## IT DOESN'T MAKE IT SO. Suppose, for instance, you suppose that black is white—that fast is slow— That every wind is mild that blows, It really doesn't make it so.

Suppose, again, that you suppose
You'll meet good things where'er, you go—
That every sweet comes from the rose,
It really doesn't make it so.

Suppose, once more, that you suppose
All blisses from one fountain flow—
That all the belles are blessed with beaux, It really doesn't make it so.

Suppose, in short, that you suppose
Your bright-eyed love can't ray you "No"—
That she despises all your foes,
It really doesn't make it so.

#### OUTRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Philadelphia Daily Nows, of Dec. 31st.

contains the following account of a gross outrage perpetrated against an old man and his wife at a place called Warrenton, in North Carolina, about 25 miles above the immaginhot-bed of treason :-

"Three or four years since, a respectable and aged German citizen, named Christian King, resided at Roxborough and kept a jewelry store at Manayunk. He emigrated to a store in the Post Office building. He and his small family, consisting of his wife and a Investing all the capital he had he started a watch and jewelry store, and by correct businew location. He remained unmolested, and dence at Warrenton, this was not looked upon as objectionable. In the recent campaign politics ran high, and Mr. King, on being asked how he intended to vote, said he guessed he would not take any part in the campaign, as the Whig party had no candidate. They said that if he did not vote for Breckinridge and Lane he was an Abolitionist. He repelled the accusation, and said that he never was an Abolitionists.

"Like other men doing a pretty heavy busi-

ness, he had a lawyer, to whom he communicated the circumstances of the interview. The lawyer told him to go and vote for Breckinridge, or the people would get down on him, and perhaps kill him. He thought over the voted for Breckinridge and Lane. After depositing his ballot, he was immediately surrounded by a squad of men, who shook hands with him, and said he was a better man than they took him to be. He shortly proceeded home and attended to his business. From certain indications, he concluded that there were going to be hot times in the not very distant future, and he made arrangements to sell out his store and leave the place, on or about the arst of March. The half-breed hyehas of Warrenton commenced forming themselves into soldier companies, and a committee waited upon him to enroll his name. He refused, and pleaded age as an excuse—he being nearly sixty-five years old. This the committee would not receive as an excuse, but he still resisted, as he was a man of peace. From this time his doom was sealed. About ten days since, he was again waited on by a committee, who told him that if he did not leave the place by nine o'clock the next morning, they would "shave his head and give him and his wife a coat of tar." They then went away. He regarded the threat as idle, and justified himself in the right to stay, because he had done nothing wrong. He was however, mistaken. Instead of having men to deal with, he had a mob of half breeds, who were regarded with a feeling of terror even by the respectable residents of Warrentou, who were "native to the manner born." The mob, of course, ruled. At nine o'clock next morning, about thirty of the half-breeds proceeded to the store, walked in without resistance, took Mr. King, and with a pair of shears clipped the hair from one side of his head. During this tonsorial operation, he was held firmly by as many of the crowd as was necessary. A couple more of the gang of marauders, with a portable pitch or tar pot, stepped up and completely bedaubed him over his head. His clothes were stripped from a part of his person, and a quantity of tar put on his back and under his arms. The fiends not being satisfied with this act of cruelty to a man who had never done any harm, now laid violent hands on his wife, a woman well on to ffty-five years of age. Her hair was not shaved but it was completely saturated with the tar. The clothing around the upper part of her body was torn off and tar applied to her skin. The man and his wife were left in this condition, and the gang having performed the wonderful feat took their departure, saying that if they (the man

"Mr. King now began to think the mob were in earnest, and sending for his lawyer, made hasty preparations to depart. Some of the respectable citizens of Warrenton facilitated Mr. King and wife, preserving as much precaution as they could for their own personal welfare. The watches and best of the jewel-Ty were boxed and conveyed to the railroad depot and placed in safe keeping. Mr. K., who was thus obliged to flee with his wife, granted a power of attorney to his lawyer to settle up his business. Before nine o'clock the next Morning he and his wife were under cover of ome citizens at the depot, and when the cars were about ready to start they entered one of hem. In a moment a grand rush was made by the rabble of half-breeds, and both Mr. and Mrs. Aing were again tarred. In this condition they took their departure from the rabble of Warrenton. On the passage in the cars they were avoided by the passengers as if they were them as house thieves or abolitionists. It elicate a manner as was possible, provided hem with a state-room; and the tar was removed as much as warm grease would permit. dent, as a Pennsylvanian, to see that the Rethat this daughter knows nothing of the treat- said to be 8,343,000 bushels.

and wife,) did not leave by nine o'clock the

next morning, they should be killed.

ment her aged parents received, and perhaps will not know unless by special messenger, as it is understood that even letters from the North

are intercepted in some quarters in the South. "Considerable of the property of Mr. King, his houshold goods, books and papers of accounts, are all left behind, at the tender mercies of a gang of outlaws who will find at last that might is not always right.

