THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1850.

The Philadelphia *Pest* says that "SIMON CAMERON is just as good a Whig as Senator Cooper;" and that a any professing Democrat in the Legislature should so far forget himself as to vote for General Cameron, his political grave is made; and further, that he, the editor of the Pest, would rather see a Whig elected than Cameron.

The *Despatch* corroborates our allegation, that Odd Fellowism was used in the late election to advance the claims of brethren of the order. We should be glad to believe that such was not the case, but the arguments of that paper do not convince us. We do not suppose that there is any particular effort of the order, in any instance, or an Odd Fellow running for office; and we do not know that there is an official and organized effort in any instance; but that there is, in particular instances, an effort made for a brother on the ground of his membership, and that successful appeals are made on this scale, which induce men to vote for a political opponent, we have good reason to believe, and the instances we mentioned previously, we think, sustain us.

The Journal denies that our opinions on the Fugitive Slave Law are the sentiments of the Whig party. We did not preach them as such. We should be sorry to have our views on every political and moral subject bounded by the dictum of any party whatever. We agree with the Whig party in the main. It comes nearer to our views in its general principles and measures than any other political organization in the country, and therefore it receives our cheerful and hearty support; but we hold ourselves at liberty, at all times, to discuss its measures and conduct, and to differ, where difference becomes in our opinion a duty. The Whig party, as such, has given no opinion on the Fugitive Slave Law, and it is not probable that it ever will; its national character, whatever State and county conventions may do. Whigs differ as widely as the poles on this subject, as widely as Mr. Barrien and Mr. Seward do on mild subjects connected with Slavery, and yet no one doubts that both were distinguished gentlemen and as thorough Whigs as the country can furnish. If we are to have a Whig creed on the subject of slavery, particularly in relation to its moral responsibility, there is an end to it, and fever to a national Whig party. A great latitude of opinion must be permitted on this and various other subjects, or no national party can exist in this country.

In regard to the Fugitive Slave Law being "morally void, without legally binding," which the Journal declares to be "nonsense, regard it how you will," we will try and render our meaning plain enough to be understood. We consider that any law which clearly contravenes the law of God, and the most decided and imperative claims of humanity, is morally void, although it can legally be enforced, and subject the offender against the law, although morally innocent, to its penalties. For instance, if a Fugitive Slave demands of us shelter, food, and succor in his distress, we feel bound by the law of God and the best sympathies of our nature, to render it; but for this the law holds us guilty and subjects us to a penalty in the presence of God and our own conscience we are only saved from the presence of the law we are condemned. The claims of the law are, in a moral sense, void, in a legal view it binds us to a certain penalty. All must we are now under stood.

We will take this opportunity to say further, about as low, that so far as it contemplates the recovery of a fugitive slave by the proper authority, and the returning of him to his master, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, we are content to abide by its demands. What we object to is, that it compels citizens who either believe in or assist in perpetuating the crime and urges upon them to refuse the am piest offices of humanity to a suffering fellow being because he is claimed as property. For these reasons, and because the law endangers the liberty of freemen, we demand its modification or repeal. We resist not the constitutional requirement, but the unnecessary and degrading convolvement upon the rights and feelings of the people of the free States, in enforcing its claims.

THE ERIE DISTRICT.—The Erie Gazette admits that Mr. Walker, the Whig candidate for Congress has been defeated. We regret this, but it cannot be helped. We have lost several members of Congress this fall, by exceedingly small majorities. The Whigs have not done their duty, or the result would have been different. We should, however, include Erie county in our censures. That county has done nobly. The Gazette says

John H. Walker.

The majority against this gentleman in the District, is a number so strange that the Whigs of the single township of Springfield, if they had the opportunity, could overcome it.—We regret that the votes which produced Mr. Walker's defeat were not forthcoming. They could have been prevented. But it can be of no avail to moralize now. We would only say, that Mr. Walker deserved a better fate. He has conducted himself with a manliness and gallantry which has more than ever endeared him to the Whigs of Erie county. Should another suitable occasion offer, we know they will with increased enthusiasm testify their appreciation of his noble heart and sterling ability. He is not in the slightest degree dishearted by the result, but, thankful for the generous support rendered him, and more than ever convinced of the rectitude of Whig principles, he is resolved to keep on the battlefield, and, whether as a leader or mere private, do battle for the success of the great Whig party. This spirit should pervade the heart and influence the conduct of every Whig.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK

Letter from Washington Hunt.

