W. H. JACOBY, Proprietor.]

Truth and Right -- God and our Country.

Two Dollars per Annum.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

wealth of Pennsylvania :

vania is highly satisfactory.

all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the her public debt.

year, viz:		
Loans redeemed	\$664.857	6.
Relief no e cancelled	1.811	00
Interest certificates	2,439	5
Dome-tie creditors',cer ificates	5	4
Damages on the public works,		
and old claims	22 644	3
		-
Making of the public labtactus		

The funded and unfunded debt of the ber, 1859, was as follows :

691.757 89

ally paid during the year,

Commonwealth on the first day of Decem-

FUNDED DEBT	100
6 per cent. loans \$400,630	00
5 du	37
4) do 388,200	00
4 do 160,000	00
Total funded debt 3x,513,983	37
UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Relief notes in circulation \$101,213	00
Interest certificates outstanding 18 513	82
Do unclaimed 4.448	38
Domestic creditors 802	50
Total 124 977	70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, \$38 638.961 The funded and untunded debt of the State at the close of the last fiscal year,

Lecember 1, 1860, stood as follows: SUNDED DEBT.

		-	do	1000			. 36,967,295	72
49	-	70	da		-	4	. 381,200	00
4	×		do	194		0.0	. 109,000	U

UNFUNDED DEET. Relief notes in circulation. In't certificates outstanding. Do . . unclaimed. . Domestic credi'rs' certificates

Total unfouded debt. . 120 721 78 Making the entire public debt of Pennevivania, on the first day of December, last, 837.969.847 50.

To pay the principahand interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of reveque, the Commonwealth holds the follow ing mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz :

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad Company. \$7,200,000 00 Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroad company. . . Bonds of Wyoming canal company. . .

A: the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth,

funded and unipuded was \$29.881,738 22 It is now, at the close of the Having been reduced, dur ing the last three 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,

in the sum of.

Add to this sum paid at the
Treasury during the past
three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt

to December 1, 1860, to wit : \$1.911 890 72 court will, when made, fully sustain the years the State has not only met all her tract between the State and a corporation, ordinary liabilities, including the expenses and entirely vindicate the power of a State of government, and the interest on her pub- to impose such taxes upon corporations, as

debtedness the sum of \$2,296,882 15.

STAR OF THE NORTH estate has been but two and a half mills on has been thus far, made to compel the pay- nity, its large proportions and imposing of the people. Its charter requires an an and benevolent institutions, not because separately within the territorial limits of by the State against the Sunbary and Erie a less period than six months; no discon- railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these period. The fauded and floating debt, which at that time amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost en-To the Honorable the Senutors and Members of tirely redeemed. It is now reduced to the House of Representatives of the Common- \$120 721 78-and of this sum over ninety

for every possible contingency.

supplements; and there is now due to the est of the bonds of the railroad company work. State, on that account, exclusive of interest, now held by the Commonwealth. the sum of \$674,296 22. Including the in 4.448 38 municated to the Legislature, a case had tance to that portion of the State through herewith submitted. 797 10 been tried in the court of common pleas of which the railroad passes-to the cities of Dauphin county, between the Common- Philadelphia and Erie-and to the railroad tention of the General Assembly to the another suit was tried between the same ests.

I cannot for a moment doubt.

When it is remembered that for the last To complete the history of this impor- In con-

