To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representa-tives of the Commonwealth of Penn-GENTLEMEN :- In submitting to the

General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their re-presentatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury,

from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were \$3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, \$839,-323 09, and the whole sum available

Interest certificates, Domestic creditors' certificates, Damages on the public works, and old claims,

Making, of the public debt actu-ally paid during the year, the sum of

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows:

400,630 00

100,000 00

FUNDED DEBT. 6 per cent loans, 5 do 41 do 4 do Total funded debt, 38,513,983 37

UNFUNDID DEBT. Relief notes in circulation, S. Interest certificates outstanding, Do unclaimed, Domestic creditors,

18.513 82 4,448 38 802 50 Total unfunded debt, 124,977 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, \$88,-638,061 07.

the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1869, stood as fol-FUNDED DEBT

6 per cent loans, 5 do do 4½ do do 3 do do Total funded debt, UNFUNDMD DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation. Interest certificates outstanding,
Do unclaimed, Domestic creditors cortificates,

Total unfunded debt, 120,721 78

Making the entire debt of Pennsylvania, on the first day of Dec. last, \$37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improve-

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railrond Company,
Bends of Sunbury and Eric R. \$7,200,000 00 3,500,000 00 R. Co.
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Co., 3,500,000 00 281,000 00

10,981,000 00 Total, At the close of the fiscal year,

At the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, funded and unfunded, was, \$30 It is now, at the close of the fiscal year, 1860 \$39,881,738 22 37,969,847 50 cal year, 1860, Having been reduced, during the last 3 years, 1,911,890 72

The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1857, was, On the first day of December,

Exceeding the former balance Add to this the sum paid at the Treasury during the past 3 years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construc-tion and maintenance of the

public Improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to,

324,991,42 And we have the sum of, By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to Dec. 1, 1860, to wit: \$1311,890 72, it will be found that du ring the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of govern-ment, and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of \$2,236,882 15.

When it is remembered that for the last three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills—that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills—that the United States in time to prevent the State has received no part of the tax on real and some of error were the state has been but two and an an indispensable provent this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, the collection of the judgments render the state has received no part of the tax on real and some indispensable moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, an indispensable moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, and the collection of the judgments render the country of Dau-tax on tonnage due from the Pennsyl-issued to the sheriff of the country of Dau-tax on the first three and the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, and the collection of the judgments render the country of Dau-tax of the country of Dau the State has received no part of the state courts, executions were tax on tonnage due from the Pennsyltania railroad company—and that since July, 1859, the interest on the Sunreme Court of this State, to bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Eric Railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important.

HUNTINGDON GLOBE

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

---PERSEVERE

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

for the ways and means of replenishing the public treasury; and now, that they see that the onerous debt with

1.811 00 distant when direct taxation in Penn2,439 52 sylvania will cease altogether—the payment of such taxes as may for the payment of such taxes as may for the tion of this great work; and it may be payment of such taxes as may for the tion of this great work; and it may be to collegiate, academical, scientific, procollegiate, academical, scientific, propayment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the public necessary, to insure its completion that further legislation should be had in orwith cheerfulness and alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold those to my available. It is evident that a libsurbane case they have entired the companions of the they will unquestionably hold those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the State, to a rigid accountability. That there should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depression to the state of the strictest accounts to the state. It is evident that a lib-green the government, will promote alike the interests to the proper statistics, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standard. The present is not the proper standard. The present is not the proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore thousand dollars. It is evident that a lib-green three and four millions of dollars, with balances on hand, at times, exceeding one million of dollars; while the bond of the strictest accounts are received. State aid. If it were, the

of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest economy in public expenditures, is so manifest, that it can scarcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any legislation which would tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth, would, at this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can fortell—the prospect before relief can be granted to the company, us is beclouded with doubt and uncer-to enable it promptly to finish the tainty-it is, therefore, no more than

for every possible emergency rafficate company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various supplements, and there \$99,402 00 common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the rail16,074 30 tween the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question
of the constitutionality of this tax,
which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the same court, in-

volving the same question, with a like was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for \$110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for \$365,-000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to \$308,829 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court, on an appeal taken by the company; and the econd, or last, settlement was made but a few days since, by the accountant department of the Commonwealth.

