

Severe and unusual storms of snow prevailed in the southern and western counties of New York on Saturday night and Sunday morning, 28th and 29th ult. The Rochester Advertiser understands that snow fell to the depth of eight inches in Niagara county, and in parts of Ontario and Livingston counties. Much damage was done to the fruit trees. At Lima and Livonia the snow is reported to have covered the ground to the depth of seven or eight inches on Sunday.

**Death of a Member of Congress.**  
A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans says: Hon. JOHN M. HARRIMAN, Representative in Congress from the third district of this State, died here on Friday last, after a lingering illness.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper writes—"The President has directed the Secretaries of War and the Navy to issue orders to the proper officers in command of the land and sea forces in New England, to be in readiness, with the men and arms at their command, to aid the Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, should the Marshal call upon them for assistance on the premises. Orders to this effect have been transmitted from these Departments to the proper officers in Boston and its vicinity. This is the way to deal with the mob spirit which now holds Boston in duress vile."

**TURN THEM OUT!**—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Republican, in noticing the removal of George Loyal as Navy Agent at Norfolk, and the appointment of Dr. Francis Mallory in this place, makes the following disclosure which accounts very readily for the result of the election in that State last spring:

"There are, I learn, at the Gosport Navy Yard, some 450 working men, every one of whom is a Democrat except 13, who are Whigs! This state of things is not accidental, and will speedily be remedied. Our Democratic friends will not have any right to complain, if this proportion in the politics of the Navy Yard, should be reversed. In doing so, we shall have the example of our appointments to justify us."

American castor oil, formerly the best article of the kind in market, and in demand, for even foreign shipment, has now become almost unobtainable, in consequence of the great adulteration by the mixture of lard oil. The consequence has been that large importations of castor oil from the East Indies have been recently made, and more is on the way.

The vote for accepting or rejecting the Boundary bill was taken at Galveston (Texas) on Monday, the 21st instant, and resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the bill.

Some of the Texas papers are speculating upon the use which shall be made of the ten millions which the State is to obtain from the General Government. The Galveston Civilian thinks that after paying off the debt of Texas, three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in United States bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, which will yield a revenue of \$160,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.

**The Southern Shoe Trade.**  
The value of shoes annually sent South from New York is estimated at \$5,000,000. Boston and Philadelphia send perhaps, as many more.—The trade was never more flourishing than during the present season.

**AN ARGUMENT FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.**—The Providence Journal publishes a list of seventy-one cotton and woolen mills, all with the exception of three, within thirty miles of that city, which have suspended operations and are now lying idle.—Comment is needless.

**Germans in Cincinnati.**—As indicating the extent of the German population of Cincinnati, it is stated that 40,000 letters are received annually at the Post Office in that city, from Germany, on which the Postage collected amounts to \$41,000.

**FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.**—The fugitive slaves are pouring into Canada. The Amherstburg (Canada) Courier remarks: "We have been favored for the last four or five days by an influx of the colored population from the States, whose advent, though honorable to the province as a land of liberty, could be very beneficially dispensed with by the peaceable inhabitants of this frontier. On this side sable clouds of immigrants are disembarked from every boat that stops, and between 100 and 200 have already arrived at this port. A like rapid influx continues at all points along the frontier."

**A Paper for the Family.**  
The Home Journal, published weekly in the city of New York, at two dollars a year. On the first of January next commences a New Series of this copious, comprehensive, and elegantly-printed FAMILY NEWSPAPER, which is now acknowledged to be the indispensable drawing room gazette of the country. The Home Journal is the Chronicle of all that interests all classes of society, and of the intelligence which most enlivens an American Home. Its editors (Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis) devote their entire time, skill, and experience, to the task of giving, each week, everthing worth knowing. It will contain careful portraits of distinguished public characters, and foreign correspondence, the fashionable gossip of Paris. In addition to the above, in the course of the coming volume, one entire new feature, will particularly interest the ladies, viz.—a series of returned love letters. Also, new correspondence in London and Paris. As a New Year's present from a gentleman to a lady, the Home Journal is one of which the remembrance is renewed every week, and is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste.