having failed to negotiate its mortgage the past three years, than any other branch The law makes provision, not only for the and needed renewal, should be replaced bonds in their present condition, the expect of the system. This, therefore, being the incorporation of new banking associations, with slate or mental. On visiting the in extremity, when the oppression of governnine thousand dollars consists of relief notes tations confidently entertained of an early point whence all real progress in learning but enables banking institution, my attention was called to the ment has become so intolerable that civil GENTLEMEN :- In submitting to the Gen- most of which are undoubtedly either lost completion of that most important improve and culture must originate, is also the one existence to continue their business for subject by the inspectors. The necessity war is preferable to longer submission, eral Assembly my last annual communica- or destroyed, and will, therefore, never be ment, have not been realized. The work tion, it is the source of unfeigned gratifica- presented for payment. The claims against during the public authorities should be mainly charters, upon complying with its provisions that I advised them not to he sitate in have sistance; but where the authority of the tion to be able to announce to the people, the State, accruing from the construction greatly retarded, has been continually proand to their Representatives, that not with and maintenance of her canals and rail- gressing; upwards of one million of dollars standing the present unlavorable crisis in roads, are now reduced to a mere nominal having been expended on the line from the monetary affairs of this country, and sum; and, in the future, after providing for November, 1859, to November, 1860. The the general prostration of business and the ordinary expenses of government, her whole length of the road from the borough credit the financial condition of Pennsyl revenues and her energies may be exclused Sunbury to the harbor on the lake at the sively applied to the payment of the inter- city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 The receipts at the State Treasury, from est, and the discharge of the principal of miles are now finished and in operation and 115 miles of the remaining portion of 30th of November, 1860, were \$3 479,257 31. The people of this Commonwealth have the line are graded; leaving but twentyto which add the available balance in the hitherto met, with promptness, the demands five miles yet to grade. Pennsylvania is Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859 made upon them, from time to time, for largely interested in the early completion \$839.323 09 and the whole sum available the ways and means of replenishing the and success of this great thoroughfare, not for the year will be found to be \$4,318.580 Public Treasury; and now, that they see only because she is the creditor of the com-40. The expenditures, for all purposes, that the onerous debt with which they have pany to the amount of three and a hall for the same period, were \$3,637,147 32 - been so long burdened, is each year cer millions of dollars, but for the additional Leaving an available balance in the Treas- tainly and rapidly disappearing-that the and more cogent reason, that the improve ury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of amount required to meet the interest is an- ment, when completed, will, open one of \$681,433 08. The following items are em- mully being diminished-that consequently the most important channels of trade bebraced in the expenditures for the fiscal a still greater sum can each year be devoted tween the city of Phi adelphia and the great to the reduction of the principal of the debt lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake. without resorting to additional sources of Erie, entirely within the limits of our own revenue- and that, with a proper hasband. State, which has ever been contemplated. ing of the resources of the State, the day is It will, moreover, develop the resources of not far distant when direct taxation in a large portion of Nort h-Western Pennsyl- izeas are now devoting their efforts to the merely nominal license tax, is free from The reports of the State Treasurer, the Pennsylvania will cease altogether-the vania, abounding with the richest minerals payment of such taxes as may for the time and a lumber region of unsurpassed excel. directors. Than this there is no more mer be required to meet the public necessaties, lence, which the munificent hand of the itorious body of men. An increase of the banking institutions holding charters will inform you in detail of the operations will continue to be met with cheerfulness State has hitherto totally neglected. By annual state appropriation would not only be from the Commonwealth, for which they of the government, as presented by those and alacrity. But they will unquestiona- disposing of her branch canals to that com- a material relief to the districts at this time, have each paid a liberal bonns, and are, in several departments for the last fi-cal year. bly hold those to whose care they have en- pany, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, but would to some extent, disembarrass addition, subject to a very large tax on their They are entitled to the attentive considertrusted the financial interests of the State the State has already largely aided in the directors in their local operations. to a rigid accountability. That there should construction of this great work; and it may It is not, however, the common-school subject to the attention of the Legislature. at this particular juncture, when the busi- be necessary, to insure its completion, that system, vast and honorable to the State as ness and monetary affairs of the country further legislation should be had in order to it is, that claims your entire attention, in are so greatly depressed, be the strictest render the means of the company available. reference to education Pennsylvania also inadequacy of existing laws regulating the this city for the residence of the Governor economy in public expenditures, is so man- It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part | boasts of her collegiate, academial, scientific. ilest, that it can scarcely be necessary to of the government, will promote alike the professional, and philanthropic institutions, call attention to so plain a duty. It is equilinterests of the Commonwealth and the reil and numerous private schools of every ally clear that any legislation which would road company; nevertheless, great care grado. In this respect, she is second to no rer, who deposits them, at his own discre- ation would complete the necessary fur tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the should be taken to protect, as far as possi- member of the Confederacy; but, from Commonwealth, would, at this time, be pe- ble, the debt now due from the company to mean want of attention to the proper statis cuharly unwise and mexpedient. The exit he State. If all propositions which may be tistics, she has thus far been ranked far gencies of the future no man can foretell- made for a change in the securities now below her just standard. The present is clusively. The amount thus received kept, immediate passage of a bill making a suitthe prospect before us is beclouded with held by the Commonwealth, be carefully not the proper time to renew grants to in- and disbursed is annually between three or able appropriation for this purpose. doubt and uncertainty-it is therefore, no considered by the Legislature, and no more stitutions of these classes which beretofore four millions of dollars, with balances on The extraordinary and alarming condimore than the part of wisdom to guard, yielded than sound economy demands, with received State aid. If it were, the public hand at times exceeding one million of tion of our national affairs demands your ple of Pennsylvania, it becomes your with unceasing vigilance, all our present proper provision for the due application of authority do not possess the requisite data dollars; while the bond of the State Treas- immediate attention. On the twentieth of sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared whatever means may be realized, it is be. for a sale and just extension of liberality. uter is for only eighty thousand dollars. December last, the Convention of South lieved, that sufficient relief can be granted. The period will arrive when all public ed- His accounts are settled monthly by the Carolina, organized under the authority of State. Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania rail- to the company, to enable it promptly to ucational agencies must be included in one Auditor General, by whom the receipts for the Legislature of that State, by a unaniroad company has refused to pay the tax on finish the road, while the security remain- great system for the elevation of mind and money paid into the Treasury are counter- mous rote, declared "that the Union now States that are charged with having refused tonnage required to be paid by the act in ling will be fully adequate to ensure the morals; and when the State will no doubt,

