She violated our territory. But when we remember the noisy demonstrations of aid which it pleased our "sympathisers" in that quarter to make, and the *quasi* war for Canadian freedom, which they seemed ready to wage, we can hardly blame our neighbors for mistaking the licenced rhodomontade of a clamorous few, for what (with the usual democratic tactics of this country) it managed to appear—the universal voice of a population.—There is, then much excuse for the violence committed; and it is right to proceed calmly, as to redress—the more especially as we have, in the seizere of McLeod, partly paid off one wrong with another.

Of whatever relates to the collisions on the coast of Africa and to the right of search, we have spoken in another place.

The Boundary Question, it will be perceived, makes little, if any, progress: nor will it—if we do not mistake the policy of John Bull—ever go forward while we can be foiled in diplomacy and delays, which serve the English purpose of keeping possession. We want, in this matter, more vigorous and less court-loving negotiators than Mr. Stevenson.—Mr. Everett will, we hope, prove such.

Over our relations with all the other States of the Old World, the Message passes very slightly. To France, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Portugal, and the States on the Mediterranean, it does not advert at all. This omission is a violation of all usage and of all courtesy, in regard to those nations, at least, with whom our connexion is important and intimate. One would say that they had no Residents near our Government. It cannot fail to be felt as a breach of national civility.

On the Tariff Question, the Message appears to be perfectly orthodox. It is quoted, with perfect confidence, on both sides, as for, and against, the Protective principle. We undertake not to solve the riddle, at present; and will only, in this connexion, beg leave to invite the attention of the Calhoun section of the President's admirers to what he lets fall in regard to the Distribution Bill. He says—

"It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place, as would have the effect of annulling the Land proceeds—distribution act of the last session—which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond twenty per cent."

Is "might" all that this great Constitution-saver could do for the Repealers? Oh most woful, wicked, and (above all) weak "might!"

We were shewn yesterday, the new Staff of Office for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, manufactured by Wm. Adams, of this city, No. 185 Church street, and we must pronounce it a beautiful specimen of American workmanship. The Staff is composed of twenty six fasces made of ebony, and bound together by a silver band running crosswise from either end. The Staff is surmounted by a silver globe, beautifully engraved the whole capped by the American Eagle, beautifully chased. It is to be forwarded to Washington this afternoon.—N. Y. Cour.

Ice Boat on the Potomac.—We understand that Messrs. Stockton, Falls &Co. have provided an Ice Boat, to keep the Potomac free from obstruction by ice during the present winter, so that there may be no interruption to the Southern mail carried by their line.—Clipper.

A NOBLE ACT.

A Mr. Samuel Pike, of Leesburg, Ohio, some time since, owing to the sickness of his family, the death of his wife, and the reverses of the last ten years, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, and in this posture of affairs wrote to a Mr. B Urner, of Cincinnati, stating his inability to meet the payment of a note held by and originally drawn in favor of the latter gentleman for the sum of $102. Mr. Urner, on the receipt of this information, enclosed the note in a letter, from which we extract the following remark, as characteristic of true greatness:

"Being satisfied that you cannot pay me, and that you would, if you could, I hand you your note, CANCELLED. A man in your situation is apt to grow misanthropic and unhappy. The world averts its kindly face from him, and shuns him—some men because he is poor, and some fearing a favor might be asked—To hold a fellow-man and brother enthralled and depressed, and thus affecting him and his dependent children injuriously, is against my feelings, and contrary to my sense of duty."

Mr. Pike, in giving publicity to the correspondence, says:—

"To say that we feel grateful toward a man is but uttering an expression which is often found in the mouth of the veriest hypocrite. Our gratitude shall, if life be spared, be demonstrated in a manner more substantial than can be expressed by a combination of words; and until such time as we shall be enabled to make that more suitable requital of the favor, we beg that Mr. Urner will accept of the lasting regard of the father and children whose condition in life he has been so instrumental in ameliorating."

THE HOME LEAGUE.—We notice in the Hagerstown Torch Light of Thursday that a meeting has been called in that town to consider the propriety of forming a "*Home league*" association.—The call for the meeting is signed by some thirty or more substantial citizens.

