

of the country, and the best mode of relief, Mr. Norris, jr. in seconding the resolutions, made the following melancholy statement, from the most authentic sources. "As for Ireland he thought the condition of it truly deplorable. Some people estimated the population of its capital at two hundred thousand souls. It has been lately stated in documents prepared by persons who have been employed to enquire into the condition of the poor, that there are less than 74,000 of these absolute beggars, and living upon the bounty of the charitable (hear, hear.) If the eye is directed to other quarters of the kingdom, a similar and perhaps worse condition of things will be seen. Nor is distress confined to those who are called the lower order. There is nothing now so common in our streets, as persons begging, whom the highest among us, would not at one time, be ashamed to recognise as acquaintances and friends."

PARIS, Jan. 17-

The case of Dr. Gilles is trying at Paris. The question is, whether a woman afflicted with a disorder of which she soon dies; does by marrying her Physician possess him of all her property. The case is now on appeal. The first court decided against the doctor. The advances were repeatedly made by the female. The doctor does not appear to have been in fault. He was 60, she 37.

SMALL NOTES, &c.

An "act to prevent the making, issuing re-issuing and circulating of certain descriptions of notes, and for other purposes," which passed Senate some time since, has passed the House of Representatives with sundry amendments.

This bill prohibits, under penalties, the circulation, &c. after the 1st of May next, of notes or tickets in the nature of bank notes, of a less denomination than one dollar: and the circulating, &c. after the first of July next (as passed by the Senate) of notes of a less denomination than five dollars. As amended by the House of Representatives, it prohibits after the first October next, the circulating, &c. of notes under three dollars. It also provides for compelling the payment at the branch banks, of notes issued at the mother banks.

A bill has also passed the senate and is now before the House of Representatives, "relative to suits brought by or against corporations." This bill will greatly facilitate the obtaining of judgments by or against corporations for debts, &c.

From the National Intelligencer Feb. 28.

The Senate. According to the theory of our Government, and the general impression on that subject, the senate of the United States whose Members are chosen for 6 years should be the most permanent and least changeable of the branches of the Government. On this ground hostility to the Senate has been entertained by many good Men, as possessing great power, and being more permanent in its character, than is consistent with the Democratic Principles of our Government. A few facts on this subject will shew what in practice, is the character of this branch of the Government.

It is well known that the Senators are arranged into three classes; one of which goes out of office at the end of each Congress. Of the class whose term of service expires on the third of March next, but one will take a seat in the Senate on the 4th of March next (Mr. Williams, of Tennessee) and that one temporarily appointed by the Executive of the State which he represents.

Of those who composed the Senate on the 4th day of March 1813, 4 years ago, but 5 will take their seats as Senators on the 4th day of next month.

From the 4th day of March, 1813, to the 4th day of March 1817, inclusive, there will have been the number of persons which follow in the office of Senator from the respective States, each State being entitled to 2 Representatives in the Senate. There will have been, for example, from

Table with 4 columns: State, Number of Senators, State, Number of Senators. Includes New Hampshire (4), Vermont (4), Massachusetts (4), Rhode Island (3), Connecticut (3), New York (4), New Jersey (4), Pennsylvania (4), Delaware (4), Maryland (5), Virginia (5), N. Carolina (4), S. Carolina (3), Georgia (4), Tennessee (5), Kentucky (7), Ohio (4), Louisiana (5).

It is presumed our Readers will find in these facts the evidence of a more frequent renovation of the Senate, of a more continued rotation in office in that body than any of them, without enquiring, would have supposed.

Our Relations with Spain. We have crowded in a large portion of the Documents respecting our Relations with Spain, transmitted by the President to the

Senate in compliance with their Resolutions of Thursday last.

The Documents appear naturally to divide themselves into 3 chapters.

The 1st series in chronological order but 2d in the order of publication, and arranged under the letter B. comprises a continuation of the Correspondence between Mr. Secretary Monroe and the Spanish Minister, the first part of which, it will be recollected, was communicated to Congress at their late session, and was then the subject of much public and private remark.

The 2d series in the order of time, but last in that of publication (under the letter C) comprises the Discussion and Correspondence between our Minister in Spain (Mr. Erving) and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs; which terminated in a transfer of the negotiation to Washington, by the Spanish Government, on the ground of alleged want of time to enter into it at Madrid.

The 3d series as to date, but first in the order of publication, and first also in importance, as showing the actual posture of our relations with Spain, comprises the recent Correspondence between Mr. Secretary Monroe and Don Louis De Onis; in consequence of the transfer of the negotiation by the Spanish Government to this place. From this Correspondence, which appears to have terminated no longer ago than Friday last, it appears the Spanish Minister, though he has powers from his Government to treat, has after all, no instructions.

