

The National Intelligencer,

A N D
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. 11. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, NEW-JERSEY AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL. No. 111.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. PAID IN ADVANCE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE period in approaching when, according to the original and irrevocable terms of THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, each subscriber will be required to pay five dollars in advance for his second year. As the chief support of the paper depends upon subscriptions, it is constantly hoped that subscribers will be punctual in their remittances, which may be made in any bank paper, or in Gold, the postage being paid.

A considerable number of subscribers of respectability, as far as the Editor is acquainted with their characters, have requested papers, which have been sent accordingly forward, under the misapprehension of remittance immediate payment. This in many cases, has not been done. Until payment be made a discontinuance of their papers will be unavoidable.

In order that each Subscriber may be informed in time, duty to make remittance, the period of arrears and the amount to be paid will be stated in his Paper, in general some time before hand. After such notice, immediate payment will be expected, not with an intention, it is hoped, that office at a discontinuance of his paper in case payment is not made, as the heavy expenses attending a Newspaper cannot be defrayed without the regular remittance of subscriptions.

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FOR SALE.

AND SOME said the Herts with fiddle and music. An elegant and beautiful book, and took place with a collection of his books, which is a very large Atlas, both old and new.

And to be Let,

A frame 11 wide 13 high, a square No. 733.

G. B. WALKER.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1861. 493

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can do all kinds of house work, &c. Apply at the office of this paper.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent by the year, or during the falling term of Congress, the new Government, formerly BRICK GARDENS—being well calculated for Boarding Houses, being all front on the Capitol Hill, and the second floor to the Capitol, two of them adjacent to well known apartments for Mr. Tyler the other two are located equally convenient to the Capitol. Any person qualified to keep such books may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROLL, of DeG's.

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CONVEYANCES OFFICE.

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS, On the Pennsylvania Avenue facing the President's Square, near Rhoads's Tavern, City of Washington.

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Assignments of Accounts, partitions, and other legal proceedings of debt or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and leasing, lots and houses in the city, adjoining towns, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the laws in which he has acquired by residence in all States of City Lots, as how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and faithful regard to the interests of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

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For file a great variety of Lots, in different divisions in the City.

M. B. At the above office may be had, in Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this is the most mode, it behooves readers to avail themselves of that information which affords their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of the rules of conduct is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4. 1859. 494

From a London Paper.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

The present moment certainly presents every flattering hope of a speedy reconciliation between France and Great Britain. It is evident that Bonaparte, contrary to the pecuniary of his character, has found what led a tone of moderation, when speaking the English. The language of the Minister, the Official Paper of the First Consul, has lately exhibited a disposition of the most pacific nature. The proposition of Mr. Adington in favour of peace—the reconciliation intended by Haverbury and Mr. Otis—these frequent communications on the part of the latter with the Cabinet of the Tuilleries—the fortunate adjustment of differences—the triumph of the British, and the final triumph of the English in Egypt, all promise the speedy accomplishment of the great and desirable object. When contemplating, therefore, a difference between two great rival nations, after nine years of elaborate and sanguinary war—a war of Ghent, when compared with any of those which preceded it—the amount of many, reared by the exhibition of so many different and bloody scenes, it is not difficult to see how the feelings of the world will be turned towards the prospect of returning peace and unclouded skies.

But how much the illusion of this view is to be, when we quit this general view, in order to examine the different obstacles that will occur in the negotiations to frustrate the wish of humanity! It is at the very moment when France proclaims its moderation, the only basis of a feasible peace, that its ambitious projects are more developed. After having refused in 1859, that it will not to make conquests, and that it will not fight for Liberty, we saw it then afterwards invade all the countries situated on the Rhine, and its recent frontiers are the Rhine, and to the East and South as far as the Alps. After having declared it required no other limits but those which the River and the Mountains had fixed for France, we see the Confederal Republic declare to exhibit in the experience of Switzerland, and demanding of the latter a cession of the innocent country of the Valais, in order that it might be united to the Helvetic Republic, and be incorporated with the Swiss Republic. This by establishing itself beyond the two great rivers of the Alps, it will be enabled to fight with decisive sway over the rest of Italy, and subject that important country to its empire.

If we may believe the reports in circulation, Spain is to pay for the Talisman of the Duke of Parma in Calabria, and its intended union with Portugal, including the provinces of Catalonia and Sicily to France, and thus give the latter the same influence in Spain which it possesses in Italy by the acquisition of Piedmont. Who can then estimate of the immeasurable extent of the Confederal ambition? or what conquests will suffice to gratify its devouring avidity?

But sufficient mention seems to have been paid to the fruits of eternal wars, the elements of political diffusion, which the First Consul has spread over the whole face of the Continent. The imagination is left in contemplating the masses, that the system of the industrialists will produce in Germany and the petty States, in France, perhaps, by Prussia, and Russia, may be the means of a new confederation of force and empire. The latter will be known that the King of Prussia, with jealousy and alarm the treaty of Berlin has relieved to himself a national influence and impeded to interference in the execution of the resolutions.

