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Choice Doetrn.

GEAEVIEVE. BY SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

All thoughts all passions, all delights, Whatever surs this mortal frame, All teed his sacred flame.

Oft in my waking dreams do I Live o'er again that happy bour, When midway on the mount I tay, Beside the ramed tower

The moonshine slealing o'er the scene, Had bleuded with the lights of eve, And she was there, my hope, my joy, My own dear Genevieve.

She leaned against the armed man, The statue of the armed knight, She stood and listened to my lay, Amid the lingering light.

Few sorrows bath she of her own. My hope! my joy! my Genevieve! She loves me best when'er I sing The songs that make her grieve.

I played a soft and doleful air, I sang an old and moving story, And old, rude, song that suited well That ruin wild and hoary.

Sne listened with a flining blush, With downcast eyes and modest grace; For well she knew I could not choose But gaze upon her face.

I told her of the knight that wore Upon his shield a burning brand : And that for ten long years he wooed The lady of the land.

I told her how he pined; and oh ! The deep, the low the pleading tone With which I sang another's love Interpreted my own.

She listened with a fliting blush, With downcast eyes and modest grace And she lorgave me that I gazed Too londly on her face! But when I told the cruel scorn

That crazed that bold and lovely knight, And that he crossed the mountain woods, Nor rested day or night; That sometimes from the savage den.

And sometimes from the darksome shade, And sometimes starting up at once In green and sunny glade-

There came and looked him in the face An angel beautiful and bright And that he knew it was a field, This miserable knight !

And that unknowing what he did. He leaped amid the murderous hand, And saved from outrage worse than death The Lady of the Land-

And how she wept and c'asped his knees; And how she tended him in vain, And ever strove to expiate The scorn that crazed his brain-

And that she nursed him in a cave, And how his madness went away, When on the yellow forest leaves A dying man he lay-

His dying words-but when I reached That tenderest strain of all the ditty, My fal ering voice and pausing harp Disturbed her soul with pity!

All impulses of soul or sense Had thrilled my guileless Genevieve, The music and the dolets tale, The rich and balmy eve;

And hopes, and lears that kindle hope, An undistinguishable throng, And gentle wishes long subdued, Subdued and cherished long !

She wept with pity and delight, She blushed with love and Virgin shame And, like the murmer of a dream, I heard her breathe my name

Her bosom heaved-she stepped aside, And conscious of my look she stepped-Then suddenly, with umorous eye, She fled to me and wept.

She half enclosed me in her arms. She pressed me with a meek ambrace, And bending back her head looked up,

And gazed upon my face. *Twas parily love and parily fear And parily 'twas a bashful art,

That I might rather feel and see The swelling of her heart. I calmed her fears and she was calm And told her love with Virgin pride,

And so I won my Genevieve,

A little more than 30 years ago a writer in Blackwood's Magazine wrote in lerocious denunciation of the character of Franklin in the hearing of an Englishmen, the future | These horses made a splendid appearance greatness of the United States. Looking at in the new carriage. Mr. Jefferson would related to his farm, and knew et actly how heed not right, nor of the constitution, for and plenty of boiled beet for breakfast, and the Thames, the phiosopher said : "And is it this narrow stream that is to have dominion over a country that contains the Hudson vants rode on horseback, each guiding a much was sold and how much was used .and the Ohio !" They never lorgave Frank . Pair lin for that question-those magnanimous itions-and they never will.

meat, and that makes a very sweet young tady that I saw one of you kissing distanged and high. So, after all you were kissing distanged and control of the particularly if she whiteus her skin with thirty-six spindles, the control of your gentlemen what is dim. Though I make say that tubbing such stuff upon the control of the control o beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirry six. There the clothing for all his servants very young. The other two were named my or 25,000 might easily be supplied from practices. Pour powder, I think is made, and a great deal besides. He Martha and Maria. The former married their numbers. To get the same force of the property of bigureth, nothing but dirt.

JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.

Thomas Jefferson.

