THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN BOSTON.—*Arrest of the Owners of a Fugitive.—Tremendous Excitement.—Arrival from Paris.*—Boston, Oct. 27.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, R. J. Knight, who is alleged to be a slave-catcher from Georgia, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rogers on a writ for slander.

The writ alleges that Mr. Knight charged William Crafts, a citizen of Massachusetts, who is alleged to be in the degree of his business and detriment of his character, in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Knight was taken to the Tremont House, where a great crowd soon assembled, composed of whites and blacks—abuse was heaped upon Mr. K., but no violence offered. Mr. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in $10,000, and was set at liberty.

This is said to be one movement, of a series, by the opponents of the fugitive slave law to resist its execution as obnoxious as possible.

The committee of vigilance have had several sessions, and have, it is said, resolved to invite the suspected slave-seekers to leave the city forthwith.

So far, no attempt has been made to arrest a fugitive. The warrants lie dead in the Marshal's office.

The excitement is great. Many say the law should be enforced, while others say it shall not. A number of persons resisting they cannot be protected have gone to Canada.

The brig Garland has arrived at Salem from Paris, with dates to the 3d inst. The yellow fever was raging there with fatal effects when she left, especially among the shipping. The captain of the Garland died, when she was eight days out, of the fever, and colone of the crew died on the ship the same malady during the voyage.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Mr. Knight, who was held to bail on Saturday, was again arrested to-day, with another Georgian named Hughes, by the Sheriff, charged with conspiracy to kidnap persons. They gave bonds in the sum of a thousand dollars each, and were discharged.—A crowd assembled around the Sheriff's office with violent intentions. Messrs. Knight and Hughes took refuge in a carriage, which was forced open as the horses were started a full speed.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Knight was a third time arrested last night, charged with a conspiracy to kidnap Ellen Craft." The Vigilance Committee, at a meeting last evening, appointed a committee of twelve to wait on Knight and Hughes, and request them to leave the city.

THE CURIOUS SUITS FOR SLANDER AT BOSTON.—The Baltimore Sun says:—It appears that the man Knight, who was arrested at Boston, Saturday afternoon, for slander of the fugitive slave Crafts, came here on his own private business and was called on by Mr. H. Hughes, the identity Crafts whom he had employed in Macon, Ga. A Boston dispatch says:

The Vigilance Committee has been increased to 100. C. G. Loring, and other leading lawyers, have volunteered to defend any fugitive who may be arrested.—Crafts remains quietly in his house, in Cambridge street. The houses in this part of the city are barricaded, and plentifully provided with guns and muskets.

"CRAFTS NOT AGRAID.—On Tuesday morning in the U. S. Circuit Court in Philadelphia, before Judges Grier and Cass, the jury in the case for damages, arising out of an alleged secretion of slaves at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in which Cecile Oliver is one of the plaintiffs, and Wesley, et al. were defendants, after being out all night, came into Court and stated that they had not been able to agree upon a verdict.

Judge Grier said that'he did not like to establish a precedent for discharging a jury without holding them together for a greater length of time; but at the same time, he did not wish to force a verdict against the conscientious or their scruples. The case was one, which might admit of a different opinion. He would therefore discharge them from the further consideration of the case and leave it to another jury to decide the matter. They were accordingly discharged. The jury stood 10 for finding a verdict, and two for the defendants (the two requested by letter that the chiefs of Judge Grier should be published) in which the judge concurred.

THE HOME OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE IN THE CAPITOL.—The Boston Journal states that, on inquiry of the Marshal, Judge Sprague has intimated that the process for the arrest of a fugitive slave is in the nature of *civil process*—that, in serving it, the officer will not be justified in breaking open the outer door of any *dwelling house*—that every dwelling house is the castle of its occupant. This position, however, is confined to the *dwelling house*, or house where a person sleeps, and not to the place of business. It is also confined to the *outer door*. If this is left open, or if the Marshal is admitted within, he may break open the inner door.

FUGITIVE SLAVE ROMANCE.—Our readers doubtless remember the story of the escape of a colored man and his wife, named William and Ellen Craft, from slavery in Georgia, about two years since, by the wife, a woman of very light complexion, disguising herself in male attire, and travelling to the North as a Southern youth attended by her husband as a slave servant. It appears that this is the Crafts for whom a warrant was issued in Boston, on Friday, was legitimate, and who has been living there ever since his escape, doing business as a cabinet maker. The wife has left the city, but her husband remains.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES are pouring into Canada so fast that the Canadians seem not to like it much. The Ambersburg (Canada) Courier remarks:—

"We have been favored for the last four or five days by a sad influx of the coloured population from the States, whose advent, though honorable to the province as a land of liberty, could be beneficially dispensed with by the peaceable inhabitants of the frontier. On this side sable clouds of distress are therefore seen hovering over best that singe, and between one and two hundred have already arrived at this port. A like rapid influx continues to roll upon Amherstburg frontier, as far as heard from; and if more accounts are taken by the Magistrates in the matter, this part of the country must soon be overwhelmed by our unfortunate brethren."

Marriage in High Life.—We see it stated that Miss Catharine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbot Lawrence, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Bredalbane, the oldest son of the Duke of Bedford.

