

FRIDAY, January 16, 1861.

Yesterday, the Editor of the National Intelligencer took a place in the Upper Gallery of the House of Representatives...

The Gallery from which he was directed to withdraw, is the one appropriated to the indiscriminate admission of citizens.

It is necessary here to state, what before was omitted as unimportant, the conversation between the Editor and the Secretary on the communication of the previous direction of the Speaker to withdraw from the area below.

The words of the Sergeant were "Withdraw from the house." On their being delivered, the Editor asked him whether the prohibition of the Speaker extended to the upper gallery. The Sergeant said he did not know, but he believed it did not.

The Editor requested the Sergeant, if he did not know the amount of the Speaker's direction, to obtain from him his precise order. The Sergeant, then, understood that the prohibition did not apply to the Upper gallery.

The Editor immediately repaired to it. But he finds Monday, in verification of a part of an old proverb—'Temptatio satantur' but in opposition to its conclusion to declare, 'sed NOS non nutantur cum illis.'

In other words, 'His times are changed, but the Editor remains the same.'

Whoever would overturn the liberty of the nation must begin by subverting freedom of speech.

To do public mischief without heaving in it the prerogative and felicity of tyranny.

All ministers therefore who were opposers, or intended to be opposers, have been found in their complaints against freedom of speech, and the license of the press, and always restrained, or endeavoring to restrain both.

In consequence of this they have browbeaten writers, punished their violence and against laws, and burnt their works.

By all which they have sought to train a servile, and how much they were at enmity with truth.

The root of revenge is in the weakness of the soul, the most abject and timorous are the most addicted to it.

Diffidit the man who attempts to do wrong; contains him who would give thee disquiet.

In this then not only preferrest thou unpeace, but thou infectest all the refinement of revenge, without stooping to employ it against him.

The man who meditates revenge is not contented with the mischief he has received; he adds to his anguish the punishment due to himself; while he whom he seeketh to hurt, goeth his way laughing; he maketh himself merry at his adversary's misery.

Christyfield.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861.

Mr. OTIS, as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Treasury, in conformity with the request of the late Secretary, informed the House that the committee expected to be prepared to report in two or three days.

In making the investigation, the committee had not contented it as incumbent on them to enter into an examination of all those long doctails which had already been under the eye

of the House. They had however carefully examined those instruments which had not been minutely exhibited to the House; and indeed, had made every enquiry that in their opinion was necessary to correct an erroneous impression of the Treasury. As, however, the committee, in the enquiry made, had been left almost entirely to their own discretion, and might, perhaps, have failed to take all those views that members, by their desire, he was instructed by the committee, at the instance of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, to invite any members, who were desirous of having any particular information, to state their respective views, and to propose any specific instructions to the committee, who would most cheerfully co-operate in the furtherance of their objects.

Mr. OTIS presented a long letter from the Secretary of the Navy, prefacing a comprehensive view of the naval department, which was ordered to be printed without being read.

Mr. OTIS, presented a petition praying relief to the holders of certain defalcations of paper money, whose reference he moved to the committee of Claims.

The prayer of the petition was signed by Messrs. Mason and Griswold, the ground being the reference of the petition having been already decided upon.

On the question, the reference was left by almost an unanimous vote.

It was then resolved that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the memorial made by Mr. Cooper to repeal the act for the prohibition of lands and dwelling houses, &c. On this subject four debate ensued, which terminated in the reference to the committee of ways and means, a majority upon the expediency of repealing the act.

A motion was made to go into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of revenue and miscellaneous bills, in re-consideration of the act for the repeal of the law, which was rejected.

The Academy of Sciences of Erlangen has lately proposed for discussion, several important questions relative to the Sanitary Law. Among others is the following: 'Will the raising a person with oil which acts as a preservative against the plague, likewise act as a preservative against the small-pox.'

There has been presented to the French government a plan for the improvement of the port of Antwerp, which will be executed as far as a general principle had been given the liberty of the Scheldt.