Thus, then, the matter rests. The Discussion is unreasonably delayed, not to say evaded, of our existing differences with Spain; and every thing respecting them is in suspense. We do not discover those features of hostility, on the whole view of the case, which report had taught us to expect; but it is quite clear, from the general aspect of these Documents, that our relations with Spain are far from being in a satisfactory state.

From the Georgetown Messenger of March 5, 1817.

Yesterday, being the 4th of March Mr. Monroe was installed into the presidency of the United States. At an early hour every thing appeared to be in motion; crowds were seen flocking towards the capital from every direction. Soon after 11 o'clock a great number of gentlemen assembled on horseback in the open space in front of Mr. Monroe's house, where they were formed under the direction of two of their fellow citizens who had been chosen marshals of the day. At the appointed time Mr. Monroe, accompanied by Mr. Tompkins, sat out in his carriage, for the capital. He was followed by a great number of carriages and persons on horseback; forming, in the whole, a considerable procession. On his arrival at the capitol hill he was received with military honors by the marine corps, and some fine corps of volunteers. In front of the capitol a temporary portico had been erected in which the inauguration was to take place. This was surrounded by several thousands of persons, among whom were great numbers of well dressed ladies. Mr. Monroe ascended the portico, accompanied by Mr. Tompkins, the committee of senators, and judges. Mr. Madison was also present, and was placed on the right of Mr. Monroe. After the oath had been administered, the new president delivered his speech. Although this speech was delivered in the open air, the delivery was so distinct and open air, the silence of the people was so great, that it was perfectly heard a considerable distance.—When the speech was concluded, a federal salute was fired from a detachment of artillery in the capitol square.—The procession returned in the same order to Mr. Monroe's house. Here, he received the congratulation of the foreign ministers, and other strangers, and of his fellow citizens among whom was Mr. Madison, now a private individual. In the evening a splendid ball was given in honor of the occasion, by the citizens of Washington, which was crowded almost to excess.

This installation seems to have excited more curiosity than any previous event of that kind. Many persons came from a considerable distance to witness it. And certainly the city of Washington never presented so many and so numerous an assemblage. The weather was so peculiarly favorable, it being a delightful spring day.

From the Huntingdon Gazette March 6

A faint attempt at breaking into the Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania, (Lewistown,) was made on the night of the 22d ult. It is supposed dissatisfaction at the partial commencement of specie payment induced some enterprising citizens to try and have the distribution of the Cash to his own way. His attempt was fortunately discovered in time to prevent his having any trouble with it.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

"To speak his thoughts, Is every Freeman's right."

BELLEFONTE, MARCH 31, 1817.

Our Quid folks of this town seem mightily delighted with the important secrets brought to light by the publication of Joel B. Sutherland's letter. And what do they amount to after all? To nothing more nor less than the vain whimsies of a conceited whiffet—the feverish dreams of a young man whose brain is turned round by the high notions he entertains of his own importance.

We have never thought him more than a pert, prating, puffed-up, forward coxcomb of a politician; about equal to that which has now brought him before the public. Nor is this the first ridiculously absurd letter he has written since the subject of our next governor has been agitated. For the amusement of our readers the letter shall be given in our next.

Appointments by the Governor.

THOMAS DUNCAN, Esquire, is appointed by the Governor, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, in place of Jasper Yeates, deceased.

TIMOTHY MALLACK, esq. prothonotary of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia.

George P. Lehman, physician of the Lazaretto, vice J. B. Sutherland, removed.

For the Patriot.

The whole number of delegates which convened at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for Governor, were 113, of which number 44 are now members of Assembly specially chosen by the Republicans of their respective counties or districts for the particular purpose, and sixty nine are not members. They convened in the public Courthouse in broad day, and transacted their business with open doors, in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators; each member naming the candidate publicly, whom he wished to recommend to the rebublican party for their suffrage, and when the vote was thus fairly and openly taken, the minority, according to their engagement cordially united with the majority. Their proceedings and names they order to be published to the world. This is truly acting like Independent Republicans.—Did the schoolmen at Carlisle act thus? How many counties were represented there? Did they not shut themselves up in private conclaves, and suffer none to enter but their own wise selves? And did they, or did they not do their work under the shades of night? Who will answer these questions?—And who are real and not nominal Independent Republicans?—Shall we hear any more of secret meetings and private cabals from these brethren of principle? Was there, or could there be a more contemptible caucus than those schoolmen formed at Carlisle? And so conscious were they of the despicable figure they cut, that they shut themselves up from public view. And when the result of their mighty labors are made public, behold! what is it? Why they offer a man to the people of Pennsylvania for their Governor who in his best days was a dull, stupid, illiterate creature, but is now in his dotage; being close on the verge of three score and ten years.—This man they chose in preference to Mr. Gregg; a man in the full exercise of his intellectual, moral and natural talents and capacities—a man of experience and literature—who, in his youth, received a very liberal education, and who has improved it by study and reflection. This gentleman was the first, and certainly the best candidate the schoolmen proposed.—To prefer such a thick skulled dotard as Joe Heister to him, is proof to demonstration that the caucus, or the majority of it, were fools or rogues, or both. Certainly no honest man in his senses, who know any thing of the two men, would hesitate a moment which