**Thanksgiving.**  
The following is the proclamation of Governor Johnston, fixing a day of thanksgiving:  
"Another revelation of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the Supreme Dispenser of National blessings. A beneficent Providence has continued His guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. He has preserved us, under the institution of free government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. He has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness rewards the enterprise of the citizen; "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." While the inestimable bounties of Providence furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgement, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that Being from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one people, in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to "Him who watches over the destinies of nations," "who searches the hearts of the children of men," "who hath prepared His Throne in the Heavens, 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. Johnston, 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 State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

**Another Giant.**  
Halifax papers mention that Angus McCaskill, a youth of gigantic dimensions, is on his way thither from Cape Breton, en route for the United States. He is described as in the 21st year of his age, measures already seven feet two inches in height, cap span a distance of eleven feet from hand to hand, and is still a growing in height and strength. It is said that his parents are persons of ordinary size, and that when he was twelve years of age he was considered to be a dwarf.

A large sale of slaves took place at St. Louis on the 15th ult. The Republican says: "Men from the ages of 18 to 46 years brought from \$515 to \$865 a piece, boys from 4 to 7 years brought from \$250 to \$420 each, women from 18 to 46 years brought from \$270 to \$405 each, girls from 8 to 17 brought from \$245 to \$480."

**Fancy Ball at Louisville.**  
The Louisville Courier has a long account of a grand fancy ball given on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Robert J. Ward, the lady who figured so conspicuously in the Lawrence divorce correspondence. The following description of the appearance of the late Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence will interest the ladies:  
Miss Sallie Ward, as usual, was the centre of attraction. She appeared during the evening in two splendid costumes, each of which was peculiarly becoming. Before supper she wore a pink satin skirt, with silver lamms over it, and a bodice embroidered with silver and studded with diamonds; her oriental sleeves were of white, adorned with silver and gold, and her trousers of satin, spangled with glittering gold; her hair was braided with pearls and covered with a beautiful Greek cap, and her tiny pink slippers were gorgeously embroidered with silver. The splendid jewels profused over this magnificent costume threw back the light which fell upon them as if in sheer disdain of their effulgence. Her second appearance was Nourmahal at the Feast of Roses. Her dress was white illusion dotted with silver, white silvered veil, wreath of white roses, white silk boots with silver anklets, and she bore the charmed lot. In this latter character she was truly a beautiful exemplification of the poetical thought she represented. Always sweet, and fair, and lovely, and beautiful, she was, if possible, more so during that evening, and her different characters were sustained incomparably excellent.

**The Biggest Gold Story.**  
A young man from Newburyport writes, under date of San Francisco, September 14th, that a party of fifteen men discovered a vein of gold 4-1/2 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and had followed it 7 feet, it being over two-thirds pure gold. "We have been calculating the value of as much of it as had been uncovered, and find it would be worth over ten millions of dollars!"

**REPEAL.**—A respectable Ohio paper states that the Democratic members of Congress elected from that State, will probably support the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

**The Next U. S. Senators.**  
The late election having resulted in favor of our opponents, they have already commenced discussing the merits of their several aspirants to the Senatorship. The friends of Judge Black are making a strong and vigorous effort, while the friends of M'Candless, Woodward, Ingersoll, and others are no less vigilant. Even James M. L'Anahan has his friends for the station. What is to be done with Simon Cameron we have not yet been told. However Simon has his friends, warm and true, and he will doubtless show fight before the battle is over. The lines of faction are already drawn up and an interesting time may be anticipated.

**The Pennsylvania Abolition State Convention,** held at West Chester last week must have been a rich affair. Some of the speakers proclaimed the American revolution "a failure," and that "Washington was a failure;" that "General Taylor was a monster of iniquity," and has gone down to his Father, the Evil one; that "Washington was as infamous as Millard Fillmore," both of them having signed a fugitive Slave Law.  
Nothing is more contemptible, than a fanaticism whose contracted little soul will admit nothing beyond the "one idea" of its idolatry.