This is a right movement. Our people must take the matter in hand and let their will be known in so plain a way that there may be no mistake about it.—The farmer, the machanic, the manufacturer,—all classes are concerned in the due protection of domestic industry.—The twenty per cent. standard will not do either for protection or revenue. Nor is there wisdom in fixing any standard to be applied indiscriminately to every article of importation. We want a *discriminating* Tariff—and discrimination implies judgment, discretion—an adaptation of policy to the true interests of the country—a patriotic regard to such products of industry and art as are most intimately connected with our pursuits, with the resources which nature has bestowed upon us, and with that sort of national independence without which political independence is but half enjoyed.—We cannot legislate for all the world: and until we can, it will not be in our power to establish *free trade*.—It is enough at present to legislate for ourselves. We can contend for *equal trade*—and it may be as "free" as other nations choose. Reciprocity is the word;—whether it shall be a reciprocity of restrictions or a reciprocity of favors, it is for those to say with whom we trade.

We hope to see associations of the "Home League" in every county in Maryland. The city of Baltimore will do something before long—but the movement must be a thorough one when it starts. Our mechanics will see by and by that they must stir themselves. This is a practical matter, and it will make itself understood.—American.

From the National Intelligencer.

Albany and Boston.—From the Albany Advertiser of Monday we learn that about half-past three o'clock on the preceding afternoon two locomotive engines, the Hampden and the Norfolk, with their tenders, arrived at Greenbush from Chatham. They came over the road without encountering any other obstacle than that presented by a foot of snow.—Thus the railroad chain between Albany and Boston is at length complete. The invitation transmitted some days since by the Corporation of Albany to the city authorities of Boston, to unite with them in celebrating the union by railroad of the two cities, has been duly accepted, and on Monday next, the 27th instant, the municipal authorities of Boston will visit Albany, which visit is to be returned on the following day by the Albanians.

The Claremont Eagle, speaking of this important work, says: "The road runs to the grand depot of the Erie canal, and the manufacturers, fishermen, and importers of Massachusetts will pour over it the treasures from fifteen tributary railroads into the lap of the boundless West, and receive in return the products of 25 000 miles of canal, railroads, lakes, and rivers."

TEXAS.—The New Orleans Courier of the 13th inst. contains some details copied from Mexican papers, to 16th ult received by the Virginia Antoinette, which are in confirmation of the news we have previously published. Another official account states that the Texan Santa Fe traders had been captured—that 12 wagons, 5 of which were filled with merchandise worth $25,000, and the other 7 containing provisions and ammunition were taken, with 200 stand of fire arms, a piece of cannon, 76 horses and 70 oxen. This account states that the Texans were captured at the Lagoon of Colorado, in the middle of the plain of Escacado, without a shot having been fired; they having surrendered at discretion, on the first summons from Lt. Col. Archuleta, having under him 230 men, the advance guard of Gen. Armijo's division Lieut. Quintino had arrived at Chihuahua with a Texan Colonel, 3 Captains, a Doctor, and 2 Boys. Captain Salazar also started with 182 prisoners. It is stated in the papers, that an army of 3000 men had already marched from the Capitol for Texas; and that the whole force of the nation is to be set in motion for the same destination, to be led on by President Santa Anna in person,

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Robbery.—A Large Haul—One Thousand dollars Reward.—About one o'clock on the afternoon of Monday last, a small room in the Patent Office building, Washington, adjoining the National Gallery, was entered by means of false keys and several articles stolen, the value of which is estimated at from *fourteen* to *fifteen thousand dollars*. The articles stolen were, an elegant and costly gold snuff box set with diamonds, having the letter "A" in diamonds, on the lid; a pearl neck lace, consisting of 118 pearls; also two very large ones separate, sent to the President by the Imaum of Muscat. A gold scabbard was also taken, the sword belonging to which was left, doubtless to enable the thief to put the scabbard into a convenient form to be secreted on his person and carried off. The room had been visited, and the curiosity shewn but a few minutes previously. He was a bold robber, thus to venture in broad daylight to make felonious entry into a public room liable every moment to official visitation. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen, that a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the recovery of the articles and the detection of the robber, is offered by Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of patents.

