BRADFORD REPORTER

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"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY R W. STURROCK.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 10, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania: 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 Representatives, that notwithstanding the sent 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 Treasurv on the 1st day of December, 1859, \$839, 323 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be \$4,318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were \$3,637,147 32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of 681,433 08. The following items are embraced in the expendi-tures for the fiscal year, viz:

Loans redeemed		\$6	64,857	65
Relief notes cancelled			1,011	U
Interest certificates		17.17	2,439	
Domestic creditor's certific to Damages on public works, &	old clai	ms	22,644	

The funded and unfunded debt of the Com-

FUNDED DEBT.	
6 per cent loans. 0 do. 4½ do 4 do	\$100,630 00 37,625,153 37 388,200 00 100,000 00
Total funded debt	38,513,983 37
Estief notes in circulation. Interest certificates outstanding. Do unclaimed. Domestic creditors.	\$101,213 00 18,513 82 4,448 38
Total unfunded debt	

Making the entire debt of the Common wealth, at the period named, \$38,648,961 07. The funded and unfunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year, Dec. 1, '60,

prood no ronono.		
FUNDED DEBT.		
6 per cent loans	\$400,630 ,967,295 381,200 100,000	00.
Total funded debt	,849,125	72
Relief notes in circulation	99,402 16,074 4,148 797	30 38
Total unfunded debt		isy

anded was...s now, at the close of the fiscal year

The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of Dec. 1867, was On the first day of Dec. 1860, it was....

Exceeding former balance in the sum of Added to this the sum paid at the Treasury during the past three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintainance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to.....

By adding this sum to the amount paid on erament, and the interest on her public debt,

has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three pills-that for the past two years and six railroad company-and that since July, 1859, against the Sunbury and Eric railroad compaby has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly ause for hearty congratulation, that without aid from these important sources of revenue, so now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in principal of her public debt.

a proper husbanding of the resources of the promote alike the interests of the Common- effort in the good work. will continue to be met with cheerfulness and which may be made for a charge in the secu- herewith submitted. alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold rities now held by the Commonwealth, be those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the State to a rigid ac no more yielded than sound economy demands, ountability. That there should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs 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 du-It is equally clear that any legislation which would tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth, would, at this time, monwealth. be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can foretellthe prospect before us is beclouded with doubt as well on account of its vast importance to There seemes to be no practical mode of cheapand uncertainty-it is therefore, no more than that portion of the State through which the ening education, but by combining an amount and fifty thousand dollars. the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing railroad passes-to the cities of Philadelphia of expenditure, within the ability of a farmer, vigilance, all our present sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible con-

Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania railroad nage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various supplements; and there is now due to the State, on invited to the subject of general education. that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of At the present juncture it presents peculiar \$674,296 22. Including the interest, the claims. The experience of a quarter of a centhe Commonwealth and the railroad company, past three years shown its capability to endure 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 the departments of government, and that, too, fail to commend itself to the kind feeling of ing the confidence and patronage of the public suit was tried between the same parties, in the mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud all our citizens. Scientific education has ad- but because they are local in their character, same court, involving the same question, with fact, that, while most of the enterprises of a like result. In December last, a judgment society have been seriously embarrassed, and life—agriculture far less than any other—and a like result. In December last, a judgment society have been seriously embarrassed, and iife—agriculture far less than any other—and common fund which can be admitted, in jus-was obtained in the district court of Philadel-some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis for the manifest reason that it has not reachphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for \$110,000. So that judgment has been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the it, unless the body be educated to the plow, as County court, on an appeal taken by the com- of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being department of the Commonwealth.

he Commonweath holds the following mort- October that tribanal sustained the decision of 638,550 80. These figures afford some idea October that tribanal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the magnitude of the operations of the sale of the magnitude of the operations of the sale of the magnitude of the operations of the system of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the magnitude of the operations of the system of the magnitude of the operations of the system of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the magnitude of the operations of the system of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the court of common pleas, and held the tax of the court of cour the State to tax a corporation under a law to which it owes its existence. But, notwith- In contemplating the details of a plan for lation, and as an indispensable prerequisite to 10,981,000 00 standing this concurrence of opinion and ac- the due training of the youth of a community, tion on behalf of the constituted authorities its large proportions and imposing array of of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not yet at statistics do not display the points of its great-\$39.881,738 22 an end; for the railroad company has recent est importance. Pupils may be enrolled by \$37,969,847.50 by removed the cases, by writs of error, to the hundreds of thousands; school houses of the 1,911,890 72 they are now pending. That the decision of may be dotted at convenient distances over that court will, when made, fully sustain the the whole face of the land; the most perfect right of a sovereign State to enforce a contract between the State and a corporation, and possible selection of books made; but what are entirely vindicate the power of a State to im- all these, without the learned and skillful, the and giving the securities required for the re- a comparatively small expense to the State, the acts of Congress relative to the surrender sovereign will she may deem proper, I cannot this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitfor a moment doubt.