**Powerful Drug.**  
The Academy of Science, in Paris, has appointed a commission to ascertain the remedial powers of a drug, which, under the name of Cedran, has been introduced for the cure of hydrophobia, and of diseases produced by action upon the nervous system. It is said to have the property of contracting the poison of the rattlesnake and all venomous reptiles.

We have been informed by a gentleman just from Toronto, Canada, that P. M. Desnoes, a mathematician of considerable celebrity, died, on board the steamer "City of Toronto," between Kingston and Toronto, on the evening of the 19th ult. His untimely death was caused by Apoplexy. Mr. D. was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and enjoyed a high mathematical reputation. His other qualifications were exceedingly good, and as a poet, he has written many fugitive verses of rare merit and ability. The same gentleman informs us, that the body of Desnoes was placed in the receiving vault of the York Cemetery, where it will await the disposal of his friends.

Judson Hutchinson, the leader of the Hutchinson family of singers, was taken with insanity at Cleveland, week before last, where the family were giving concerts. The Syracuse Star states that his insanity was caused by mesmerizing.—The family, after a concert fell in company with Dr. Abner Hove, a mesmerizer, and Judson was put into a mesmeric sleep from which he awoke a maniac. He was taken to the Worcester Hospital, on Tuesday last, and after a few days treatment was able to be taken home with a fair prospect of speedy recovery.

A millionaire recently died in the city of New Orleans whose name was John McDouough; his property is estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars. He had a sister residing in Baltimore, whom he left the meager sum of six thousand dollars, and appropriated the remainder to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore for the establishment of schools, and an asylum in each city. It is thought the will will be contested.

During the Jenny Lind excitement in Boston the coachman who drove her from the steamboat to the Revere House, thus ridiculed the insane admiration which his fellow citizens were exhibiting. Mounting the steps of the hotel, he cried—

"Here's the hand that lifted Jenny Lind out of the coach. Gentlemen, you can any of you have the privilege of kissing it for five dollars—Children half price."

**SINGULAR INCIDENT.**—We learn that considerable excitement exists in Kensington N. H. in consequence of the finding of Mr. Gilman Lamprey, of that place, apparently dead in his chair, several days since; but who, after keeping a week, exhibits none of the signs of real death. Mr. L. up to the time he was thus found, had been as well as usual; and no satisfactory cause of this singular state of things is yet found. We are told that, at the end of the week, the countenance retains its full color, and that, aside from the unconsciousness which has prevailed from the first, there are no indications of death. A few years since a brother of this person, his wife and their son, all came to their death by suicide.—Amesbury (Mass.) Villager. 24th.

Snow to the depth of five inches lay upon the ground at Burlington, Vermont, last Sunday.

The good people of Eaton, Ohio, were somewhat amused last week, with a man who drove through that town in a buggy having two elk attached to it. They measured space quite briskly.

**New Way of Disseminating the Gospel.**

It is suggested to missionaries by the Hong Kong Register to distribute tracts and small religious publications through China by the agency of balloons. Upon the calculation made of the weight of the tracts, each balloon could carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall, one by one, and at short intervals. Thus, the word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the incredulous "Flowery Land."

**PRAIRIE SALT.**—The Prairie du Chien Patriot says that they were informed by a gentleman, who fifteen years since had a trading establishment 200 miles up the Minnesota river, that rock salt was in common use among the Sioux Indians at that time, who said it was found in large quantities back in the interior of their country. It is not impossible that mines of this article, as excellent as those of Cracoe, are now hidden beneath the rolling prairies of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi.

**Good Grit.**  
Hon. Daniel Webster, expecting some distinguished visitors at his house in Marshfield sent to Mr. J. B. Smith, a colored gentleman of Boston, who makes a business of assisting entertainers on such occasions, and desired to engage Mr. Smith's professional services. Mr. Smith, having a very decided opinion of his own respectability the Fugitive Slave law and some other acts that Mr. Webster has lately had a hand in, sent word to Mr. W. that he would not go to his house for \$100 per day, and there was not a colored man in Boston mean enough to enter the service for one day of the enemy of the human race. Mr. Webster tried to get other colored men, but failed. So says the Boston Free Soiler.