Sun.

From the London Spectator of Nov. 6.]

In our last Postcript the result of Mr. McLeod's trial was announced. His acquittal by a New York Jury, after a very patient hearing of the evidence and a very brief deliberation upon it—the strictness and perfect fairness of the forms by which he was tried—and the broad and intelligent view of the case taken by the presiding judge—has given an agreeable turn to the history of the affair. It may be safely asserted that the trial has occasioned the warmest satisfaction in this country, not only on account of Mr. McLeod's personal safety, but also because it has evinced the high spirit of justice which prevails in the United States. This result, coupled with the release of Grogan, who was illegally seized by some British volunteers on the American side of the boundary cannot fail to remove much of that soreness of feeling which constitutes the real difficulty in the questions still pending between the two countries.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From an occasional Correspondent of the American.

Washington, Dec. 25, }
Saturday night. }

Chritmas has passed off as it has half a hundred times before here and hereabouts, bringing nothing new to pass and and exhibiting anew all the holyday incidents and amusements peculiar to a Christmas.

With Congress it has been a *dies non*. Many of the Members have flown away to be absent all the next week in the expectation, and as all believe, that no business of importance will be done for a week to come. The Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, in whose action I believe your readers are most interested, will not hold another session until a week from Monday. The Chairman, Mr. Cushing, is off for New York. Mr. Gilmer, another member, is "homeward bound" for Virginia. Mr. Wise is not in good health, and consequently at the last meeting of the Committee it was considered most expedient to wait the passing away of the holydays before entering upon an examination of this vexed question. Of news there is none in the City of importance.

A delegation of Pottawatamies waited upon the President to day upon business of their own, and were received with great kindness. The President was addressed in Pottawatomie, and replied in a little speech of 10 or 15 minutes which the Chiefs seemed highly delighted with.

Mr. Bagby, the Senator from Alabama came to the city to day, and will take his seat in the Senate on Monday.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the business of most interest was the introduction, on leave, by Mr. Benton, of a Bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Act to July next, (for the purpose, understood, of affording time for the preparation and passage of an amendatory Act contemplated by the mover, to include Corporations within its provisions.) Mr. Calhoun gave notice that, when Mr. Benton's bill came up, he should move to amend it so as to make it a bill to repeal the beneficent Act of last Session.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff debate was continued, and no other business of any kind transacted.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday, Dec. 27.

The Third Week of the Session has passed away, and, so far, as concerns action on the part of popular branch of Congress, the business of the Session is pretty much where it was at the close of the second week; that is to say, its progress continues to be entirely obstructed by the Debate which supervened a proposition for disposing of so much of the President's Message as relates to the Customs and to Manufactures. As long as that debate continues, there is no such thing as edging in a proposition about any thing else, unless by consent of two-thirds of the members present. We made up our minds from the beginning of the second week of the session that no important business would be consummated in Congress until after New Year's Day; and, there being no apparent slackening of the debate in the House upon things in general & the Tariff in particular, and the one-hour rule of debate being at present suspended, we do not know that the pending debate will terminate even with the end of the year.

The debate, however, is far from being altogether unprofitable. At some time or other, opportunity ought to be allowed to every Member who desires it to present to his fellow-members his views, and those of his immediate constituents, in reference to the Tariff question, and also as to things in general; and all the time consumed in such debate now will be (or ought to be) so much time saved for the House or the country when specific propositions on the subject shall be reported by the proper committee. In the olden time, when it was customary for each House to answer the Speech (instead of a Message) then annually delivered by the President, the discussion of the answer in each House opened a field, which, in the House of Representatives, was eagerly seized, for a full and free debate upon the State of the Union. This debate, though the House consisted of less than half of the pesent number of Members, sometimes occupied that body, exclusively of any other business whatever, for ten or twelve of the first days of the session. The Hous has, at this session, practically returned to the usage of the olden time, the abolition of which we remember to have heard regretted by old Members of Congress, who thought that the debates of each sesion had become more prolix in consequence of the want of an opportunity for deate at the beginning of it. We shall see, in the course of the session, what effect upon the debates will be produced by the present recurrence to the old pactice.