parties, in the same court, involving the The attention of the Legislature is again and practical skill, to fit them for the assosame question, with a like result. In De- invited to the subject of general education, ciations of rural life, and the occupation cember last, a judgment was obtained in At the present juncture it presents peculiar chosen for them by their fathers. The the district court of Philadelphia, upon one claims. The experience of a quarter of a gains of the farmer, however, certain are of the semi annual settlements, fer \$110,000. century has satisfied the proverbially can. small. The education of his sons should, 3 500,000 00 So that judgment has been obtained for tions people of Pennsylvania, of the adapt- therefore, be measured, by the nature of his \$365,000 of the debt, being the whole edness of the common school system to business. There seems to be no practical amount which became due prior to 1860 their wants and condition. No less has the mode of cheapening education, but by com-The tax which accrued during the past severe ordeal of the past three years shown bining an amount of expenditure, within year, amounts to \$308,829 03. The first its capability to endure those sudden re- the ability of a farmer, with the daily labor settlement for the year is before the Dau- verses which occasionally prostarte the of the student, so as to make the institution phin county court, on an appeal taken by other interests of the community. Involv- so nearly self-sustaining as to bring it with the company; and the second, or last, set- ing greater expenditure than the rest of the in the reach of that class who constitute so dement was made but a few days since, by departments of government, and that, too, important a branch of the incustry of our fiscal year 1860 . . . 37 969,847 50 the accountant department of the Common | mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a people. The original design of this school proud fact, that, while most of the enterpri embraced the accommodation of four han-After the recovery, in the common pleas ses of society have been seriously embar. dred students, a number essential to the of Dauphin county, the cases were removed rassed, and some of them suspended, by economical working of the system; and . \$528,106 47 by writs of error, taken on behalt of the de- the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our education although the applications for admission are fendants, to the Supreme Court of this State al system has not been retarded in any ap numberless, the utmost efforts of the truswhere they were argued in June last, and preciable degree. On the contrary, its op- tees have not enabled them to complete in October that tribunal sustained the decis- erations have been maintained, to an extent more than one third of the building, or to ion of the court of common pleas, and which plainly indicates that our citizens accommodate more than a corresponding held the tax to be clearly constitutional; fully appreciate its value. Contrasting its number of students. Many individuals thus uniting with the law making power in main results during the past year, with throughout the State, convinced of the merit affirming the right of the State to tax a cor those of 1857, we find that the whole num- of an institution which promises so much poration under a law to which it owes its ber of pupils now in the schools, is 647. | good, have contributed liberally to what has existence. But, notwithstanding this con- 414, being an increase of 44,422; these already been done; and the board of truscurrence of opinion and action on behalf of were taught in 11 577 schools, 621 more tees have labored with a zeal which cannot pital for the insane, at Pittsburg—the asythe constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, than in 1857, during an average term of fail to commend itself to the kind feelings lum for the blind, and deaf and dumb, at the supreme law of the land. Under the State or country, but such owner, master or railroad company has recently removed the cost of fifty six cents per pupil, per month, advanced the interests of every avocation Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the Penn- the power to raise and support armies, to demand, claim and take away his slave, or And we have the sum of . . 324,991 42 cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme by 14,065 teachers, being 529 more than in of life-agriculture far less than any other sylvania Training School for idiotic and create and maintain a navy, and to provide servant, as he might have had in case this By sadding this sum to the amount paid Court of the United States, where they are 1857. The entire expenditure of the sys- - and for the manifest reason that it has feeble minded children, at Media, will pre- for calling forth the militia to execute its act had not been made." A provision on the public debt from December 1, 1857, now pending. That the decision of that tem, for the past year, including that of the not reached it to the same extent, and never sent their usual annual claims upon the laws, suppress insurrection and repel in much more unequivocal in its phraseology, School Department, is \$2,638,550 80 - will reach it, unless the body be educated bounty of the State. These excellent char vasion. Appropriate statutes have been and direct in its commands, than those it will be found that during the past three right of sovereign State to enforce a con- These figures afford some idea of the mag to the plough, as well as the mind to the littles are continually dispensing benefits and enacted by Congress, to aid in the execunitude of the operations of the system; but | philosophical principles which the plough | the thion. The act, by its terms, neither words nor figures can adequately developes. express the importance of its influence