A very interesting paper on "Jefferson at Monticello" was read on Tuesday evening before the New York Historical Society. It contained elaborate statements concerning the private life and personal habits of Jellerson, derived from new sources. The author, Rev. Dr Pierson, President of Cumquainted with an overseer of Jefferson's estate, who is now living, and from whom he has obtained a number of interesting remin-

> "Thomas Jefferson still survives," were the dying words (Dr. Pierson said of the elder Adams. At that moment the devoted family and triends of Jefferson were gathered about his death-bed at Monticello -Adams and Jefferson breathed their last on the 4th day of July, 1826. The waves of sorrow occasioned by these events mingled as they overspread the land. The nation was in tears. Adams by his tongue and Jefferson by his pen had done more than any others in obtaining for those who mourned the liberties of their country.

"Thomas Jefferson still survives," and will survive so long as our country and our history endure-and long may they endure. (Applense.)

After some remarks on the character of the subject of his address the speaker stated that it would probably be new to his audience that Thomas Jefferson still survived in his every day life at Monicello-in the iron memory of the sturdy old man-Captain Edwin Bacon-who lived with him for twenty years as an overseer of his estate and business, and had, during that time, sustained the most intimate relations with his employer, sharing his confidence would be walking on the terrace (the Capthroughout.

stances of his introduction to Captain Bas never had a servant to make a fire in his sand acres in extent, and that as he was a re-ident of the First Congressional District any form .- (applause;) he never used a proof Kentucky, represented by Mr. Burnett, fane word nor anything like it; he never it might be proper to say that he was the played at cards I never saw a card in the strongest sort of a Union man, actively op- house at Monticello, and his overse its had posing the whole secession movement .- particular orders to suppress card-playing (Applause.)

in his own words:

Mr. Jefferson's estate was quite large .-There were about ten thousand acres, It was not a profitable estate, being uneven and hard to work. The whole was divided into foor plantations, each in charge of an overseer Around the buildings acres of ground were planted with trees; flowers were very plen-ifu! and these were also found scattered over the estate. Of fruit of every description there were great quantities. The speaker had never seen such a place for fruit. Monticello was on high ground, and truit never failed. Mr. Jefferson was fond of shrubbery; he cultivated given. A poor Baptist named Richter it carefully; and when he was in Washington sent home large quantities, which he Jefferson-he was quite old then-had his procured in a nursery in Alexandria. He stool, with which a servant accompanied always knew all about every tree or plant him, carried to the place, where he sat duon every part of his grounds, and just where ring the delivery of the sermon. At the any were missing. (To illustrate Mr. Jef. close some one proposed that the but should ferson's very particular knowledge in relation to this subject, the speaker read a letter of detailed instruction to Captain Bacon, which had accompanied a quantity of shrub- got off his stool, placed his hand in his bery he had sent home.)

Mr. Jefferson was very fond of all kinds of good stock. The first full-bred Merino sheep is all that portion of country were gave it to him with his best wis les. He imported for himself and Mr Madison while he was President He afterwards imported from Barbary lour large broad tailed sheep; and also six hogs, of which General Dearborn had two But the horse was Mr. Jefferson's favorite animal; be was passionately lond of fine, good horses, and would not rule or drive anothing but high-bred animals. Bay was his favorite color : he would have no other. John Randoloh would have none but black horses .-When Mr. Jefferson came from Washinton, at the conclusion of his Presidential term. he had a new carriage built, according to a d-sign of his own The work was all done by his own workmen, except the plating. which was done in Richmond He always had five horse- when he rode out in that carriage-four attached to it and one saddle horse. These had such names as Washington, Wellington, Eagle The last thing (said Captain Bacon) I ever did for Mr. Jefferson was to buy Eagle for him, for a riding horse. The last time he ever rode on horseback he rode Eagle. The last letter I ever received from him came from Kentucky, ratte be had prophesied on one occasion | the river with him and lamed his wrist.never allow them to be controlled by reins: he would not trust himself; but two ser- plantation, and what became of it-how are incapable of understanding it

urbed. Captain Bacon referred to a single ordering something else. He replied as calmly as though nothing had get po-session of their property."

