Poetry.

THE LONG AGO.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears.
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme, And a breader sweep, and a surge sublime, And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow, And the summers like buds between, and they go, and the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go, on the river's breast, with its obb and flow, As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There is a magical isle up the river Time, Where the seficst of airs are playing: There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime; And a song as sweet as a vespor chime, And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago, And the bury our treasures there:
There are brows of beauty and blossoms of snow
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are triukets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings, And a part of an infant's prayer; There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings— There are broken vows, and pieces of rings, And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore By the mirage is lifted in air; And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent rear Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before, When the wind down the river is fair. Oh! remembered for ave'be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile;
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight!

Our Wistory.

[From advance sheets of Dr. Griswold's Republican Courts of Washington.]

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOV-ERNMENT.

There was no subject before the first Congress which produced deeper feeling or more warm debate, than that of the permanent establishment of the seat of Government. On the twenty-first of October, 1783, the old Congress, insulted at Philadelphia by a band of mutineers whom the state authorities were unable to put down, adjourned to Princeton, where it occupied the hall of the college, and finally to New York, where it assembled in the beginning of 1785. The question continued in debate, not only in Congress, but in the public journals and private correspon. dence of all parts of the country, and was brought before the convention for forming the constitution at Philadelphia, but by that body referred to the federal Legislature.

It was justly considered that extraordinary advantages would accrue to any city which might become the capital of the nation, and it is not surprising therefore, that a sectional controversy arose which for a time threatened the most disastrous consequences. The eastern states would have been satisfied with the retention of the public business in New York, but Pennsylvania wished it to be conv ducted on the banks of the Delaware, and Maryland and Virginia, supported very generally by the more southern states, were not less anxious that the centre of the republic should be on the Potomac.

Efforts were made to postpone the consid. eration of the subject another year, but against this all the southern parties protested, as New York in the meantime would be likely to strengthen her influence, and it was co tended that the danger of selecting any large city was already apparent in the feeling manifested in favor of the present metropolis by persons whose constituents were unanimously opposed to it. Dr. Rush, in a letter to General Muhlenberg, after the passage of a bill in the House of Representatives for the establishment of the seat of Government on the banks of the Susquehanna, wrote: "I rejoice in the prospect of Congress leaving New York, it is a sink of Political vice," and again, "Do as you please, but tear Congress away from New York in any way; do not rise without effecting this business."-Other persons whose means of judgment were much better than those of Dr. Rush, believed with Walcott, that honesty was in fashion" here, and Mr. Page, a member from Virginia, sagacious, moral, and without locainterest, except in his own state, declared that New York was superior to any place he knew "for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants." As to Philadelphia, the South Carolinians found an objection in her Quakers, who they said, "were eternally dodging southern members with their schemes of emancipation."

There was another very exciting proposition at the same time before Congress, re specting which the supporting interests were in a different direction. The Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia, were nearly as much opposed to the assumption of the state debts, as New England and New York were to est tablishing the seat of Government in such a position that nine of the thirteen state should be north of it; and Mr. Hamilton setting an example of compromises for the germinating statesman of Kentucky then a pupil of the venerable Wythe, proposed an arrangement which resulted in the selectio & the Potomac, now known as the District it determined."

or and the second

both strong advocates for the financial measure, agreed that if some of the southern members were gratified as to the location, of the location of the national capital, they might be willing to yield the other point and two or three votes would be shifficient to change the majority in the House of Representatives. Mr. Jefferson had not been long in the city, he was ignorant of the secrets of its diplomacy; and complains that he was most innocently made to "hold the candle," to this intrigue, "being duped into it," as he says "by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a tool for forwarding his schemes, not then sufficiently understood." Congress had met and adjourned from day to day without doing anything. The members were too much out of humor to do business together. As Jefferson was on his way to the Presi dent's one morning, he met in the street Hamilton, who walked him backwards and forwards in Broadway for half an hour describing the temper of the legislature, the disgust of the creditor states, as they were with an appeal for his aid and co operation, as a member of the Cabinet, in calming an excitement, and settling a question which threatened the existence of the government. Jefferson proposed that Hamilton should dine with him the next evening, and promit "impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail by some mutual sacrifices of opinion to form a compromise which was to save the Union." The it was finally decided that two of the Virginia members who had opposed that should support the assumption bill, and that, to allay any excitement which might thus be produced, Hamilton and Morris should bring sufficient influence from the north to ensure the permanent establishment of the government on the Potomac, after its continuance in Philadelphia for ten years, during which period public buildings might be erected and such other preparations made as should be necessary for the proper accommodation of persons engaged in public affairs. Morris of Philadelphia to be the permanent metropolis, and he row shrewdly concluded, Presiwere opened in that city they would continue ington, whose wishes on the subject were known, would have been the case. Dr. Green mentions that some person who was in company with the President during the discusion, remarked, "I know very well where the federal city ought to be." "Where, then, would you put it?" inquired Washington .-The fellow mentioned a place, and was asked Why are you sure it should be there?" For the most satisfactory of all reasons," he answored; "because nearly the whole of my property lies there and in the neighborhood." The insolent meaning was, of course, that Washington favored the location of the capatable covered with a snow-white cloth, a sia and Turkey, we have been in the habit brother of the Governor of Vera Cruz, has ital in its present site because it was near golden cup, and a cluster of grapes, and then of telling our friends to buy their flour, for asked permission of the Supreme Governhis estate. The people of New York were disappointed and vexed at the result, and and they accordingly exhibited their spleen against Morris, to whom it was in a large degree attributed, in a caricature print, in which the stout Senator from Pennsylvania was sufficient entertainment and instruction. seen marching off with the federal Hall upon | The guide vanished and he was left alone. his shoulders, its windows crowded with members of both houses, encouraging or anathematizing this novel mode of deportation, while the devil from the roof of the Paulus hook ferry house beckoned to him in a patronizing manner crying "This way,