"The above is a simple narration of the leading facts of the great outrage. There may have been many other instances. It is not unlikely that some folks have been butchered in cold blood, of which we may never hear. It is more than likely that the banditti at Warrenton, and other places, hold secret meetings, and decide the course they should pursue in regard to the treatment to be imposed on any one whom they choose to victimize."

#### THE CHARLESTON FORTS.

The South Carolina traitors having boasted that they would seize Fort Sumter on the 27th Dec., Major Anderson, the commanding officer ary line which divides that State from the at Fort Moultrie, on the night previous abandoned the latter, having first spiked the cannons and burned the gun carriages, and took possession of Sumter. He assumed the responsibility of doing so under his general orelry store at Manayunk. He emigrated to der to protect the public property placed in Warrenton, N. C., with his family, and rented his charge, and because he believed that he and his handful of men were occupying a perilous position. When this became known, indaughter, occupied a portion of the house. tense excitement prevailed in Charleston, and the Secessionists at once seized upon the deserted fort and Castle Pinckney, and run up ness habits succeeded most admirably in his the Palmetto flag where so lately the stars and stripes had floated. These occurrences creawon many friends. Mr. King was an Old | ted much stir in official circles at Washington, Line Whig, and in the earlier part of his resi- and the conduct of Maj. Anderson was the subject of several protracted Cabinet meetings, the South Carolina Commissioners demanding the withdrawal of the forces by the Government. Finally, on the evening of the 29th, the Cabinet decided against this demand, Messrs. Thompson, Thomas and Floyd favoring it, and Messrs. Holt, Black, Staunton and Toucey opposing it. Soon after this decision, Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, tendered his resignation, giving as a reason that the action of the Cabinet was a breach of faith toward South Carolina, which seems to imply that there was some sort of a secret arrangement between the President and the revolutionists.

Major Anderson, in passing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, has disconcerted the plans matter seriously, and finally came to the conclusion that there was more truth than poetry
in the assertion made by his legal adviser.

The to rott Sumter, has disconcerted the plans
of the Secessionists no little, and his conduct
the other works on the Gulf have their armabappens to be walking by with a friend, is althe Union. Gen. Scott, it is stated, has writthe Union. Gen. Scott, it is stated, has writold fellow there? He is the strangest beggar
ple, and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance. brave man and patriot, and that he would stand by him to the last. Fort Sumter is the most important post as it commands the harbor, and is considered impregnable. The armament consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads." which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell. It has two furnaces for heating balls, is bomb-proof, and supplied with six months' provisions. It is built on an artificial island, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, 33 miles from the city, its foundations being of stone, firmly anchored, all above the water-line being of brick, with concrete filling of the most substantial character. A small force of well-drilled men can hold it against almost any force.

# EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

The people of Pittsburgh and vicinity were thrown into a state of intense excitement on the 24th ult., in consequence of it becoming known that the munitions of war in the Arsenal near that city were about to be transferred, under an urgent order from the Secretary of War, to Southern military posts. As Major Symington, of Maryland, who is in command of the Arsenal, refused to give the press any information on the subject, and as the forts to which the cannons and other munitions were ordered, are in an unfinished condition, the suspicion became general that the removal was part of a scheme to strip Northern arsenals for the benefit of the Secessionists. Acting upon this idea, a meeting, composed of men of all parties, convened at the Mayor's office on Christmas day, to take the matter into consideration. Gen. Wm. Robison was called to the chair; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Hon. Chas. Shaler, Col. Edward Simpson and R. H. Patterson were chosen Vice Presidents. Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Ex-Gov. Johnston, Gen. Robison, Hon. Thomas Williams and Judge Shaler were appointed a committee to telegraph to the President and ask him to have the order of removal countermanded. This request was not, however, complied with.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, ascertained that the order from the Secretary of War directed the shipment, on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, of the following guns: To Ship Island, near the Balize, mouth o