future.

six months the State has received no part that the law officer of the Commonwealth, enrolled by hundreds of thousands; school doubtless be laid before you. of the tax on tonnage due from the Penn. being of opinion that the writs of error were houses of the best structure and most comsylvania railroad company-and that since not issued from the Supreme court of the plete arrangement may be dotted at conve-July 1859, the interest on the bonds held United States in time to prevent the collec- nient distance over the whole face of the tion of the judgments rendered in the State land; the most perfect order of studies may against loss from insolvent banks, radical tions of the Commonwealth. courts, executions were issued to the Sheriff be adopted, and the best possible selection | changes were made in the banking laws of of the County of Dauphin, and proceedings of books made; but what are all these, this State Instead of corporations created for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in sistance. It is, therefore, clear that there are now pending in the Supreme Court of this without the learned and skilful, the faithful, by special laws, voluntary associations are their annual reports for the years 1858 and is no constitutional right of secession. Seimportant sources of revenue, so great a State to determine whether the Common moral, and devovted teacher? Without authorized to transact the business of bank. 1859, called the attention of the Legislature cession is only another form of nullification. wealth can compel the payment of the judg- this animating spirit, all is barren and un- ing, without further legislation, and as an to the insecurity of such parts of the peni | Either, when attempted to be carried out decision by the Supreme Court of the Uni- happy to announce that the improvement bank notes for circulation as money, ample own fires and those of the neighborhood, as such, by those whose sworn duty it is The Sunbury and Erie railroad company shows more solid advancement, within the tor General for their prompt redemption .- corridors as were covered with shingles, tion and laws of the United States. to which the fostering attention and care of 20 years after the expiration of their present for the change was so apparent and urgent there remains the revolutionary right of re-

> the most adverse circumstances, has pro- that no further necessity exists for legisla- has accordingly been done and I respect- may not be adequately protected, without duced results decisive of its success. Al- tive action, either on the subject of creating tally recommend that a small appropriation restoring to the sacred and inalienable right State recognition in the extreme northwest, if not of positive evil. I commend these noble, and peculiarly more is left, in the well cultured minds the to amount to a sum almost if not quite dations for the safe-keeping of the volumes

men, they will have all that is essential.

For the details of the system, during the by the State Treasurer. I commend this subject to the Legislature. Inst school year, the attention of the Legisterest, the sum now due is about \$700 000. as one entitled to its most careful considera. lature is respectively referred to the annual wealth have hitherto been safely kept, their intention to follow this example. 16.074 30 Before my last annual message was com- tion, as well on account of its vast impor- report of the Common School Department. Properly disbursed, and promptly account. On behalf of the advocates of secession,

wealth and the railroad company, involv- company-as to the Commonwealth herself. Farmer's High School to accomplish an obing the question of the constitutionality of Premising that whatever policy it may be ject which has never been attained in this reason why we ought not to guard against ure, declare that it will no longer be a party examination it will be found that the legisthis tax, which was decided in tavor of the thought expedient to pursue, should be country-the supply of a want which has loss in the future. Referring to my former to the compact. This doctrine is clearly State, and the imposition of the tax pro- adopted solely with reference to the pro- ever been felt by the agricultural commu- annual messages, I respectfully, but most erroneous. The Constitution of the United whether as a colony, as a member of the nounced constitutional. In January last, tection and furtherance of the public inter. nity : the education of their sons, at once, to scientific knowledge, habitual industry.

