

# The National Intelligencer,

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## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. II.

In my preceding remarks the appointment of Mr. Gallatin to the office of Secretary of the Treasury was considered as not only justified, but required by the wishes of a great majority of the enlightened citizens of the United States. His principles and measures are and have been the same with those which have been pursued amidst the conflicts of party, until their recent splendid and unequalled triumph. Does any man in his senses doubt that triumph? Does he not behold the man in possession of the throne and of the confidence of the people, at the head of the government? How came he there? He came at the voice of the people—his voice which speaks the true language, which will be the true measure that have been expurgated and purified by Albert Gallatin, by James Madison, by John Nicholas, and by a number of other men actuated by similar motives. Why then is the "territory of approach directed to overwhelm our man, when it ought, if confidently directed, to be applied to the destruction of the whole republican party, and the president of the United States, of the democratic republicans of Congress; of every distinguished member in the Union, and of the American people themselves? The answer is obvious and irretrievable. Disappointed, he knows and feels its impotence. He feels that the present is the period of calm reason. The day of passion is past. The people have learned to respect the rights of man, and have made their enemies reflect and fear them. To succeed, therefore, in its unavailing objects, which is to degrade republicanism and delude the people, it is possible to be circumvented, guarded and reversed. It is necessary to withhold an avowal of its ultimate purpose. It is necessary to accomplish its object by piece-meal. Hence, the means of its success are those of the most particular and of the most insidious. It flatters the people of infamy, it deifies the hypocrisy of man, by calling it piety, it depreciates talent, by calling it cunning, and in the name of a foreigner, conceals every vice that the most degraded state of human nature gives birth to.

But fortunately it is the nature of error never to be in its full force. The five years of calumny that now hold up to indignation the appointment of a foreigner, justified and glorified the appointment of Alexander Hamilton, himself a foreigner, to the very office in which Mr. Gallatin is to be placed.

Who appointed Mr. Hamilton? Was not Washington, that man whose feelings exalted to the skies as appoint, enlighten, and inspire? The period of the appointment was 12 years ago, when Mr. Hamilton had not been longer in America, than Mr. G. had in England at that time. If that Washington, who did right in appointing Alexander Hamilton, will Mr. Jefferson do wrong in appointing Albert Gallatin in 1801? If that Washington, who did right in appointing Alexander Hamilton, will Mr. Jefferson do wrong in appointing Albert Gallatin in 1801? If that Washington, who did right in appointing Alexander Hamilton, will Mr. Jefferson do wrong in appointing Albert Gallatin in 1801? If that Washington, who did right in appointing Alexander Hamilton, will Mr. Jefferson do wrong in appointing Albert Gallatin in 1801?

Let then the truth, the whole truth, be spoken. Let those who suppose the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, condemn also the appointment of Mr. Hamilton. Let them say, we unanimously approved the actions of Washington, while we had terms of personal visits to answer by the same line his fame. Then we anathematized every man who dared to doubt his infallibility; we called him a fool or a madman, or a meddler or a traitor. We have answered our views. And now, as the example of Washington can no longer prove our purposes, we treat it with neglect, we will virtually condemn it, we

will laugh at those who appeal to it as a precedent. Fellow citizens, the departed Washington, no less than the enlightened Jefferson, have manifested an adherence to the liberal, and an enlarged policy of national interest; in selecting men of the best talents and purest virtues for places of the highest trust and responsibility. The mind of neither was so narrow as to limit by local boundaries the existence of talent and virtue. They both of them loved their country too well to deny it the aid of science, industry, and fidelity, in whatever country they may have been cultivated. They felt none of those ignoble jealousies, those uncharitable antipathies, and those exclusive regards, which prejudice in a thousand places foggula to the darkness of mind.

Under the influence of these principles, how few great men will we obtain, how few little minds may rank, Washington calls it Hamilton, and Jefferson as it is called, will chiefly a Gallatin to preside over the finances of the country. The former, Washington considered as enlightened and virtuous; (for at that period the private interest had not yet been formed) the latter, J. B. F. Johnson from personal knowledge, treacherous by the unanimous feeling of republican citizens, to be well informed, faithful, and upright.

That, in truth, Mr. Gallatin is well informed, that he is faithful and upright, that it is his principle (however he may be misled) to serve America, is well known by a great portion of the people, that they need no further information. But to repeat, as far as truth can refer, that matter to be settled in America, is well known by a great portion of the people, that they need no further information. But to repeat, as far as truth can refer, that matter to be settled in America, is well known by a great portion of the people, that they need no further information.

DR. BLAIR.

The Rev. Dr. Blair, whose death was formerly mentioned, was the son of a respectable Merchant in Edinburgh, who having, fifteen or sixteen years since, returned by the South Sea Passage, was afterwards an Accountant of Excise. Dr. Blair was ordained to the parish of Colinton in Edinburgh, 1774. The fame of his preaching, even at this early period, procured him in a few months a translation to the Canongate Church at Edinburgh, which he remained till 1792, when he was chosen one of the ministers of the city, and in 1798 was preferred to the Bishopric. About this time he opened a Class for Rhetoric and Belles Letters, to which he read the first & second of his Lectures, and these were so highly approved, that in 1799 he was created the first Regius Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Edinburgh. In 1762, he published a Course of Lectures on the Government of Olfant, in which, from internal evidence, he supported the antiquity of that Poem. In 1777 the first volume of his sermons appeared, a line that produced more volume has been published. These Sermons have experienced a success unparalleled in the annals of pulpitering, which they have fully merited by their purity of sentiment, freedom of reasoning, and grace of composition. In addition to these volumes, we are happy to hear that the Doctor, previous to his death, delivered the MS of a fifth volume into the hands of his publisher, which he had advanced in the press. In 1780 his Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Letters were published. These Lectures are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, and happy and above all, by that lucid order which always flows a writer to be matter of his subject. In short, this work may truly be considered as a unique and of far beyond standard of taste.