The New York papers of Wednesday evening last, contain the correspondence below, between Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, one of the seceders from the Whig Syracuse Convention, and Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, the nominee of that Convention as the Whig candidate for Governor. It had been asserted that Mr. Hunt did not approve of the resolutions adopted by the majority of the Syracuse Convention, which caused the secession, and that he would not accept the nomination.—This was authoritatively denied by the Albany Evening Journal, which paper declared that Mr. Hunt would accept. Mr. Granger's letter was designed to bring Mr. Hunt out.

We publish Mr. Hunt's letter, not only because there is a universal interest felt in Pennsylvania in regard to the Whig difficulty in New York, but because it takes the only sensible, broad, tangible ground on which a National Whig party can stand—that of mutual toleration and forbearance. This letter is of no exceeding importance just now, while there is a disposition on one hand to yield a craven acquiescence to whatever the South may demand, for the sake of preserving a national organization, and on the other, to dly off in a contest and form a sectional party. Mr. Hunt takes the only rational and manly ground, and we sincerely trust he will be triumphantly sustained by the Whigs of New York.

The New York Tribune says Mr. Hunt's letter will electrify every Whig heart." The New York Commercial Advertiser declares that "it strikes the last pin from under the fabric of threatened ultimate dissension in the Whig party of that State"—that it does credit alike to the head and heart of the writer, to his clear perception of the merits of the controversy, and his warm devotion to the truly national principles of the party whose he represents. "We do not see," says that paper, "where a single true Whig, of whatever shade of personal predilection, can interpose an objection to the spirit or letter of his exposition of true Whig ground." The following is the correspondence:

CANANDAIGUA, Ontario, Oct. 7, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR—Up to this time we are without any formal publication of the proceedings of the recent Syracuse convention, or notice of the acceptance of its nominations by either of the candidates, beyond an announcement in your behalf, that recently appeared in the Albany Evening Journal, which assumed to speak by your authority. It is claimed by many, differing from me in opinion, and by several prominent persons that in the acceptance to which I refer, it was your intention to approve of the resolutions passed by that convention as more truly expressing the sentiments of the Whigs of New York, than did those reported by the committee and rejected by the majority of the convention.

I enclose a copy of the rejected resolutions, believing that you will not hesitate to declare your opinion of them and upon the subjects to which they refer.

With an earnest desire to maintain the integrity of our party in this state, in such manner as to retain our position in the glorious Whig party of the nation.

I remain, very truly, yours,
FRANCIS GRANGER.

HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

ALBANY, October 11, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter in relation to the proceedings of the Whig convention, and enclosing certain resolutions which were reported by Mr. Duer, and afterwards, superseded by the adoption of Mr. Cornwell's substitutes.

I need not say to you how sincerely I regret the divisions to which you refer. It was my earnest desire that a spirit of conciliation should animate the proceedings of the convention.

I was consulted on the subject before the meeting of the convention, and gave my approval to the resolutions to which you allude, in the belief that the sentiments of toleration which they express would tend to ensure harmony in our ranks.

It appeared to me that they presented common grounds of justice and moderation, upon which all Whigs might unite without any abandonment of principle. Considering the position in which I am placed by the action of the convention, I do not feel myself called upon to discuss the question how far these resolutions conflict in principle with those finally adopted by the majority. Every Whig must judge for himself whether in reality there is such a difference between them as should separate those who have long acted together, united by common sentiments, in support of great vital principles of public policy.

As you ask an expression of my opinion, I can not hesitate to state my views in relation to the differences which unhappily distract and embarrass the Whig party at the present moment.

So far as these differences are personal in their character, I consider them unworthy to engage the thoughts or disturb the action of a great party, organized for the establishment and administration of durable principles, and not for the gratification of political leaders. In respect to the merits of particular men, perfect freedom of opinion and preference must be accorded to all. It is a right which cannot be questioned or abridged, and which, I trust, will never be permitted to arrest our progress in the attainment of objects of paramount public concern. Men rise and fall, they flourish and disappear; but the principles for which we contend are as sacred as the constitution, and as enduring as the rights of self government.