the Mississippi: 21 ten-inch Columbiads, 128 pounders, 21 eight-inch 64

4 iron guns, To Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas: 23 ten-inch Columbiads, 128 pounders, 48 eight-inch

in all one hundred and twenty-four guns, one broadside of which would throw five tons of balls At the request of the people, the Mayor called another meeting on the 26th, which was addressed by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, who counseled peace and advised the citizens not to interfere with the removal of the guns. Resolutions were then adopted, declaring that, although the rulers of the country are disarming the friends and arming the enemies of the without arms to sustain the Constitution and the Laws and to follow and retake the guns if criminals. Many were inclined to look upon | ting any interference with the shipment of the | ture as to the condition of the people of the guns under government orders; expressing was not until they reached a steamboat that the determination of the people of the North they had an opportunity to remove the coating to observe their part of the national compact; States, notwithstanding the supply is unusualof tar. Some of the officers on the boat, in as deploring the existence of a state of things that has shaken confidence in the Administra-

a Southern gentleman, who resides about forty miles from Warrenton. It is quite probable Oswego and Buffalo, at the present time is

### DISARMING THE LOYAL STATES.

The events of the past few weeks are impressing the people of the North with the conviction that our imbecile President is permitting his Secretary of War to disarm the loyal States, in order that they may be able to make no effectual resistance to the consummation of the with unabated fury, and he was consequently schemes for the erection of a Southern Slave- obliged to remain in his place of shelter, alholding Confederacy. This conviction resolv- though beginning to suffer from his prolonged itself into practical form at Pittsburgh. When it became known that the Secretary of Under these circumstances, he was agreeably War had ordered the commanding officer of surprised, when the door of a handsome house the Allegheny Arsenal to send 78 heavy guns opposite was opened, and a footman in livery, to Galveston Harbor, and 46 more to Ship Island, near Balize, the people of Pittsburgh instinctively suspected treason, and resolved | ved the gentleman standing so long under the that they should not be removed till the Ad- archway that he feared he might take cold, ministration, by strengthening Fort Moultrie, and would therefore be glad if he would come had given an earnest of honest intentions. That they were justified in their suspicions, the course of the Administration, which scorns to conceal, but rather parades its sympathy with the Secessionists, gives ample proof. But we are prepared to demonstrate that what the people only suspect is an established fact.

By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer of the United States Army, in Vol. II of the President's Message and Documents, 1859-60, "Ship Island, coast of Mississippi," of the entrance of Galveston Harbor and Bay, Texas," page 653, it will be seen that work on just commenced, and at Galveston Harbor nothing at all had been done. This was a year ago, and these documents afford the latest published data on the subject. No matter how rapidly the work at Ship Island may have been prosecuted since that date, by the officer in charge, it is not possible that much more can | tire inability to recall the occasion. have been done, up to the present time, than lay the foundation. And from the way in at least, and more probably four years must single gun put in position, or before suitable shelter will have been provided for any material of war whatever. As for Galveston, or any work or works in that vicinity, if a year ago work was only "about to be commenced," knowing the locality, and the difficulties to be overcome, we venture to say that with ordina- retain only a half-penny, and will scrupulously ry progress the work would not be ready for a single gun in five years; and, judging from this report, we may assume that the sand has ity of those who hear it; and any one who has sovereignty flows its right to enforce its barely been removed for the foundation. All has himself made the experiment, when he laws and decrees by civil process, and, in an

at Pittsburg that carriages for these guns are being made at Watervliet in the State of New description are now being made at that arsecommanding officer there to issue carriages of that sort from those in store. It is evident, therefore, that the reported destination of the guns at Pittsburgh is only a blind-the real object being to place them within easy reach of the Secessionists. For some time, the great lamentation at the South has been at the lack of heavy artillery. This movement on the part of Secretary Floyd was to supply that want, and 100 carriages, probably for these guns, have been ordered of a house in New York city, by Southern State authorities, with directions to ship them this week. If the Pittsburgh guns should not be sent, we presume that the order for the carriages will be countermanded, as the guns cannot be manufactured at the South. Taking these facts in connection with the recent heavy shipments of muskets from Watervliet, Allegheny, and Springfield, to the Cotton States, while, the great State of N. York, for 25 years past, has not been able to obtain her quota of arms from the General Government, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that the War Department, with the knowledge and connivance of the President, is deliberately playing into the bands of those at the South who are now either in open rebellion against the Government, or ostentatiously plotting its immediate overthrow.

