

Proceedings of the Electoral College.

The College of Electors met in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol at 12 o'clock M. and on motion of Mr. McKennan, of Washington, organized by the appointment, unanimously, of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, of Lycoming, President, and ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Dauphin, Secretary.

The President was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Riner and Middleswarth. On motion of Mr. McKennan, the Proclamation of the Governor announcing the names of the Electors chosen, was read.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a Message from the Governor, on which a motion was made that the same be read: Mr. Riner remarked that he did not oppose the reading of the Message, but he thought that before any communication could be officially received from the Executive, it was necessary for the Electoral College to fill any vacancy that might occur, and officially inform the Executive at their organization.

On motion of Mr. Riner, the names of the Electors were called over, when the following answered to their names: John Andrew Shulze, Joseph Riner, Lewis Passmore, John Price Wetherill, Thomas P. Cope, Jonathan Gillingham, Amos Ellmaker, Abner R. McIlvaine, John K. Zellin, Robert Stinson, Wm. S. Hendrie, J. Jenkins Ross, Peter Filbert, Wm. Adams, John Harper, Wm. McIlvaine, John Dickson, John McKean, John Reed, Asahel B. Wilson, Wm. Middleswarth, George Walker, Joseph Markle, Justus G. Foylger, Th. M. T. McKennan, Harman Denny, Joseph Buffington, Henry Black, John Dick.

Bernard Connelly, jr. of Somerset, not being present, Mr. Zellin, of Delaware offered the following preamble and resolution. Whereas, Bernard Connelly, jr. one of the electors duly chosen and proclaimed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has from sickness or other cause, failed to attend at the seat of government at the time appointed by law; therefore Resolved, That the electors present proceed to fill the said vacancy according to 31st section of the act of assembly, approved July 2, 1839.

Which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Cope of Philadelphia nominated Thomas H. Burrows of Lancaster, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of B. Connelly, jr., which was agreed to unanimously, the vote being taken viva voce. Mr. Riner moved that the appointment of Thomas H. Burrows to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Bernard Connelly, jr., be communicated to the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Middleswarth, of Union, a committee was appointed for that day, consisting of Messrs. Wetherill, Middleswarth, Wetherill, and Dick. The committee retired, and on their return notified the college that they had performed their duty, and that the governor had informed them that Mr. Burrows should be notified of his appointment immediately.

Mr. Burrows appeared, and informed the college that he had been notified of his appointment as Elector from the Executive, and took his seat. On motion of Mr. McKean the college then proceeded to ballot for President, Messrs. Middleswarth and Zellin being appointed Tellers.

The names being called, each member deposited his vote, which being counted by the Tellers, they reported that the vote stood as follows: For President of the United States—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON OF OHIO, had 30 votes; which was formally announced by the President. On motion of Mr. Joseph Markle, the College then proceeded to ballot for Vice President in the same order. The Tellers having counted their votes, reported that they stood as follows: For Vice President of the United States—JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA had 30 votes; which was formally announced by the President.

On motion of Mr. McKennan, the Electors proceeded to sign the certificates of Election as required by law, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Wetherill, a committee on accounts to settle the pay of the members of the College was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wetherill, Ross, and Buffington Tellers. Mr. Black, moved the appointment of a committee to compare the lists and returns, and see that every elector had signed them all. Adopted, and the following named as the Committee, Messrs. Black, Wm. McIlvaine, and Reed. Mr. McKennan moved the appointment of a special messenger to proceed to Washington with the returns, which was adopted.

letter received from Bernard Connelly, jr., which stated that a severe pulmonary attack compelled his absence. On motion of Mr. McKennan, this letter was placed on the agenda as received yesterday. Messrs. Black, Wetherill, and Dick, as chairmen of the committees appointed yesterday, reported their duties attended to. It was then ordered, a motion of Mr. Foylger that the President draw his order on the State Treasurer for the sum of \$50, being the sum allowed by law for the contingent expenses of the College.