To complete the history of this important litigation, and to show that every effort has been thus far made to compel the payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law be public debt from December 1, 1857, to officer of the Commonwealth, being of opinion December 1, 1860, to wit: \$1,911,890 72, that the writs of error were not issued from t will be found that during the past three the Supreme court of the United States in ears the State has not only met all her ordi- time to prevent the collection of the judg-Dary liabilities, including the expenses of go- ments rendered in the State courts, executions were issued to the Sheriff of the County of but has diminished her actual indebtedness the Dauphin, and procedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine When it is remembered that for the last whether the Commonwealth can compel the bree years the tax on real and personal estate payment of the judgments already recovered, before the final decision by the Supreme Court

of the United States. The Sunbury and Eric railroad company months the State has received no part of the having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds tax on tounage due from the Pennsylvania in their present condition, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion the interest on the bonds held by the State of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly returded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the great a reduction of the public debt has been line from November, 1859, to November, 1860, ccomplished in comparatively so short a pe- The whole length of the road, from the boro' iod. The funded debt of the State is now of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the ess than it has been since 1842, and unfunded city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles and floating debt, which at that time amount- are now finished and in operation, and 115 ed to upwards of two millions of dollars, has miles of the remaining portion of the line are been almost entirely redeemed. It is now regraded; leaving but twenty-five miles yet to duced to \$120,721 78-and of this sum over grade. Pennsylvania is largely interested in ninety-one thousand dollars consists of relief the early completion and success of this great lotes, most of which are undoubtedly either thoroughfare, not only because she is the credost or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be itor of the company to the amount of three presented for payment. The claims against and a half millions of dollars, but for the adthe State, accruing from the construction and ditional, and more cogent reason, that the imaintenance of her canals and railroads, are provement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the future, after providing for the ordinary ex- the city of Philadelphia and the great lakes that claims your entire attention, in reference peases of government, her revenues and her of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, chergies may be exclusively applied to the payment of the interest, and the discharge of the which has ever been contemplated. It will,

can each year be devoted to the reduction of had in order to render the means of the comwith proper provision for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed, that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of them for the associations of rural life, and the the railroad company now held by the Com-

and Erie-and to the railroad company-as to with the daily labor of the student, so as to the Commonwealth herself. Premising that whatever policy it may be thought expedient as to bring it within the reach of that class pital for the insane, at Pittsburg—the asylums whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with refmonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, company has refused to pay the tax on ton- erence to the protection and furtherance of industry of our people. The original design phia—the House of Refuge at Philadelphia the public interests.

The attention of the Legislature is again those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community .-Involving greater expenditure than the rest of tees have labored with a zeal which cannot lent institutions, not because they are undeserv-

order of studies may be adopted, and the best ful. In this vital department, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years, than any other branch of the system. This there fore, being the point whence all real progress in learning and culture must originate, is also the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly

directed. Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experience; and, against the most adverse circumstances, has produced results decisive of its success. Already it has placed one institution in full operation in the south-eastern part of the State, equal in standing and extent to any in the Union. Another north-west. I commend these noble, and peculiarly Pennsylvania schools, to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children, is the strongest earthly guarantee, that, whatever else we queath them, their inheritance will be a blessing and not a curse; and if nothing more is eft, in the well cultured minds, the willing hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citizens are now devoting their efforts to the improvement of the common school, as directors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual State appropriation would not only be a material relief to annually between three and four millions of the districts, at this time, but would, to some extent disembarrass directors in their local

It is not, however, the common school system, vast and honorable to the State as it is, to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her collegiate, academical, scientific, professional,

The people of this Commonwealth have portion of north-western Pennsylvania, abound spect, she is second to no member of the conagencies must be included in one great system | made by law: the principal of the debt, without resorting to pany available. It is evident that a liberal for the elevation of mind and morals; and when additional sources of revenue-and that, with policy, on the part of the government, will the State will no doubt, patronize every proper

-the payment of such taxes as may for the far as possible, the debt now due from the ture is respectfully referred to the annual retime be required to meet the public necessities, company to the State. If all propositions port of the Common School Department,

> which proposes to accomplish an object which bas never been attained in this country-the supply of a want which has ever been felt by the agricultural community: the education of I recommend this subject to the Legislature, as one entitled to its most careful consideration, fore, be measured by the nature of his business. who constitute so important a branch of the of the school embraced the accommodation of and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Training four hundred students, a number essential to School for idiotic and feeble minded children, of the merit of an institution which promises so have heretofore done, from recommending, as much good, have contributed liberally to what proper objects for appropriations from the has already been done; and the board of trus- State Treasury, other charitable and benevo-

am sure will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action, either on the subect of creating new, or re-chartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their Representatives will now, happilly, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and contention, if not positive evil.