In the Senate there were, during the four days of last week's sitting, plain manifestations of a disposition not only to bring forward business but to push it on. Many bills were reported, chiefly of a private character; and several bills for the adjustment of claims passed their third reading. There were several incidental discussions, also, on matters of greater consequence. On one object, especially, sufficient was disclosed to satisfy us that there is no intention on the part of the Senate to touch the Land Act of the last Session; which may, therefore, be set down as safe, not only for the residue of the present Congress but, as we hope and believe, for the remainder of the present century.

One act only has yet passed both Houses and received the signature of the President. That act makes appropriations in part for defraying the expenses of the present session of Congress. An attempt, or rather suggestion, laudable in its motive, was made in the Senate, to include in the bill partial appropriations for the pay of other public officers, and pensioners, as well as of members of Congress: but it was thought that more time and consideration were necessary for such a change in the general practice of appropriations than the two Houses were then prepared to make understandingly, the estimates of expenditures for 1842 not being then in their possession, (though they have since been sent in.) Some such change in the fiscal year, so as to make it begin on the first of April, or first of July instead of first of January, is in every respect desirable.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to both Houses of Congress on Monday last, and is now before our readers. A bill has already been brought in, in the House of Representatives, in pursuance of that Report to make such an alteration in the terms of the Twelve Million Loan of the last Session as will render it available, &c. which will, it is presumed, become a law in the course of this week, or else, before the end of it, there will be no money in the Treasury to meet the demands upon it even for the compensation to Members of Congress.

But the most interesting incident of the last week is, undoubtedly, the Report from the Treasury Department on the subject of the proposed Fiscal Agency.—There has been no action upon it yet in Congress, though there is some promise of an expression of sentiment upon it in the Senate, by individual members, within a day or two. Our engagements have not allowed us to mix with Members of congress, so as to know what is the prevailing opinion or feeling concerning it.—It is altogether probable, however, we think, that before the end of this, the fourth week of the Session, we and the Public will be in possession of clearer light on the subject.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis, Md. 27, 1841.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution of Maryland, for the meeting of the Legislature of this State, at 11 o'clock the House was called to order by the chief Clerk of the last session, and the roll being called, sixty four members appeared, qualified, and took their seats and without transacting any other business, adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Senate ten Senators appeared, and immediately after their names being called, adjourned till to-morrow.

Both bodies will doubtless organise to morrow, and you may expect the message of the Governor on Wednesday.—Rumor names your townsman, J. C. Legrand, as Speaker, and such, I presume, will prove the fact.

Annapolis, Dec. 28, 1841.

The House met to-day at a late hour owing to some difficulty with regard to the selection of officers. The five delegates from Baltimore County refusing to go into the House, and during the interim made various overtures to the Whig members, who did not come into the House until about two o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Graves, it was resolved to go into the election of Speaker.

Mr. J. C. Legrand, of Baltimore the only person put in nomination, received 58 out of 65 ballots cast, and was declared duly elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Chair, and delivered an appropriate address.

A motion was then made to proceed to the election of Chief Clerk; but owing to the opposition on the part of the five members from Baltimore county, who opposed the caucus nomination, no election had taken place up to the hour of departure of the cars. An angry debate is now going on, but want of time compels me to close.

In the Senate, a quorum being present this morning, the following officers were elected:—

Richard Thomas, President.
J. H. Nicholson, Chief Clerk.
J. N. Watkins, Assistant do.
James C. Reyner, of Caroline, and Joseph Clark, of Kent, Committee Clerks.
Andrew Slicer, Messenger, and Samuel Peaco, Doorkeeper.

The votes for Governor were counted and the result announced. The Senate then adjourned.

The Annapolis Republican says that 'the first Monday in January is the day for the qualification of the new Governor and in the case of Governor Grason, the Inaugural Address was delivered orally before the two houses. It is probable that Governor Thomas will adopt the same plan."