On motion of Mr. Hendrie, it was resolved that Mr. Harper be selected to take charge of one copy of the lists, returns, &c., and deposit them, addressed to the President of the United States Senate, in the Post Office at Harrisburg. Messrs. Riner, Hendrie, and Harper, then each received from the hands of the President a copy of the necessary papers, to be delivered, respectively by them, to the President of the United States Senate, to Judge Hopkinson, and to the Post Office at Harrisburg.

On motion of Messrs. Markle and McKennan, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Alexander Ramsey Esq. for the prompt and correct manner in which he had performed the duty of Secretary to the College. Mr. Cope then rose, and stated that he wished to offer a resolution which he felt convinced would meet the same unanimous approval, which had been manifested in all the deliberations of the body. It was that the thanks of the College be returned to the Hon. John A. Shulze, for the dignified and impartial manner, which had distinguished him as their presiding officer.—This was unanimously adopted.

It having been suggested that the College be now closed all its duties, and only waiting for such announcement from the chair, the Honorable and venerable Ex-Governor rose, and addressed the body, in substance, as follows: Gentlemen of the Electoral College:—Allow me to detain you, but for a few moments, before our final adjournment, while I express my satisfaction at the successful close of the duties assigned to us. The cause of our assembling here, is indeed calculated to warp the heart of every patriot, it is the cause of the people—the consummation of a triumph over error, and achieved by those, who well know how to appreciate every success obtained in a struggle for liberty. True it is, that at times we slumber—the people are indolgent, and submit to evident wrongs, in expectation of a change, which may occur in the happiness of our common country. But when protracted sufferings are endured without executive relief, the people step forward in their sovereignty, and call for Reform. This has recently been exemplified in a manner, not to be mistaken; and every patriot must rejoice in the success of a cause, so glorious to our country, so fraught with national blessings.

I shall only add, my cordial and sincere expression of thanks for the indulgence and respect, uniformly extended to me, while presiding over your important deliberations, and for your assistance to one unaccustomed to situations of similar responsibility, and unwilling with your individuals to wish each of you, individually, a safe and happy return to the cherished bosom of his family. May success ever attend our exertions in the glorious cause of political reform, and all be actuated by such high and patriotic views, that our country at large shall feel their benignant influences, and our children and our children's children reap the blessed results.

On motion of Mr. Riner, the College adjourned sine die. On account of the substitution of Mr. Burrows for Mr. Connelly, it was necessary for the State Department, on notification from the President of the College, to prepare another entire set of papers of similar tenor to the first, which were signed and forwarded with the other. We may here remark, that three copies of the votes are made; one is to be delivered by the special messenger to the President of the Senate on or before the first Wednesday of January; the second is deposited with the District Judge of the United States, and the third forwarded by mail to the same destination as that sent by the special messenger. The votes are all opened on the second Wednesday of February, before the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Electoral Colleges of the several States of the Union, assembled, yesterday, at the seats of government of their respective States, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Having accomplished this duty, the college then makes out three lists of the votes as given by its members. One of these lists is sent by a special messenger to Washington, whose duty it is made to deliver said list to the President of the Senate, on or before the first Wednesday of January. Another of the lists is required by law to be forwarded immediately by mail, directed to that officer. And the third is to be delivered to the District Judge of the United States, in the District, where the election has been held. Should neither of the first two lists reach Washington, by the first Wednesday in January, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of State, in that case, to deposit a messenger for the third copy, as deposited above, by the electoral college, with the District Judge. This careful is the law, to avoid all probability of accident, in regard to the votes of the States. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress being then in session, the votes of the several State electors are opened by the President of the Senate, in presence of the House of Representatives. The votes being counted, the result is ascertained, and declared. Should it happen, as it has twice happened under the existing constitution, that neither candidate for the Presidency received a majority of the whole number of votes, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to ballot for a President. The members vote by States—that is, the majority of the several delegations determine the vote of their respective States. And the vote of a majority of the States is necessary to a choice of President.

The first instance of a ballot, by the House of Representatives was the memorable one of February, 1801—rendered necessary, as the constitution then stood in this particular, by the tie between Jefferson and Burr; both being on the same ticket—the first intended, but not so pressed, for President, and the second for Vice President. Thirty-six several ballots were had by the House of Representatives, on that occasion, before the will of the majority was carried out by the election of Jefferson. A subsequent amendment of the constitution, requiring the candidates for President and Vice President to be severally designated by the electoral colleges, in giving their votes, has prevented the recurrence of this difficulty.