Mr. Jefferson was always an early riser. and generally rode out at day break orbefore I have never found him in bed, though ofen having occasion to see him very early in the morning. I thought several times when I went at an unu-ually early hour that I would find him in bed-but if ere he tain closing with his favorite expression) Dr. Pierson then described the circum- straight as a gun barrel. (Laughte.) He alise by covering it, doing the work his own hands. He did not use tobacco in among the negroes. I never saw any dan-Dr. Pierson proceeded to give the sesult cing in his house. He was never a great of Captain Bacon's reminiscences-partly eater, but what he ate was very choice never ate much hog-meat, and he told me when I gave out food for the servants, for one week, that it was more than he would need in six months He was very fond of Guinea fow!; also ate two or three tinds of flesh, particularly lamb. He was also very fond of fruit and vegetables, and raised every variety. In his dress he was ye v neat: he wore short breeches and bright buckles. When he rode on horseback he wore over

Mr. Jefferson never debarred him ell from hearing any preacher that came along. An instance of his liberality and peculiarity is preached a sermon near his estate, and Mr. purchasing a horse for Brother Ritcher --Without waiting for the hat Mr. Jefferson pocket, taking thence a consider ble sum (neither he nor any one else knew the amount) and striding up to the preacher, then took his departure.

came home from Washington, those people were the first to find it out, and came asking for assistance. He gave then notes to me, directing me what to give them. I knew them petter than he, and told him some of them were undeserving, but he said he could not resist their appeals. Fipally, he placed the maner in my hands. but these people would not come to me. and they often induced him to depart from his rule, giving them orders, which sometimes I did not fill. In 1816 corn was badly injured by a frost, there was much distress. Mr Jefferson directed me to obtain for our own use, from a locality not far off. where the crop was not injured, thirty barreis of meal at \$10 per barrel fut before I could have it conveyed to the estate he had given away orders enough to poor people to include nearly the whole a nount.

transaction of all his business, and always cell. had a written statement about everything. much of everything was raised, on what they mock it, nor of expediency,

Dr Fierson gave a particular account of became Governor of Virginia; and the lat | we would have to take within our lines and the personal appearance and habits of Mr. ter John W. Epps, subsequently member support till the close of the war eight times The Irivate Life and Personal Habits of Jefferson at home. Mr. Jefferson was (in of Congress. Alter some statements con- the number, counting women, children, the the language of Captuin Bacon) six teet cerning Mrs. Jefferson, Captain Bacon says decrepid and incapable. The burden of two and a half inches high, well propor- that Mr. Jefferson was the most industrious such a population would be immensely tioned and straight as a gunbarrel. He had person he ever knew. All the time I was greater than that of any similar number no surplus flesh. He was very strong; with him I had full permission to visit his of the most expensive troops we now have sioners of Confiscation, the Journal suggests and he had a machine for measuringstrength. room at any time, day or night, when I even on the most extravagant estimate. Very few men I have seen try it, were as thought it necessary to see him on business. What will it cost to sustain a population strong as his son-in law, Thomas Mann I have scarcely ever gone into his room of 200,000 slaves during the war, fed with renely mild expression; he was never dis- about something he had on his estate or unproductive and wasteful and useless as

instance in illustration : On one occasion Mr. Jefferson had six grandchildren to large dependent families. eleven thousand bushels of wheat were in whom he was much devoted, and they to the mill the rain fell in torrents, when the him He took great pleasure in talking to water was already high, during an entire them and giving them advice. I have heard soon it began to break and I saw the whole should live without some useful employ swept away. I never left worse in my life, ment. When one of them said to him, went to see Mr Jefferson about i. He "We are rich and do not need to work," had just come from breaklast. On seeing Mr. Jefferson replied. "Ah! those who me he isquired if I had heard from the mill expect to get their hving without work, bedam I replied that I had just com: from cause they are rich, will be greatly mista-