The position of the Whig party of the Union, in regard to the sectional questions which have agitated the country, does not present to my mind the same embarrassments which seem to be entertained by many of our political friends. We all know that a wide difference of sentiment exists in the Northern and Southern mind on the subject of slavery. This difference is not a fact of recent origin. It existed at the period of our national career. Yet it did not deter our fathers from making common cause and sharing common trials and sacrifices in the achievement of our independence. It was sufficient to prevent the men of the revolution from uniting as one people to erect the wisest system of free government yet seen upon earth. It was a serious obstacle, yet it did not deter the deformation of the Federal constitution. Nor has it been sufficient during the subsequent period of sixty years to arrest our onward progress, as a united people, in the enjoyment of the blessings and accomplishment of the great purpose of our national compact—for myself, I indulge in no fears that it will ever be permitted to touch the foundations of our glorious Union. It is true that sectional differences have sometimes produced violent collisions of opinion, and excited serious alarm. But Northern feeling and Southern feeling have always yielded to the higher sentiment of nationality, and have proved loyal and subordinate to that devotion to the Union which animates the hearts of the whole American people.

My attachment to the Whig party and its principles rests on the conviction that it is emphatically the party of the Union and the constitution. Identified, in all its aims and operations, with the perpetual preservation of both. I cannot admit that the Whigs of the North have in any respect, or on any occasion, been found wanting in fidelity to the Union. It is true we resisted the annexation of Texas, and the entire policy which involved the country in an unnecessary war for the further acquisition of Southern territory. We regarded these measures as incompatible with our just rights under the Federal compact. In our opposition to them the Whigs of the South stood manfully by our side. We of the North were influenced, in a high degree, by a repugnance to the extension of slavery and slave representation. While the Whigs of the South were animated by a patriotic desire to preserve harmony and concord between the different sections of our common country.

Both were satisfied with the Union as it was. The whole Whig party aimed to avert the sectional controversies which were so clearly foreseen. But all our efforts were overpowered by the numerical force of our political opponents.—Northern, no less than Southern, Democrats are responsible for the accession of all the territories wrested have proved a subject of discord and strife to and out of Congress. Pending the war with Mexico, and before any of these conquests were made, we firmly and repeatedly declared to the Administration and the country that if free territory were acquired, slavery should not be extended over it by act of congress or of ours. These warnings were unheeded and the territory acquired. Or representatives insisted upon prohibiting the introduction of slavery while it remained in a territorial condition. In this they were faithful to the sentiments of their constituents. If agitation arose, it was not of our seeking.

To assume that our opposition to the expansion of slavery was a free country was an aggression upon the institutions of the Southern states, or an invasion of their rights under the constitution, is a position which cannot be sustained by fact or argument. It was an open avowal, to be decided upon its inherent merits, with single reference to the rights and welfare of the governed.

The Whig party of the North has never attempted any encroachment upon the constitutional rights of the Southern members of the confederacy. On the contrary we have observed and respected them with sincere and honorable fidelity. Our southern brethren were zealous to secure the enjoyment of their institutions and they may easily dismiss from their minds all apprehension and anxiety or assault from the Whigs of the northern states upon any rights which they may claim or feel under the exclusive control of municipal legislation.

I am aware of the diversity of opinion which exist in reference to recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the territorial questions which I have adverted. Men, animated by the same sentiments and principles, differ honestly in opinion as to the process effect of some of these measures. Time will solve every doubt. It has appeared to me that these diversities of opinion call for the exercise of mutual toleration and forbearance. Charitably accord to our political opponents, who differed as to the best means of vindicating the contest, equal credit for rectitude and patriotism. The nature of the question made it impossible that the views of all should be united. We may well rejoice in the admission of California as a free state. In some respects, the territorial bills, and the terms of settlement with Texas, did not accord with my wishes and opinions—But we must acquiesce in the constitutional action of Congress, as we acquiesced in the annexation of Texas and the treaty with Mexico.

I yield the more cheerfully, in the confident hope that the people of New Mexico, who have already declared against the introduction of slavery, will in due time come forward and successfully assert their right to admission into the Union as a free State. Opposed, as I have ever been, and always shall be, to the extension of slavery, I trust the future action of the Government will be such as to produce no new conflicts involving the assertion of its principle. It is a principle which pervades the Northern mind, and our Southern friends may not ask our people to renounce it. May we not hope, then, that the rapacious spirit, of conquest which opened the fountains of bitterness and discord, may be arrested; that our Government will pursue a liberal and conservative policy in future, and that the friends of the Union—the wise, the rational, and patriotic, every where—will unite to resist all wild schemes of extension, which may threaten to produce the dangers from which the country has been rescued.

