the boat was sun counted by the firing of guns, and the bells of the city immediately commenced tolling. An immense crowd congregated about the landing, and as imposing military and civic procession, preceded by Gen. Crittenden and the Mayor of the city, went to receive the remains from the boat. On the landing of the coffin, Governor Lowe made a brief and solemn speech. The President's coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four black horses, and the funeral procession, six squares long, passed through the principal streets of the city, which were densely thronged with spectators. All places of business were closed for the time. The remains were then conveyed to the family burying ground, seven miles from the city, where the ashes of the lamented President will hereafter rest.

ATTEMPT AT BANK ROBBERY.—*One of the Robbers shot Dead.*—Boston, Oct. 21.—At 3 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to break into the village bank, North Danvers, Mass. The robbers began the attempt to burst the door in, when a neighbor, Mr. Jacob Lacou Bacon, called upon them to desist, which they refused to do. He then fired a gun through the door, which brought one of the gang, who staggered a few paces and fell dead.

He proved to be John C. Page, a brother-in-law of the Cashier of the Bank.—His father who lived in the nearest building to the bank, was awakened by the noise of the gun, and coming out, stumbled over the dead son's body. It appears that the Bank Dismissed by the robbers that an attempt would be made to rob the bank, and have had a watchman there for a week past, which fact was generally known. The three companions of the deceased are supposed to have been regular robbers, and to have left Page, who was a gambler, bed habits, into the attempt. They all escaped in a carriage they brought with them.

A BAD case of suicide is recorded by the Baltimore Clipper. Mrs. Hindes, a lady residing on Eutaw street, left her home as usual on Monday evening. About midnight, an infant child in the bed between herself and husband became restless, whereupon Mr. H. was about to get up and obtain a light. His wife requested him to lie still, and she would get up. She did so, and went out of the chamber with the avowed purpose of procuring some matches. Mr. Hindes fell asleep in the meantime, but about one o'clock, was called by a lady in another room, a sister of Mrs. Hindes, who stated that she heard a singular noise in the garret. Mr. Hindes called to his wife, who he supposed was lying in bed beside the infant, but there, sprang out and obtained a light, with which he went up to the garret. A most horrid sight presented itself—Mrs. Hindes lying in a pool of blood, with her throat cut from ear to ear, above the allow, by a razor, and she was dead and incredible. Dr. Knowles was instantly sent for, but she died before he could arrive. She had spoken on Monday in an absent manner to hersister—was noticed feeling her arms, and said to her sister that she must take good care of her children, as she did not expect to live long. There is no doubt that the act was committed while labouring under a mental alienation, as her family relations were of the happiest character, and no apparent cause can be assigned for the distressing act.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 21, 1850.—Messrs. Hughes and Knight, the person who crossed so much excitement at Boston, by attempting to recapture fugitive slaves, passed through here to day, on their way to New York. They left without incidents.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20, 1850.—Reade Washington, Esq., of the family of Gen. George Washington, has resigned his office as U. S. Commissioner, as he cannot consent to serve under the Fugitive Slave Law.

HANOVER RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Hanover Branch Railroad have determined to place the road under contract with the present contract stock, which lacks some $20,000 or $40,000 of the amount required to complete it. The President of the Company, Jacob Winn, Esq., disapproving of this vote and being unwilling to assume the responsibility of undertaking the project without some definite prospect of realizing the balance necessary to complete the road, has resigned his post in the Board.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday, Evening, November 8, 1850.

BARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE.—The December No. of this popular Magazine of Monthly is already upon our table. The embellishments are numerous and well gotten up, while the contents, from the pens of an array of contributors of which our magazine might boast, *Sartain's* is one of the best conducted of our literary periodicals, and is well deserving a share of patronage. We have received the Sartain's Magazine, with the January No., with increased attractions, and those who may desire to subscribe for a good monthly publication, will find the terms—$3 per annum; five copies for $10; Address, *your point*, Jonn SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

THANKSGIVING.—The 28th of the present month has been designated by the Governors of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Florida and Indiana, as a day of thanksgiving. December 19th by the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York.