because of my own convictions of its prom- as I have heretofore done, from recommen- tution, was the act of the people of the by persons while passing through the Su

the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was ment of this large sum of money into the array of statistics do not display the points nual exhibition of its receipts, expenditures, they are undeserving the confidence and each State. The form of their action is of three mills-that for the past two years and Treasury of the State, it is proper to add of its greatest importance. Pupils may be and operations generally, and these will patronage of the public, but because they no consequence, in view of the fact that establishing a system of free banking in mon fund which can be admitted, in just sovereignty, and declared those powers,

Pennsylvania, and securing the public tice to the rights and interests of other por- thus surrendered, to be supreme, without of the common school teachers of the State security must be deposited with the Audi- and recommended that roofs of such of the to maintain the supremacy of the Constitu-

the test of practical experience; and against sues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice some substantial fire proof material. This rarely, if ever, happen that the citizens ready it has placed one institution in full new or rechartering old banks, and that the be granted to delray the expense incurred. operation in the southeastern part of the time and attention of their representatives | I commend to your consideration the re- has been perverted to a tyrauny. State, equal in standing and extent to any will now, happily be no longer monopolized port of the State Librarian, whose attention in the Union. Another, with all the re- in the consideration of a subject hitherte to the interests of the Library under his care quirements of the law, has just applied for productive of so much strile and contention, deserves the warmest commendation. The

The rapid increase of private banks, States of the Union, and with foreign gov-Pennsylvania schools, to your favor. Aid throughout the State, make it eminently ernments, commenced and prosecuted uno them will be the best investment that can right that they should be placed under prop- | der his auspices, has resulted in great ad be made for the rising generation. Good er legislative restrictions, and that the large vantages to the Library, and deserves the instruction for our children is the stronges; amount of capital thus employed should be continued countenance of the Legislature. earthly guaranty, that whatever else we be- made to contribute its fair proportion to the The increase of the Library, at a comparaqueath them, their inheritance will be a revenues of the Commonwealth. Their lively small expense to the State, has been blessing and not a curse; and, if nothing business, in the aggregate, is now believed such, that it now needs enlarged accommowilling hands, and the trust in God, of free- equal to the whole business of the regularly and if the increase continues, will soon rechartered banks; and yet it is entirely un- quire a separate building for its exclusive the people, and maintained for their benefit Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow-cit restricted, and, with the exception of a use. improvement of the common school, as taxation. This is unjust to every other class of Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the dividends. I respectfully commend this ation of the Legislature.

I desire, again, especially to call the at. treasury, but, in view of the serious defal a compact between the several States com- to whom such service or labor may be due." cations which have occurred elsewhere, and posing it, and that any one of the States. in other States, this fact should furnish no which may feel agrieved, may, at its pleas-

First-That no money shall be deposited

Second-That all cheeks issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used, and that daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys received deposited and disbursed, in the Auditor General's office, as well as in the Treasury Department.

Third-That condensed monthly statements, verified by the signatures of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, shall be published in one newspaper in Philadel phia and one in Harrisburg, showing the balances in the Treasury, and where de posited, with the particular amount of each

Fourth-That the bond of the State Treasdred and fifty thousand dollars.

stitutions-the State Lunatic Hospital, at other government in the civilized world - servant, who has absented himself, or shall Harrisburg-the western Pennsylvania Hos- The constitution, and laws made in pursu- absent himsef, from his or her owner, ity, which can scarcely be overated. They ers. I have always looked upon the Farmer's are heartily commended to the discrimina-

are local in their character, and in my they created a Federal Government, to By the act passed by the last Legislature, judgement have no claims upon the com- which they surrendered certain powers of