The rapid increase of private banks, throughout 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 aggregate, is now blieved to amount to a sum aimost, if not quite, equal to the whole busiclass of our tax paying citizens, and especially from the Commonwealth, for which they have each paid a liberal bonus, and are, in addition subject to a very large tax on their dividends. I respectfully commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A high sense of duty impels me again to call the attention of the Legislature to the innow paid directly to the State Treasurer, who deposits them out in sums, either small or great upon his own unattested check exclusively .the amount thus received, kept and disbursed is dollars. His accounts are settled monthly by will no longer be a party to the compact -

where, without first requiring ample security State, the day is not far distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania will cease altogether less, great care should be taken to protect, as last school year, the attention of the Legisladeposited; and that such securities shall be

Second-That all checks issued by the State I desire again, specially, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania as an institution that daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys creignty, as any other government in the civi-Treasury Department.

Third-That condensed monthly statements their sons, at once, to scientific knowledge, verified by the signatures of the Auditor Gen- power to raise and support armies, to create habitual industry, and practical skill, to fit eral and State Treasurer, shall be published in and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling one newspaper in Philadelphia and one in forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress occupation chosen for them by their fathers. Harrisburg, showing the balances in the insurrection and repel invasion. Appropriate The gains of the farmer, however certain, are small. The education of his sons should there-ticular amount of each deposit; and sin the execution of these important governticular amount of each deposit; and

Fourth-That the bond of the State Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred

Our various charitable and reformatory infor the blind, and deaf and dumb, at Philadel-

obtained for \$365,000 of the debt, being the which became due prior to an extent which plainly indicates that our which the plow's work developes.

Well as the mind to the philosophical principles the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in their annual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, ments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the I have always looked upon the Farmer's called the attention of the Legisleture to the citizen may not be adequately protected, with 1860. The tax which accrued during the past year, amounts to \$308,829 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin those of 1857, we find that the whole number of my own convictions of its promised been pervented to a tyrange.

I have always tooked upon the Farmer's called the attention of the Legisleture to the insecurity of such parts of the pentitary of the past year, with those of 1857, we find that the whole number cause of my own convictions of its promised been pervented to a tyrange. usefulness, as the favor which has hitherto those of the neighborhood, and recommended been perverted to a tyranny. pany; and the second, or last, settlement was made but a few days since, by the accountant 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five exhibition of its receipts, expenditures and be replaced with slate or metal. On visiting they owe to the Federal Government, it is Making the entire public debt of Pennsylramia, on the first day of December, last, \$37.

To pay the principal and interest of this
lebt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue,
the Commonwealth holds the following mortthe Commonwealth holds the following mortthe Commonwealth.

After the recovery, in the common pleas of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the institution, my attention was called to the receipts, expenditures and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the limit of the Commonwealth.

Dauphin county, the cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendance of this state of metal. On visiting the common pleas of fully and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the limit on the receipts, expenditures and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the limit of the Commonwealth.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire extendible of the defendance of this state of metal. On visiting and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the limit of the Common which the cases were removed by write of the School Department, it is and one-half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents operations generally, and these will doubtless the limit of the Common which the cases were removed by the last Legislature, be laid before you.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire extended in June 1857. The entire extended in June 1857. The entire operations generally, and these will doubtless the laid doubtless and five operations generally, and these will doubtless the laid before you.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, operations generally, and these will doubtless the laid before you.

By the a from insolvent banks, radical changes were of such portions of the building as required re- any of the causes of complaint are well found-

the issuing of bank notes for circulation as money, ample security must be deposited with the Anditor General for their prompt redemption of the State Librarian, whose attention to the interests of the Library under his care, deserves

I commend to your consideration the report of its citizens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from tion. The law makes provision, not only for the warmest commendation. The system of the Union, South Carolina, through her conby removed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over the united states of the United States, where the united states of the United States over they are now pending. That the decision of the United States over the united states th for twenty years after the expiration of their resulted in great advantages to the Library, years not only refused to fuffil their constitutionpresent charters, upon complying with its pro- and deserves the continued countenance of the visions, by withdrawing their old circulation, Legislature. The increase of the Library, at lifying the Constitution, or rendering useless pose such taxes upon corporations, as in her faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without demption of their new issues. The public, I has been such, that it now needs enlarged ac- of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted commodations for the safe-keeping of the vol- the open establishment of societies, to disturb umes, and, if the increase continues, will soon the peace of other States; that the people of require a separate building for its exclusive the non-slaveholding States have aided in the

ditor General, the Surveyor General, the Ad- main-and have announced their determinajutant General, and the Attorney General, will inform you in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several tives of the people of Pennsylvania, it bedepartments, for the last fiscal year. They are entitled to the attentive consideration of rious charges, made by the authority of a sovthe Legislature.