☞ We are requested to state that the Sermon of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Associate Reformed Church, by the Rev. M. Grier, on Sabbath, Nov. 17. Preaching on the Friday previous at 11 o'clock.

☞ Mr. MICHAEL SHARPE, of Tyrone township, has raised a Beet, this season, measuring 22 inches in circumference and weighing 7 pounds.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION.—The

Washington Republic, of Saturday, in a lengthy article on the present state of affairs at the North and the South, makes the following emphatic declaration relative to the President:

"It is his simple duty to see that the laws are executed. This duty he will fearlessly discharge, in spite of the organized rebellion of a few, or the organized impertinence of a few.

"At the South as well as at the North, let it be here that all the laws will be executed; and we know that if any attempt to resist the execution is mooted in any quarter, it will not be from any hesitation on the part of the President to employ all the power with which he is invested to maintain the Constitution and to preserve the Union.

The papers and letter writers from Washington team with speculations in regard to President Fillmore's position in view of the strong feeling by which both extremes of the Union are now agitated, just as though his duty was not clearly defined by law, and as though he had not the courage to discharge that duty. The Executive of the country being sworn to see the laws executed President FILLMORE can have no choice as to his duty, he has opinions of the propriety of those laws, what it may; and we have no doubt he has the nerve to discharge his duty fully and faithfully.

A CONTRAST.

In Mifflin county, the house of Mr. Banks, of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, that gentleman was absent of his colleagues on the same ticket—while his competitor, Mr. Snyder, was inducted in Union county, the place of his residence.

Truly, the people know in whom to place confidence—*Compiler.*

☞ In Washington county, the home of Mr. Hannaman, the Whig candidate for Surveyor General, that gentleman, was absent of his colleagues on the State ticket—while his competitor, Mr. Brawley, was beaten only 450 in Crawford county, the place of his residence, while the balance of the Democratic State Ticket carried the same county by upwards of 400!

HORRIBLE.—A Coroner's Inquest was yesterday held on the body of an infant child which had been found in the morning on the lot occupied by Mr. Plunefield, a tenant of Mr. Lucas, place. It is supposed that the wretch who placed it there designed to cast it into the bog-pen close by which it was found. It was found by an explosion at so whence it came. We should not have thought our town contained a wretch bad enough to perpetrate such an unnatural and revolting act as this more than months.

New York "Union" Meeting.

The Merchants of New York City, alarmed at the "non-movement" policy threatened by Southern disunion agitators, have called a meeting which will not merely wheel into support of the Pro-Slavery demands of the South, called a Public Meeting to Castle Garden on Wednesday evening a week, to define the position of New York City upon the Slavery question, and to give South-ern disunionists fair notice that the City is for the Slavery orthodoxy of its merchants. The better to ensure a full and hearty response to the call, the Committee appointed to canvass the city for names subscribed to a public call, for the benefit of Northern merchants, all mercantile houses that should refuse to sign the call, and in some instances those known to be sympathizers with disunion. Among others thus singled out was the firm of "Brown & McNamee," one of the largest old southern Dry Goods Houses in the City. These gentlemen respond to the "notice" of their referees to fall in with this Conservative movement in the same manner as the nearly Cash:

"The public, including the *New York Journal of Commerce*, are informed that we are silk merchants, and keep an extensive and well assorted stock of goods, which we offer to responsible buyers on reasonable terms. As individuals we entertain our own views on the Slavery question, moral and political questions of the day, which we are neither afraid or ashamed to declare on all proper occasions.

"But we wish it distinctly understood, that our *goods*, and not our *principles*, are in the market. The attempt to punish us as merchants, for the exercise of our liberty as citizens, we leave to the judgment of the community.

BROWN & MCNAMEE."

