THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1847.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

Of Montgomery County.

Fourth of July.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Borough of Carlisle and vicinity, will be held at early candle light on Saturday evening next, at BEETEM'S HOTEL, to make arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the Birth Day of American freedom. A general attendance is requested. MANY.

June 10, 1847.

☞ In another column we publish, for the information of our readers, the late act of Assembly in reference to fugitive slaves. If we understand the Constitution and the laws of Congress on this subject, it appears to us that this act of our State Legislature is in conflict with both, and will therefore be null and void in effect. It is, to say the least, an ill-advised and dangerous law, and was passed no doubt in a hurry before it had been properly examined. We may, if time will permit, refer to this subject in our next.

"VOTE FOR SHUNK."—An article under this caption, which appeared originally in our paper, we see is going the rounds of the Democratic press, credited to the "Democratic Union." It is a small matter to be sure, but still if the article is entitled to so general a circulation, we think we should have the credit for it—that's all.

ALARMING RIOT.

A disgraceful riot took place in our usually quiet borough, on Wednesday of last week, (after our paper had been put to press,) by an attempt on the part of our coloured population to rescue several slaves who had been arrested by their owners as fugitives from labor. The slaves, belonged to James H. Kennedy and Mr. Hollingsworth, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who were here in person to recover their property. There were three slaves—one man and a woman and little girl—who had been arrested in the fore-part of the day, and taken before Justice Smith, where proof was made of the fact of their being the slaves of the gentlemen above named, and of their escape from Maryland, and a certificate given by the Justice to the owners to that effect. At the request of the owners the Justice committed them to the jail of the county. In the afternoon a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, directed to the Sheriff, to know by what authority he held them in his custody. The hearing took place before Judge Hepburn, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Sheriff made return to the *habeas corpus* that he held them by virtue of a commitment from Justice Smith.

Upon the hearing his Honor decided that the Sheriff had no legal authority from the Justice to hold them, under the act of Congress relating to fugitives from labor, but that a certificate having been given by the Justice of their being the slaves of Messrs. Kennedy and Hollingsworth, they were properly in the custody of the owners. Proof of the ownership was given before the Judge, but he thought it irrelevant, as the only question for him to determine was whether they were properly in the custody of the Sheriff. He declined also going into the question of the powers and duties of the local magistracy, under a recent act of the Legislature, or whether that act was in conflict with the act of Congress relating to the recovery of fugitives from labor.

During the hearing, a large crowd of infuriated negroes, men and women, and a small sprinkling of Abolitionists (we are sorry to say,) gathered in and about the Court-house, who evinced by their violent conduct, a disposition to rescue the fugitives by force. After the decision was made, that the slaves were in the custody of the owners, the negroes rushed up the aisles of the Court-room while the Judge was yet upon the bench, and attempted to drag the slaves to the door. They were resisted by the owners and the Sheriff and his Deputies, and the citizens present, and after a severe scuffle, in which blows were given and received, the blacks were frustrated. A second attempt, however, was made to rescue the slaves as they were brought down from the Court-room to the carriage in waiting to take them off, which resulted in a serious riot. The attack was commenced at the door of the carriage, where, before the slaves were got into the vehicle, a general rush was made on the owners and constables who had them in charge, by the negro men and women, and a frightful melee ensued in the street, in which for some minutes paving stones were hurled in showers, and clubs and arms used with painful effect. The result was that the woman and little girl were rescued, and soon made their escape, while the man was secured and sent on his way to Maryland.

One of the negroes, while the investigation was going on, attempted to fire the Court-house, by placing fire among some combustible materials under the stairs leading to the Court room. His idea was, no doubt, to raise an alarm of fire, and that in the confusion they could the better carry into effect their plans. He is still at large, having eluded the vigilance of the officers.

We deeply regret to say that by these disgraceful proceedings Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, was very seriously injured, having been felled to the earth by repeated blows from stones and clubs. He received, we understand, a severe stab in the back of the neck from a dirk knife. The cap of his knee was also knocked off, which is considered the worst of his injuries. A boy named John Black was also so seriously wounded in the head by a stone, that his life was at first considered in danger. His scull is much fractured. He is now doing well, however, and strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery. Many others received blows and knocks, but were not badly injured. The only wonder is that more persons were not wounded, considering the numbers of missiles of various descriptions flying through the air.