Gen. Pillow, of Mexican war notoriety, has been elected "President of the Duck River Slackwater Navigation Company." A capital appointment.

**Jenny Lind's Liberality.**  
It is now scarcely seven weeks since Jenny Lind arrived in this country. During that time, says the Journal of Commerce, she has given concerts which have produced, say \$170,000, and contributed to various benevolent objects, \$182,555, viz:—to New York Societies, \$10,000; to Boston do., \$7,255; to the Chicago Swedish Church, \$1000.

**The House of the Fugitive Slave is his Castle.**—The Boston Journal states that, on an 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, an officer will not be justified in breaking open the outer door of any dwelling house—that every dwelling house is the castle of its occupants. This protection however is confined to the dwelling house, or a house where a person sleeps, and not to his place of business. It is also confined to the outer door. If this is left open, or if the Marshal is admitted within it, he may break open any inner door.

**GOING IT STRONG.**—The resolutions passed at the recent Abolition Convention, at Oswego, New York, provide for a day of fasting and prayer on the last Saturday of this month, for the speedy repeal of the fugitive slave law, and declare Congress and the President for passing it, and the churches for not denouncing it, "enemies of God and Man."

A drove of upwards of twenty Buffaloes passed through Indianapolis, a few days since on their way east.

**The Fugitive Slave Law.**  
We have already mentioned that an application was made to Hon. Robert C. Grier of Philadelphia, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, for a certificate or warrant to take a certain alleged fugitive back into slavery, and that the application was denied. The application was denied on the ground that the title to property in the fugitive was not clearly made out. The claimant produced in evidence extracts from certain wills, for the purpose of showing that he came into the possession of the black man by inheritance. The Judge held that this evidence was insufficient, and that nothing short of the production of duly certified copies of the wills would be admissible. But our present object is not so much to call attention to this case as to notice a correspondence growing out of it.

On the 22d ult., Charles Gibbons, Esq., who was of the counsel in the above mentioned case, addressed a letter to Judge Grier requesting his opinion upon certain parts of the Fugitive Slave Law which had not been commented on by the Court during the trial. 1. What construction should be put upon the clause of the law which requires that in no trial or hearing shall the testimony of the alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence? 2. Whether the alleged fugitive is entitled to a full and fair hearing? 3. Whether the act secures to the alleged fugitive all the rights of the habeas corpus, and abridges no right which he lawfully possessed before the law was passed?

On the 25th inst. Judge Grier replied to this letter, giving an extra-judicial opinion on all the points enumerated, substantially as follows: 1. The alleged fugitive would not be entitled to testify in his own behalf even if the act had not departed him therefrom. 2. That the alleged fugitive is entitled to a full hearing, and may prove, if he can, that he does not "owe labor or service" to the complainant. 3. That right of habeas corpus is not abridged by the law; that the habeas corpus is a remedy for any illegal imprisonment, but that the certificate granted to a slave-owner being a legal warrant, the holder of it cannot be molested by means of a habeas corpus. He further expresses the opinion that a fugitive slave is not entitled to a trial by jury in the county or state where arrested, and that, consequently, the existing law does not take from the fugitive any privilege that he enjoyed before it was passed.

It does not become us to call in question the legal opinions of one so learned in the law and so justly eminent for abilities, as Judge Grier—but we cannot help remarking that if the law of the land be as he lays it down, we shall henceforward have much less reverence for that law than we have hitherto felt for it. Nevertheless we feel confident, that if all applications for the reclamation of fugitive slaves were required to be made to the Judge of the Courts, the late law would be much less obnoxious than it now is.