By dint of hard drilling in the way, backed with the most loyal professions of attachment to the Union, a very large meeting was got up, by which some idea of numbers, &c. &c. Numerous patriotic speeches were made, breathing warm devotion to the Union, and a series of resolutions adopted, pledging their assistance upon record. Additional resolutions, however, were essential to secure the cotton-trading interest, and these followed in the shape of loud, sonorous, and emphatic endorsements of all the "compromise" measures of the last Congress, including the much discussed and Fugitive Slave law—No. 8 of the series reading in this wise.

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question is a crime against God and humanity, and deserve the sympathy of Northern *Freemen* for the poor slave who crouches at his feet as little to be envied as that of the poor friend of the *Sentinel*." Oppression and Tyranny have found defenders in every age of the world, and there have never been lacking those unscrupulous souls were ready to pronounce a verdict of "Hosanna" against every movement in behalf of the oppressed. Of course, "as with it to be distinctly understood that this is not a personal application, for we know our neighbor better," and have his assurance, at least, that his "humility to Slavery, as a great social and political evil, is not based on any prejudice or sympathy of the slave, talk very loudly upon the subject" Is it not a little strange, however, that some opponents of Slavery should be so much more sensitive to the rights of the South, than to those of Freedom and Humanity, and never even dream of it in connection with the numerous cases in which those feelings have offended them to every thing but the "cross lines" of Slavery-propagandism!

But to the argument of the *Sentinel*, such as it is, the Fugitive Slave law is a thorn in the side of every opposer of it. To enable the reader to appreciate this logic, it is urged that the Nationalism provides that fugitives from service or labor, escaping into other States, or territories, "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due," and that this provision is binding upon all good citizens—a point which no sane man will dispute. It is also urged that the law recently passed by Congress, is designed to carry out this provision, and that it not violate any great principle of right, does no injustice to the slave, and that to ask for more than is provided in it is the law, is virtually asking to violate the law itself, and to do injustice to negroes, because they are black, which are denied to or withheld from whites." In support of this view we have a lengthy *legal dissertation* upon the nature and object of the writ of Habeas Corpus, to prove that the right to this writ is not guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Law. This we believe is true—at least so the law officers of the Government has decided, and whether the broad language of the law, in making the warrant of the commissioner final and conclusive against all interlocution "*by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever*," designed to deprive the fugitive of the writ of habeas corpus stands—because the Constitution says it shall stand.

It does not the operation of this law practically defeat the purposes and intention of the writ of Habeas Corpus—does it not leave us the situation of a people who have been made to believe that nothing? We do not profess to be sufficiently "learned in the law," to be able to discuss this question—this a lawyer or a Judge, but our reading of English records, and the history of the Slavery enacted under Charles II. was not designed to secure something more than the mere phantom of a writ, and yet practically it is so. The Great Charter of rights which King John was forced to acknowledge at Runimede some 600 years before the accession of Charles to the throne, the right of Trial by Jury, in all cases involving life, liberty or property, had been secured to the people of England. In his turbulent time that instrument, between the signing of the Great Charter and the restoration of Charles II. in 1661, this great and important right had been rendered nugatory by the arbitrary and despotic proceedings of despotic authority in arresting persons on frivolous charges and by modes wholly unknown to the law. The simple name of the reigning prince, or the whispered wish of a corrupt favorite, was sufficient to secure the arrest of the best blood in the kingdom and remove the victim of royal displeasure to some distant cell, to linger out his days or be relieved, as suited the whims or designs of those in power. The celebrated statute of Charles II, known as the *Habeas Corpus Act*, was designed to remedy this state of things and to provide, as far as possible, the personal security of English subjects. It not only guaranteed the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, to test the legality of any particular arrest, but the same Act went further and provided that every prisoner must be indicted the first term of his commitment and brought to trial at the subsequent term. It also prohibited, under severe penalties, the removal of any prisoner beyond the seas or into the neighboring provinces. This law was not fully recognized and enforced when the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act were violated, and the Fugitive Slave Act, which, as we have said, is a thorn in the side of every friend of the Constitution and of Freedom, demands some notice at our hands. Although the Act of Congress is strongly guarded against the other duty of the accused, previous position—that a law passed in every other particular constitutional, the National Constitution must necessarily, upon its face, be itself constitutional, and just, and deserving the opposition of never good citizen.—Impressions of the nature of the provisions of the law have not been unfavorable to direct language, we believe. It doubtless, is the Sentinel's modified position, to which, we can and do, sincerely and cordially subscribe, viz:

"Which Law it is intended to give effect to, and which "duty" of the Commissioner, it is necessary to execute the hearty approval of every good citizen, and we believe, we add, of every man, who is not a Slave-propagandist!

"But to the argument of the *Sentinel*, such as it is, the Fugitive Slave law is a thorn in every friend of Freedom, and in every man who is not a Slave-propagandist. To enable the reader to appreciate this logic, it is urged that the Nationalism provides that fugitives from service or labor, escaping into other States, or territories, "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due," and that this provision is binding upon all good citizens—a point which no sane man will dispute. It is also urged that the law recently passed by Congress, is designed to carry out this provision, and that it not violate any great principle of right, does no injustice to the slave, and that to ask for more than is provided in it the law, is virtually asking to violate the law itself, and to do injustice to negroes, because they are black, which are denied to or withheld from whites." In support of this view we have a lengthy *legal dissertation* upon the nature and object of the writ of Habeas Corpus, to prove that the right to this writ is not guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Law. This we believe is true—at least so the law officers of the Government has decided, and whether the broad language of the law, in making the warrant of the commissioner final and conclusive against all interlocution "*by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever*," designed to deprive the fugitive of the writ of habeas corpus stands—because the Constitution says it shall stand.

OUR POSITION

may not be misapprehended. The Constitution of the United States says, "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." We have no disposition to deny him of that right so long as it is guaranteed to him by the Constitution. Three speakers on each side were chosen by a joint committee.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last at about 4 o'clock, on the Shamokin Valley railroad, near Chambersburg. Pa., by which one man, James O'Brien, lost his life, and another, John Dun, was so badly injured as to render the amputation of an arm necessary. They were both foreigners, and had a short time in the country.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.—A public meeting at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday last, declared that the Southern States should take immediate steps to establish a commercial marine, and invest a direct trade with Europe as will render them independent of Northern merchants, manufacturers and shipowners. Also that the repeal of the "fugitive slave law," or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Federal Territories, will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require, in the opinion of the meeting, immediate secession.

MICHIGAN.—The Whig and Free-Soil papers in this State are carried all three of the Congressional districts in opposition to the Cass-Hunter candidates. Of the Legislature, which elects a U. States Senator in place of Gen. Cass, but little is yet known.

WISCONSIN.—Dunlap (Free Soil) is re-elected in the 1st Congressional district, and Doty (Whig) in the 3d. Nothing

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the County of Adams, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the following day of Wholesale Destruction, Resolved, that the Farm belonging to the County,—designating those who have taken out Licenses, the eleventh day of June next, for one year from the 1st of May, 1851. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have taken out Licenses.