The rescue of the slaves was bold and daring, and although there were manifest symptoms of its being attempted, it did not appear to be seriously apprehended by either the slave owners or the citizens. It was thought that the blacks would threaten and bluster, but would make no determined effort. In this, however, the conservators of the peace were mistaken, or a sufficient force would have been procured to have avoided the danger. The blacks were evidently encouraged thus to violate the law and spread terror and alarm among our citizens, by a few fanatics among us, who jump to their conclusions by leaping over the constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress made in conformity therewith, and the decisions of our highest judicial tribunals.

A great number of persons have been prosecuted for a riot. Some twenty blacks are now confined in jail to await their trial, and at our next court of quarter sessions the questions "who struck Billy Patterson," and "who threw *that* brick bat," will have to be satisfactorily answered.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

As time advances, the Democracy of the old Keystone are awakening to the importance of a thorough organization, and being otherwise prepared to assert their long continued ascendency at the ballot-boxes. FRANCIS R. SHUNK stands before the people with many important advantages over his Federal competitor. As a Democrat, he has always been firm and unwavering. His talents are known to be of the highest order, and his attachment to the simple forms of republicanism, in policy and in the framing and administration of the laws, places him high in the affections of the republicans of his native State. The shafts of malice and envy aimed either at the moral or political character of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, fall far short of their intended mark, and serve rather to raise him in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, by showing his life to have been so pure, and his public acts so consistent and unexceptionable, that he is equally invulnerable upon all points of attack. His popularity is on the daily increase, and the strong desire which is generally entertained among the people, to see the State Administration remain in energetic, faithful, and competent hands, places his re-election beyond the possibility of dispute or doubt.

SANTA ANNA AND HIS FEDERAL MEXICAN ALLIES.

Santa Anna has declared, through his organ, the "Diario," in the city of Mexico, that "one whole party in the United States, (meaning the Federal party,) are fiercely opposed to the war," and urges on the Mexicans against the American troops! This declaration of Santa Anna, is proof that he is in regular communication with his allies (the Federalists) in this country. The Federalists would make us believe that they are anxious for "an honorable peace with Mexico," when it is notorious that the traitor-like conduct of that party has had the effect of prolonging hostilities. Had not the Federalists advocated the Mexican side of the question, we verily believe that "an honorable peace" would have been declared before now. It was the encouragement that Mexicans received, and continue to receive from their friends the Federalists of this country, that has induced that weak people to hold out against the U States. From the tone of the Federal journals of the United States, and the speeches of Tory Corwin, and other prominent men belonging to that party, the Mexicans had good reason to suppose that Americans were quarrelling among themselves—Santa Anna could declare with truth that "one whole party in the United States are fiercely opposed to the war." The Mexicans no doubt expected substantial "aid" from their allies here—and in this expectation they have not been disappointed. The Federalists have afforded all the "aid and comfort" in their power to Mexico—not perhaps in men and money, for they are too cowardly to go quite that far—but in abusing the United States, and defending the cause of Mexico. But, the blood-thirsty Mexicans, under Santa Anna, and their allies, the Federalists in this country, combined, cannot defeat the American troops—nor can they disgrace the United States. It is all idle to attempt it.

SINGULARLY ALIKE!

The address of the clergy of San Luis Potosi—which will be found on our first page—is in language singularly like the speech of the Tory Senator, CORWIN. In the language of the Pennsylvanian, the reader cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary similarity between the angry denunciations of the Mexicans, and the arguments of their allies in this country, the Federal leaders and newspapers. There is the same absence of all allusion to the causes which led to the difficulties between the two countries—the same studied attempt to place the blame upon the Government of the United States—the same pictures of the excesses of our soldiery—the same disposition to magnify the spirit and resources of Mexico. The newspapers and politicians of Mexico, in these particulars, enjoy a common sympathy with the Federalists here.