If it is not presumptuous, we will submit a few observations on the foregoing points:

1. It may be right enough to exclude alleged fugitives from testifying in their own behalf; but why not, upon the same ground of liability to bias through self-interest, likewise exclude pretended owners from the witness? Judge Grier did, in the case before him, and so, it is presumable, will all other Judges in cases which may come before them. But in proceedings before magistrates under the old law a different practice obtained, and in proceedings before Commissioners under the new law pretended owners are allowed to testify, just as complainants in criminal cases. Judge Grier himself gives some color of warrant for this course by classing fugitive slaves with criminals when commenting upon their extradition before trial. 2. Alleged fugitives are by no means certain of a full hearing, unless they happen to get before the Judges—nor even then, unless the Judges chance to take the same liberal view of duty on this point which Judge Grier takes. The law enacts that the proceedings shall be "summary;" that all the depositions required may be taken in the absence of the person claimed as a fugitive, and even in a state remote from him, except an affidavit of identification. If, therefore, an alleged fugitive gets a full hearing in any case, he is indebted for it, not to this law, but to the kindly interposition of the Judge in overruling the oppression which the law authorizes. 3. If the habeas corpus amounts to no more than Judge Grier states, it has been glorified by the Anglo-Saxon race, the world over, vastly beyond its virtues. To ascertain that the process by which a man is held in custody is in legal form, is merely to vindicate the officer for thus holding him but to afford no relief to a sufferer. If habeas corpus is not a means for delivering a man from unjust arrest under forms of law, then it must be ranked among venerable humbugs which nations have ignorantly revered. We are aware that a wide diversity of practice prevails upon habeas corpus, according to the peculiar temperament of different Judges. We have heard Judges decide exactly in accordance with Judge Grier's opinion, and we have heard Judges, not a whit inferior to Judge Grier in ability and learning, affirm such decisions to be monstrous. It is the ordinary and approved practice under habeas corpus, Judge Grier to the contrary notwithstanding, to go behind the warrant or certificate, and review the evidence upon which the process was granted. No doubt Judge Grier has done this himself in scores of cases. If he has not done it when requested, he is not a fit person to be invested with a judgeship. In cases where the preliminary investigation is not reduced to writing, it is the approved practice for the Judge issuing habeas corpus to hear testimony in full.—In the famous McCloud case, in the state of New York, the evidence of both sides was heard even after a bill of indictment had been found—but to that case is hardly given the weight of precedent by the courts. Still, in that case the just rule was not stretched as much in favor of the prisoner as Judge Grier now labors to contract it to prejudice of the alleged fugitive. Now let us inquire why the person arrested as a fugitive slave should not be allowed, in the place where found, a trial by jury, if he demands it. In order to justify the withholding of this right, Judge Grier places the slave in the category of criminals, and says that as a man whose extradition is demanded on a charge of felony has no right to trial by jury where arrested, but only where the offence is charged to have been committed, so the alleged fugitive slave is entitled to trial by jury only in the place from whence it is charged that he escaped. If this be so, the law of the United States is worse than the law of Barbary was a hundred years ago. But if Judge Grier knows his right hand from his left, he knows that the slave is neither in the eye of morality nor in the eye of law a criminal. What! is it a felony for a man to be black! or to be of African descent on his mother's side! or to "owe labor and service" without being a party to the contract on which he is adjudged to be thus a debtor? This is "the doctrine of devils." No! the action against the alleged fugitive is a civil action—an action in debt for "service and labor" owed—and consequently the defendant ought to have all the privileges secured to him that are guaranteed to any other debtor. It is an abominable principle of the law of slavery that men and women are held to be debtors under a contract to which they were neither parties nor privies—it is the foulest feature of the Fugitive Slave Law that it forces men and women who have committed no crime into the category of felons!

Homesdale Democrat.

**AWFUL CATASTROPHE.**—At Grafenrigg's Bend a few weeks since, an old man fell out with his wife from some harsh remark which she made, and immediately he picked an axe, and before the old lady could get out of the way, he ran out in the yard and chopped some wood.

**Important from California.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.  
The steamship Alabama arrived yesterday afternoon with two days later news from California. San Francisco has been visited by another destructive fire, consuming 100 houses. The health of the Isthmus was good. All excitement relative to the attempted revolution in New Grenada, had pretty much died away. Rain continued to fall, though it had but little effect on the roads, which were in such order as to enable all to pass over with but slight difficulty.

