

vided in the act authorizing the laying out said road, passed at the last session of the legislature, agreeably to which return the said road shall be opened.

JOHN WEBER, *Speaker*
of the House of Representatives.

P. C. LANE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

SIMON SNYDER.

CHAPTER IV.

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, That the auditor general and treasurer lay before the legislature, in the first week of their next session, a statement of the balances due to the commonwealth, on accounts settled by the accountant department, particularizing the names of the party and the date of settlement, the time when legal proceedings (if any, where taken) commenced for the recovery of the same, or were directed to be commenced, and generally such information as will exhibit the actual situation of the said balances.

The auditor general and state treasurer to lay before the legislature a statement of certain balances.

JOHN WEBER, *Speaker*
of the House of Representatives.

P. C. LANE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

SIMON SNYDER.

CHAPTER V.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS the legislature of Massachusetts has proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, the following article, viz.—“No law shall be enacted for laying an embargo, or for prohibiting or suspending commerce, for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days from the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding that session in which such law shall have been enacted,” and the same has been transmitted to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and by them duly considered: And because it appears that embargoes or other commercial restrictions, in order to be of any use, either to prevent supplies going to an enemy, or to protect our own commerce and seamen, must continue while the reasons and the necessity for laying them continue, and their duration cannot well become an object of constitutional provision, any more than the time at which they shall be laid; because both must depend upon the course of events, and be entrusted to the discretion of the legislature of the union: And because this discretion appears no more