In surveying the measures of Congress connected with the slavery question, we should rejoice in the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I hail this as a great measure of patriotism and humanity. It removes from the capital a traffic which shocked the sentiments of the people, and brought reproach upon our national character.

I should be wanting in candor if I omitted to say that I deplore the passage of the fugitive slave law, in its present form. Recognizing to the fullest extent the constitutional obligation which it was intended to enforce, I regret the features of the bill which are calculated, not to arrest agitation, but to make it more intense and universal. It could not have been well considered and needs essential modifications. The summary operation of its provisions conflicts with all our notions of personal right and security, derived from the common law and recognized by every free constitution.

I have expressed my views thus freely on the topics to which you call my attention, conceiving it due to you and to all, in the present position of affairs, that my sentiments should be uttered without reserve. I have no opinions to conceal. According to my view of the subject, there are such grounds of division as should prevent the Whigs of the State and of the nation from uniting and acting together in support of their ancient and well defined principles. I deference of sectional feeling ought not now, more than in times past, to separate Northern and Southern Whigs in their efforts to secure a wise and honest administration of our common government. May it ever be administered in a spirit of justice toward all sections. We must act together in upholding the cardinal doctrines of the Whig faith. The constitution does not belong to the North or the South.

We are all concerned in the exercise of powers for the beneficent purposes which it was designed to fulfil. The accountability and limitation of the executive power; the independence of Congress; the protection of our national industry, the improvement of navigation and intercourse on all our channels of commerce; the observance of justice in our relations with all foreign states; these are objects which demand our thoughts and our energies. Upon them we can all unite. In regard to these, and many other views which actuate the Whigs, there are no geographical distinction. The diversity of sentiment between the two great sections to which I have alluded, so long as all will consent to be guided by the chart of the constitution, will not endanger the Union, or sever those cherished ties which bind the Whig party together.

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

There are peculiar incentives to union and harmony at the present crisis. We have a Whig Administration worthy of our highest confidence, in both our national & 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.

[illegible] I have further before you. I find my position [illegible] no agency or solicitation of my own in a position of unusual delicacy. I am not responsible for the existing dissensions. Having no resentments to gratify and no personal ends to promote, it has been my constant effort to allay animosities; to heal divisions and to preserve that harmony which centures vigorous and successful action.

If the Whig party is to perish by its own feuds, I am guiltless of the great calamity. It is for the true Whigs of this state to determine whether all their efforts and sacrifices shall come to this inglorious conclusion.

It is proper for me to add, that the article in the Evening Journal, to which your letter refers, contains a correct and authorized expression of my views.

I remain, with great regard, yours truly,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

HON. FRANCIS GRANGER.

"THE GLOBE."—John C. Rives, Esq., has published his prospectus for the Globe and its reports for the next session of Congress.

The Daily Globe 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 subjects to which it is devoted.

The Weekly Globe will contain Agricultural and miscellaneous articles; and will occasionally give debates of such importance as command universal interest.

The Congressional Globe will embody, as it has done for the last seventeen years, Congressional proceedings and debates exclusively.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States, and the reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess) a year,	$5 00
For the Daily Globe for less than a year, at the rate of	1 00
For one copy of the Weekly Globe for one year,	1 00
For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session,	1 50
For one copy of the Appendix during the session,	1 50
For four copies of either, or part of both during the session,	5 00
For ten copies of either, or part of both during the session,	10 00

Payments strictly in advance.

EXTRACT

From an Essay read before the Washington Literary Institute, Oct. 12, 1850

To one not a vice more odious, or one of such universal practice, as swearing. From the lawgiver to the school boy, the bench is filled with horrid oaths and execrations, offending Omnipotent Deity. Jesus Christ, the divine Redeemer of mankind, says, "Let your communication be, yes—yes, nay, nay—for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

Washington, the Father of our Country, the name of whom our society bears, would as soon have lost his life as have offended that inviable Power, who led him through so many battles victorious, whilst he was contending with the "Britain Line." It was his maxim, and he made it a point to reprove every person who uttered an oath in his presence. On one occasion, whilst at a public dinner which was tendered him by his friends, one of the guests slipped an oath, which excited the ire of the General, he immediately arose and replied with indignation that he thought he was in company with gentlemen. His rebuke had the desired effect, for no one dared insult the Power he served, in his presence.