The second instance of the choice of a President by the House, was that which occurred in February, 1825—when the choice lay between John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Andrew Jackson, when Mr. Adams was elected, by the votes of thirteen States (a majority of their number) on the first ballot. The electoral vote given this day to William Henry Harrison will far out number that which has ever before been given to a candidate for the Presidency, since the days of Washington.

Gen. Harrison at Lexington, Kentucky. A friend has furnished us with the annexed extract of a letter from a merchant of Kentucky, dated LEXINGTON, Nov. 26th, 1840. "Old Tip arrived in town on Monday last, and was received by a detachment of volunteers, hundreds of citizens on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every description, with the most lively demonstrations of popular regard. It was comparatively a triumphal entry into the literary and scientific metropolis of Kentucky. He dined yesterday at Ashland, with Mr. Clay, and a large company of friends. In the evening a splendid ball was given in honor of him at the 'Dudley House.' Among the many distinguished guests present were General Harrison, Henry Clay, Gov. Letcher, Gen. Leslie Combs, Col. Todd, Ex-Governor Wickliffe, Washington Tyson, Esq. and Gen. Montgomery of your city, Gen. Shelby, Mr. Graves, and many other gentlemen of political celebrity, and indeed till near daylight the next morning. This is our mode of celebrating the 'deliverance of the country.' What renders it the more interesting, are the bright eyes, smiles, and lovely forms of Kentucky's fair daughters. It takes us to get up a political festival."

Later From China. We have received from the New York Journal of Commerce an extra dated Saturday night, 11 o'clock, containing later advices from Canton. By the ship Globe, Captain Christopher, we have Canton papers to the 4th of July, being nine days later than our previous advices. The blockade which was announced for 28th of June, did not take place till the 2d of July. In the mean time, viz. on or after the 28th, two American ships entered the port. Dr. Parker, American Missionary at Canton was about to make a visit to this country. The first part of the annexed extract, although published on the 4th, was written prior to the establishment of the blockade. From the Canton Press. Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer arrived here with a powerful naval force and 15 transports on the 21st of June—on the 22d he issued a Notice of Blockade to be established on and after the 28th of June of the river and port of Canton by all its entrances; the following day he proceeded to the northward with a considerable portion of the force, leaving Capt. Smith, the senior officer, here with one large and one small frigate, two sloops of war, and an armed steamer. The announcement of the blockade was hailed generally as a long desired and absolutely necessary measure, and as a sign that matters were now to be conducted in earnest, although there is no doubt some more decisive blow was expected, and had been fully determined upon, but for some motives of expediency deferred for the present. Amongst the Chinese authorities and people generally, both in Canton and here the alarm and excitement were very great. The 28th arrived, and no blockading squadron made its appearance, but remained in Cap-sin-moon, 40 miles distant from, and out of sight of, the Bogue forts, and nearly ten miles from, and we believe out of sight of, the regular and indeed only channel for ships proceeding into port, and there it remains inactive still. Meanwhile two American ships entered the port on or after the 28th, and Chinese salt and grain junks are entering daily. On the morning of the 28th a sloop of war appeared in Macao roads, announcing the approach of Admiral Elliot, and sailed again to rejoin him. The Admiral's ship, with the others in company, anchored in Macao roads about 3 P. M. of that day, and left again early on the morning of the 30th for the northward, supposed to be Chusan, as commanded by Capt. C. Elliot, his Secretary, and Mr. Morrison, the Chinese interpreter. 3rd July, 7 P. M.—Since writing the above, we have received the gratifying intelligence that part of the blockading squadron moved up yesterday to the Boca Tatis, consisting of the Folage, the Hyacinth and Madagascar Steamer, and a salt-junk has been already seized and sent to the 'Dapping-moon.' The great danger of the steamers is already proved, as the junk would most probably have managed to escape, had not the been on guard by the steamer.