AN EXCELLENT CUSTOM.—In Munich, Germany, all boys found in the streets asking alms, are taken to an asylum established for that purpose. As soon as they enter the door, and before having been cleaned, or their dirty clothes removed, a portrait of each one is taken, representing the poor boy in the same form as when found begging. After going through a regular course of education, appointed by the directors of the asylum, they are allowed to learn a trade, at which they have to work until they have earned enough to liquidate all their expenses from the time they first entered the Institution. When this is completed, they are dismissed from the institution to gain their own livelihood. At the same time the portrait taken when they first entered, is presented to them, which they have ever will preserve as long as they live, in order that they may remember the abject condition from which they have been redeemed, and the obligations which they are under to the institution for having saved them from misery, and giving them the means of feeding themselves for the future. Such an institution might do good in country.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—Mrs. Schenck, a widow living some five miles beyond Montgomery, in this county, lost her child, a little girl, just being able to walk, attacked of late, by a big bull dog.—The dog seized the child by the throat, and the more we were pelted to drive off the herder he held on! The people broke the dog's back, and after inserting a lever into his mouth, prised his jaws open, and released the sufferer, but not till her throat was mangled at that pieces hung loose. No hopes of the child's recovery were entertained at last accounts; the physicians declared it past help—it is dead ere this. Cor. Mob. Ch. Ch. Ord. Ch.

MRS. GAINES AND HER NEW SUIT.—Mrs Gaines, widow of the gallant General Gaines, will spend next winter in Washington, for the purpose of the U. S. Supreme Court, before whose jurisdiction her famous land case will be brought up for final adjudication. Some months ago, she more were in circulation, that the case had been in a certain decided against Mrs Gaines, but such is not the case.—Her claims and pleas will come before the Supreme Court on the merits of her claim, and in the opinion of intelligent lawyers, she has every prospect of having the decision in her favor. If this should be the case, a vast amount of real estate, to the extent of several millions, will become her property—all of which is situated in the city of New Orleans.

A NEW AND SINGULAR CLOCK.—We have seen and examined a very singular piece of mechanism in the shape of a Dutch time-piece, invented and manufactured by Dr. W. Stenzer, practical dentist. It will keep the time of day, day of the week, day of the month, and also the name of the month. But the most peculiar feature is, it will strike the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, and also the name of the month. But the most peculiar feature is, it will strike the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, and also the name of the month, but it never requires setting. This, in the opinion of the inventor, and in all other time piece made in this country.—The striking properties are no less remarkable.

On either side of the temple is a door, said at the base for heating, the door of the Kitchen, fully equipped in his penopty, walks out of one door, which immediately closed again, on a semicircular arm, and when in front of the temple, lifts his hand and strikes the hour of the day; he then resumes his circuit, and when he approaches the other door it opens for his egress and then closes as soon as he gets within the inner chest. These are secrets of other unique matters connected with this piece of mechanism which we cannot now notice.

Dr. Stenzer never turned a piece of brass or steel until his attempt at this clock. He planned and carried out his intricate combinations without assistance, and he made the whole of the structure in his spare hours, principally at night during the past year.—*Balt. Patriot.*

We find the following anecdote of Jenny Lind in the New York "Home Journal:"

During her first visit here, a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the language, but recalled the face, the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old playfellow when they were children together in Sweden. She inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day he sent a lard drove over and made the wife of her old schoolfellow a long visit. Again, in the next day, she herself, leaving the city for Boston, she went again.

The husband was not at home. She gave to the wife a piece of silk, to make up, and on his return—it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give her share of business. It is also confined to the *outer door*. If this is left open, or if the Marshal is admitted within, he may break open the inner door.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, November 1, 1850.

Election Returns—Official.

On the fourth page of today's paper will be found a full table of the Official returns of the recent election in this State for Canal Commissioner, &c., for which we are indebted the courtesy of our neighbor of the "Compiler."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the Third Ward, Norfolk, Va., on Friday night last, the following resolves were adopted:

Whereas, in political affairs as in other warfare, nothing strategic can be carried without thorough organization; and whereas the friends of the Present National State Administration have been divided for their success upon the principle of hedged correctness of the principle of war, but one entirely different the enemy, though in a minority, have by strategem, fraud, and secret organization, presented themselves as a majority party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby constitute an organization which we will carry out to the fullest extent, so that victory will again perch on our party banner, and the enterprise of the citizens; "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."—While the inestimable benefits of Providence furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that Being from whom they flow, admonish us to unite as one people, in offering up the tribute of our hearts, in thanks and praise to "Him who watches over the destinies of nations,"—who scatches the hearts of kings, and who, in the expression of the Author of Sacred Writ, "Ruleth in the kingdom of men, and whose Kingdom ruleth over all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, William F. Johnson, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint and designate

Thursday the 12th day of December next,

as a day of general THANKSGIVING throughout the Commonwealth, and recommend, and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and fervent observance of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of the month of Oct. in the year of our Lord, and eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-sixth.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Newspapers in Congress.

Congress was in session *yesterday*, the greater part of which time was taken up by the Slavery question, and select understandings were entered into by the Compromisers, which we cannot now notice. The Senate was occupied with the reception of petitions, and a proposition of the Constitution and the law enacted under it to carry the provision into effect." Now, no one in his senses will contend that such a proposition can be entertained, or even be proper in its provisions or not. It may be altogether legal, and just, and unexceptionable in its operations, or it may be illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional, and consequently void. If it be illegal, it follows, then, that we must approve it simply because it is an enacted law, or that, if there be constitutional law, it must be approved, as it is the Constitution—not in this law." We are quite sure that the *Sentinel* cannot mean to go the extreme length of assenting to which such an interpretation must necessarily lead.

Hr, too, profess to have been "brought up in a school that recognized the supremacy of the law." Now, we know, from our own knowledge of those lessons was that "all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We have always thought that no person "should be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by a judgment of his peers, or the law of the land."