Innumerable instances of the like kind might be mentioned of men who have been the highest ornaments of society; of men who stood unmoved amid the clangor of arms and the roaring of artillery, of men who have been elevated by a free and independent nation to the highest honors that man can bestow upon man. A man who has been so elevated in society by his moral and intellectual character, would scorn see his dead bones crushed, then offend his Maker by foul mouthed blasphemy.

And yet, daily and hourly, do we see crowds congregated at the different corners of our streets, when on passing by, our ears are assailed with such gross and horrid blasphemy, that it shocks high heathenism and Christian, would cause his ears from hearing it. If a man has no more decency, no more self respect, no more honor for himself and family, than to be continually blasphemer the author of his being he is already sunk below the level of the brute creation. He is looked upon by every honest man, as an outcast from society, and to person of a respectable character, would associate, or have any thing to do with him.

"Swearing," says the Rev. Charles Beck, "is an offence against God and religion, and a sin of which the most extravagant and unreasonable, as having no benefit or advantage attending it. It is contempt of God, a violation of his law, a great breach of good behavior; and a mark of levity, carelessness, and wickedness. How those who live in the habitual practice of it can call themselves men of sense, or of decency, I know not."

If we, therefore, who have organized into a society for the purpose of increasing our stock of knowledge, and to become respected and honored citizens, wish to shun the abominable practice of swearing, and imitate those men to whom we are indebted for liberty and independence, and the numerous blessings we enjoy—we would become men of honor and high principle, not by reason, (among other causes,) of some minor errors in its details, Congress is now attempting by this bill to enforce the provisions of the constitution, by means which are calculated to produce the very contagious evil to their owners. The surest and most elastic section in substance declares, that the claimant of the fugitive slave may seize and carry him before any one of the officers named and described in the bill, and provides that those 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 satisfaction of the tribunal thus constituted, he shall in those words give him a certificate, stating therein the substantial facts of the case, and authorizing him, with such reasonable force as may be necessary, to take and carry and deliver the fugitive to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, and then in conclusion, proceed 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 he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever."

There is nothing in all this that does not seem to me to be consistent with the Constitution, and necessary, indeed, to redeem the pledge which it contains—that such fugitives "shall be delivered up 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 to property, seize and recapture his fugitive slave, in whatever 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, renders no right to the owner of fugitive slave, it only gives him an appointed and peaceable remedy, in place of the more exposed and natural, but not less lawful, mode of self redress. And as to the fugitive slave, he has no cause to complain of this bill; it adds no coercion to that which has overpowered him, it gives him a fair, impartial hearing, and if the proceedings which it institutes are but so much of orderly judicial machinery, interposed between him and his owner, and come upon him of protection to him, and mitigation of the exercise directly by the owner himself in his personal authority. 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 act of the 12th February, 1793, before alluded to, so far as it respects any constitutional question that can arise out of this bill, is denied with it. 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 as his warrant, to remove him to the State or Territory from which he escaped. And the constitutionality of that act, in all its leading particulars, has been affirmed by the adjudications of State tribunals, and by the courts of the United States, without a single dissent, so far as I know. (*Baldwin's C. C. R.*, 577, 579.)

I conceive, therefore, that so far as the act of the 12th February, 1793, has been held to be constitutional, this bill must also be so regarded, and that the custody, restraint, and removal, to which the fugitive slave may be subjected, under the provisions 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 having competent jurisdiction.

With these remarks as to the constitutionality of the general provisions of the bill, and the consequent 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 particular question you have propounded in reference to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the last clause of the sixth section, above quoted, which gives rise to that question.

My opinion, 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 forbidden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," and therefore the suspension by this act (there being neither rebellion nor invasion) would be a plain and palpable violation of the constitution, and no intention to commit such a violation of the Constitution, of their duty, and their oaths, ought to be imputed to them upon mere constructions and implications; and thirdly, because there is so incompatibility between these provisions of the bill and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in its utmost constitutional latitude.