The accounts from California are not of a very encouraging nature. San Francisco has been visited by another destructive fire, which consumed over 100 buildings, causing much 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 the worst was all over.—From the mines there is little new to add to that brought by the Pacific; the accounts are somewhat contradictory, but still of a very favorable character. New discoveries were being made daily. The rainy season was about commencing. The passengers by the Alabama have considerable gold with them.

**MARKETS.**—Flour was in good request at \$16 for Chili in 200lb. sacks, and sweet Western at \$11.25 a \$12.

Bricks were selling moderately at \$20.25 per M.

Coal had a downward tendency.

Coffee quiet and prices heavy.

Lumber continues in good request at steady and rather improving prices.

Tea was not plenty, and prices in consequence very firm.

Furniture was little inquired for.

Provision market generally firm. Sales of Mess Pork at \$22.25, and Prime at \$16. Butter 25c-40c. Lard 18c-22c. Preserved meats were dull.

Money market firm. Cold Dust \$16 1/2 a 16.25.

**Indian Tragedy.**

Between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians, a deadly and unceasing hostility has long existed. The tomahawk and scalping-knife are never buried. The Minnesota Chronicle speaks of an attack recently made by sixty of the latter tribe, upon a party of seven of the former. Five of the Sioux were murdered and scalped.

The value of Slaves has risen considerably in St. Louis since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Intelligence, of that city, notices sales of slaves where the prices were much larger than usual, and then adds:

We should state that none of the men nor the girl mentioned above were bought in by their old masters, as might possibly be inferred from the high prices they brought. In connection with this we would remark that we have observed a rapid and great increase in the value of slave property during the last three or four months. In the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, whereby slave owners have been rendered so much more secure with their property, we may trace probably the cause of the greater increase during the past few weeks.

**India Rubber Dresses.**

A good deal of excitement and not a little amusement were elicited one day last week, by one Parker, who when part of the way across the Jersey City Ferry from New York, remarked to the passengers, that he "believed he would not ride any farther with that boat," and immediately jumped overboard. He sustained himself easily upon the surface of the water, until he passed around Castle Garden, a distance of more than a mile, and against the tide. It was ascertained that he was enveloped in an India Rubber over dress and came out with his under clothes as dry as when he went overboard.—It is said that after this feat, such was the demand for dresses of this material, that every establishment in this line was drained of their stock during the week.

**Inducements to Settle Oregon.**

The Oregon Land Bill, which became a law at the session just closed, grants 320 acres of land to every married, and 160 acres to every single man who may reside in or emigrate to that territory within next five years. In all cases, one half of this land is to belong to the woman in her own right, not liable to the debts of the husband or subject to his control. Mr. Thurston, Delegate from that territory in Congress, remarks, for the information and encouragement of those who wish to emigrate, that the prospects of Oregon were never brighter than at present. Labor commands from five to fifteen dollars a day, according to the nature of the work, and in various branches of the mechanic arts, workmen receive as high as twenty-five dollars a day.

**A Fugitive Escaped.**

The Chicago Democrat says: On Tuesday a fugitive was "put through by daylight" for Canada, under the following circumstances, which are too good to be lost. A slave escaped a few days since from one of the back counties of Missouri and came to this State. His pursuers hearing that he was in Quincy, Ill. passed over to that city, taking with them another slave who was to identify the runaway, and whom they hired from his owner at so much per diem, giving a guarantee that they would return him "in good order and condition" as when received. At Quincy they were informed the runaway had taken the underground track for Chicago; and forthwith they proceeded to this city, bringing their man who was to identify the fugitive along with them. Here, however, they received the unkindest cut of all. In the first place, they learned that the man they were after was not here and never had been; in the next place, the colored people got their heads together, gave the negro they brought with them for identification purposes a hint as to how "things was working," and on Tuesday evening they shipped him off by rail to Canada, where by this time he is safely set down beyond the reach of his pursuers; they poor fellows, decamped for the South the same evening, their departure being hastened by a threat of "tar and feathers" from the excited colored population, who are up in arms, and nightly, as well as daily, on the watch for white gentlemen with sallow complexions and broad brim hats.