Borough of Gettysburg.	
9. S. Fahnestock & Sons.	25 00
2. George Arnold.	15 00
2. Abraham Arnold.	15 00
2. David Middlecoff.	15 00
2. David Ziegler* (liquors)	16 00
14. John M. Stevenson, sens.	7 00
14. George Little.	7 00
14. Marcus Samson.	7 00
14. Samuel H. Buehler.	7 00
14. Keller Kurtz.	7 00
14. J. L. Schick.	7 00
14. Wm. W. Hamersly.	7 00
14. Wm. Paxton.	7 00
14. John Fahnestock.*	7 00
14. Wm. W. Paxton.	3 50
14. Henry Bucher.	7 00
Cumberland township.	
14. John Weikert.	7 00
Stephen township.	
14. Abraham Stirling.	7 00
14. David Shull.	7 00
14. Philip Myers.*	7 00
Hamilton township.	
14. Jesse Hoover (liquors)	10 50
14. Edward Stable.*	7 00
14. John Burkholder.	7 00
14. Jacob Bower.	7 00
14. Abel T. Wright.	7 00
14. Peter Hollick.	7 00
14. Samuel Bender.	7 00
14. Samuel Faber, jr.*	7 00
Tyrone township.	
14. Jacob Hollinger.*	7 00
14. Jesse Cline.	7 00
Hamilton township.	
14. Jacob S. Hildebrand, (liq.)	10 50
14. Charles Myers.	7 00
14. John Kalbaugh.	7 00
14. Wm. Wolf & Son.	7 00
14. John Heck.	7 00
2. P. Hildebrandt,* (discontinued)	7 00
Freedom township.	
14. Abraham Sentz.	7 00
14. Thomas J. Cooper.	7 00
14. Philip Hahn, (liquors)	10 00
14. Slick & Whitmore, (liq.)	10 00
14. Beecher & Hoover, "	10 00
14. Krouse & Galbraith*	7 00
14. J. B. Wagner.	7 00
Hamiltonban Township.	
12. Jacob Brinkerhoff.	10 00
12. Jacob Hoover.	10 00
12. C. T. Weagly.*	7 00
14. Philip Rosenstock, Liquors	10 00
14. B. W. Rice, Liquors	10 50
Liberty Township.	
14. John Nunnemaker.	7 00
14. J. Riddlemoser.*	7 00
Latimore Township.	
12. J. A. Gardner, Liquors	10 00
12. Holtzinger & Ferree, Liquors	15 00
14. Wm. Kettle well.	7 00
14. Wm. Bender.	7 00
13. B. F. Gardner,	10 00
Latimore Township.	
14. Daniel Norbeck, Liquors	10 50
Oxford Township.	
13. Jacob Martin, Liquors	15 00
13. Sally & Reily, Liquors	15 00
13. Sydney Cook Liquors	15 00
13. John Clunk.	7 00
Berwick Township & Borough.	
14. Wm. Gardner, (liquors)	16 50
14. Eichelberger & Hollinger, Liq.	10 50
Mount Pleasant Township.	
13. Michael Bender.	10 00
14. John Sheely, Liquors	10 50
14. Peter O'Neal, Liquors	10 50
Reading Township.	
14. David Swisher.*	7 00
14. Jacob Aulebaugh, jr.	7 00
14. Henry B. Smith, Liquors	10 50
Conewago Township.	
14. John Busby, sr.	7 00
Germany Township.	
13. Henry Schriver, Liquors	15 00
13. Nicholas Snyder, Liq.	15 00
13. Wm. Lesher, Liquors	15 00
13. P. C. Stallsmith & Co.,* (liquor)	7 00
13. Edward Sadler.	15 00
14. Ephriam Harner, Liquors	10 50
14. John Spangler, Liquors	10 50
Mt. Joy Township.	
14. Peter Long, Liquors	10 50
NEW STORES.	
14. Mary Heagy, 1 month.	50
14. Jacob Rice, do.	7 00
14. Lawrence Dietz, Liquors	10 50
14. Philip & C. W. Myers, Liq.	10 50
14. Wm. Bender, do.	10 50
14. G. W. Bittinger, & Co., Liq.	10 50
14. Martin L. Miller.	7 00
14. Jacob Hoover, do.	10 50
14. Jacob Bikkbrand & Co.,	7 00
14. Conaughan & McKnight.	7 00
14. Jacob Lefever, Liquors	10 50
14. John Mumper.*	7 00
14. Peyton & Hoover.	7 00
14. D. E. Hoffman, Del. 13, Liq.	7 00

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Treas'r of Adams County.
Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 8 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the House of John A. Tate, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 16th day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following

THE FARM

late the property of Hon. James Cooper, situated 2 of a mile from the last mentioned place on the road leading to Emmitsburg, containing about

201 Acres,

There is on the Farm a large and

Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Wagon Shed, a cistern, a never failing spring, a sufficiency of excellent meadow, several acres of good water, and about 7 acres of woodland. The farm is divided into two fields by the Gettysburg and Emmitsburg public road. East of the road are the buildings, and about 140 acres of land, 7 acres of land; West of the road are the orchard, and about 21 acres. To suit purchasers, the land on the different sides of the road will be sold separately. The terms will be made known at sale.

