

# The National Intelligencer,

A N D  
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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## PROSPECTUS

A new, Weekly, Literary, Publication

ESTABLISHED

CHILD OF PALLAS:

DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE

BELLES LETTRES.

By CHARLES PERRYSS.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile,  
quid nobis, doctus HORACE.

To the patrons of literature, and the promoters of useful and rational entertainment.

To you this child of Pallas looks anxiously for the indulgent smiles of encouragement and support.

As modestly well becomes the infancy of a life like this, she hopes will be long, pleasant and useful, it were unnecessary to premise friends in her favor, by faithful declarations of great future performance; to the discerning, therefore, she will only propose to illustrate, that, added to her personal economy, I shall, she hopes her intellectual accomplishments will be such as to engage general favor and esteem.

She engages next to be the teller of fable, or of individual incidents. Her disposition to be inquisitive, to see to the cause of all that others, she professes that by them the mantle of clerical will be readily thrown over any folio or hexameter, which may inconsiderately arise from youth or inexperience. Her countenance will be sometimes covered with anger and indignation from a regard, when consulting the opinions of all, to the baneful force of ill-will and crime; and the unassuming weakness of all very things. On the trifling and unimportant views of crazy clown, she will occasionally throw a look of benevolent effort, and not ungraciously occasion a smile but will laugh.

Her object is to be little more than a reader from the pillars of government and supporters of the rights of the sacred and levelled rights of man and virtue, who separate existence the same inseparable will be a constant aid and warm advocate.

She has no creed, politics, and with her opinions on that subject, she is determined never to waver the reader.

To the Fair, who jilfully claim, and will ever rejoice, her fervent conclusions of affection and a much loved friend and original sister.

To many a pretty tale she will take time to relate, and while amusing the fancy, to convey the moral to the heart.

Should the unfavorable reception which she has so frequently attended, similar attempts, heretofore in America, she trembles with fearful apprehensions, but she, like her predecessors, would be left to give way a short distance in the wild and distant valley of unreasoning opinion, or, having suffered for a time the rude blasts of unkind criticism and severe reproach, without a parent or friend, as little as the infant, who, without a mother's protection, but, animated with perhaps an insatiable hope, she will forward to the days of strength and respect, from the guidance, attention and affinity of

THE EDITOR.

You bear the plea; it is made to deferring and liberal criticism, who cannot but be fertile of the many suggestions, relating to a publication of this nature; it is the increase principles of virtue. If it might improve with amusement and with leisure with improvement. The parent must be sensible that works of this kind are always perused with avidity by the younger branches of a family, it has not then neglected every favorable opportunity of giving them instruction in the perfection of their wills.

It is like an infant, who, it is presumed the reader will never complain. One half at least, of every week's publication shall be original matter with political illustrations it will have no other avocation than a moral and impartial summary of events in the last page.

The form and shape of Apollo, gemstone of talents, learning and letters, are cordially and respectfully invited, to make it the repository of their various locutions.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to subscribers will be one Dollar per volume; to be paid at the close of every eighth week.

Each volume to consist of eight numbers, or 25 pages.

II. Postmasters and others, who subscribe for it, shall be entitled to a fourth gratis.

January 19, 1861.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, January 19, 1861.

On Friday morning the Editor writes upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and informed him, that he had called upon him to know the precise extent of the order delivered from him through the Sergeant at Arms, the preceding day.

For the purpose of a more concise and clear statement of the conversation that ensued, the narrative will be made in the form of a dialogue between the Speaker and the Editor.

Editor. Let it my wish to know whether the exclusion from the gallery was intended to apply to the day on which the exclusion took place, or to the whole of the Session?

Speaker. Undoubtedly, to the whole of the Session.

Editor. I would then ask, whether the prohibition applies to me in the character of taking the debates and proceedings of the House; or whether it applies to me in the character of a citizen of the United States?

Speaker. I will inform you of the point which you can have no doubt that either through incompetency or intentionally you grossly misrepresented, as you say, that of the House.

Editor. With respect to the fact of misrepresentation, I can only say, that, in my opinion it does not exist; in which opinion I am not only supported by my own recollection, but by the declarations of Gentlemen, whose correctness and veracity I regard as highly as those of any other man (though I do not wish to be understood as insinuating a want of respect for any other) who have explicitly declared my statement to be correct.

With respect to intentional misrepresentation, no such charge can be sustained.

With respect to incompetency, I shall be obliged to file, trusting without fear of the decision of others.

Speaker. It must be evident to you that ever since I have held the office of Speaker, a certain description of men have been every thing in their power by misrepresentation as they have shown me to contempt, and to disgrace the government.

Editor. With respect to the action of any particular description of men, it does not become me on this occasion to lay any thing. But with respect to myself, in whatever I have done, I have been governed by a sense of duty. Feeling every personal objection to take a person with respect, I have not been regarded the duties and rights with which my public opinion and the laws of my country have invested me. In conformity with them, in regarding the proceedings and debates of the House, I have invariably labored the truth.

Speaker. In my opinion, your conduct, ever since you have been on the floor, has had no other object than to disgrace me and the government.

Editor. Suffer me to say, Mr. Speaker, that these remarks appear to me altogether improper to be made by the Speaker. I am fully impressed with the necessity of treating you in this interview with respect. But if remarks, such as have just been made, and which convey reflection that I declare to be unfounded, are repeated, I may from the unavoidable vindication of my own character, be drawn into the expression of opinions that may give offence.

The Speaker suspended his remarks.

Editor. Returning to the question I submitted; I wish to know whether as a citizen, I am excluded?