happened, that we must build a temporary He took great pleasure in sport, somewe would make a dam that could not be ciding who was the victor. He was always house with Jim when he took his ride. I and said: "Sir, we cannot punish him any more; he has suffered enough already. He then talked to the servant, giving him much good advice, and dismissed him. Jim's overseer expected to be called to whip him, and was surprised when the negro stated the facts; Jim added that he had been seeking religion a great while, yet he never heard anything that made him leel so bad as he did when master said "go and don't do so any more " Jim was soon converted, and came for a permit to be baptized. He was a good servant afterwards. Mr. Jefferson had several family servants, and they were allowed to do as they pleased.

Mr. Jefferson treed a number of his servants in his will, and I think; said Captain Bacon; that he would have freed them all if his affairs had not been so involved that he could not do it.

Dr Pierson here remarked that he must close, though he had scarcely given onethird of the information he had obtained; to the lives of our army and seek his promhis hour had expired. In regard to the opinions of Jefferson and others, the speak. er said that while a reference to them in creased our reverence for those master builders who labored to lay the foundation; of our glorious Union, they should give tensity to our abhorence for their traitorous successors who are attempting to tear down be passed around to collect the means of the magnificent structure. (Applause)-The Virginia of Washington, Jefferson and Henry, fallen, alas! to the Virginia of Floyd Wise and Mason. What a fall ! (Applause.) calamities. The contrast is surely enough to fire every loyal heart, and nerve every loyal arm to wipe out the stigma. May the contest not cease until treason and rebellon are everywhere crushed beneath your tread, and

O'er the land of the free and the home of

The Emancipation Question in Congress.

Without waiting to receive the Message of the President or the reports of the Secre taries, without knowing what policy had already been adopted by the Government and was now in operation, the Radicals of the two houses of Congress, on the first day of the session, precipitated before both Chambers the question of Emancipation .-The process was as logical as the attempt itself was reasonable! "Whereas " the resolutions generally ran, "Congress has no power to emancipate slaves, resolved that our Generals'shall recruit them into the army and declare them free !" The non seoniter is as apparent as it would be in fact if Mr Jefferson was very particular in the sounded. They would not follow to the

so that I knew exactly what to do. (Dr. folly with which the factions leaders of a had left with Bacon when he went to Wash- fatal policy upon the country. We shall ington.) He kept an account of everything not argue the question of right, for they

But if the Congress distrusts the power of (Dr. Pierson read a balance-shee estimates the 600,000 white soldiers in arms, in defence per at 5 o'clock, P. M; here breakfast at 82 val in St. Louis, spoke thus: Mr. Jefferson built a flouring mill while I for a quarter) Mr. Jefferson, it his basi- of the constitution, and of the vast Navy of and supper at 3 P. M. Our appetites are "I thank you for the compliment of this (Bacon) lived with him : it was a large ness transactions, would never lave a bar- the Federal Government, and must needs four story building and had four run of gain of any kind with any min without recruits from the black population, why not Dire makes com, corn makes bread and stones. He also built a railway, on which putting it in writing. (A contract for car- commence at the North! If blacks are need,

Randolph; but Mr. Jefferson was stronger when he was not busy, unless he was in daily rations as the contrabands of Fortress This amendment would be, doubtless, an than he. He enjoyed the best of he dith - bed. I seme ber but two instances in Monroe now are? The elements of the improvement, and is at any rate, worthy, of was never really sick in his life until h s last which I found him unemployed-once he calculation are to be found in the experi- the attention of our legislators. Here is the sickness. His skin was pure-just as he was suffering from toothache, and on ment, and it is in the power of the Govern- article of the Journal. was in principle, continued Bacon, emphati- the other occasion from neuralgia. At all ment to give the results also. We venture "We heartily congratulate the Evening cally); be had blue eyes and kirdness other times he was reading, writing, ar- to say that there never was a body of men, Post on the principle thus laid down in it marked his countenance, which bore a se- ranging his business plans, conversing outside of the established alms houses, so leader of last evening. It is well said, and the laborers at Fortress Monroe, and their We do not believe the people are tich