Soon after my inauguration, upon the recommendation of my predecessor in office, a that are charged with having refused complithe Commonwealth. Their business, in the dwelling house was purchased in this city for ance with that mandate of the Constitution of the residence of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The purchase included several ness of the regularly chartered banks; and yet articles of heavy furniture, then in the buildt is entirely unrestricted, and with the exceping, and a small appropriation would complete from such service or labor, but shall be delivwith all the requirements of the law, has just tion of a merely nominal license tax, is free applied for State recognition in the extreme from taxation. This is unjust to every other make it a fit and convenient residence for the service or labor may be due." So far from incoming Executive. I cheerfully recommend admitting the truth of this charge, I unbesiso the banking institutions holding charters the immediate passage of a bill making a suit- tatingly aver, that, upon a careful examinaable appropriation for this purpose.

The extraordinary and alarming condition of national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth day of December ast, the Convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a manimous vote, declared adequacy of existing laws, regulating the re-ceiving, keeping and disbursement of the rev-nues of the State. The public moneys are of the United States of America, is hereby "that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name dissolved;" and the action already taken in several other southern States indicates most ble, that "the importation of Indian slaves clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it is claimed, that this Union is merely a compact dollars, with balances on hand at times exceed between the several States composing it, and ing one million of dollars; while the bond of that any one of the States, which may feel Indian slaves from any other province, or colthe State Treasurer is for only eighty thousand aggrieved, may at its pleasure, declare that it ony, in America, but at the same time declarthe Auditor General, by whom the receipts the Auditor General, by whom the receipts for money paid into the Treasury are counterstitution of the United States is something this province, shall be understood or construsigned, and these are the only safeguards pro- more than a mere compact, or agreement be- ed to be comprehended within this act." And vided by law to prevent the illegal and impro- tween the several States. As applied to na- when, in 1870, more than eight years before which has ever been contemplated. It will, more over, develop the resources of a large private schools of every grade. In this re-

Happily the revenues of the Commonwealth | sible to the other party for its bad faith in rehitherto met, with promptness, the demands made upon them, from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the public Treasury; and now, that they see that the onerous debt with which they have been so long burdened, is each year certainly and rapily disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is annually being dimin. to meet the interest is annually being diminished—that consequently a still greater sum completion, that further legislation should be The government owes protection to the people, First-That no money shall be deposited and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its by the State Treasurer in any bank, or else- laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. Orprompt repayment of such sum as may be ganized resistance to it is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of crime by revoludeposited in the office of the Auditor General. tion. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in Second—That all checks issued by the State the rebellion, may be executed as traitors.— Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the The government of the United States, within received, deposited and disbursed, in the lized world. The Constitution, and laws made Auditor General's office, as well as in the in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Under the Constitution, the general government has the mental powers.

The creation of the Federal Government, with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the people of the United stitutions—the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania Hospital 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 that they created a Fede ral Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared the economical working of the system; and at Media, will present their usual claims upon the applications for admission are numberless, the utmost efforts of the trustees charities are continually dispensing benefits those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, without reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other trustees. sum now due is about \$700,000. Before my tury has satisfied the proverbially cautious peo- have not enabled them to complete more than and blessings upon suffering and erring human- er resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there last annual message was communicated to the Legislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphiu county, between the Common pleas of Dauphiu county and the proverogation one-third of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the country of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is no constitutional pleas of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is not constitute the country of the building, or to accommodate ity which can scarcely be overrated. They is not constitute the country of the building of the buil 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 the revolutionary right of resistance; but where the authority of the government is lim-The inspectors of the State Penitentiary for ited by a written Constitution, and each de-

After asserting her right to withdraw from obligations, but have enacted laws either nulescape of slaves from their masters, and have The reports of the State Treasurer, the Au- incited to servile insurrection those that retion to exclude the South from the common territory of the Union. As the Representacomes your solemn duty to examine these se-

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States the United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State. under the regulations therein, be discharged tion, it will be found that the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obligations, and by a high regard for the rights. the feelings and the interests of her sister

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamfrom Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of ed, "that so such Indian slave, as deserting