Congress, in the case of fugitive slave, as in all other cases within the scope of its constitutional authority, has the unquestionable right to ordain and prescribe, 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 feared that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*—It is only by some confusion of ideas that such a conflict can be supposed to exist. It is not within the province or privilege of this great writ to loose those whom the law 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 destructive of another. This writ follows the law, and obeys the law. It is issued upon proper complaint, to make inquiry into the causes of commitment or imprisonment, and its sole remedial power and purpose is to deliver the party from "all manner of illegal confinement." (Black. Com., 131.) If, upon application to the Court or Judge for this writ, or if, upon its return, it shall appear that the confinement complained of was lawful, the writ in the first instance would be refused, and in the last the party would be remanded to his former lawful custody.

The condition of one in custody as a fugitive slave, under this law, so far as respects the writ of *habeas corpus*, is precisely the same as that of all other prisoners under the laws of the United States. The privilege 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 as 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 labor under the *second* section of the *fourth* article of the Constitution, and to whom such service or labor is due. The judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other 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. 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 by any court," is probably mean, only what the act of 1793 meant, by declaring a certificate under that act, a sufficient warrant for the removal of a fugitive, and certainly do not mean a suspension of the habeas corpus.

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 corpus.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE U S CENSUS OF BOSTON shows that the foreign population of that city is nearly 35,000, instead of 40,000, as the Bostonians themselves estimated it at the recent State enumeration. The reason of the difference is that the State census included persons from Allegheny County, containing a hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Theodore Kiddee, George Cochran, and others. This tract of land is of good quality, within eleven miles of Pittsburgh, abounding in coal and limestone, and well watered; a good apple orchard of grafted fruits is comfortable sewed in two dwelling houses, with plenty of stabling and other out buildings, and has thereon a abundance of chestnut timber; and in short, is well worthy of the attention of those wishing to invest capital in productive real estate. The above property will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

If not sold, the property will be for rent—terms made known on day of sale. JOHN KING,
DAVID D BRUCE.

POPULATION OF RICHMOND.—The population of Richmond, Va., is 30,280—the suburban population is estimated at about 7000 in addition.

☞ FAMILIES should never be without a supply of McLANE'S VERMIFUGE—At the season particularly when worms are so troublesome and so frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of the presence of worms, at once apply a power'ul and efficacious remedy. This remedy we can now supply, confident that it only requires a trial to convince all that it really merits all the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and sure. Volumes of certificates might be produced, showing its efficacy in all cases.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 68 Wood street.
oct19-d&w3

REMARKABLE CASE!!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. KIRK—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was afflicted with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country, where a lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She did what her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. H. Vasbon) came to the conclusion that he had better try your "Petroleum," she was actually blind of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did, and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of the Almighty been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours respectfully,
M FRANCIS VASBON COLLEE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1-50.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street, D M. Curry, D. A. Elias, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor,
S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

M'CORD & CO,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS.
Cor Wood & Fifth sts., Pittsburgh,
Where they offer a full and complete stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at every quality and style, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS ang19-d

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth.
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and purchased since the late fall sales.
It has been selected with great care, and cheap and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found within the city. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds. aug23-d

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, President. W. MARKS, Secy.
Office—No. 81 Water street, in the warehouse of H. GRAY.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise on store, and in transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guaranty for the stability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their probity, intelligence, and integrity.
Directors, C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazlett, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30-d

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
129 WOOD STREET,
Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to Merchants and other purchasers will promote their interest by looking through our stock, which we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. sep13

HATS, CAPS, AND MUFFS.
JAMES WILSON,
95 Wood st, corner of Diamond alley, Second story,
OFFERS his customers and the public, an entirely new and fresh stock of Hats, Caps, and Muffs, in great variety, Manufactured and Selected with special care in reference to price, style, and quality, in New York city, and will be offered at the lowest rates of present low prices, Wholesale and Retail. oct14dam4w3m

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1850.
THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of Ten Dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 10th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next
☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.
WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-d1ym

THE MAYORALTY.

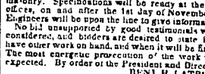
MR. WHITE—Please announce the name of WILLIAM RICHARD, of the Fourth Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention, and oblige
MANY WHIGS OF THE SECOND WARD
oct18-d

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.
AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 18th day of November next.
W H DENNY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Oct 15th, 1850—oct21-did

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 18th November next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.
October 19, 1850.—oct21-did

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 14th day of November next.
JOHN ENYDER, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Oct 16, 1850—oct18-did

FOUND.
IN sweeping out our store, a valuable Breast Pin, with initials E. M. O., and date; which can be had by proving ownership and paying for advertisement.
oct21 F H EATON, 62 Fourth st.