enough to support such a body of pensioners or that the soffering citizens of the North night; I got up early and went to the dam; him well them enough of times that nobody will patiently abide the idea that while Government leaves them to their bitter fate of hunger and cold, it is manifesting paternal indulgence and bestowing its lib eral bounties upon the vagrant population of the South, whom it has invited into idleness. And then when the negro class there, and that the dam was all swept away. ken. The people who do work will soon has sucked its millions from the Treasury. the master class is to have its turn! How many millions will this take, and who but one for this season, and that next sammer times presiding at juvenile races, and de- the Northern laborer will have to pay them? Will the Northern soldiers stand side by very kind and indulgent to his servants; he side in the ranks with black free-linen? Try would not allow them to be over-worked, it. Let the experiment be made with the and would scarcely ever permit them to be soldiers recruited from the black population whipped. Once a servant stole some nails. of the North, before we rush into the exper I had evidence of the fact, and informed iment of a general levy of troops at the Mr Jefferson. Jim, the thief, had previous- South. The Northern Negro, if freedom is the terrors of the law with them into the ly been a faithful servant. Mr. Jefferson, an advantage, is the better man of the two, heart of the rebellion. somewhat surprised, told me to be at his and is certainly better educated, and disci- We suggested some weeks ago the organ plined, and self-reliant. What would be ization of a court of confiscation. We do not never saw any person, white or black, so the fate of a brigade of blacks, officered by approve of the plan, which has been propo mortified as he was when he saw his mas- their own class, or even by whites, and sed of appointing commissioners of confister. Tears streamed from his eyes; he beg- marching to battle? What would be their cation. This is an innovation on our simcon, which were amusing, stated that the room; he always had a quantity of ashes ged to be forgiven, exhibiting the most discipline, their tone, their courage, and to ple style of law. It would be sufficient to only do so amidst hollow and well-appreci-Captain was seventy-six years of age, and in the fire place, and asnally kept the fire acute anguish. Mr. Jefferson turned to me what extent would they elevate or depress organize a court of inferior jurisdiction to the ated professions of loyalty to save the propthe warlike sentiment, and esprit de corps of

We ask these questions, but we seek no answer. Every man can answer them -The country has already answered them .-Not a State has sent a single black man to the defence of the country. The Government has asked for none and will accept none. It is a mere trick of words, a delusion and falsehood, to talk about recruiting our armies from such a source. Reduced to its real meaning, the action of Congress comes to this-an invitation to the slaves to desert their masters, with the promise that the government will support and free them it they do. Behind this invitation is the hidden incitement to servile insurrection but the fanatics of Congress have not yet resolved that supernal folly and crime into words. They hope that the quick ear of the negro will catch the thought ere it is expressed in words, and that he will hasten ised reward - with the blood of his master and mistress and children dripping from his knife, and those who have not toned up their minds to this expectation, hope at least that the fear of such an impending horror may dive the South into submission.

It is but a new delusion another sequence in that long line of fallacies which underrating the energies and the power of our adversaries has led us from one error to another in a long career of disappointments and

Letter from a Richmond Prisoner. Letters have been recieved in this city

from Alva L. Morris, a member of the Cal ifornia Regiment, and now a prisoner a He was very kind to the poor. When he 'The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall Richmond After speaking of the fight at Ball's Bloff, he says :-

We were marched off to Leesburg under goard of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regi iment, a -et of gentlemen, who treated us very kindly. We were worn out by latigue but had to march all that night, and all day Thursday, in a drenching rain Thursday night at 7 o'clock, we stopped on the Bull Run battle field and had the first meal I had eaten since Monday morning. It con sisted of hot corn bread and excellent boil ed bacon, nothing ever tasted better. We bivonaced on the battle field, and at daylight started for Manassas. Arrived there at about 11 o'clock ; our names were taken. we were placed in the goard house till even. ing, when we took the cars for Rich-

building, but stands high and is healthy.

so good that we have to buy both bread and serenade. I appear before you as a stranger molasses to make up. There are two of and under orders from the Government.my old tent mates with me. George S. Mas- I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to

A Locus Penateglice.