The same paper remarks that "by the Constitution of the State, the duration of the present session of the Legislature is limited to the 10th March, so that all the important business that is to come before the Legislature must be finished before that time. If biennial sessions, which are spoken of, should be adopted, this *limitation* would probably have to be removed. This Legislature has the power, however, to confirm the law repealing this article of the constitution."

MARYLAND.

Referring to the matters of importance which will engage the attention of the Legislature at its present session, the Annapolis Republican remarks—

Among these will be the providing of ways and means to pay the interest of the public debt which will fall due during the year 1842. For this purpose it is now evident that an increase will have to be made in the tax upon all property, the late assessment showing that the present rate is not sufficient for that purpose. We hope that there will not be a dissenting voice in that body, to an increase of the tax to such a degree as will meet *fully* every demand upon the treasury during the coming year—that the impending disgrace of our State will impress upon each and every member, the necessity of discarding all party considerations and a sacrifice of all inclinations counter to defending the faith, integrity and honor of the State, by punctually fulfiling its obligations. It is probable that the currency will occupy an important part of the considerations of the Legislature. It is desirable that some means should be devised to relieve the State of the miserable system of shinplasters, with which she now suffers, & of preventing a recurrence of the present derangement. To do this we suppose an examination of the condition of the several banks will be made & an act regulating the banking institutions of the State passed. And whatever means, for the purpose, may be devised by the House of Delegates, the Senate will heartily acquiesce in so far as will appear to them commensuate with the object intended. They will not, we hope, as has been desired by some, consent to *any* measure that may be passed by the House, heedless of the consequences to the State, but will act with a conscientious regard to her welfare.

Slave Holder's Convention.—This Convention will assemble at Annapolis on the 12th of January inst. Delegates have been appointed in many of the counties, and we have no doubt that every section of the State will be fully represented on the occasion. The Annapolis Republican says—

"Among the prominent objects of the Convention will probably be the devising of some means to prevent the escape of slaves from Maryland to other States, the enactment of laws to prohibit the present influx of free blacks, and the adoption of means to promote the emigration of free blacks already in the State. The assembling of a Convention for the advising and effecting of these purposes is merely in accordance with the disposition of the times and the spirit which induces classes of men of similar interests to convene together to consult in reference to them. In a like manner a military convention lately assembled at Frederick, to advise as to the alteration and amendment of the militia system of the State."

The last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal, alluding to the Slave Holders' Convention which is to meet at Annapolis on the 12th of next month, makes the following remarks:

We believe the grand object of the Convention is to petition or memorialise the Legislature of the state to pass such enactments as will render more safe and secure the slave property of the state. In other words to take into consideration the grand subject of the coloured population. Further enactments with regard to the right of property in the slave are useless. The right of holding and managing such property is fully recognized and clearly defined in the statute books. All action must, then, we apprehend, relate to the free colored population. The grand question therefore is, what is the true policy of the state of Maryland under all existing circumstances? We hope and trust that the subject will be carefully weighed and maturely deliberated upon, ere any measures are adopted. A wrong or precipitate move at this crisis would be accompanied with the most disastrous results. The eyes of the whole Union are upon Maryland. A border state with a greater amount of free coloured population than any other, almost embracing the capital of the United States within her boundaries, her present action must be productive of the most important consequence, not only to herself but to every slave holding state of the Union. Our opinion was long since formed and often expressed. *All that we can do is to colonize.* And where? Where we have prepared their home and resting place. But how? There's the question. What measures shall be adopted to induce the coloured man to abandon his present unhappy position in society and to seek a home adapted to his physical wants and mental capacities, remains to be decided upon. The colonizationist says, mild and suasive means only should be used. If the slave holder says this has been long tried and proved ineffectual, and demands his expulsion, then colonization steps in and offers an asylum to the cast-out bondmen.

We wait with no small degree of interest the action of the approaching convention.

Foreign Missions.—The thirty-second Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, made in September, 1841, has been recently published, and is an interesting document.

The receipts of the Society for the last year have been $235,189 30, and the expenditures $268 914.79, the Board being now in debt $57,808 91. Nearly all of this amount could be paid off, if the delinquent subscribers to the Missionary Herald would pay up, there being more than $50,000 due by subscribers for that publication.