To this hour, what is the burden of the Federal press on the subject of the war? Abuse of the executive—exaggeration of our losses and expenditures—false statements of the excesses of our soldiers—and daily misrepresentations in regard to the origin of the contest. *There is never to be seen a single allusion to the wrongs Mexico has heaped upon us.*—We hear nothing of the murders she committed, or the property she sequestered, in her intercourse with this country for twenty years. We hear nothing of her violations of treaties with the United States—nothing of her treatment of the unoffending Texans—nothing of the scenes of the Alamo—nothing of the horrid cruelties inflicted upon all who fell into her hands during the difficulties with Texas; on these subjects there is a studied and unbroken silence, that contrasts singularly with the silence of the Mexicans themselves on the same subjects.—Even the English press, up to this moment, has said less against our country on account of the war with Mexico than the Federalists, and if it should fall into the strain of the opposition, it would only be because it would believe the Federalists before it would credit the Democrats.

The men who sympathised with England in the revolution and the late war—who sympathised with the Indians during the Seminole and Florida wars, cannot degrade themselves now, by sympathising with the Mexicans. But it is to be hoped that their pestilential praises of General TAYLOR will not save them from the doom which their opposition to their country has so richly entitled them to.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

It is the duty of every Democrat to forget every thing in the effort to push forwards the glorious cause of equal rights. We would say to our friends—Bury your personal antipathies. Rise above all considerations of self. Regard alone the great end of our political association, and show yourselves superior to the unworthy motives which too often govern men. He who regards the contest as involving great interests, and great and permanent principles, will find noble and lofty impulses to guide his action. Never yield to mere personal preferences or sectional jealousies. *Distrust the man who appeals to your prejudices and not your reason.*

IRVIN AGAINST JACKSON.

The Easton Democrat says, that General Irvin, the federal candidate for Govenor was not only noted for his opposition to General Jackson's Administration, but for his PERSONAL ABUSE of him as a man. Even after the venerable old man had retired from public life and sought repose at the Hermitage in Tennessee, this same Gen. Irvin attempted to render unhappy his declining years. During the three sessions of the federal Congress which came into power with General Harrison in 1841, Mr. Irvin voted in various ways and forms as the Journals will show, against refunding to General JACKSON, the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, during his successful and brilliant defence of New Orleans. The Country with one voice demanded the remission of that iniquitous fine, yet such was the hostility of General Irvin and his federal brethren, that they refused to permit the Bill to pass; and but for the fortunate interposition of a subsequent Democratic Congress, the Hero of New Orleans would have gone down to his grave, with the foul blot affixed to his character, by the tyrannical decision of a Federal Judge.

☞ The West Chester Jeffersonian says:—The odious Tariff appears to be doing terrible mischief in Phœnixville, no less than 92 buildings being now in the course of erection!

A REBUKE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

A few days ago, says the Pennsylvanian, we called attention to the fact that the infuriated soldiers at Buena Vista—the field made immortal by the skill of Gen. Taylor and the stubborn valor of his troops—had burned in effigy that famous federal Senator THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, whose speech was copied into the *United States Gazette*, of this city, in February last, and circulated by that ardent TAYLOR print among its numerous readers.—It was this speech—so full of treason—so warm and unadulterated in its Mexican sympathies—that commended itself to the favor of the *Gazette*, and to the scorn, and derision, and indignation of the gallant men now fighting for their country in a far off and foreign land.

These brave troops, appreciating the perils which surrounded them, and the dangers they had escaped—conscious that they had done much for their country's cause—could not forbear a burst of bitter resentment against those who surrounded by the comforts of home, oppose the war, interrupt its prosecution, and sympathise with the Mexicans. The indignity which they fastened upon Corwin was intended, more or less, as expressive of their feelings against those who circulated his speech, and are politically associated with him. It also speaks their own feelings upon the merits of the war itself. They are in the enemy's country surrounded by his soldiers, and looking forward to a peace won by the force of their good right arms. They feel keenly, therefore, the opposition of those they have left behind them, as not only calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the common foe, but as intended to insult and to degrade themselves.