If we turn our attention to the E. of Europe, so similar relations. The interests of the French Government, as well as those of the British, are essentially linked with the preservation of the Turkish Empire in Europe. It is through the apathy of that Government that France has always been

able to maintain a commercial preponderance in the Archipelago, and the Levant. The wish of extending against an enemy in the Emperor of Russia, has induced the First Consul to propose to him the execution of the first project of Gatharoff. For the invasion of European Turkey, that proposition, always opposed by the ancient French Government, is only employed by the present as a Machiavellian stratagem. It will perceive that the Russian affairs of that interesting country, would carry on the trade themselves, and rule in the Mediterranean by the Secret articles of the treaty of Amiens, the Emperor of Germany it is said, is to partner in the division of European Turkey, to recompense him for the services he has already made to France. Some or later, we shall perceive that the two Empires engaged in force could find the bone of contention; and while they are fighting to decide who shall have the greater share, it is clear that the Confederal Government, recovered from the shocks of the Revolution, will seek to profit by their division and their weakness, to assert the ascendancy which France has always maintained in the Mediterranean. Such is the first view in which the specific system of Bonaparte presents itself—its system conceived for revolutionizing all Europe—its former dominating Power, should not remain the same, but the European German display their destructive elements.

LIFE OF WILLIAM GODWIN.

Mr. Godwin received the earliest part of his education from a bookseller in his father's neighborhood. To differ what accidents have assisted in forming the habits of a great mind is one of the most beneficial portions of biography. Mr. Godwin's father, we believe, reserved a portion of the profits that belong to those who have facility to perceive talents in their germ, and generally to contribute to their growth with patient culture. He was a man above the ordinary rate of persons of his employment in his father's shop as that in which he kept his school; and, having a good deal of penetration, and fill most of his leisure hours in reading, he soon declared that young Godwin was such a child as had never come under his observation before.

From this matter, when it is probable Mr. Godwin acquired something better than the more rudiments of his branches of learning as were taught in his school, he was sent to Norwich to pursue his studies under a private tutor; and from Norwich, was removed to the dissenting college, at Hoxton, near London, where he remained five years under the tuition of Dr. Kippis, editor of the New Biographical Dictionary, and Dr. Rice, editor of Gleanings by His Cyclopaedia. The ordinary course of studies at Hoxton included the classics, Hebrew, logic, ethics, divinity, rhetoric, the mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy.

Of Mr. Godwin's progress at the college little is known, and therefore it is probable there was nothing uncommon in it. He is said to have had a very small party there, by which he was not so extremely beloved, nor considered as infinitely superior to his fellow students; and there are said to have avenged themselves by ridiculing him and his little faculties.

It was said, by the young men at Hoxton, who were defined for ministers of the dissenting church, to preach in London and vicinity during the last year of their study in the college. Mr. Godwin followed at the practice; but it does not appear that he excelled his fellow students. In 1778 he entered regularly on the office of a dissenting minister, the functions of which he continued to discharge, Mr. Godwin followed, somewhat succeeding, chiefly at Stow market, in Suffolk, where he had a congregation.

It well deserves to be noticed, that Mr. Godwin adopted the opinions of the Calvinists, although his teachers at Hoxton held the doctrine of Arminianism. This probability was among the first fruits of his investigation that eminently faults his character.

In the scheme of Calvinism, there is much to attract a religious mind having the insipidity to pursue an argument through all its consequences.

In 1782, he removed to London, with the resolution of turning to literature for the means of his future subsistence. It is not to be expected, that we have been able to trace the process of Mr. Godwin's mind from the time of his assuming the office of a dissenting minister to his leaving it down. The more minute and curious parts can be known, with such accuracy as will justify the motives that make an investigation of that nature at all useful, only to himself, and must, in part, have escaped even his recollection; but Mr. Godwin, having early acquired the habit of close observation and profound research, is no doubt, acquainted with many of the more valuable, as well as the palpable, operations of a change in opinions and feelings, perhaps without example for its extent; and it is his duty, as that of every man in his circumstances, to furnish the world with as many important in the study of human nature. We have before us, however, a prodigy in its unusual appearance. We find Mr. Godwin, strictly orthodox, till about the year 1783; and, in 1792, a writer, whose former views of inquiry and conclusions of deduction gave alarm not only to orthodox in religion, but to bigotry of every sect. And, as we have been able to observe, beyond that outside, it is very early exhibited in his character of a love of knowledge. Throughout the whole of his long life, his religious opinions were in this, he never was to be felt, but he had penetrated beyond the veil that once surrounded the discussions of the hypocrite and the perceptions of the ignorant.

With such a temper, something was to be expected from Mr. Godwin when he descended himself wholly to literature, and all his habits were of a nature to favor his success. He was studious, patient, indefatigable, and extremely moderate in his expenditure. He from perceived he could earn bread with little labor; and what was infinitely important to the completeness of his education, he was not content with his own above the ordinary rate of persons of his employment in his father's shop as that in which he kept his school; and, having a good deal of penetration, and fill most of his leisure hours in reading, he soon declared that young Godwin was such a child as had never come under his observation before.

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