

LEHIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HAINES & DIFENDERFER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XI.

Allentown, Pa., October 8, 1856.

NUMBER 1.

Ready Made Clothing!

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!

BREINIG, NELIGH & BREINIG,
No. 2 East Hamilton street, has just returned from the cities with another large and choice stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the most fashionable styles, from all of which they will make to order, and also keep on hand a large supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

with astonishing low prices, that cannot be equalled by any establishment in this or any other town in Eastern Pennsylvania. Our Stock is twice as large, and we sell double the amount of the two best establishments in town, consequently enabling us to sell at a very small profit. We have on hand every style of garments adapted to the season, to which the attention of the public is invited for a careful examination of quality, workmanship, style of trimmings and cut, which the proprietors will guarantee to be superior to any House in the trade. We constantly keep on hand a well selected stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Suspenders, &c., besides many articles coming in our line of business, all of which are sold at the lowest prices.

CUSTOMER WORK.
Orders for Custom Work will always be received with pleasure, and attended to with nicety, and as two of the firm are practical tailors, none but the best workmanship will be suffered to pass our hands.

May 21. **BREINIG, NELIGH & BREINIG.**

Lehigh County CABINET WAREHOUSE.



No. 36 West Hamilton street, opposite the "Lehigh Patriot" Printing Office.

S. H. PRICE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allentown and the public generally, that he always has on hand a first-rate assortment of

CABINET WARE,

of all descriptions, consisting of Bureaus, Sideboards, Pier, Centre, Card, Dining and Breakfast Tables, also Wain-Not and Sofa Tables, Parlor Chairs, Spring-seat Looking Chairs, Sofas, Piano-stools, Bedsteads of every description, together with a general assortment of **KITCHEN FURNITURE**, all of which he will sell at prices which defy competition in either town or country. He also manufactures to order every description of Furniture, and every article sold by him is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no sale. So please give him a call and see for yourselves, at No. 36 West Hamilton street, or at the sign of the Yellow Curtain.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Looking Glasses, always on hand, and for sale cheap.
Allentown, July 2, 1856. **S. H. PRICE.**

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

RUNNING in connection with the Central Railroad of New Jersey to New York and the Delaware and Potomac Railroad to Philadelphia. Also with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, Waverly and Beaver Meadows and the Summit Hill Railroad to Summit Hill.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commencing Monday, July 7, 1856.

Two daily passenger Trains (Sundays excepted), will be run between Mauch Chunk and Easton as follows:

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Mauch Chunk at 4:40 A. M., and 12:50 P. M.	
Lehigh	1:10
Parryville	1:30
Lehigh Gap	1:50
Slatington	2:10
Hockessin	2:30
Laury's	2:50
Whitehall	3:10
Hockessin	3:30
Catsaqua	3:50
Allentown	4:10
Bethlehem	4:30
Freemansburg	4:50
Arrive Easton	5:10

UP TRAINS.

Leave Easton at 7:00 A. M., and 11:40 P. M.	
Freemansburg	7:20
Bethlehem	7:40
Allentown	8:00
Catsaqua	8:20
Hockessin	8:40
Laury's	9:00
Whitehall	9:20
Hockessin	9:40
Slatington	10:00
Lehigh Gap	10:20
Parryville	10:40
Lehigh	11:00
Arrive Mauch Chunk	11:20

The morning train will connect at Allentown (by stage to Hamburg) with the Dauphin and Susquehanna trains to Harrisburg. ALSO—with the Summit Hill Railroad at Mauch Chunk, which will enable travelers to visit the celebrated Coal Mines, in all directions, &c., &c., of that region.

The afternoon train will connect at Allentown with stage, 35 miles to Reading, and at Mauch Chunk with the Beaver Meadow Railroad to Waverly, thence by stage, 11 miles to White Haven. Also with the Summit Hill Railroad to Summit Hill thence by stage, 5 miles to Tanama in time to take the Day Express going South or the Night Express going North.

Passengers leaving New York or Philadelphia for any point on the Lehigh Valley or Beaver Meadow Rail Roads will take the morning train up.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Sup't. and Eng'r.
July 17.

FOR SALE

10 HOUSES and Lots, of every description, and a number of vacant ground lots, in all parts of the Borough of Allentown, are for sale. For further information inquire at the office of
LA WALL & STAHLER
Real Estate Agents,
No. 50 East Hamilton Street.

September 10. **LA WALL & STAHLER.**

GREAT RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT!