After the recovery, in the common pleas of Dauphin county, the cases which plainly indicates that our citiwere removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they After the recovery, in the common preme Court of this State, where they vere argued in June last, and in October that tribunal sustained the decision of the Court of common pleas, and 681,433 08 held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax a corporation under a law to which it owes its existence. But, notwithstanding this concurrence of more than in 1857. The entire extent, and never will reach it, unless the body be educated to the plow, as opinion and action on behalf of the penditure of the system, for the past constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not at an end; for the railroad company has recently removed. The railroad company has recently removed the litigation of the railroad company has recently removed. The railroad company has recently removed the railroad company has recently removed. The railroad company has recently removed the railroad company has recently removed the railroad company has recently removed. The railroad company has recently removed the railroad c ed the cases by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending. That the decision of that court will, when made, fully sustain the right of a soveriment of the decision of the decision of the court will, when made, fully sustain the right of a soveriment of the decision of the source of the sustain the right of a soveriment of the source of the sustain the right of a soveriment of the source of the 171,664 82 ereign State to enforce a contract between the the State and a corporation, and entirely vindicate the power of a State to impose such taxes upon corporations, as in her sovereign will she may deem proper, I cannot for a mo-

ment doubt. To complete the history of this im- of the best structure and most comportant litigation, and to show that every effort has been, thus far, made convenient distances over the whole to compel the payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law officer of the Commonwealth, being of made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful the faithful.

sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the unfunded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost entirely redeeemed. It is now reduced to \$120,721 78—and of this sum over ninety-nine thousand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present conditions, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or like from November, 1859, to November, which are undoubtedly either lost or like from November, 1859, to November, which are undoubtedly either lost or like from November, 1859, to November, which are undoubtedly either lost or like from November, 1859, to November, laws of the law, has just applied for lost of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teacher or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experions or under the normal act of 1857, has now stood t The people of this Commonwealth have hitherto met with promptness, the demands upon them, from time to time, completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great the public treasury; and now, that the city of Philadelphia and the great they see that the onerous debt with which they have been so long burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing—that the amount requires of phenocontemplated. It will see that the onerous debt with limits of our own State, which has every disappearing—that the amount requires the city of Philadelphia and the great low citizens are now devoting their off forts to the improvement of the common school, as directors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of 323 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be \$1.
315,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is annually balance in the Treasury, on the 1st balance in the Treasury, on the 1st balance in the Treasury, on the 1st balance in the Expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

Long releemed,

\$664.857 65

Sources of the State, the day is not far Relief notes cancelled.

Sources of the State, the day is not far Relief notes cancelled.

Sources of the State, the day is not far Relief notes cancelled.

Sources of the sum excitable which they have been so long burdent and rapidly limits of our own State, which has every limits of our own State, which has every limits of our own State, which has every contemplated. It will, more over, develope the resources of a large over, develope the resources of the State over, d company to the State. If all propo- received State aid. If it were, the sitions which may be made for a public authorities do not possess the change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be morals; and when the State will no plication of whatever means may be ealized, it is believed that sufficient

reference to the protection and fur-

therance of the public interests. The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general isfied the proverbially cautious people result. In December last, a judgment | wants and condition. No less has the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the depart-

In contemplating the details of a plan face of the land; the most perfect or-

which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are never fluid and presented for payment. against the State, accruing from the construction and maintenance of her canals and railroads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing forthe ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to payment of the interest, and the discharge of the principal of her public debt.

Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but 25 miles yet to grade. Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thorough fare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of the well cultivated minds, the willing the well cultivated minds, and the trust in God, of free to the construction and peculiarly Pennsylvania, schools, are now finished and in operation, and to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a from the best investment that can be made to your favor. Aid to them will be a from the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good in the struction for our children, is the strong set earthly guarantee, that, whatever the calculation of the company to the amount of the well cultivated minds, the willing the constant of the possible of the principal of the remaining portion of the best investment that can be made to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your favor. Aid to them will be a to your

Nearly eleven thousand of our fel-

morals; and when the State will, no doubt, patronize every proper effort

careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that ses to accomplish an object which has and its various supplements, and there is now due to the State on that account of interest, the sum of state on the state by their fathers. The gains of the farmer, however certain, are small .--The education of his sons, should, therefore, be measured by the nature education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experiof his business. There seems to be no ence of a quarter of a century has sat- practical mode of cheapening educaof Pennsylvania, of the adaptedness of the common school system to their wants and condition. No less has the prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater ex- sign of this school embraced the acpenditure than the rest of the depart comodation of four hundred students, a ments of government, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it working of the system; and, although is a proud fact, that, while most of the | the applications for admission are numenterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them tees have not enabled them to comsuspended, by the pecuniary crisis of plete more than one-third of the building, or to accommodate more than a been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations Many individuals throughout the have been maintained, to an extent State, convinced of the merit of an in- and deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an self to the kind feeling of all our eitiincrease of 44,422; these were taught zons. Scientific education has advanin 11,577 schools, 621 more than in ced the interests of every avocation of 1857, during an average term of five life—agriculture far less than any othmonths and five and one-half days, at er—and for the manifest reason that well as the mind to the philosophical