From the Pekin Gazette. We have seen a Gazette of May 22d, which however contains nothing of interest to foreigners. The most important item of news is the fact of six candidates for literary honors having been discovered with opium on their persons in the very hall of learning. They have been expelled from the several projects, deprived of all acquired rank, and held in chains the issue of a judicial enquiry. In an after column of the paper we find their sentence: "Let them receive a flogged blow and be transported to a distance of 2,500 le." The vendor of the opium in question has not yet been discovered. The officer superintending the repair of the banks of the Tanghai river has allowed the work to proceed in so slovenly a manner that his criminal conduct has been reported to, and reprimanded severely by the Son of Heaven.—"Let him take warning, and be more careful in future." Our old acquaintance Tang has accused the Kwang-chow-Hee and another officer of accepting bribes.—They have been consequently degraded.

PROCLAMATION. Rate of Rewards for destroying the English. An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded, to any who shall destroy the English: 1st. Whether civil military officers, soldiers or people, whoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying 80 great guns; delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the reward of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun, the reward will be diminished \$100. Whatever the great vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins, excepted; such as cloaks, watches, cloths, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel. Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of a foreigner, not being even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same—shall be given the reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion!

2. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins; such as goods and money. In addition to which, for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts, \$5,000; two masts, \$3,000. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage boat, \$3,000; a small one, \$1,000.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel, substantial evidence being produced of the same, one-third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be rewarded! 5. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of \$100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, \$30. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly. 6. For taking Han rascals—Chinese who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, and their heads exposed; for each of such \$100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given. Translated by I. J. R. June 24th, 1840.

Territory of Iowa. We commend the subjoined, taken from the Cincinnati Gazette, to the attention of our readers. The condition of the Indians, not only in Iowa, but in other portions of the United States, is truly deplorable. Who are responsible for these hardships, sufferings and deaths? Let those who have violated solemn treaties, and caused the expenditure of tens of millions of the public money, more to secure the services of the "spoilsmen" for political aggrandizement than for any good to the nation, prepare for the fearful reckoning that awaits them. As they have measured to others it shall be meted to them again. Through the Burlington Gazette of the 7th inst., we have the Annual Message of Gov. Lucas, which was delivered to the Territorial Legislature on the 4th. It is a document of praiseworthy length, though very badly concocted, and contains some curious statements, touching the Indian agency of the territory. "The Governor speaks of 'unparalleled improvements' in Iowa during the past year, and said that the people, at their late general election, expressed their preference for a Territorial Government, for the time being by a large majority. The excitement produced by intrusions last winter upon the rights of the citizens of Iowa by the authorities of Missouri, having subsided, the prosecution commenced under the laws of the territory against an officer of the State, had been dismissed. The state appears to have backed out, and the territory has therefore laid down its arms. Gov. Lucas thinks that Iowa was in the right in this boundary dispute, and trusts that Congress will so declare at its approaching session. The Indian annuities appear to be giving some trouble to the Governor. It seems that the Indian Agent has received them; but withholds them from all parties, either because one portion of the Indians

wish them to be paid to a few chiefs, while another insists that they shall be distributed to the heads of all the principal families, or because he can make some other use of them which he esteems better. According to the Messenger, the Indians (the Sacs and Foxes) assembled at the Agency on the 28th September last for payment. The two parties there arrayed themselves against each other. Gov. Lucas was present, and addressed them both, advising them to compromise the difference among themselves, informing them that under an order of August 18th, from the Indian Department, the present year's annuities must be paid to the same chiefs and braves who had received those of last year, and assuring them that so soon as they should agree among themselves the money should be paid over. Upon this the council adjourned, the Indians intending to arrange their difficulties by the next day. But by some arrangement made among them "well during the night," to which Kookke was a party, the council to have been held the following morning was frustrated, and Major Pilcher left the Indian country with the money. This money, it seems, was PAPER MONEY—(yea, "VILLAINOUS-BANK RAGS," in the hands of a Government Agent)—and when Major Pilcher left the Agency," says Governor Lucas, "the informed me that the funds, being in paper, could be exchanged for specie, and might be returned for payment in about three weeks thereafter." And there the matter rests. The Governor has issued his "peremptory order" for the payment of the annuity, but when it will be paid, or where the Major has gone with it, does not appear. Under these circumstances, the Indians are somewhat fractious, and the Governor is in fear that the excitement produced among them "will burst beyond the bounds of restraint," and that the frontier will be involved in another Indian war. The Governor, "in consideration of this state of things," recommends the Legislative Assembly to pass a law "authorizing the organization of a number of volunteer companies of mounted riflemen, and providing for calling them into service with the militia of the Territory, "in case of Indian depredations, or threatened invasion."