The Journal of Commerce commends the method of treating the slave problem which we proposed last evening and says that it will meet the approbation of all the loyal men of the North. But instead of Commisa special court as more in consonance with our legal usages, and which shall adjudicate all cases in a regular judicial manner -

meets the views which all conservative men hold. We have maintained these doctrines for some months, under a great storm of abuse but they are the doctrines of reason. of good sense and patriotism, and they are the doctrines for soccess. On this ground whatever difference of opinion there may he among us as to the abstract questions connected with slavery, the North can be united. The slave property of rebels is un questionably the subject of confiscation as much as their horses or their cotton. No one desires confiscated slaves to be return ed to slavery. The government should make provision for that, and if in the end it shall be that every slave in the rebellious States has acquired freedom in this manner, no reasonable man North or South, can ob ject to the effects of the adminstration of

This is the course of law and order. I is the course provided in the constitution and pursuing it the government will carry

raving powers in the South, and let Judges hold courts wherever the Union forces are in possession. Let the due forms of law be thoroughly administered, and every case subjected to trial as the constitution provides. Let titles to property be thus given which will stand the test of luture examination and let slaves be confiscated to the government uses, and taken care of by govern

ment provision, in colonies or otherwise. Proclaim this plan as the adopted plan of government, and let it, if possible, be circulated among the rebels, and every slaveholder now in arms will see offered him at once the choice of peace and prosperity. or war and ultimate poverty. Against proclamation of absolute emancipation he would leet the necessity of fighting to the last. Against the terrors of the law thus threatened, if he has not gone mad, he will not long hold out, but will accept the mercy which is always extended to penitents.

There is a suggestion in this not so distinctly brought out as it should be, namely that whatever act is passed by Congress it should provide a locus penitentia, or an interval for retraction and return. The theory on which the government has prosecuted the war is that there are thousands of Union men in the South, who have been forced into the revolt in a fit of temporary passion or by the despotism of the secession leaders and who would gladly return to their allegiance it they could. All such should have the opportunity, and the law should give them a periol of thirty days, say to make their phoice. If before that time they have laid down their arms and quit their rebellious works, the penalties will not apply to them, but if they continue in revolu these penalties shall be enforced at all hazards. Any law absolute in its terms would on y drive the misguided secessionists to desparatum, but a law holding out a consision il alternative of reconciliation and amnesty would be, we think, gladly accepted by multitudes. Already a political insurrection against the rebel leaders has taken place at New Orleans which could only be put down by armed force. Such insurrections would become common, in a little while, under a indicions confi-cation act followed by a firm and per-islent execution of it on the part of the Government .- N. Y. Post.

Tse Much Talk.

Gen. McClellan recently said there was too much talking done by his officers- a bint which some of them failed to take. Col We arrived here about 2 P M our Thurs- Cochrane for instance, not only made a long the proclamation for the negro allies were day and were established in quarters in one bour's speech when Gen McClellan would of R. A. Mayo's tobacco warehouses. In have said but twenty words but he even about a week we were removed to another undertook to mark out and pre-cribe the We are wearied with the pertinacity of on the right of the first, and yesterday were policy which the Government should pursue removed to the building occupied by the in the prosecution of the war. This was and described how Eagle had fallen into Pierson read the instructions Mr. Jefferson minority attempt to force the delusive and Bull run prisoners all summer. It is an old modest for a Colonel, truly. Compare it with the course of the two highest officers We get half a loaf of good fresh bread in the army, Gen-, McClellan and Halleck.