\$50,000 LOST AT EASTON.—Great Fall of the Railroad Bridge—two locomotives precipitated into the Canal—One man killed and several wounded. Accompanying this terrible disaster there still was a strike of luck to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for its securing at the time it did, on Tuesday afternoon, because on the following morning some 30 or 40 cars were about being loaded by merchants in New York and Philadelphia with new style Fall and Winter Goods, all of which were to pass over the Bridge the same afternoon, directly to Allentown, and there to be unloaded at Joseph Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 35 West Hamilton street. It is evident that if these cars, with their heavy freight, had been shipped in time to get on the Bridge, that their immense weight would have broken down the entire structure, and precipitated their contents into the Delaware, and thus would have incurred a loss to the Company of between \$300,000 and \$400,000; and not this alone, but the citizens of Allentown and vicinity would also have felt the loss, because if this immense quantity of cheap goods would have been lost, it would certainly have caused a scarcity, and a rise of 20 per cent. But by the aid of luck and the telegraph the intelligence of the accident, was communicated to Philadelphia, and Stopp consequently had his goods loaded during the three successive days, on steamboats, canal boats, wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, backs of niggers, &c., and now they have commenced to land at his new Store House. His clerks are now engaged both day and night in unpacking and selling goods. As I passed by there last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, I stepped in, and to my astonishment found perfect mountains of goods piled from floor to ceiling. I passed back through the Store and saw a pile of about 500 Shawls, of all colors and prices—from \$25 down to 37 1/2 cts. a piece. On the other side I saw about 4000 yards fancy De Laines; and a little further along about 6000 yds. of twilled Persian Cloth; on the other side I hit my elbow against 14 or 15 cart loads of Calico, and a little further along there was a pile of 8 or 10,000 yds. shirting and sheeting from 7 to 21 yds. wide. I then looked for men and boys' wear, and on one side of the store saw many thousand yards of cloth, cassimere, satinettes, Kentucky jeans, tweeds, &c., of all colors and prices. I then began to get towards the rear end of the store, and my eyes fell on carpets, oil cloths, looking glasses, window shades, glass and queensware. By this time I began to get pretty tired and sleepy, and as I turned around at the end of the store I made a mis-step and down I went, head over heels, into the cellar. When I opened my eyes and my senses were restored, I saw a stack of salt in one corner from floor to ceiling; on the other side there was the nicest sugar, coffee, molasses, cheese, and mackerel I ever laid eyes on. I asked one of the clerks some of the prices, and after I was told, I felt disgusted on reflecting that I had so long been here by paying double prices for my goods elsewhere. It was almost daytime now, and I terminated after breakfast to send you these facts for publication in the Register. In conclusion I will say, both one all, great and small, go to Stopp's Cheap Cash Store, No. 35 West Hamilton street.

BONNETS, BONNETS, BONNETS.
WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we have just received a large and elegant assortment of **FALL AND WINTER BONNETS**, Ribbons, French and Domestic Florals, Ladies' Dress Caps, Children's Hoods, &c., from the most fashionable openings in New York and Philadelphia. We are satisfied that our goods cannot be equalled by any other establishment in town for beauty and style, as we have them made after the most approved French patterns, and are acknowledged superior to any in the country. We return our sincere thanks for past favors and hope for a continued share of patronage, as we flatter ourselves that we can give satisfaction both as to price and style, to all who may favor us with a call. Country Milliners supplied at City prices.

MRS. STOPP & CO.

N. B.—A good experienced hand can get employment by calling on the undersigned. A good girl, to do housework, is also wanted. Sept. 3.

ROSE'S PATENT WINDOW BLINDS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public to their new patent **VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS**, which they are now manufacturing, and selling wholesale and retail, at their Factory, No. 125 West Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. These blinds are far superior to any other ever manufactured, and are secured by Letters Patent, known as "Rose's Patent." They are greatly superior to all others in the fact that they are constructed with upper and lower heads, in such a manner that when the upper head is fastened to the window-frame, the lower part may be separated or connected with ease. A little child can take the blind down, clean and replace it. This is a great advantage when it is remembered that with the old style of blinds, a mechanic was always necessary to take them down or put them up. In other particulars, too, they exceed for beauty and convenience all others. This improvement will be attached to the old-fashioned blinds on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited. Persons wishing to secure Patent Rights of the above in any part of the Union, can do so by addressing the undersigned at Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

ROSE & HUMBERT.
Allentown, Sept. 3.

