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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General and Municipal, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Oct. 25, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

When the bill providing for the capture of fugitive slaves was before President FILLMORE for his signature, a question arose in his mind, whether the bill did not take away the benefit of the *habeas corpus*, and thus conflict with that 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. To solve this doubt, the President referred the bill to the Attorney General, John J. CRITTENDEN, for his opinion. The views of the eminent officer being clearly in favor of the entire constitutionality of the law, the President gave his sanction to the act.

The *Republic* of the 17th instant, contains the written opinion of Mr. CRITTENDEN. It is a clear, able and, we think, unanswerable — He says, comes first the bill in connection with the second section of the 4th article of the Constitution, which declares an obedience that any person held to labor or service in one State, and escaping into another, shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due. This clause was made for the express purpose of secure to the South the complete security of slave property. The Government was bound to make that security effective. It possessed the exclusive power, and the whole duty devolved on it.

The act of 1793 was therefore passed, but it proved ineffectual, and has been superseded by the present act. The 4th section of the law makes it the duty of the commissioners, upon a summary inquiry, to grant the certificate to the claimant, upon proof of the identity of the person and the fact of his being a fugitive slave. The claimant