Is not this a pretty piece of business! At the commencement of winter, in a cold latitude, their means of making themselves comfortable, are withheld from the Indians, and if they make any demonstrations of anger, or "threaten invasion," mounted riflemen are to be organized to hunt and shoot them down like dogs! Is this the only remedy Governor Lucas could think of, for the delinquency of a Government Agent? Is there no other, and more Christian way of fighting the Indian's wrong, than by riddling him with rifle balls, or cutting him up with bowie knives?

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LAST WAR. On the afternoon of the 9th of August, 1812, the blockading squadron off New frigate Pactolus, bomb ketch Terror, and brig Despatch, all under the command of Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy, weighed anchor and stood down through Fisher's Island Sound, and anchored near Stonington. This unusual movement of the squadron was watched from the shore with much curiosity and solicitude, but none supposed that this 'dread array' was in motion for the purpose of attacking the village of Stonington. At the period of our story, Stonington borough was little more than a fishing village—most of its able bodied male inhabitants were abroad, fighting the enemy in public or private armed vessels—or following their peaceful pursuits in defiance of blockading squadrons or hostile fleets. Immediately after the British fleet had anchored, a flag was sent on shore to the astonished inhabitants of Stonington, with a note, of which the following is a copy: To the Magistrates of Stonington: Gentlemen: One hour is allowed you from the receipt of this communication for the removal of the unoffending inhabitants: THOMAS M. HARDY.

Soon as this note had been read by the magistrates, such of the efficient inhabitants of the place as were at home, repaired to a small battery on the point, thrown up to protect the village from the British barges and row galleys which infested the sound at that time. Expresses were sent to New London—and the intermediate towns. At eight o'clock in the evening an attack was commenced on the village, in discharges of shells, congreve rockets, &c. The fire was kept up, with the exception of short intervals, until the afternoon of the 12th, when the enemy withdrew, having suffered great loss. The little battery, which so long contended with this immense force and finally beat them off, mounted two eighteen pounders and a 4 pounder. It was manned by a few gallant spirits from Stonington, New London, Groton, and the adjacent towns, and from one of this gallant little band we have the following touching incident: On the afternoon of the second day of the attack, the patriotic defenders of the battery had expended all their ammunition, and were waiting impatiently for a supply from New London, to which place a messenger had been sent, when some persons came down through the village, and told them that in one of the houses, exposed to the shot and shells of the enemy, was the corpse of a woman who had just before the attack, and as the house was peculiarly exposed to the fire of the enemy, no opportunity had yet offered for performing the funeral rites. The Spartan band immediately spiked their guns; and leaving the battery, proceeded to the house of death, and taking the body, with the bed on which it had given up its immortal spirit, conveyed it on the shoulders of a portion of them toward the quiet and secluded burial ground of the village, taking with them the implements for digging a grave. But before they arrived at the grave-yard, a bomb fell into its enclosure, and burying itself before it burst, threw out a large body of earth, and prepared a grave peculiarly appropriate for such a burial. Into this cavity the body was