> by the Representatives of the people. Its charter requires an annual exhibi-Its charter requires an annual exhibition of the due training of the youth of a community, its large proportions and imposing array of statistics do not display the points of its greatest importance. Pupils may be enrolled by hundreds of thousands; school-houses be laid before you.
>
> By the act passed by the last Legislature, establishing a system of free back structure and most continuous in Pennsylvania, and security.

ing the public against loss from in-solvent banks, radical changes were made in the banking laws of this ted by special laws, voluntary associations are authorized to transact the business of banking, without further

old circulation, and giving the securities required for the redemption of the new issues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action, either on the subject of creating new, or re-chartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their Representatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and contention, if not of positive evil. The rapid increase of private banks,

hroughout the State, makes it eminently right that they should be placed under proper legislative restrictions, and that the large amount of capital, thus employed, should be made to contribute its fair proportion to the revenues of the Commonwealth. Their business, in the aggregate, is now believed to amount to a sum almost, if not quite, equal to the whole business of the regularly chartered banks; and yet it is entirely unrestricted, and, with the exception of a merely nominal license tax, is free from taxation. This is unjust to every other class of our tax paying citizens, and especially so to the banking institutions holding charters from the Commonwealth, for

settled monthly by the Auditor General, by whom the receipts for money paid into the Treasury are counter-signed, and these are the only safeguards provided by law to prevent the illegal and improper use of the money of the State, by the State Treasurer.

Happily the revenues of the commonwealth have hitherto been safely in the good work.

For the details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Lagricular property is respectfully referred to the Lagricular property the Lagricular property is respectfully referred to the Lagricular property than the Lagricular prope mate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company of the railroad company of the railroad company of the Gommon occurred elsewhere, and in other States of the bonds of the railroad company of the Gommon occurred elsewhere, and in other States of the bonds of the railroad company of the Gommon occurred elsewhere, and in other States of the bonds of the railroad company of the Gommon occurred elsewhere, and in other States of the proposition of the Gommon occurred elsewhere, and in other States of the railroad company of the railroad company of the future. Referring to my family of the railroad company of the railroad company of the future. Referring to my family of the railroad company of

First—That no money shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in any

the State Treasurer, shall be counter-signed by the Auditor General, before hey are used, and that daily accounts of his business. There seems to be no shall be kept of the moneys received, out accountability to the tribunals cre-practical mode of cheapening educa-tion, but by combining an amount of tor General's office, as well as in the shoftenders. Organized resistance to

Third—That condensed monthly statements, verified by the signatures severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally stitute so important a branch of the innewspaper in Philadelphia and one in Harrisburg, showing the balances in the Treasury, and where deposited, with the particular amount of each deposit : and

Fourth—That the bond of the State Our various charitable and reforma-Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane,

bounty of the State. These excellent charities are continually dispensing benefits and blessings upon suffering and erring humanity, which can scarce-ly be overrated. They are heartily erality of the Legislature. I refrain, as I have heretofore done, from recommending, as proper objects for appro-priations from the State Treasury, other charitable benevolent instituions, not because they are undeserving the confidence and patronage of the public, but because they are local in their character, and in my judgment have no claims upon the common fund which can be admitted, in justice to the rights and interests of other por tions of the Commonwealth.

The inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in their annual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, called the attention of the Legislature to the insecurity of such parts of the penitentiary buildings as were exposed to their own fires and those of the neighborhood State. Instead of corporations created by special laws, voluntary association corridors as were covered with shingles, and needed renewal, should be placed with slate or metal. On visiting the institution, my attention was called to the subject by the inspectors. The necessity for the change was so apparent and urgent, that I advised

NO. 29 I commend to your consideration the report of the State Librarian, whose attention to the interests of the Library under his care, deserves the warmest commendation. The system of exchanges, with the different States for the safe-keeping of the volumes, and, if the increase continues, will soon

lusive use. The reports of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General and the Attorney General, will inform you, in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several departments, for the last fiscal year.—They are entitled to the attentive consideration of the Legislature.

require a separate building for its ex-

which they have each paid a liberal chased in this city for the residence of bonus, and are, in addition, subject to a the Governor of the Commonwealth. Very large tax on their dividends. I respectfully commend this subject to of heavy furniture, then in the buildthe attention of the Legislature.