But we have a rebuke of Federalism before us which, if not quite as significant as that meted by the soldier on the field of Buena Vista to Corwin and his compeers, is no less expressive and unequivocal. We extract it from the army correspondence of the *North American*, as it appears in the letter from that favorite writer, "John of York," WM. C. TONEY, Esq., in yesterday's number of that paper. When we consider that Mr. TONEY is the regular correspondent from Mexico of the *North American*, and that he is aware of the strong anti-war tendencies of that journal, we confess our surprise at the frankness and boldness of his language. That it appears in the columns of that paper at all is a marvel, and is more to be attributed, we presume, to accident than to design. At any rate it is worth an attentive perusal:

ANTI-WAR FOLKS!—There are now in Mexico many thousand of your fellow citizens, who at the call of their and your Government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable, and productive of happiness on earth, to sustain the decrees of that Government and the honor of the Nation. Whether the war is wrong or right, this is not the time to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all should be united. *The people we war against need not your encouragement to lay in wait for your brothers and murder them with the lasso and machette. They need not your pious curses upon our heads to incite them to hatred of every thing American. We should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in this unfriendly climate.* Our love of country and our patriotic impulses made us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens war imposes without murmuring; *but we cannot brook your cold sneers at our sufferings, and your hypocritical prayers for our defeat.* Thousands now here will never see home nor kindred again—the hail-storm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than ever you may desire, *though your veins swell full of thry blood.*—Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has persued towards Mexico, *is it fair, is it patriotic in you as Americans, to embarrass him and aid our enemy to destroy us?*—We, here, know no party; we know no faction; no political considerations influence us, and why should they influence you at such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk, as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not behind any in avenging it when the proper time comes. *But we can see other work to do just now, and it is a pity you are not better employed. If you will take part with the enemy, come here and do it like men; show that you have as much courage as treachery in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do that you wish done by our foes. If you want to fog Mr. Polk, go ahead, but do not cut our throats in the doing of it.* for there are a pretty snug party of us here who may have a quarrel to settle with him and his administration when this war is ended. That will be when Mexico is thoroughly whipped, and as it will not take us long to do that, her friends in the United States will find the few that are left of us ready and willing to do them the same favor on our return home. Desiring you to understand that the American Volunteers have generally minds to appreciate your efforts, and excellent memories, I shall not waste paper by saying anything further to you while in Mexico.

I expect that the foregoing paragraph is so much lost time and paper, but I feel at present very much like taking a grand round through the Massachusetts Legislature and wallopping the entire grocery from the Speaker to the spittoon cleaners. *The sentiments so bunglingly put together here are but the echo of what is felt and spoken by every man in the army.*

On the other side of the paper in which this bitter rebuke appears, are the usual comments of the *North American* against the Executive and the war and only three days before it uttered the following sentiment;

The country *hates the war*—hates its objects—hates its inevitable results and inevitable sacrifices: and the people, by their representatives in the popular branch of our national councils, will close it.

Is it surprising that General SCOTT should exclaim against the conduct of the Federalists at home, or that the correspondent from his army should denounce them? Is it surprising that the Federal leaders are burnt in effigy on the famous field of Buena Vista?

FEDERALISM.

The following is another specimen of Federalism. We take it from an editorial article in the Xenia (Ohio) Torch Light, a Federal Mexican paper, the organ of Tom Corwin's party. How will it go down with that portion of the Federalists in this State who are in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency. Tom Corwin is the candidate of the Federalists in the West for the Vice Presidency.

"Within a twelve month, he (Gen. Taylor) was an utter stranger to the people, and he is only known to them now, as the successful leader in a most unholy and infamous invasion of the territory of a weak and sickly sister republic. THEY KNOW HIM TO BE A MOST ADROIT SKULL-BREAKER, THROAT CUTTER, HOUSE-BURNER,—and WOMAN and CHILD SLAYER—or rather than under his direction and supervision these things are done up most significantly and according to the book—but beyond this they know nothing of him whatever. We have more confidence in the mass of the American people than to believe that they are willing to receive these as manifestations of the ability necessary for a Chief Magistrate."

AMERICAN DESERTERS.—The Mexicans had in their service a company of men, deserters from the American army—who fought very gallantly at the battle of Buena Vista. Out of 72 who were in the battle, 28 were killed. They have since been disbanded and ordered out of Mexico, as their habits and customs do not please the Mexicans. There were about 60 deserters from our lines at Vera Cruz.