Dr. Blair lived in constant habits of friendly intimacy with the first literary characters of the age, who could not fail to have warmly attached to him, and had employed himself in diffusing through his country a genuine taste for polite li-

terature, maintaining the peace and justice of the ecclesiastical establishment, and enforcing the precepts of Christianity not more by the power of his eloquence than by the purity of his manners. We will conclude with observing that every line, every sentiment that has issued from the pen of this eminent Divine, tend to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of virtue, religion, and humanity; and that every sentiment were no less pointed towards the same great end.

From the Baltimore American.

Liverpool, March 3, 1861.

Dear Sir, The expected increase of the bounty on American flour is at length rendered possible by the introduction of a Bill into the Commons under the auspices of administration, by which the protecting prices are proposed to be, viz.

On all flour imported into Great Britain, which shall have been cleared out in America, between the 12th of November, and 70th of January last, 80s—per barrel, 73s—superfine, ditto, 80s—per barrel, 190lb.

On all flour cleared out in America, between the 10th of January and the 25th. 1st—fine flour, 68s—superfine do, 70s—do, to be not corrected, 70s—per barrel.

These bounties are exactly the same as those quoted in our letter of the 31st of December, with the exception of 80s, instead of 88s, on fine flour, which we suppose, to be not corrected, 70s—per barrel. On flour cleared out in America, after the 25th instant, the protecting prices refer to—fine flour, 68s—superfine do, 70s—do, to be not corrected, 70s—per barrel.

The Brown Bread Act, and the clause for preventing the making of fine flour, as repealed, as they were found not to produce the effects hoped for, and to occasion considerable inconvenience, in consequence of having furnished ground for speculation.

Although the late and expected large supplies of flour, has produced a temporary fluctuation in the sale, and some depression in the price, yet we do not expect that they will be of long continuance. Almost every other article of native provisions is on the advance, and little doubt is now entertained that the apprehensions of general scarcity have been, for the most part, exaggerated. The month of May and June, will probably prove the time of great trial.

Notwithstanding however, we think the continuance of the demand for all kinds of grain and flour, may be computed on, yet we are not quite so confident, with respect to the Autumn and Winter, the supplies from the East-Indies, should prove as large as now appears to be expected.

It is with much concern we add, that it is understood that King's army, which has with a return of his former steady, and unflinching favor, is expected the executive government will be committed to a regular and a prudent, and judicious management of the nation and of public affairs throughout Europe, will not admit of much disposition in the affairs of government. It was desired that King's army, which has with a return of his former steady, and unflinching favor, is expected the executive government will be committed to a regular and a prudent, and judicious management of the nation and of public affairs throughout Europe, will not admit of much disposition in the affairs of government.

A definitive Peace is formally concluded upon between Prussia and the Emperor of Germany, and most fervently should we rejoice to give you some information respecting this country, but on this subject, as it respects both France and the northern powers, no farther information has yet transpired.

We are respectfully,  
 Your affected friends,  
 RATHBURN, HUGHES & DENCAN.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The following is the answer of Baron Bismarck to the notification of Lord Grenville, of the 15th of February, stating that an embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish ships in England.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial Serenity, received the official notification, by which his excellency Lord Grenville, first minister of state, signified to the undersigned that his Britannic majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all Swedish ships that should be found in the harbor within his dominions. So unexpected an event between powers who were on relations of friendship toward each other, was received with astonishment by his Imperial Majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic majesty the least cause of complaint, but on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Ajusted by this reflection he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to hurry his government into contemplation of complaint, but on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Ajusted by this reflection he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to hurry his government into contemplation of complaint, but on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions.

As the English court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a maritime convention was in contemplation of which would double have sailed, with more justice had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish court, which it most assuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a convention which is considered in London a point of view, as to suppose it an act of violence against a power, whose connection with England no long bill could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English courts referred to the island of Malta, and the declaration of the Danish court referred to the convention of 1808, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish court, which had given no other declaration than what related to the note, of the 31st of December, which has not yet been received, should be considered to be hostile a manner, before any answer had been given to the intimation containing it in that note.

The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the note of his excellency Lord Grenville to his court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his majesty, to protest, as far as by the present act he can formally protest, against the embargo, laid on the Swedish ships, and any damage that may be thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most full and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulation of the treaty of 1613, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwise be considered than as a defined and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British court could not escape, observes, in the hostile determination by which it is accompanied, that he desires to give his Imperial Serenity the fullest cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoys, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wishes the British court to be satisfied, that he is ready to testify by his actions, in which this court would have been actuated by corresponding fratricides. The undersigned has the honor, &c.

(Signed)  
 BARON VON EBENROEDER,  
 London, Jan. 17, 1861.

A BULL.

The new Pope has directed his attention to the looseness of the female dress, and has actually issued a bull against it. To this he refers all the evils which have afflicted Europe and desecrated the Church. He says—The eye of a Christian can no where turn itself without encountering abhorrent the display of female charms in public and profane places, which he very temperately profaned by the indecencies.

The importance of this object was deeply felt by Clement of Alexandria, who declared, "I would not have a man who is permitted to appear before men in indecent apparel, if the latter be laid into em-