The inspectors of the State Penitentiary right of secession nullification or other reby withdrawing their old circulation, ing the old dilapidated and dangerous Government is limited by a written Con-Our peculiar mode of training teachers and giving the securities out required wooden roots of such portions of the buildunder the normal act of 1857, has now stood for the redemption of their new is ing as required renewal, replaced with check by the other departments, it will

system of exchanges, with the different

Soon after my inauguration, upon the A high sense of duty impels me again recommendation of my predecessor in of to call the attention of the Legislature to the fice, a dwelling house was purchased in receiving, keeping, any disbursement of the of the Commonwealth. The purchase inrevenues of the State. The public moneys cluded several articles of heavy turniture. are now paid directly to the State Treasu- then in the building, and a small approprition, whenever and wherever he chooses, nishing of the house, so as to make it a fit and pays them out in sums either small or and convenient residence for the incoming great, upon his own unanested check ex. Executive. I cheerfully recommend the

signed, and these are the only safe guards subsisting between South Carolica and the compliance with that mandate of the Concorporating the company, and its various ultimate payment of the principal and inter- patronize every proper effort in the good provided by the law to prevent the illegal other States, under the name of the United States, which deand improper use of the money of the State States of America, is hereby dissolved it clares "that no person held to service or and the action already taken in several labor in one State, under the laws thereof. Happily, the revenues of the Common, other Southern States indicates, most clearly escaping into another, shall, in consequence

> earnestly, recommend that provision be States is something more than a mere com- old confederation, or under the existing pact, or agreement, between the several Constitution of the United States, has been States. As applied to nations, a compact almost invariably influenced by a proper by the State Treasurer in any bank, or is but a treaty, which may be abrogated at appreciation of her own obligations, and elsewhere, without first requiring ample the will of either party; responsible to the by a high regard for the rights, the feelings security to be given to the Commonwealth other party for its bad faith in refesing to and the interests of her sister States. for the prompt repayment, of such sum as keep its engagements, but entirely irre- As early as 1705, the provincial authorimay be deposited; and that such securities sponsible to any superior tribunal. A gov. ties of Pa after reciting in the preamble, that shall be deposited in the office of the Audi- ernment, on the other hand, whether "the importation of Indian slaves from created by consent, or by conquest, when Carolina, or other places, bath been observolothed with legislative, judicial and exec- ed to give the Indians of this province utive powers, is necessarily in its nature some umbrage for suspicion and dissatissovereign; and from this sovereignty flows faction," passed an act against the imporits right to enforce its laws and decrees by lation of Indian slaves from any other provcivil process, and in an emergency by its ince, or colony, in America, but at the same military and naval power. The govern- time declared, "that no such Indian slave. ment owes protection to the people, and as deserting his master's service elsewhere, they in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its shall fly into this provice, shall be underlaws cannot be violated by its citizens, stood or construed to be comprehended without accountability to the tribunals creat within this act." And when, in 1780, more ted to enforce its decrees and to punish of than eight years before the Constitution of fenders. Organized resistance to it is rebel- the United States went into operation, lion. If successful, it may be purged of Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of persons engaged in the rebellion may be her confederates, she declared that "this prer be increased to the sum of two hun- executed as traitors. The government of act, or anything in it contained, shall not the United States, within the limits assigned give any relief or shelter to any absconding

Our various charitable and reformatory in- to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any or runaway negro or mulano slave, or

lic debt, but has diminished her actual in in her sovereign will she may deem proper, upon the present, or its relations to the High School with peculiar favor, as well as ting liberality of the Legislature. I refrain, with the powers enumerated in the Consti-

reserving to the Siete, or to the people, the

It is certainly true, that in cases of great stitution, and each department is held in to resist and destroy a government which

But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government it is nevertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which are advanced by those who have evinced a determination to destroy the Union of these American States; and if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and, as far as possicurity given for the future ; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by should do injustice to any portion of its

he Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified, in exercising, at this time, that right, because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfill their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of the open establishment of societies, to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain-and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common territory of the solemn duty to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign

of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but ed for, by those in charge of the public it is claimed that this Union is merely a shall be delivered up on claim of the party So far from admitting the trath of this charge I unhesitatingly aver, that upon a careful lative and indicial action of Pennsylvania,

> was made inapplicable to domestic slaves The creation of the Federal Government, attending upon delegates in Congress from