lowered, while the roar of the enemy's cannon almost drowned the voice of the gentleman who read the solemn burial service of the Episcopal church, as the clods which had been thus violently displaced were reverently adjusted in the rude and singular grave. After this solemn duty had been performed, the little band of heroes returned to the battery, and finding a supply of ammunition, they drilled the vents of their guns, and renewed that defence, which makes so glorious a page in the history of the last war.—New London Advertiser.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. The October number of the North American Review contains an elaborate paper, giving details in relation to a variety of American antiquities. The ruins of Palenque and the temple of Copan are thus noticed. By the way, when is the "Incidents of Travel" of our countryman Stephens, to make its appearance? The principal monument of Palenque is a pyramidal form, consisting of three different structures, receding in succession and rising upon each other. The base has a circuit of 1,080 feet, and an elevation of 60 feet. The portion of the structure resting on the base is 250 feet long by 140 wide, and 26 feet in height, making the entire height of 96 feet. The roofs are of flag stones, well joined, and very thick, and it is said bomb proof. The edifice is composed of blocks of stone of large dimensions, and the entire edifice is covered with stucco. Between the doors, and on the pillars, are encausted eighty bas-reliefs in stucco, representing personages 7 feet in height, showing that the arts had made great progress among the builders of these works. The interior view corresponds in magnificence with the exterior. Immense halls ornamented with bas-reliefs in granite, sculptural hieroglyphics, corbels, subterraneous passages, a round tower, with four stages—such is a sketch of the principal characteristics which this temple offers: "a temple heretofore served by numerous priests and crowded with worshippers, but now covered with briars and creeping vines, where nothing but birds of prey, its only inhabitants, breaks the silence of ages which rests upon it." This is undoubtedly the most magnificent ruin in North America.—On the flat-roof of one of the palaces of this region, Waldeck cut down a tree having 1,500 concentric layers, indicating the number of years which have passed since the edifice was abandoned.

The temple of Copan is said to be 653 feet in length by 524 in breadth. The interior contains sculptural chambers, gigantic statues, stone tables and altars, pictures and symbols, symmetrically arranged, sculptured and painted. Among the documents referred to in this article, is a letter from Santa Anna, in which he remarks that "the temple and the monuments of Palenque are worthy of a parallel with the pyramids of Egypt; and whether they were erected by the magnificence of princes, they would not have less celebrity than the Egyptian monuments, if history had transmitted to posterity their origin and the names of their authors."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A short time since, whilst some workmen were employed in repairing that fine old monastic edifice, Ramsey Abbey, in Hampshire, and were engaged in digging away some of the earth, in order to ascertain more easily the precise state of the foundation, they alighted upon a stone slab, which for a long time defied all their efforts to remove it. By dint of strenuous exertion, however, they ultimately succeeded in forcing it up; but here a heavier field of labor was thrown open to them, for the slab against which they had first struck proved to be the lid of a stone sarcophagus or coffin; which they managed eventually to disinter. Upon uncovering the same, they found it to contain the remains of a female. Although the coffin must have lain in the spot where it was found, for several centuries, yet the hair, which was very long and of a reddish color, and the skin were still adhering to the skull. Several trinkets and articles of jewellery were also found within the coffin. The remains were re-deposited in the original spot whence they were taken, immediately after the necessary repairs of the Abbey were completed.—English Paper.

A CIRCASSIAN HERO.—He is 70 years of age, but appears fifteen years younger; and his thick set, short form and hale look give promise that for many years to come he will still be able, if permitted, to carry on his forays against the Russians, from which it would appear that the greater part of his substance has been derived. He has crossed the Kuban, from which he is distant only twenty miles, annually and almost monthly for the last fifty years.—Lately he was one of thirty who captured one hundred and five Russian horses; and I saw two of six which he had lately taken alone from five Russian peasants. Nor are his exploits merely predatory; for he goes to the wars accompanied by his five sons, (he lost another lately in an expedition across the Kuban), the eldest of whom he obliged the other day to train himself by attacking alone two out-posted Cosaks. The young man slew one and captured the other. It was only last year that Zesph (the father) was engaged in an affair with the Russians, near Anapa, when Ali-bi of Ozerek was made prisoner, and carried off by a party of twenty. Old Zesph followed them alone, and concealing himself and watching his opportunity till three of the party with their prisoner were separated from the rest, he rushed upon them with drawn sabre, and wounding them all, mounted Ali-bi (who had received seven wounds) behind him, and galloped off.