It is high time that the country was aroused to a thorough understanding of the position of our rulers at Washington. During the past year 200,000 muskets have been taken from the Springfield Armory alone by the Secretary of War, and distributed throughout the South, not to mention the drain from other points. Although the U.S. Arsenal at Charleston, with 73,000 stand of arms, has been nearly two months in possession of the Secessionists, within the past ten days 5,000 more muskets have been sent there from Watervliet to the traitors in armed rebellion against the Government. Like quantities have been sent within the same period to Alabama and Georgia. And so we find under the management of Mr. Floyd, a steady drain of arms and material of war constantly going on from the North to the South for the use of the proposed Southern Confederacy. If this material was needed for legitimate purposes, there is no earthly reason for the transfer, as we are in a state of profound peace with other nations; and the sending of stores to forts in the condition of those at Galveston Harbor and Ship Island is altoge.her contrary to the custom of the War Department. The truth is, that without the aid and comfort which, in pursuance of their traitorous schemes, the Administration have given to the Revolutionists, the country would never have been brought to the brink of civil war .- New York Tribune.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTH .- All the news from the South proves conclusively that the Southern people are beginning to feel the folly of the Secessionists at their own homes. While attacking the Northern people, they find themselves, in many sections, without Union, they believed its friends strong enough | corn or bacon. Their orders sent to Western ports for hay and grain are all refused unless accompanied by the hard cash. John Forsyth, traitorously employed against them; depreca- in the Mobile Register, presents n pitiable picinterior of Alabama. Meanwhile, breadstuffs have fallen heavily, in the North-western ly plentiful; so that, while "Cotton is King," starvation may lead to revolution, even among tion at Washington; and calling on the Presi- those who predict a revolution in the Free States .- Wash. Cor. Phil. Press.

in England, by which 170 persons were killed. asylums in that city.

### A STREET SWEEPER'S HISTORY.

The late Mr. Simcox, of Harbourne, near Birmingham, was on one occasion in London when he was obliged, in consequence of a heavy shower of rain, to take shelter under an archway. The rain continued for a long time ed exposure to the damp and cold atmosphere. with an umbrella, approached with his master's compliments, and said that he had obserand take shelter in his house-an invitation

which Mr. Simcox gladly accepted. He was ushered into a handsomely furnished dining-room, where the master of the house was sitting, and received from him a kindly welcome. Scarcely, however, had Mr. Simcox set his eyes on his host, when he was struck with a vague remembrance of having seen him before, but where, or in what circumstances, he found himself unable to call to mind. The gentleman soon engaged in an page 651; and "Fortifications for the defense interesting conversation, which was carried on with increasing mutual respect and confidence; while all the time this remembrance the foundation of the fort at Ship Island had kept constantly recurring to Mr. Simcox, whose inquiring glance at last betrayed to his host what was passing in his mind.

"You seem sir," said he, "to look at me as though you had seen me before."

Mr. Simcox acknowledged that his host was right in his conjectures, but confessed his en-

"You are right," replied the old gentleman, "and if you will pledge me your word as a which the work in the Engineer Department | man of honor not to disclose to any one that is conducted in ordinary times of peace, two which I am now going to tell you, until you have seen the notice of my death in the Lonelapse before the work will be ready to have a don papers, I have no objection to remind you where and how you have seen me. In St. James Park, near Spring Garden, you may pass, every day, a man who sweeps a crossing there, and whose begging is attended by a strange peculiarity, that whatever be the amount of the alms bestowed on him, he will return to the donor all the rest. Such an unusual proceeding naturally excites the curios-It is stated by the United States authorities you ever saw in your life. If you give him six-pence, he will be sure to give you fivepence half-penny back again." Of course his York. This is not true. No carriages of that friend makes the experiment, which turns out | Organized resistance to it, is rebellion. If as predicted; and as crowds of people are nal, nor have any orders been issued to the continually passing, there are numbers of persons every day who make the same trial; and thus the old man gets a half-penny from the curiosity of the passers-by, in addition to what he obtains from their compassion.