TERMS.—Half of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the first day of sale; the balance, in two equal annual payments. Bond and mortgage.

There is a mortgage on the Farm for about $1900 to which the purchaser will be required to assume as much of the purchase money as will satisfy the same.

R. G. McCREARY.
J. A. McCREARY.

Oct. 18, 1850.—tf

For Rent,

A STORE ROOM, in a desirable situation in the county. Possession given immediately. Enquire at this office.

SILKS—Changeable and Plain; for Ladies' wear, best quality and richest styles—just received by

J. L. SCHICK.

Distillers, and Venders of PATENT MEDICINES.

THE following list of Distillers and Venders of Patent Medicines within the county of Adams, as returned to the Treasurer of said County by the Marcantile Appraiser, is published in accordance with the Act of Assembly, "no person shall sell without a license, and those who have not, until the 1st of April next. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have not taken out Licenses.

CLASS.	SUM.
Cumberland Township.	
10. George L. Schriver.*	25 00
10. David Rhoades.*	6 00
10. Wm. Wilson, *Mount Pleasant Township.*	6 00
10. Wm. S. Jenkins.*	6 00
Hamilton Township.	
10. Henry Wolf.	6 00
Conewago Township.	
10. John Kendlen.*	5 00
Germany Township.	
10. James McCullough.*	5 00
Hamilton Township.	
3. E. T. Miller.*	10 00
3. Joseph Miller.*	10 00
3. Wm. S. Stamp,* (now store) *Gettysburg.*	10 00
4. Saml. H. Buehler.	5 00
4. Saml. S. Forney.	5 00

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

Samuel Fahnestock, 1 Horse Wagon,	40 00
Josiah Eyler. Foot Pedler,	8 00
Ernst Oppenheimer, 1 Hor. Wagon 16,	20 00

Merchants and Venders of Medicines, take out License, or be prosecuted. Tavern Keepers are reminded that by an Act passed the 10th April 1840, they are to pay for a license to retail Liquor, and are prohibited from trading with any person not licensed to sell Medicines.

Tavern Keepers are reminded that by an Act passed the 10th April 1840, they are to pay for a license to retail Liquor, and are prohibited from trading with any person not licensed to sell Medicines.

Hawkers and Venders of Medicines, are reminded that by an Act of Assembly, they are required to take out a license, and have their name and place of abode, with the business they are carrying on a Distinct without License, they will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Treas'r of Adams County.
Treasurer's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 8 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Crouse, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November next, the following valuable Farm, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of D. Zieger, Eleanor Pitzer, and others, half mile South of Gettysburg, and containing

104 ACRES,

more or less. The improvements are

TWO HOUSES,

Frame Barn, and other Frame, and a large brick Bank Barn. There are two wells of water, one at each house, (with pump) a spring, Orchard, &c.

Terms.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CROUSE,
GEORGE CROUSE,
Executors of the last will of Jacob Crouse, deceased.

Oct. 18, 1850.—ts

IMPORTANT!

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—

The time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere and the angry elements of "old Boreas." We will therefore please "Shelter and Shield" the "Inner Man" by advantageously selling at SAMSON'S *Cash Comprise "Clothing and Variety Store,"* (immediately opposite the Public Square) where will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionable selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever before offered in "Buckwheat County," and at such prices as cannot fail to please,—the subscriber having purchased his goods, "at a single price" (which is always the lowest) and consequently can afford to sell at a small advance on cost. Our stock is so large, and of such a character, that it would be tedious to enumerate, suffice it to say, that every man who wants a good,