S. SWETZER'S

Piano Forte Manufactory,

ALLENTOWN, Pa., WARE ROOM, No. 122 West Hamilton street. Constantly on hand a superior assortment of **ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES**, of the best and most approved styles, including such as have four round corners, with backs finished and polished in agreement with the front, scroll feet, &c., warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Second-hand Pianos taken in part payment for new ones.

Aug. 20—5m

The New York Store.

ADDRESS TO FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

Our worthy patrons now attend, and call again upon your FRIENDS, and view their Goods and prices, &c. You know the place—the NEW YORK STORE. We deal in Goods of every kind, To satisfy each varied mind, And clerks we have who are on hand, To sell our Goods at your command. Remember now, that what we say is not intended for boys' play, But all the goods which we shall keep, We do intend to SELL THEM CHEAP.

Our DRY GOODS stock is now complete, With any store we can compete, Some Goods are common, others rare, Selected with the greatest care.

Here ladies can always find, Goods well adapted to your mind; In cheapest PRICES you can be dressed, OR SILKS and SATINS of the best.

Here families can be supplied, PROVISIONS we have for all, And GROCERIES we have on hand, Of the best produced in any land.

Our friends and patrons, one and all, Who wish for BARGAINS, make a call, Our whole stock is very nice, And sold at the lowest price.

We've FANCY GOODS, a large supply, For all those who wish to buy; And many goods of every kind, You at the NEW YORK STORE will find.

Now we invite you one and all, At Hout and Stuckert's give a call, Number 29 West Hamilton Street, With every attention you will meet.

GENERAL NEWS OFFICE.

W. REIMER, No. 10 East Hamilton street, having purchased the right and good will of A. Wint, late news dealer, is now prepared to serve any of the following named newspapers and periodicals at the earliest possible time after publication. He is the only news agent in town, and will make it a point of business to serve his patrons with punctuality and dispatch. Subscribers will be received at the office, and the publications delivered immediately after the arrival of the cars:

Public Ledger, Daily Pennsylvania, Daily News, Philadelphia Daily Times, Philadelphia Daily Democrat, (German), New York Tribune, New York Herald, New York Times, New York Ledger, Flag of our Union, Ballou's Pictorial, Harper's Magazine, Waverly Magazine, Yankee Privateer, Frank Leslie, New York Staats Zeitung, (German), and general agent for all Papers, Magazines, &c., throughout the United States.

Allentown, Aug. 27. 3m

New Texas Hotel,

NEW TEXAS, LEHIGH COUNTY.

THE undersigned having lately disposed of his Store, has taken the above named Hotel, formerly kept by Simon Schumacher. The house has been renovated and improved in a manner which will compare favorably with the best Hotels in the country, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

His TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome provisions the market affords, and his BAR with the purest and best liquors. The stabling belonging to his house is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers. Nothing in short, shall be left undone to make his guests comfortable, and he flatters himself that by strict attention to business he will merit and receive a liberal share of public encouragement.

For Drivers always be accommodated on reasonable terms. For further information apply to

JACOB MICHAEL.
July 14. 5m

NOTICES

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of **JONAS HENSHEN**, late of the township of Heidelberg, Lehigh county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment within six weeks of this date; and all persons having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement within the above mentioned time.

GODFREY PRIER, Administrator.
Heidelberg, Sept. 10, 1856. 4t

THE PEOPLE'S CABINET WARE ROOMS!

F. Xander's
Cheap and Fashionable Cabinet Ware Rooms,
South East Corner of Ninth and Hamilton Streets, a few doors below Dresler's Lumber Yard,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that he carries on the Cabinet business in all its various branches at the above named stand, where he is prepared to sell and furnish household furniture as cheap as can be sold anywhere. Their Store is on the southeast corner of Ninth and Hamilton streets, near Dresler's Lumber yard, where they offer a fine assortment of

CABINET WARE,
consisting in part of Sofas, of various styles and patterns; Side Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Bureaus, of various patterns; Cup-boards of different kinds; Card, Centre, Side, Breakfast and Dining Tables; Bedsteads of different styles and patterns, Wash-stands, Trivets, Small and Large Elonges, What Nots, Music-Stands, Sofa Tables, Tea Tables, Oval and Serpentine Tables, Chinese What Nots, Fancy Work Tables, Refreshment Tables, Elonges, Toilet-Totes, French Divans, general assortment of Kitchen Furniture on hand and made to order.

He employs at all times none but the best workmen, attends personally to their business, and will warrant all Furniture of his manufacture to be made of the best materials. Orders for Ware will be faithfully and immediately attended to, and when sent out of the Borough will be carefully packed.