"I, sir," continued the old gentleman, "am that beggar. Many years ago I first hit upon this expedient for the relief of my then pressing necessities; for I was at that time utterly destitute, but finding the scheme successful beyond my expectations, I was induced to carry it on until I had at last, with the aid of profitable investments, realized a handsome fortune, enabling me to live in the comfort in which you find me this day. And now, sir, such is the force of habit, that although I am no longer under an necessity of continuing the plan, I find myself unable to give it up; and, accordingly, every morning I leave my home, apparently for business purposes, and go to a room where I put on my old beggar's clothes, and continue sweeping my crossing in the Park till a certain hour in the afternoon, when I go back to my room, resume my usual dress, and return home in time for dinner, as you see me this day."

Mr. Simcox scrupulously fulfilled his pledge, but having seen in the London papers the an-nouncement of the beggar's death, he then communicated this strange story to a friend. -London paper.

#### Painting a White Girl to make her a Slave. The Natchez, Mississippi, Free Trader, of Dec. 12th, relates the following story:

One day last week, a gentleman of this city hailed an up country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way, our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about nine or ten years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informhe was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for \$160 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the conversation concerning the child, interrogatdently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been tabrunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black | their benefit, should do injustice to any porhair was preferred in the South, and prettier | tion of its citizens. than hers, and that he had taken her to a told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would beceme much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On and water being applied, the dyes were taken off, and the light hair and light complexion "In due time the unhappy and badly-treated comple arrived in Philadelphia, and they may have seen at their old residence, situated at Rozborough. During their solourn in North control of the people. The press is as free in Brazil as in N.York; and the law requires the printer to be paid, boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a lew miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles below that town rounded to take on their determination to exclude the South from miles belo girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.

It becomes your solemn duty to examine these gainst Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of Bennsylvania is included in the list of States 1788, to which a construction had already been An explosion lately occurred in a coal mine New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan sovereign State.

### GOVERNOR PACKER'S MESSAGE.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday, January 1st. In the Senate, Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, was elected Speaker, and Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, Chief Clerk. In the House, E. W. Davis, of Venango county, was elected Speaker, and E. H. Ranch, of Carbon county, Chief Clerk. W. A. Nichols, of McKean, was elected one of the Transcribing Clerks in the House. On Wednesday, Gov. Packer sent in his message. sented to be in a good condition-the actual indebtedness having been reduced during the

The financial condition of the State is reprepast three years \$2,236,882 15. After calling attention to the various subjects requiring the consideration of the Legislature, he goes on to speak of the condition of the country

The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the 20th of December last, the convention of South Carolina, organized un-der 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 hereby dissolved;" and the action already taken in several other southern States indicates, most clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalt of the advocates of secession, 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 erroneous. The constitution of the United States is something more than a mere compact, or agreement, between the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty, which may be abrogated at the will of either party; responsible to the other party for its bad faith in refusing to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsible to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether created by consent, or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign; and from Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punssh offenders. successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in the 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 government in the civilized world. The Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Appropriate 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 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 that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme. withont reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either, when attempted 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 the laws of the United States.

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable 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 kept in check by the other department, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the ed that she was a slave belonging to a man on citizens may not be adequately protected, board, whom the captain pointed out, who said without resorting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to a tyranny.

But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government, it is nevlatter, with whom he was soon engaged in ertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which ing him in such manner as to elicit answers are advanced by those who have advanced a agreeing with previous statements, and evi- 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, ken from an asylum in New York by this man; and, as far as possible, reparation made for that her hair was light and her complexion the past, and security given for the future; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for

After asserting her right to withdraw from barber, and had her hair dved black. He also the 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 fulfil their hearing these statements, the girl was taken | constitutional obligations but have enacted charge of by the captain, and potash, soap laws either nullitying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves-that they brought to light. The pretended master was have permitted the open establishment of soseized by the excited passengers, who were cieties to disturb the peace of other States; about to deal summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a state room until have aided in the escape of slaves from their the boat should land. In the meantime the masters, and have excited to servile insurrec-

that are charged with having refused complithe United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." So far from admitting the truth of this charge, I unhesitatingly aver, that upon a careful examination, 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 States.

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the pream-ble, that "the importation of Indian slaves from 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 Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indian slave, 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, Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery, tifindful of the rights of her confederates, she doclared that "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those 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 to take out of this State, any negro or untilatto, 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 deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrent for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State; directing; however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at'the same

ime to prevent its abuse. This law continued quietly in operation until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842, in the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of this case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the court of over and terminer of York county, for kidnapping a colored person, named Margaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she was held as a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832-that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a pro formin judg-ment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supremo Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of Yerk, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the U. States, it appears to have been taken for granted that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State. without a warrant of removal; and, upon this