Opium.—The quantity of smuggled opium surrendered to the Chinese government in March, 1839, by the English merchants at Canton, was 20,383 chests, valued at cost prices, at about \$10,000,000. This was all destroyed by orders of the Chinese Commissioner, Lin. Large as this quantity is, it is not equal to the supply of a single year. In 1839 34,000 chests were introduced, all, or nearly all, the product of the British possessions in India. Estimating each chest at 120 lbs. weight, the quantity contained in 34,000 chests, would be 4,080,000 lbs. Turkey produces opium, and it is cultivated in China, in some districts, but both the Turkey and Chinese is small in quantity and inferior in quality, compared with the Indian drug. The poppy is cultivated in India, principally in Malwa, Benares and Behar. One half of the whole quantity of opium brought to market, is from Malwa, and as this district is beyond the authority of the company, the cultivation and trade in the article is free. In Benares and Behar, and throughout the territories of the East India Company, the cultivation of the poppy, the preparation of the drug, and the traffic in it, are under a strict monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

FROM TEXAS.—Important Movement.—The steamship Savannah, from Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. There was no intelligence of interest, save the overt acts of the "Texan" navy against the commerce of Mexico, and this is an important item in the relations between the new republic and the mother country. On the morning of the 18th ult. a schooner, a Mexican merchantman, full laden with stores, was brought into the port of Galveston, having been captured by the Texian schooner San Antonio. An aggression on the part of the Mexican authorities at Tampico, was the cause of this capture, and we infer from the order of the commander of the "Texan" navy, that it will be followed up. The Texan agent at Mexico has left the capital, having abandoned all hope of negotiating a treaty. Congress is in session at Austin. The principal bills brought forward are—a bill to establish a penitentiary, and a bill to abolish the offices of the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, Stock Commissioner and Second Auditor; to require the duties of Quarter Master General and Colonel of Ordnance to be performed by clerks; and reducing the military establishment to three companies of 100 men each, and the naval establishment to the complement of officers, and seamen sufficient to man one brig.

An Extraordinary Woman.—A woman, named Mary Schellneck, (says the Journal de Flandres,) died on the first of August, at Menin. She was a native of Ghent, and in March, 1792, entered the 2d Belgian battalion as a male volunteer. On November 6th, in that year, she distinguished herself at the battle of Zennepes, and received six wounds. She afterwards entered the 39th demi-brigade (Batavian), and made the campaigns of Germany.—She was next removed to the 8th Light Infantry, and displayed great bravery at the battle of Austerlitz, in which she received a severe wound, which led to the discovery of her sex. She, however, continued to follow the regiment, and at last presented a petition with her own hand to Napoleon. The Emperor received her with marked distinction, and invested her with the list of honours, and invested her with his own hands with a cross of the Legion of Honor, which he himself had worn. In 1807 she was granted a pension of 673 frs. Her funeral, which was celebrated in the church of Menin, was attended by every member of the Legion of Honor, belonging to the garrison, and an immense concourse of people.

Ministers, &c. of the United States in foreign countries.—The government of the United States is represented at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Mexico, by Ministers Plenipotentiary; and at Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, New-Granada, Venezuela, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Texas, Two Sicilies, Spain and Sardinia, by Charges d'Affaires. Consuls and Commercial Agents represent this country in all other places, except Turkey and Central America, with which we carry on no important trade. David Porter is resident Minister at Constantinople, and John L. Stephens at San Salvador, Central America. The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$0,000 per annum, as salary, and \$0,000 for outfit. The pay of Charge d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum. Secretaries of Legation receive \$2,000 per annum.

A LESSON TO TEACHERS. In a late number of the Common School Journal, is an excellent article on the subject of "management of disobedient children," a subject which few parents or instructors appear to understand. From this article we copy the following interesting anecdote: "At a Common School Convention in Hampden bounty, we heard the Rev. Dr. Croly relate an anecdote strikingly illustrative of this principle. He said that, many years ago, a young man went into a district to teach school; and before he had been there a week, many persons came to see him, and kindly told him that there was one boy in the school whom it would be necessary to whip every day; leading him to infer that such was the custom of the school, and that the inference of injustice towards the boy would be drawn whenever he could escape, not when he should suffer. He treated the boy with signal kindness and attention. At first this novel course seemed to bewilder him. He could not define its meaning. But when the persevering kindness of the teacher begot a kindred sentiment of kindness in the pupil, his very nature was transformed. Old impulses died. A new creation of motives supplied their place. Never was there a more diligent, obedient, and successful pupil; and now, said the reverend gentleman in concluding his narrative, that boy is the Chief Justice of a neighboring State. The restful of this story, though he modestly kept back the fact, was himself the actor. If the Romans justly bestowed a civic crown upon a soldier, who had saved the life of a fellow-soldier in battle, what honors are too great for the teacher who has rescued a child from ruin?"