to choose. Must not those independent schoolmen be very honest and very sincere in their attempts for obtaining a convention to alter the constitution, when they take up the very man for Governor who was the chief instrument who prevented it in 1805, by the vile stratagem which he practised in his Trout-catching letter, setting forth that the project of the convention to alter the Constitution was invented by a set of poor, needy creatures who wished to have an equal division of property made over the state. This alarmed a vast number of misinformed people of all descriptions; but it was principally intended to frighten the Germans, and it completely succeeded—Vast numbers of them actually believed that Simon Snyder and the New Convention, if they succeeded, would seize their property and divide it in equal shares among the Irish—Heister having given it out that Snyder had deserted the Dutch and joined the Irish. But for this trick a convention would have been called and the constitution amended long ago.

From the Harrisburg Republican.

THE CONVENTION.

In the proceedings of the convention held at this place on Tuesday last, there were some particulars which do not appear on the face of the minutes, which it might be proper to state for the satisfaction of the public. For instance,

WILLIAM FINDLAY, was nominated by Matthew Carey. N. B. BOILEAU, by Christian Garber. ISAAC WEAVER, by Christian Gleim. In the following columns the names of the delegates who voted for Mr. Findlay, and of those who voted for Mr. Boileau, are given separately; and those who were members of the legislature are distinguished from those who were not members.

FOR WILLIAM FINDLAY.

- Joseph Piersol, Thomas Murray, John Rink, Henry Shaffer, Nathan Jones, Joseph Hutchison, Jos. B. Norbury, A. Middlewarth, Matthew Carey, James Dale, Thomas Sergeant, James McClure, James Harper, jr., Abel M'Farland, Levi Garrett, Jacob Weirich, John Jennings, James Kerr, Jacob Heigate, Joshua Dickerson, Isaac Worrell, William Vance, Daniel Groves, John Taylor, Charles Souder, George Plumer, George Norton, Peter Wallace, Joel Sutherland, David Marchand, Wm. H. Rowland, Andrew Stewart, Eli Kitchen, William Davidson, William Long, George Dearth, I. D. Barnard, John Tod, James Monaghan, Abm. Martin, Joseph Pierce, David Fore, Jon. Pierce, James Post, Geo. Hartman, Stephen Wilson, Jacob Neilor, Andy Robeson, George Thompson, Ludwick Heck, Jacob Hibshman, David Ferguson, Geo. B. Porter, Jacob Goodhart, Henry Hains, John Sawyer, H. Macdough, John Bennett, Wm. W. Steele, Isaac Post, Michael Guldaker, Edward Hemick, Adam King, Andrew Christie, J. S. Mitchell, Samuel Power, John Sroman, John Clarke, John Alter, Henry Burkholder, James Giffen, James Banks, Peter Frailey, Luke Cassin, Daniel Rhoads, jr., John L. Pearson, David Kirby, William Brooke, Frederick Smith, Henry Black, Wm. Shoover, James Hanna, Godfried Roehrer, Henry Wells, John Mulloy, Joseph J. Wallis, Henry Jarrett, Daniel Sheffer, T. J. Rogers, Calvin Blythe, David Roth, James Wilson, Peter Hilliard, John Rankin, John Broadhead, Henry Hurst, Joseph Fry, Samuel Hays—95, Henry Mertz.

FOR N. B. BOILEAU.

- Harman Vansant, William Powell, Wm. Purdy, John M'Farland, John Mathiot, Isaac Smith, John Davis, Christian Gleim, Henry Sheetz, Alexander Dyce, Samuel Gross, Christian Garber, Christian Snyder, Conrad Bucher—4.

Those delegates whose names are in roman letters, were not members of the legislature. Those in italics were members. The convention consisted of 69 delegates of the former, and 44 of the latter description. 113, whole number.

The following delegates were not present at the democratic convention, on Tuesday last.