DEAD.—The Baltimore American announces the death of JAMES O. LAW, formerly Mayor of that city.

Correspondence of the American Volunteer.

Things in Philadelphia.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

MY DEAR BRATTON—Ere this, you have received intelligence of the Hibernia's arrival, and the wonderful effect which her news produced among the flour and grain operators of the Atlantic cities.—On Monday last, flour sold in this city as low as $8 per barrel—the Hibernia arrived on Thursday, bringing intelligence of an advance of eight shillings sterling per barrel on Queen Vic's side of the Atlantic—and on Saturday it rose from $9 50 to $10 per barrel. This morning there was considerable bargain in the market, and prices have again assumed a downward tendency.

Gen. Patterson has reached home at last, and our good folks are talking of giving him a public dinner, before he leaves for the wars. He deserves one.—John Quincy Adams passed through this city on Thursday last. The "old man eloquent" looks thin, feeble, and emaciated. President Polk, and suite, reached Washington from his North Carolina tour, on Saturday afternoon last, highly pleased with the manifestations of respect, esteem and attachment, that greeted him at almost every step of his trip.—His reception by the citizens of Richmond, Raleigh, and other large towns, was enthusiastic in the highest degree, and conclusively shows what a hold our Republican Chief Magistrate has upon the confidence and affections of the people. It is almost certain that he will visit Philadelphia before the lapse of many days, may be weeks. From what I am told, it would not be difficult to induce him to extend his visit as far as Lancaster, York, Harrisburg, and Carlisle.

Have you seen the address of the officers of the 2d Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers? It is read here with avidity, and has produced no little excitement. The said officers mount their Brigadier General (Pillow) rough shod for his conduct at Cerra Gorda. They bluntly accuse him of incapacity, and then leave the reader to infer that his gallantry is of the Bob Acres school.

The weather is delightful, and, as a consequence, the aristocratic side of Chesnut street is crowded with promenaders. Black silk sacks and mantillos, light gaiter boots, four-flounced dresses, and simply trimmed crape bonnets, meet you at every step. In the way of amusements, we have the Viennese children—glorious San Lever—the Harmoneons—and the wonderful model of New York. The Seguin troupe closed at the Chesnut on Saturday night, after a very brilliant and a very profitable season. This theatre, you are aware, is to be pulled down, and stores erected on its site. C.

☞ W. J. Graves, the murderer of Cilley, is the Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky. How consistent is it for those who oppose the Mexican war as "involving the guilt of murder and robbery," to support for Chief Magistrate of the strongest Whig State in the Union, a man who coolly and remorsely shed the blood of a fellow-citizen in an "affair of honor." To kill a Mexican in open warfare is a hinous crime in the eyes of Whiggery, but to shoot down a countryman and a fellow-legislator in a duel, entitles the duellist to the highest honors of the party.

RETURNING FROM THE WAR.—The volunteers from Mexico are rapidly arriving at New Orleans. The paymasters are actively engaged in paying off the different regiments as rapidly as possible.

MILITARY CHIEFTAINS—FEDERALISTS.

When Gen. Jackson was nominated for the Presidency in 1828, the Federalists were filled with consternation at the dangers before the country on account of the seductions of military fame. Mr. Clay made a speech in Baltimore, a part of which we beg leave to submit to the particular attention of federalists, shame on them! Have they so soon forgotten good advice? Will they be so ungrateful as not only to throw Mr. Clay over-board, but also to treat his earnest entreaties with contempt. Here is what Mr. Clay said on that occasion:

"I had thought if anything more than all other principles characterized the term of republican party, it was the ardent devotion to liberty, to its safety, to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrine of that school taught us to guard against the danger of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never forget that LIBERTY AND THE PREDOMINANCE OF THE MILITARY PRINCIPLE WERE UTTERLY INCOMPATIBLE."

"Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestained intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possibled and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation if we are true and faithful in gratitude to HIM who has hitherto so signally blessed us, to PAUSE—SOLEMNLY PAUSE—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed we have incurred the divine displeasure; and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod OF VENGEANCE, I would humbly prostrate myself before him, and implore him in his mercy to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any scourge other than military rule or a *blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.*"

COMPLIMENTS TO CORWIN, OF OHIO.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writing from Buena Vista on the 29th of April, gives the following description of the honors conferred on Corwin's famous speech:

"By the way, the honorable Thomas Corwin was burnt in effigy by a large and respectable convocation of the boys, a few nights since, with very strong and unequivocal symptoms of disapprobation. A great many prayers, intended for the honorable Senator's benefit, were put up on the occasion. We are sorry to be compelled to remark, that their peculiar character is hit off in a popular little tract, entitled 'The Swearers' Prayer.'

A poor fellow (*apropos* to Corwin) was drummed out of camp for stealing a horse. He belonged to the Arkansas regiment. The unfortunate man was in rags and dirt, wounded and bareheaded, marched along the line of mockers, while the fifes shrieked out that ancient insult, that musical tale of infamy and deep disgrace, the 'Rogue's March.'

Gen. Taylor is still at Monterey. He issued congratulary orders to this division of the army, on the receipt of the intelligence from Vera Cruz.

CARLISLE SELECT SCHOOL—FOR MAY.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 11.

Names.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Improvement.
Charles Bell,	A.	59	575
Lewis Keepers,	A.	59	489
John Haverstick,	A.	55	477
No. 12.			
Adelaide Hoffman,	A.	139	821
Mary F. Steel,	A.	139	817
Sarah J. Porter,	A.	137	801
No. 13.			
Anna M. Eby,	A.	126	723
Julia A. Beetem,	A.	126	704
Alice C. Lyon,	A.	123	644
No. 14.			
James W. Somerville,	A.	123	1170
Thomas B. Craighead,	A.	122	1138
Wm. W. Hepburn,	A.	113	1070

HIGH SCHOOLS—FOR JUNE.

MISS HENDEL'S.—No. 15.

Names.	Conduct.	Attendance.	Improvement.
Mary Somerville,	A.	53	700
Mary M. Sanderson,	A.	50	600
Jane Spottswood,	A.	48	500

MR. DEVINNEY'S.—No. 16.

Joseph A. Graham,	A.	62½	970
Wm. J. Natcher,	A.	62	970
James Bentz,	A.	53½	965

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE SANDERSON, *Secretary.*

AN ACT

To prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by Judges, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Jailors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the passage of this act, by force or violence take and carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, and shall by fraud or false pretence entice or caused to be enticed, or shall attempt so to take, carry away or entice any free negro or mulatto, from any part or parts of this Commonwealth, to any other place or places whatsoever out of this commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such free negro or mulatto as a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every such person or persons, his or their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, having competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Court passing the sentence, any sum not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this Commonwealth; and moreover, shall be sentenced to undergo a punishment, by solitary confinement in the proper penitentiary, at hard labor, for a period not less than five years, nor exceeding twelve years; and on conviction of the second offence of the kind, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a like fine, and undergo a punishment, by solitary confinement in the penitentiary, for twenty-one years.

SECTION 2. That if any person or persons shall thereafter knowingly purchase, take a transfer or assignment of any free negro or mulatto, for the purpose of fraudulently removing, exporting, or carrying such free negro or mulatto out of this State, with the design or intent, by fraud or false pretences, of making him or her a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced by such Court to pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars; one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this Commonwealth; and moreover, shall be sentenced, at the discretion of the Court, to undergo a punishment by solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the proper penitentiary, for a period not less than five years nor exceeding twelve years.

SECTION 3. That no Judge of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction, or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States or Territories, under a certain act of Congress, passed on the twelfth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters;" nor shall any Judge, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under the said act of Congress, or under any other law, authority or act of the Congress of the United States; and if any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth, shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Court, any sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars; the one half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That if any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto, as fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence or authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously seize upon and carry away to any place, or attempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, before any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced by such Court to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, with costs of prosecution; and further, to be committed in the county jail for any period, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to take away what is hereby declared to be invested in the Judges of this Commonwealth, the right, power and authority, at all times, on application made, to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and to inquire into the causes and legality of the arrest or imprisonment of any human being within this Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. It shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of this Commonwealth, for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude or labor, except in cases where jurisdiction may lawfully be taken by any Judge, under the provisions of this act; and any jailor or keeper of any prison, or other person, who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of five hundred dollars; one-half thereof for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the person who prosecutes; and shall, moreover, thenceforth be removed from office, and be incapable of holding such office of jailor or keeper of a prison, at any time during his natural life.