The number of Missions established by the Board is at present 26, and of the Stations 86; in South Africa, West Africa, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Persia, Western India, Southern India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Singapore, Borneo, the Sandwich Islands, and to various tribes of North American Indians. The Board employ 138 ordained Missionaries, (ten being physicians) 9 physicians not preachers, 18 teachers, 12 printers and bookbinders, and 12 other male and 188 female assistant missionaries. There are also 7 native preachers and 148 native helpers.

The number of Mission Churches is 59, containing 19 842 members, of whom 4,350 were received the past year. There are 32 boarding schools and 1130 boarding scholars; 490 free schools, containing 23.390 pupils. The Board have also 15 printing establishments, 29 presses, 6 type founderies, and 50 founts of type in the native languages.

A new Missionary paper has been commenced by the Board called the "The Dayspring."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 1.

We had a rare intellectual treat at the Academy last Tuesday evening, in listening to the learned and interesting Lecture of the Rev'd. James Nicols, on the subject of "Popular Associations, their effects and influence." In a pleasing and eloquent manner, the Rev'd. gentleman described the origin and design of these associations, their effects in developing the mental faculties, in the accomplishment of great purposes either good or evil and their influence in directing and regulating public sentiment on the various subjects that interest society, and concluded with a brief, but neat and appropriate address to the pupils of the Academy, on the importance of education and the duty that devolved on them carefully to improve the great advantages they now enjoy.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

We understand from the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot that at the election for five Committee Clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, the following gentlemen were appointed to those offices.—George B. Henderson of Harford, John P. Milton of Washington, Marcy Fountain of Caroline, Von Hallen Kalkman of Baltimore city, and Tillotson Janney of Cecil, Committee Clerks; William Fisher of Caroline, Sergeant-at-Arms, and William Murdoch of Annapolis, door-keeper.

An effort was made by Dr. Ristau to have the names of Robert S. Welch and Henry Webster substituted in place of Marcy Fountain and John P. Milton, but he was defeated by the same vote—36 to 37.

The Harrisburg Reporter has raised the name of James Buchanan at the head of its columns, as the opposition candidate for the next Presidency.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY.

This is the title of a newspaper established in New York, by Messrs. Herrick and Ropes. It is printed on a large sheet, with new type, besides being well filled with highly interesting literary matter—each number contains several engravings. It is one of the best weeklies of the age.

By the Steam Boat last night, we received the Governor's Message—We have no room for it this week. The Baltimore, Patriot says:—

The message commences with a reference to the pecuniary affairs of the State, and we learn from it officially, what had been previously stated, that the interest on the State debt, due on the 1st proximo, will not be paid, the loan authorized by the Legislature for this purpose not having been obtained. We do not understand the Governor as opposing any further measures to enable the State to pay the interest on the State debt; but it is certainly to be regretted that he did not emphatically recommend this subject to the attention of the Legislature, as one involving the honor of the State.

The authorized debt of the State is $15 213,000 The three millions subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has not yet been sold, though issued to that company, and is not, therefore, liable to interest at present. The dividends on the previous subscriptions to that company more than pay the interest on them; and the Susquehanna Rail Road Company paid in September last seven thousand dollars of the interest due from it, and the Governor expects that it will be able to pay more next year. No part of the interest has been paid on the loan of a million to the Tide Water Canal Company, and nothing from the loans and subscriptions of over 7,000,000 dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The whole debt for which the State has to provide interest is about ten millions of dollars—making an annual charge on the Treasury of six hundred thousand dollars.—To meet this the Legislature, at its last session, laid a direct tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars; but the assessment of the taxable property of the State falling below what was expected, the Governor says a higher rate of taxation will be necessary to meet the demands on the Treasury.

The State has provided for the education of forty-four deaf and dumb children at the Pennsylvania Institution, and of these twelve remain in the institution, not having completed the course of instruction. The amount expended by the State for this purpose, since 1829, is $28,093. The State has also eight pupils at the Pennsylvania Institution for

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