From the Harrisburg Telegraph (Extra.)

Second Day. Thursday, December 3, 1840. The College met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 A. M. The Journal of yesterday was read, after which Mr. Riner read an extract from a

letter received from Bernard Connelly, jr., which stated that a severe pulmonary attack compelled his absence. On motion of Mr. McKennan, this letter was placed on the agenda as received yesterday.

Messrs. Black, Wetherill, and Dick, as chairmen of the committees appointed yesterday, reported their duties attended to. It was then ordered, a motion of Mr. Foylger that the President draw his order on the State Treasurer for the sum of \$50, being the sum allowed by law for the contingent expenses of the College.

On motion of Mr. Hendrie, it was resolved that Mr. Harper be selected to take charge of one copy of the lists, returns, &c., and deposit them, addressed to the President of the United States Senate, in the Post Office at Harrisburg.

Messrs. Riner, Hendrie, and Harper, then each received from the hands of the President a copy of the necessary papers, to be delivered, respectively by them, to the President of the United States Senate, to Judge Hopkinson, and to the Post Office at Harrisburg.

On motion of Messrs. Markle and McKennan, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Alexander Ramsey Esq. for the prompt and correct manner in which he had performed the duty of Secretary to the College.

Mr. Cope then rose, and stated that he wished to offer a resolution which he felt convinced would meet the same unanimous approval, which had been manifested in all the deliberations of the body. It was that the thanks of the College be returned to the Hon. John A. Shulze, for the dignified and impartial manner, which had distinguished him as their presiding officer.—This was unanimously adopted.

It having been suggested that the College be now closed all its duties, and only waiting for such announcement from the chair, the Honorable and venerable Ex-Governor rose, and addressed the body, in substance, as follows: Gentlemen of the Electoral College:—Allow me to detain you, but for a few moments, before our final adjournment, while I express my satisfaction at the successful close of the duties assigned to us. The cause of our assembling here, is indeed calculated to warp the heart of every patriot, it is the cause of the people—the consummation of a triumph over error, and achieved by those, who well know how to appreciate every success obtained in a struggle for liberty. True it is, that at times we slumber—the people are indolgent, and submit to evident wrongs, in expectation of a change, which may occur in the happiness of our common country. But when protracted sufferings are endured without executive relief, the people step forward in their sovereignty, and call for Reform. This has recently been exemplified in a manner, not to be mistaken; and every patriot must rejoice in the success of a cause, so glorious to our country, so fraught with national blessings.

I shall only add, my cordial and sincere expression of thanks for the indulgence and respect, uniformly extended to me, while presiding over your important deliberations, and for your assistance to one unaccustomed to situations of similar responsibility, and unwilling with your individuals to wish each of you, individually, a safe and happy return to the cherished bosom of his family. May success ever attend our exertions in the glorious cause of political reform, and all be actuated by such high and patriotic views, that our country at large shall feel their benignant influences, and our children and our children's children reap the blessed results.

On motion of Mr. Riner, the College adjourned sine die. On account of the substitution of Mr. Burrows for Mr. Connelly, it was necessary for the State Department, on notification from the President of the College, to prepare another entire set of papers of similar tenor to the first, which were signed and forwarded with the other. We may here remark, that three copies of the votes are made; one is to be delivered by the special messenger to the President of the Senate on or before the first Wednesday of January; the second is deposited with the District Judge of the United States, and the third forwarded by mail to the same destination as that sent by the special messenger. The votes are all opened on the second Wednesday of February, before the House of Representatives.