SECTION 7. That so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery," passed the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as authorizes the masters or owners of slaves to bring and retain such slaves within this Commonwealth, for the period of six months, in involuntary servitude, or for any period of time whatsoever; and so much of said act as prevents a slave from giving testimony against any person whatsoever, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. That the act passed March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and all laws of this Commonwealth which are hereby altered, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES COOPER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CH. GIBBONS,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Gen. Worth at Puebla—Santa Anna at Mexico—Preparations for another battle—Movements of the Navy.

The steamship Palmetto, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th, bringing dates to the 22d ult.

Gen. Worth entered Puebla on the afternoon of the 15th, after a sharp skermish with a party of lancers sent out to oppose his advance. Four Mexicans were killed but no Americans.

Santa Anna was in the city at the moment but at once left and pushed on towards the Capital. It is reported that Gen. Valencia was between Puebla and the Capital at the head of fourteen thousand men to resist our further advance. The result of the Presidential election was not known, but it is presumed Herrera has been elected. Santa Anna, Elizaga, and Herrera, were candidates among others.

Santa Anna is said to have had considerable force with him when he passed through Puebla, which is variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to ten thousand. Capt. Mayo, of the Navy, Governor of Alvarado, started on the 13th for Talascoya, which town surrendered to him without resistance. On his return his force was fired upon, and Passed Midshipman Pringle and four seamen were badly wounded.

Dr. Barton has been appointed President of the Board of Health of Vera Cruz.

A party of guerillas, fifteen in number were surprised and taken close to Vera Cruz.

Capt. Mason, of the Rifles, died on the 15th.

It was rumored that the Mexicans had captured a wagon train.

The extra *Picayune* published on the afternoon of the 27th, contains the correspondence of Mr. Kendall to the noon of the 21st. All was tranquil at Puebla. The people appeared satisfied under the control of Gen. Worth. It was reported that Santa Anna had halted at San Martin, 28 miles from Puebla, but it had been generally conceded that his main force of 12,000 men was at Rio Frio, where he was preparing for another engagement at this natural strong point. He has with him fifteen batalions of the National Guard, which had been thoroughly organized at the Capital. The prospect of another hard fight is considered by many to be certain.

It was rumored that Gen. Worth was in pursuit of Santa Anna beyond Puebla. Mr. Trist was still at Jalapa, but the object of his mission was kept secret. The train that started from Vera Cruz, under the escort of Capt. Walker's rifles, had arrived in safety. Gen. Shields has had an attack of pleurisy but was recovering.

In the action with the guerillas near Vera Cruz, three of these maraunders were killed, one wounded, and nine taken prisoners. A large number of horses, muskets, pistols, and ammuition were captured at the same time. The prisoners are to be brought to trial and severely dealt with. The town of Nantala had surrendered to the captain of the sloop-of-war Germantown, but was retaken by 300 Mexicans. The schooner Fraternity, at Nantala, was boarded by 30 armed men, stript of her cargo, and burned. Maj. Dimmerld had arrived at Vera Cruz from New York, with portions of the 5th, and 6th Infantry. Col. Sowers had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d, with despatches from Gen. Scott.

Fears were entertained that Gen. Worth's despatches had been cut off, as none had been received either at Vera Cruz or Jalapa.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Great Rise in Breadstuffs.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

A great amount of business in Cotton is being done, and prices have an advancing tendency.

In relation to the great rise in Broadstuffs, a Liverpool paper says:

The smallness of the stocks of grain all over Europe, and the consequence of the scarcity of provisions being more and more felt, high as prices were previously, a further important advance has taken place in the value of Breadstuffs, as well in this country as in many of the near Continental ports within the last fortnight.