> The former declined to speak at all in half a loaf of bread and a tin cup full of response to a recent serenade and has made soup for supper. In the other building we no speech of over six lines in length .-had breakfast at 11 o'clock, A. M. and sup | Gen. Halleck, when serenaded on his arri-

Washington to be a Northern Sity. "Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says :

"In one of my letters, more than a year

ago. I predicted that: Washington must become a northern city. Anticipating the defeat of the Southern aristocracy which, while lording over, had loaded down Washington with its want of progress and principle. I looked forward to the day when the daring aventive, and original spirit of the free states would come here and entrench itself-would lead in society, mechanics, manufacture, arts and sciences. These anticipations have been more than realized. The wat precipitated by the mad measures of the Southern traitors, after having been postponed by Republican President, so far as he could ofter conciliation has already proved to be a great blessing to the District of Columbia .-This capital under all administrations, from George Washington to the day of Abraham Lincoln, has been insensibly and irresiansbly controlled by the South. It matters nothing which party triumphed at the Presidential electron, the Southern politicians mastered the administration. Southern manners, Southern habits, and consequents ly Southern prejudices, impregnated the rame-work of the departments and the city. The influence thus wielded by slavery made it easy for the politicians to model and manage the men in power .falk as we may about the dangers of sectionalism, let us be candid with each other, and admit that, after the south, through its ambitions and desperate men, relused to abide by the result of the election-which election was in fact, decided by their own hostility to a Northern Democratic candidate for the Presidency-a pure Northern triumph has ended in securing the salva! tion and stability of the city of Washing ton. To begin. We got rid of the worst enemies of the country and the District in the persons of the leading Southern traitors; and those who remain behind erty that would otherwise be confiscated .-A torrent of Northern enterprise and invention has poured into the city. Shops of every description are opened along the Avenge and in the other business streets. An to society, Northern gentleman and Northern ladies have supplanted those who have been the monarchs of the world of fashion. The capitalists of our great free cities are coming here, and, although not yet estabhehing themselves in great palaces, are undoubtedly preparing to do so. We shall presently see evidences of the spirit that has made the environs of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, almost a Paradise, exhib. iting themselves in the beautification of our sarroundings. Northern carpenters, blacksmalls, and men engaged in every avocation of labor, are quietly settling down, as if to keep their posterity hereforever. There are hundreds at acres of unoccupied fands in and about Washington. All that is needed to make them valuable is population .-That much-abused individual, the speculator who scents, a job like the war horse from afar off and yet who sometimes proves to be a public benefactor, frequently risking everything and losing it upon an idea, may perceive in this sugges ion a wide and compensating field for his genius. Washington is one of the healthiest cities in the world. and when I look over the untenanted and uncultivated lots east of the capitol, and on the Island, and all around this interesting neighborhood. I am sprofised that more of our Northern people have not come here and made it their home. Nothing but the intolerance and contracted spirit of those who have regarded it as their exclusive inheritance has prevented this from being done long ago In truth the national capital has been attractive more to politicians than the people. Now, however, that the Northern people are doubly here-first in their government, and next in their soldiers -they will probably reflect upon the sugsestion that there is no spot more worthy of the emetprise of the rich and the labor of the poor. We neal but a little more of the spirit that is rife on all hands to make Washington a great manufacturing and commercial depos Our vast navy yard like yours at Philadelphia, since the destruction of that at Norlolk, will have to be extended and improved. Adjacent alike by water and rail to the great iron and coal fields of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, it is no difficult thing to anticipate the day when the scenes witnessed along the waters of the De aware shall become familiar here: when immense factories of every description, from the shippard to the manufactory of the most ordinary articles of common use will be objects of constant observation. The representatives of the various industries and arts of life, instead of being attracted by Secession towards Secession, instead of being called South, as was flippantly prophesied by the leaders of the rebellion: when that monstrous ingrammade originated, balt here They look with surprise upon the tempting and promising prospect, they realize how much they have lost by neglecting Washington city, they behold the numerous facilities of soil and climate, and geographical position, with wonder, and almost forgetting what they have left behind. prepare to avail themselves of the advantages before them. If we can preserve this Union for our children and our children's children, the political metropolis of the United States will be as great a city as Rome ever was in her palmiest days."