Speaker. The object of the order was to prevent you from giving any further statements of the proceedings of the House.

Editor. Can you require me to

say, that in all events, I shall continue to publish a statement of the debates and proceedings of the House?

Speaker. If that be your object, you cannot be admitted to the gallery.

Editor. I do not say that that will be the object of my personal attendance. If it were, I do not see how the order of the Speaker can apply to it. The order may apply to the act of attending in the gallery; but any thing which shall be done by the Editor afterwards out of the gallery, is a distinct thing. It is, however possible, that, hearing the proceedings of the House from the gallery, as the Editor would, he might correct, should there appear any inaccuracy in them, statements obtained in other ways.

Speaker. If the attendance be with any view to give to the public the proceedings of the House, you must confine yourself absolutely excluded.

Editor. It then only remains to enquire, whether, having full view of the object of obtaining a correct statement of the proceedings of the House, I may have access to the clerk's office, and obtain copies of official papers.

Speaker. I have no objection to your obtaining copies of those papers that are proper to be published. But you must know it would be manifestly wrong to publish papers that are transactions in an important date. For instance, a member may make a motion that refers to a particular subject. It may be made inadvertently. Its meaning may be equivocal. To publish it in this manner, before the House has decided upon it, might be to produce mischief, and might essentially injure the respect of the people for the government. Such papers ought not to be published. But in cases in which the House has come to a decision, you may publish what is decided upon.

Editor. My ideas, Mr. Speaker, are so completely at war with those you have expressed, that I can entertain no expectation of coming to an harmonious correspondence in sentiment. I have always believed, and do still believe, that it is the respect which the government of a republican country ought to receive, is that which flows from a knowledge of its acts, and of the manner in which those acts are passed; except in peculiar cases that may require secrecy. However, I ask pardon for troubling you with my remarks. My only object is to understand the precise line you draw between different kinds of papers that I may know how to act.

It appears to me that I shall be very much embarrassed in finding the line. For instance, a committee, to whom any business is referred, reports; that report is laid over by the house for consideration, with the express view that be published for the consideration of the citizens; yet, preventing a measure of the house in an important date, and involving opinions not acted upon by the house, it would seem to come within the limits of your restriction. The game remarks will fully apply to all the stages through which a bill goes, until its final passage.

Speaker. I find that you do not understand me now any better than you did before. I think I have explained myself clearly. There are some papers, unimportant in themselves, whose publication can do no manner of harm. But with respect to those of national importance, until they are decided upon by the house, they ought not to be published. At all times, the government should be treated with respect; but at the present period it is peculiarly important.

Editor. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that to my mind the line, as drawn by you, is highly obscure. I do not understand it; and I thought I had assigned conclusive reason for my want of apprehension.

Speaker. I have drawn the line as clearly as I can. I have no objection to your obtaining copies of the clerk's placards to let you have.

Editor. May I then, without violating your rules, publish that paper as the clerk permits me to copy.

Speaker. You may.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1861.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force the acts laying duties on licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

The chairman reported an amendment, limiting the duration of the bill (which was originally without limitation) to the 3d of March, 1863.

On the question of agreeing thereto, the yeas were 109 and nays were—Yeas 41—Nays 47.

Ordered, that the bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The following resolution was referred to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal the act entitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the issuing and collecting of the direct tax, passed the 14th July, 1798.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

The act to continue in force the act laying duties on licenses for selling wine and foreign distilled spirits by retail, on property sold at auction, and on carriages, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 46—Nays 31.

The house took up the Judiciary Bill, to which several amendments were made.

Directed that it be engrossed and read a third time on Tuesday next.

CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE.

THOMAS HERTZ has opened an office a few rods from the office on the New Jersey Avenue, where he will attend daily till 3 o'clock during the fitting of Congress, and in the afternoon at the above office. Price Six Dollars—Conveyances of land, wills, mortgages, leases, assignments, partnership deeds of vendors, marriage settlements and separations, orders of license and composition bills of sale, wills, dower, and other chancery, bonds of corporate and other bonds, powers of attorney, awards, manumissions, partitions, exchanges, petitions, annuities, post-obits, fixures' wills and powers, and all other instruments in the above line, are drawn according to the legal import of the same respectively, with the utmost purity, accuracy, fecundity and dispatch, and on moderate terms.

Titles investigated, and opinions given where necessary.

W. B. HERTZ's Abridgments of the laws of Maryland, approved and sanctioned by the Attorney General and Legislature of Maryland, and in the amount of \$1000, price Six Dollars nearly bound and lettered; also HERTZ's Digest of the Laws of the United States, price Two Dollars, newly bound and lettered. December, 1860. twif

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, near the Capitol wharf, COLGNE Mill-Boles, of different sizes taken from Amsterdam; German, London, Billerica and Crowley Hill; Jagan in highlands and barrels and coffee; also red iron castings of cast plate Bows complete for use, of different sizes, best and pure, of first quality, by the barrel, for sale and order; also, by, turpentine and resin; clover seed.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH, Baltimore, January 7, 1861. at

Thomas Carpenter, TAYLOR,

CAREFULLY acknowledges the numerous favors conferred on him, and informs his friends, that he has just entered into partnership with CHARLES VARDEN, likewise from Philadelphia, on Capital Hill, opposite Mr. CARROLL'S Buildings, where, as well as at Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Presidents House and George Town, from their long and extensive experience in Military, Naval and Fancy stores, in London, Baltimore and New York, they have prepared the best of workman and materials, the utmost taste and punctuality might be expected.

Two apprentices wanted.

Washington, Dec. 25.