The uncertainty in regard to the imports into the kingdom, affording sufficient to carry us to the next harvest, and the doubt generally entertained, whether enough will reach us from foreign ports, to make up for the deficiency, have been the causes of the late advance, and we must admit that the shortness of the supplies from the growers, the rapid diminution of the stocks in the granaries at the different maritime ports, and the general tone of the advices from abroad, have afforded ample grounds for apprehension.

Wheat has, however, now reached so high a point as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes. A greatly contracted consumption must therefore follow, and this may perhaps be the means of staying any further immediate rise in the value. Canadian red wheat 13s. to 14s.; white do., 14s. 2d.; U. S. red wheat 13s. 9d. to 14s.; white do., 14s. 3d. to 14s. 8d. Indian Corn was worth 50s. to 51s. 6d., on the 14th inst. Yesterday it brought 63s. to 66s. per quarter of 480 lbs.

On the 4th inst., we quoted Canadian superfine flour at 40s. to 41s. per bbl., U.S. sweet 39s. to 40s. 6d. Our quotations to-day show a rise of 7s 6d to 8s per quarter on the former, and 8s 6d to 9s 6d on the latter.

The latest accounts from the continental markets show that much scarcity prevails in several ports, but as the navigation was opened, large supplies were expected to come down the rivers in a very short time, whereby the wants of the people of those countries would not only be supplied, but that numerous cargoes would be transported to these kingdoms.

The same paper states that the accounts from Smyrna dated the 30th ult., mention that grain had further declined in value, and that the accounts from the adjacent localities on the subject of the crops, were decidedly of a nature greatly to allay future anxiety, while the estimate made of the quantity available for present necessities exceeded all previous returns.

The market for American cured Provisions keeps steady, and the importation from the United States, find a ready sale.

FRANCE.—It was stated in the Chamber of Peers, on the 10th ult., by the Minister of Congress and Agriculture, that the prospects of the next harvest were extremely promising. Notwithstanding this prospect the markets continued to rise in various parts of France.

Among the passengers in the Hibernia is the Countess of Elgin.

MEXICAN PRIVATEER.—A Barcelonia paper of the 3d of May states, that the Mexican Privateer Union, of Vera Cruz, carrying one gun and 53 men, had been captured in the waters of Africa and brought into Barcelona, by the American ship Carmelita, Capt. Edwin Littlefield, bound for Ponce, P. R., with coffee to Trieste.

☞ "Go it ye cripples," as Colonel Harney said to Santa Anna after a vain attempt to overhaul him, at Cerro Gordo.

☞ It is a strange commentary upon the clamor of the Federalists against the President, because Santa Anna was allowed admission into Mexico, that that wily leader relies upon the efforts of the enemies of the war here for success, quite as much at he does upon the efforts of his people at home. Let this be remembered.

"In London they sell *rats*, with artificial tails attached, for grey squirrels."—*Ex. paper.*

That's not half so bad as to stick the name of "Democrat" to the tail of an old Federalist, and attempt to pass him off for a Democrat. The coons are ahead of the cockneys yet.

☞ Among the trophies taken by the Americans at Vera Cruz, from the Castle, was a large portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER, framed in the most expensive manner. "A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind."

Mechanics.

A respectable, industrious mechanic is as honorable as any man upon the face of the earth, and as deserving of the attention and fellowship of mankind. The individual who would point the finger of scorn at a mechanic because he is such, and spurn the man and his family as disgraceful to, and unworthy his or her association, deserves to be hooted from society and set up as a mark of contempt. No one of respectable information, in his proper mind will speak lightly of the mechanic's calling. Such conduct is a strong mark of ignorance, but not only deserves but receives the reprehension of every enlightened person. We pity the aristocratic fool, who, priding himself upon his own family's wealth or distinction, can look sneeringly at, or speak lightly of the mechanic—for he may be as good a man, and his family may be as respectable, as the richest and proudest of the land.

A coarse looking fellow went up to an old gentleman, and holding out his hand, remarked with a smile: "My dear sir, I cannot call you by name, but I am sure we have been together somewhere."

"We may have," said the old gentleman, "for I have been in some very bad company in my days."

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 8, 1847.

The Flour Market has become more active in