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S

Corner of Market and Third streets.
THE course of instruction in this Institution, embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Computation, Penmanship, Lectures on Commercial Law, and in fact every branch pertaining to a finished mercantile education.
John Fleming, Esq., author of the National Book Keeping, principal lecturer and teacher of Book Keeping.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve their Penmanship, can call at the College at any hour during the day or evening. oc21

Burgratta' Patent Soda Ash.
THE subscribers are now receiving by canal, large supplies of James Muspratt & Son's high test, and best quality Glass Makers' Soda Ash, which they will sell at the lowest market price, for cash or approved bills.
W & M MITCHELTREE
oc21 Liberty st.

BLEACHING POWDER—55 casks Muspratts' best quality, for sale at the lowest market price by
W & M MITCHELTREE
oc21

CHEESE—100 bxs Cream, just rec'd for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH
oc21

SODA ASH—30 casks Kurtz brand, to arrive, for sale by [oc21] S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—7 bbls Roll Butter;
7 bbls packed do, just landing for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH

Hamilton Canton Flannels
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a supply of above superior articles. oc21

Bard Pelisse Flannels
OF every handsome patterns and bright colors rec'd at store of
oc21 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received at the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, at Hancock, Cumberland, Fairmont, Grafton, and Wheeling, on Saturday, the 16th of November next, inclusive, for the Grubbing and Masonry of about 33 sections or miles of the line, extending westwardly by the valleys of Fish Creek and Grave Creek, and over the dividing ridge between them, from the 160th section of the part of the line already let, to the 206th section of the same line, including the only portion of the route remaining to be put under contract.
The work to be let will be generally heavy—including a tunnel of 2450 feet, another of 1260, and a third of 400 feet in length, a number of deep cuttings, and embankments, and a considerable quantity of bridge masonry. Specifications will be ready at the above offices, on and after the 1st day of November, and Engineers will be upon the line to give information.
No bid unsupported by good testimonials will be considered, and bidders are desired to state if they have other work on hand, and where it will be finished. The most energetic prosecution of the work will be expected. By order of the President and Directors.
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
oct21 dtno15 Chief Engineer.

EXECUTORS' SALE of REAL ESTATE
BY request of the heirs of Cornelius King, deceased, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, November 28th, 1850, at one o'clock, P. M., all that valuable tract of land situated in Franklin Township, Allegheny County, containing one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining lands of Thos. Kiddee, George Cochran, and others. This tract of land is of good quality, within eleven miles of Pittsburgh, abounding in coal and limestone, and well watered; a good apple orchard of grafted fruits is comfortable sewed in two dwelling houses, with plenty of stabling and other out buildings, and has thereon a abundance of chestnut timber; and in short, is well worthy of the attention of those wishing to invest capital in productive real estate. The above property will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.
If not sold, the property will be for rent—terms made known on day of sale. JOHN KING,
DAVID D BRUCE.
oct18-d2w

F. H. EATON,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Gloves, Hosiery, and Varns, Dressmakers' Trimmings, Lace Goods and Embroideries, Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, Zepleys, Worsteds, Patterns, and Canvas, Perf'd Board, Tissue Paper, and Flower Materials, No 62 Fourth street.

SATINETTS—A large assortment of Black, Brown, Blue, and Mixed, just received, and for sale by
oct19 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated with me, James Colvin, in the Coal, Dry Goods, and Grocery Business, in Temperanceville.
The business hereafter will be conducted under the style of Smitley & Colvin, who respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends in general.
JOHN SMITLEY,
JAMES COLVIN.
N B—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Smitley & Gay or John Smitley, will please make immediate payment to
oct19-2w SMITLEY & COLVIN.
JOHN SMITLEY. JAMES COLVIN.

SMITLEY & COLVIN,
COAL Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails, and Glass, corner of Washington street and Washington Turnpike Road, Temperanceville.
oct18-d&w1y

FANCY PRINTS—16 cases new style Fall Prints, just received and for sale by Sutton, Dalzell, Allen & Clyde, and other good manufacturers, just opening, for sale by SHACKLETT & WHITE
oct19 99 Wood st.

FANCY CASSIMERES—50 pcs fall style, for sale by
oct19 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

WOOLEN COMFORTS—200 doz fancy styles, very cheap, now opening
oct19 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BLANKETS—A good