May 14. **FRANCIS XANDER.**

Havana Segar Store.

H. D. DOAS, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, No. 9 North Seventh street, Allentown, Pa. He flatters himself to say that he has at all times the best and cheapest stock of

TOBACCO AND SEGARS
ever brought to this place. Dealers in the above articles will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I sell at the lowest Philadelphia and New York wholesale prices. A general assortment of American and Foreign Leaf Tobacco always on hand.

IL. D. DOAS.
May 9, 1855. 4t

WHO CONQUERED CALIFORNIA!

EXAMINATION OF THE HON. JAS. BUCHANAN.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Philadelphia Times, says sarcastically, but truly, that there was once a man named **JAMES BUCHANAN**, but, although still among living men, no James Buchanan now exists. He has himself proclaimed his non-existence. "I am no longer James Buchanan—I am the Cincinnati platform," was the substance of his proclamation of his extinction. And what is the Cincinnati Platform? It is a platform of the Democratic party, for the support of Southern Slavery-Extension, as opposed to the existence and growth of National Freedom in Free Territory of the United States, according to the spirit of the Constitution of the Union. It is a Democratic platform, from which Democrats proclaim, in support of this Slavery-Extension, slanders against the personal character of a Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, and proclaim them as their main arguments against the principles of National Freedom which he represents. These slanders are vile, without foundation in truth, and have been often refuted by the party against which they are hurled. But refutation by Republicans, however conclusive, suits not Democratic originals of slander. Can they stand up against Democratic refutation? Such refutation of some Democratic slander against Col. Fremont has now come to hand. And the refutation is calling to life again no less a personage than James Buchanan—turning him from a platform into a man again—and making him speak as once he spoke, when he was a man, and not a platform. The Cincinnati platform itself shall become animated, and speak in refutation of slander against Col. Fremont.

There was received, by the last steamer certified copy of the evidence for the defence, in the case of *Gibbs vs. Fremont*, being the copy of depositions taken before Commissioners, under the authority of the Court of Common Pleas, London, in 1852. It will be remembered that Col. Fremont was arrested in London on account of debts contracted in California. The defence was, that these debts were contracted on account of the United States government. Col. Fremont drew bills of exchange to the amount of nineteen thousand, five hundred dollars, upon the Secretary of State of the United States, the liabilities having been incurred on government account, while Col. Fremont was Governor of California. The bills fell into the hands of persons in London, and being protested for non-acceptance, the holders sought to hold Col. Fremont personally liable. The evidence of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania—upon whom, as Secretary of State, the bills were drawn—being considered material to the issue, the Court appointed Henry L. Gilpin, Hugh Campbell and Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to take depositions of witnesses for Col. Fremont, in Pennsylvania. They were to be sworn, and then administer oaths to interpreters, clerks, &c.—the testimony so taken to be sent, under seal, to Sir James Parke, Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

Among the witnesses sworn by the above Commission was James Buchanan. Hear some of the testimony of James Buchanan:

Q.—Do you know who was the person in actual command of the land forces of the government of the United States in California, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and in the month of March in that year?

A.—Col. Fremont, the defendant, was in California at the commencement of hostilities between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. He there raised and commanded a battalion of California Volunteers, consisting of about 450 men; his services were very valuable; he bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the "Conqueror of California" than any other man. He continued in the actual command of this battalion throughout the month of March, 1847, but there were other troops in California—other troops of the United States—under the command of Gen. Kearney, who was afterwards the Military Commandant and Governor of California, as I have already stated in my answer to the eighth interrogatory. I cannot undertake to decide the dispute to which I have already referred, between Col. Fremont and Gen. Kearney, but as long as the California Battalion existed they were under the separate and independent command of Col. Fremont, whilst Gen. Kearney commanded the other troops of the United States; for the rest of the year, I refer to my preceding answer.

The Washington Union has ridiculed the idea that Col. Fremont was the Conqueror of California, and other democratic organs have echoed the ridicule of the Washington Union. Democratic organs can now ridicule James Buchanan, for he believed when he was a man, that Col. Fremont was the Conqueror of California. By the above testimony, another defence of Col. Fremont, on a point where he has been assailed, is established. The inability of James Buchanan to decide as to the merits of the controversy between Col. Fremont and General Kearney is a practical admission that the judgment of the Court Martial in 1849 was not

deemed conclusive against Col. Fremont, nor approved by the Administration or the Secretary of State, and when taken in connection with President Polk's restoration of his sword, and Taylor's appointment of him as Mexican Boundary Commissioner, shows that they believed him blameless in the whole matter.