According to this plan, this large and commodious harbour, which has been blocked to for 200 years, will be cleared out, vessels of 600 tons will be able to come and go with ease, and an extensive commerce will restore to Antwerp the splendor which that city enjoyed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

AMERICAN VESSELS IN FRANCE.

The following American vessels remained in France to be tried after the signing of the Convention, ad of course subject to the 4th article, which states, that property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratifications, &c. shall be returned, on producing certain papers at once of ownership.

Suffolk, Huber; Perry; Fishers; Kelly; Ruffy; East; Ann; Susan; Holt; Cary; Blouin; Tom; Bailey; Pesticio; Lee; Martin; Powell; Amherst; Scott; Dumont; Walker; Amelia; Logan; Eagle; Church; Hill; Mary; Hunt; Kitty; Horton; Apollo; Walker; Pacific; Kennedy; Pilgram; Pratt; Fome; Rath; Ruby; Girard; Ariadne; Lebossuet; AT. Laska; Montgomery; Hancock; Johnson; Adams; Green; George; W. A. Perry; Campbell; Wickliffe; Biffin; Rudolph; Frederick; Goecker; Nancy; Warden; Albonas; Miller; Winway; Steel; Leeds; Packet; Bower; John; Scott; Fanny; Flower; Bart; Fletch; Le; Holby; Commerce; Throton; Amazon; Truck; Japhaline; Lovely; Molly; Borrowdale; Dublin; Packet; Green; and Betty; Blackwell.

The amount of the income of Great Britain, arising from houses, is estimated at eight millions five hundred thousand pounds annually. The whole national stock did not exceed five hundred millions according to the present value of money; at that time, therefore, there has been an average gain of upwards of four millions 16s. 4d. per annum, a very considerable part of which must have arisen from foreign

commerce, for commerce could not be carried on without gain; even the increased value of the land and houses is, in a great measure, owing to the affluence of capitals required in trade.

The income of labourers in agriculture is estimated at fifteen millions per annum. The profits of mines, collieries, and inland navigations, are estimated at two millions per annum.

The capital employed by Great Britain in foreign commerce is estimated at five millions; the profits upon which, including those of all persons immediately depending on foreign trade, may be fairly estimated at five per cent.

The annual profits of shipping in merchants service and small craft are estimated at one million.

The annual profits derived by Great Britain from other countries by commerce, are estimated at eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Amount of Flour imported at the port of Alexandria for the last three months, ending 31st of December: 41491 thousand barrels 2015 half do.

D. Douglas, flour inspector.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, November 16.

The imperial army of Italy is stated to comprise 113,000 men, and that of Germany 86,000, exclusive of Tyroleans, militia, and auxiliaries. Both these immense armies to be at the disposal of the Archduke Charles.

We are happy in being able to state, upon the authority of letters from the Mediterranean fleet and army, that the injury inflicted by the fleet, &c. in the gale of the 16th ult., has not yet left them so much as anticipated. Several ships lost cables and anchors, and others top-masts; but as every vessel had more of each than was absolutely necessary, the want would not be supplied by their deficiencies.

There are, however, others which we apprehend will not be easily remedied. Some of the fleet are stated to have sprung their bowsprits, of which they do not carry spare ones, and what is of more consequence, the letters not only float a fragility of provisions, but that two transports containing artillery, shells, and shot, 230 barrels of gun-powder, 40 artillery horses, and the entire of the medicine for the army, had, from the fatality, been taken by the Spaniards.

M. MAURIX, secretary to Count Cobenzel, yesterday arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches from the imperial minister, Count Stahrenberg, the purport of which, we are informed, will be the subject of much deliberation. The conferences lasted till past ten o'clock. The Emperor, it is stated, is anxious to include Great-Britain in the negotiations; it is believed the French government will be obliged to accede to his wishes, and that a minister from this country will be admitted to the congress of Luneville. M. Maurix did not reach town till one o'clock, in consequence of some delay in examining his passports to Dover.

The packet which brought M. Maurix to Dover, has polluted us of Paris papers to the 12th inst. by these it appears that Count Colman and Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Luneville on the 7th inst. the former was saluted with 19 pieces of cannon, the latter by the ringing of the bells only. The cattle not being ready for their discommodities, they were lodged in a house only.