A high sense of duty impels me again to call the attention of the Legislature to the inedexagon of conference of the house, so as to make it a fit and islature to the inadequacy of existing convenient residence for the incoming laws, regulating the receiving, keeping and disbursement of the revonues the immediate passage of a bill making a suitable appropriation for this pur-

pose.
The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth of December last, the Convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is here-by dissolved;" and the action already aken in several other Southern States indicates, most clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalf of the advocates of seces-

sion, it is claimed that this Union-is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact. This doctrine is clearly erronetainty—it is, therefore, no more than the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing vigilance, all our present sources of various and to thus he present of the bonds of the railroad compact of the principal and incompact of the principal and incompac

> to any superior tribunal. A governo deposited in the office of the Audi-or General.
>
> Second—That all checks issued by val power. The government owes protection to the people, and they in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, with out accountability to the tribunals ereit is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in rebellion may be executed as traitors. The government of the United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other gov-ernment in the civilized world. The Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Un-Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. ernment has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain tory institutions—the State Lunatic land a navy, and to provide for calling forth Hospital, at Harrisburg—the Western the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

propriate statutes have been enacted by Congress, to aid in the execution of these important governmental powers.

The creation of the Federal Government, with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the their usual annual claims upon the people of the United States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the people of the several States acted separately within the territorial limits of each State. The form of their action is of no consequence, in view of the fact commended to the discriminating lib- that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and de-clared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, without reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826 there is no constitutional right of se-cession. Secession is only another provisions of the Constitution of the there is no constitutional right of scform of nullification. Either, when at United States relative to fugitives from

of government has become so intoleraole that civil war is preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; but where the authority of the Government is limited by a written Constitution, and each department is held in check by the other departments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the citizens may not be adequately protected, with-out resorting to the sacred and inalien-able right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to

evinced a determination to destroy the Union of these American States; and if it shall appear that any of the causes if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and, as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and security given for the fure; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should do injustice to any portion of its citido injustice to any portion of its citi-

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified, in exercising, at this time, that right. in exercising, at this time, that right, because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of seein of exchanges, with the different of exchanges, with the different of the Union, and with foreign governments, commenced and prosecuted under his auspices, has resulted in great advantages to the Library, and described to serves the continued countenance of the Legislature. The increase of the Library small exchanges that the people of the non slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection have incited to servile insurrection. those that remain—and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common territory of the Union. As the Representative of the peeple of Pennsylvania, it be comes your solemn duty to examin these serious charges, made by the au thority of a sovereign State.

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States that are charged with having refused compliance with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States, which declares, "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into anoth-er, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be de livered up, on claim of the party t whom such service or labor may b whom such service or labor may be due." So far from admitting the truth of the charge. I unhesitatingly averathat, upon a careful examination is will be found that the legislative an indical action of Pannsylvania, whether judicial action of Pennsylvania, wheth or as a colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, ha. been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obliga-tions, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of ner sister States.

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, that "the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some um-brage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other prov-ince, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indian slaves, as deserting his master's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation,

found, on the same subject, in the Constitution of the Union. The act, by its terms, was made inapplicable to domestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those held by persons while passing through this State or sojourning therein for a period not longer than six months.

In 1788 it was made a high penal offence for any person, by force, vio-lence or fraud, to take out of this State, any negro or mulatto, with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it did not apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its object was to punish the forcible or fraudulent abduction from the State of free negroes, with the intention of keeping or selling them as slaves.— Thus at that early day, giving judicial sanction to the doctrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could find them.

The first act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and de liver up, on the requisition of the Gov ernor of Pennsylvania, three person who had been indicted in Pennsylvani. for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it wa found that this Congressional statut did not afford a simple, speedy and ef ficient remedy for the recovery of fu gitives from labor, the Legislature c tempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerations. It is considered to the provent kidnapping."

This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the pace and aldermen, of the State, upon the coath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whom socver issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such warrants. It authorised the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in opera-