By the above testimony also, James Buchanan takes the venom from the motion introduced into the Senate last Session, to take from Col. Fremont the fame to which he is entitled, and confirms his character as a faithful officer.

FREMONT'S COURSE IN CALIFORNIA VINDICATED.

Q.—Do you know whether any, and if any, what forage or other necessities, were supplied to or for the said forces of the said United States so engaged in hostilities with the said Republic of Mexico? And particularly, do you know whether any such supplies were necessary for the forces of the defendant?—and if any, what?

A.—I know not whether any forage or other necessities were supplied to or for the said forces of the United States so engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico; but I do know that such supplies were necessary for the forces under command of the defendant, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress to pay for those supplies. Congress could not have anticipated that Colonel Fremont would raise a California Battalion by his own personal exertions, and without previous instructions.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the defendant himself individually, and for his own private use or benefit, ever received any consideration for said bills, or any of them; or was there any consideration whatever for drawing or the accepting of the same bills, or any or either of them, other than the said supplies to or for the said forces of the Government of the United States?

A.—I neither know nor believe that the defendant himself individually, or for his own private use and benefit, ever received any consideration for said bills, or any of them, and do not believe there was any consideration whatever for drawing or accepting of the same bill, or any or either of them, other than to procure for the forces under his command in California other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters in issue in this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence in the trial hereof? If yes, state freely the particulars hereof.

A.—To the best of my knowledge, the originals of the bills and copies of which are now produced and shown to me, and are hereto annexed, marked numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, were presented to the State Department, in the city of Washington for acceptance and payment. But I do not recollect the individual or individuals by whom presented. I should have accepted and paid these bills and had them charged in account against Colonel Fremont, to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts as Commander of the California Battalion, and any such appropriation made. I know of no other matter or thing touching or concerning the matters at issue in this cause, or the parties thereto, material or necessary to be known and adduced in evidence on the trial thereof.

The above testimony establishes the fact that the forage and supplies furnished to his troops by Col. FREMONT, were necessary, that Col. FREMONT never received for himself individually, or for his private use, any consideration whatever for the bills drawn against the Secretary of State for said forage and supplies, and that **JAMES BUCHANAN** considered that Col. FREMONT was right in drawing the drafts against the government, and that he would have paid them while he was Secretary of State, if any appropriation had been made for that purpose. And in establishing these facts it refutes completely the slander on Col. FREMONT's reputation, contained in the motion introduced last winter into the Senate by Sneaking BIGLER and which was intended to blast the fair fame of Col. FREMONT as an honest man. **JAMES BUCHANAN** says, or said when he was a man and not a platform, that Col. FREMONT acted with integrity as an officer and a man while in California. Will the Washington Union and other Democratic organs contradict **JAMES BUCHANAN**? If the face of the evidence of their chief, will they continue the slander, and will the supporters of Mr. FILLMORE continue to add them in the disgraceful work?

BORDER RUFFIAN LAWS IN KANSAS.

The following are among the Enactments of the Territorial Legislature which the Missouri invaders elected for the people in Kansas: We copy from the Territorial laws as officially published:

SLAVES.

An Act to punish offences against slave property.

1. Persons raising insurrection punishable with death.

2. Aiders punishable with death.

3. What constitutes felony.

4. Punishment for decoying away slaves.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

5. Punishment for assisting slaves.

6. What deemed grand larceny.

7. What deemed felony.

8. Punishment for concealing slaves.

9. Punishment for rescuing slaves from officer.

10. Penalty on officer who refuses to assist in capturing slaves.

11. Printing of incendiary documents.

12. What deemed a felony.

13. What are qualified as jurors.

Be it enacted by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

SECTION 1. That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, in this Territory, SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, SHALL SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or murder any citizen of this Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing, or circulating in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt, or conspiracy on the part of the slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, against the citizens of the Territory or any part of them, SUCH PERSON SHALL BE GUILTY OF FELONY AND SUFFER DEATH.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny and, on conviction thereof, SHALL SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 5. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away or sending out of this Territory any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, shall SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, shall SUFFER DEATH, OR BE IMPRISONED AT HARD LABOR FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner, in this Territory, or shall assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master or owner, or shall aid or assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner, in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in the custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave has escaped from the service of his master or owner in this territory, or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State, or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.