REPORT of the Minister of General Police to the Councils.

Paris, 1st Lieutenant, (year 9) 23d Oct. 1800.

CITIZENS CONSULS.

Through the vigilance of the police you were some months ago informed of a false coin being struck; a handful of miserable men, who were aided by the enemies of France in the execution of their design. Soon after the papers of the English committee being laid before you, put you in possession of the clue to their plot.

The agents of that committee have been arrested in their flight. The government has not yet done any thing decisive in the case of that committee, judging that delay might be for the interest of the state.

A new attempt was concerning—they imagined that by destroying the first counterfeit, they would give the death blow to the counterfeit, or at least reduce it into a chaos.

But it was not amongst this committee that we could find the head which hid behind the hoids of the affluents; it was hidden in a cloud. The police had discovered the truly guilty; they have avowed their crime, but they are only the obscure agents of the more powerful employers.

It is scarcely possible to suppose that they would have neglected to put this new attempt in a more formidable shape, especially when we consider that in certain countries of Europe, so horrible success was calculated upon as certain.

In the mean while I will reject all uncertain and unfounded accusations, as we wish only to see the truth, and to shed a light on the affair—we should speak with precision and only when the proofs are convincing.

As yet the only individuals who have been arrested are Gerbi, Desnerville and Arena. The two first have revealed the whole of the conspiracy, and they accuse Arena as their leader.

I propose to you to deliver over to the criminal trials of the Editor, Arena, Geraci, and Desnerville and to transmit thither all the interrogations and the papers necessary to their conviction. There are bounds to all things—the generous affluents have also their bounds beyond this sentiment of great souls is the fable of self indifference; as beyond the limits of nature all is chaos.

The minister of General Police, FOUCHÉ.

Transmitted to the minister of justice in order that he may put in execution the laws of the republic, in respect to the individuals named in the report of the minister of the general police, and their accomplices.

The 2d Brouaire, year 9th of the French Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By the Ministers of Justice, Desnerville and H. B. MAURY, Secretary of State.

Sarah M. Karaher, Mantua-Maker and Seamstress.

RETURNS her thanks for the encouragement she has met with from the Ladies of this city, and for the kind notice she has removed to the house of Mr. DE FRANCE, under one door of St. Smith's Printing-Office. She will either attend Ladies at their own houses, or take in Mantua-Making, at Plain Street, City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1861.

LOTS FOR SALE.

In the City of Washington.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a number of valuable Lots beautifully situated in the Capital and its various branches. Also a few Lots to be let on lease for forty-nine years in the vicinity of the Navy yard.

Apply to WILLIAM PROUT, City of Washington, December 15, 1860. N. B. A few Tons of good Meadow Hay, one Kind of Bricks, and some Cord Wood.

W. P.

Mantua-Making.

MRS. DEMPEY, FROM NEW-YORK.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Public in general, that she has commenced business in the City on the New-Jersey Avenue, five doors from Mr. Smith's Printing-Office, where she makes Ladies' Dresses on the shortest notice, and of the newest fashion.

January 16, 1861.

Kid, Eliot & Co.

At the Brick Store opposite Broadway's Hotel.

Having received by the Big Union, Capt. L. Leonard, from Liverpool, a large supply of Corded and Un-corded Yarns, which is well assorted in small cuts for the country.

Also, by the same Vessel, White Laid, ground in oil, Spanish Braid, &c. &c.

Red Lead, Patent Yarn, &c. &c.

They expect by the Robs and Bentley arrived a large assortment of Glass wares, all which will be distributed at the Philadelphia prices.

December 2d.

Kid, Eliot & Co.

Having received by late arrivals, a general assortment of Fine Hair and Frangements, which will be sold at their Store opposite the Great Hotel.

They have also on hand

Madeira, } Wines,  
Lisbon }  
Cognac Brandy,  
Jamaica Rum,  
Holland Gin,  
Leaf and Brown Sugar,  
Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1861.

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