Columbia. Hamilton and Robert Morris,

thirty. This is oppressive. Our marketstofore. Whether the advantages we shall enjoy from the removal will be equivalent to these disadvantages, time alone will determine. I am convinced, however, if things the government settled at Conogocheague interpositions of God filled him with joy and his wife; "I have at length been in Phila- imagined. delphia," he says, "and with much difficulty have procured a house, in Third street, which | tap at the door. The lord of the mansion

Interesting Sketch.

DR. DODDRIDGE'S DREAM.

Dr. Doddridge was on terms of very intimate friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in religious conversation they spent very many happy hours together. Among other matters, a very favorite topic was the intermediate state of the soul, and the probability that, at the instant of dissolution, it was not ntroduced into the presence of all the heavenly hosts, and the splendors around the throne of God. One evening, after a conversation of this nature, Dr. Doddridge refired to rest, with his mind full of the subiect discussed, and in the "visions of the night" his ideas were shaped into this beautiful form:

He dreamt that he was at the house of a riend when he was taken dangerously ill. By degrees he seemed to himself to grow worse, and at last to expire. In an instant he was sensible that he had exchanged the called, and the danger of disunion, ending prison-house and sufferings of mortality for a state of liberty and happiness. Embodied in a slender arial form, he seemed to float in a region of pure light. Beneath him lay the earth; but not a glittering city or village, the forest or sea, was visible. There was naught to be seen below, save the melancholy ised to invite another friend or two thinking group of his friends, weeping around his lifeless remains. Himself thrilled with delight, he was surprised at their tears, and attempted to inform them of his happy of what he uttered. change, but by some mysterious power uttermeeting and the discussion took place, and ance was denied; and as he anxiously leaned them, and struggling to speak, he rose upon his sight. Reposing upon golden clouds, he had hitherly strongly advocated the claims the battlements of a glorious edifice shone by the rumors of war, to respect the arts of in the distance; and as its form rose brilliant and distinct among the far off shadows dent Duer observes, that if the public offices that flitted athwart their path, the guide informed him that the palace he beheld for the there, as, but for the silent name of Wash. present was to be his mansion of rest. Gazing upon its splendors, he replied, that while on earth he had often heard that it could not enter into the heart of man to conceive the things which God had prepared for those approaching was superior to anything which he had actually before beheld, yet its grandeur had not exceeded the conceptions which he had formed. The guide made no replytime a visit from the lord of the mansion, and that during the interval before his arrival the apartment would furnish him with

He now began to examine the decorations of the room, and observed that the walls were adorned with a number of pictures. Upon nearer inspection he found, to his astonishment, that they formed a complete autobiography of his own life. Here he saw upon the canvas that angels, though unseen, In a letter from Philadelphia, dated the had ever been his familiar attendants; and tenth of August, it is said, "Some of the that, sent by God, they had sometimes saved plessings anticipated from the removal of him from imminent peril. He beheld him-Congress to this city are already beginning | self first represented as an infant just expirto be apparent; rents of houses have risen, ling, when his life was prolonged by an angel and I fear will continue to rise, shamefully; gently breathing into his nostrils. Most of even in the outskirts they have lately been the occurrences here delineated were perincreased from fourteen, sixteen and eight feetly familiar to his recollection, and uncen pounds, to twenty-five, twenty-eight and folded many things which he had never before perfectly understood, and which had it is expected, will also be dearer than here | perplexed him with many doubts and much uneasiness. Among others, he'was particularly struck with a picture in which he was represented as falling from his horse, when death would have been inevitable, had not an go on in this manner, a very great majority angel received him in his arms, and broken of our citizens will have good reason to wish the force of his descent. These merciful long before the ten years are expired." On gratitude, and his heart overflowed with love the seventh of September, Oliver Wolcott as he surveyed in them all an exhibition of referred to this rise in rents, in a letter to goodness and mercy far beyond all that he

> Suddenly his attention was arrested by a Retely overcome by his majestic presonce, Tress was stayed.

His Lord gently raised him from the ground, and taking his hand led him forward to the table. He pressed with his fingers the juice of the grapes into the golden cup, and after having drank himslf, presented it to him, saying. 'This is the new wine in my father's kingdom.' No sooner had he partaken, than all uneasy sensations vanished, perfect love now cast out fear, and he conversed with his Saviour as an intimate friend. Like the sil ver ripplings of the summer sea, he heard fal ling from his lips the grateful approbation Thy labors are over, thy work is approved, rich and glorious is thy reward.' Thrilled with an unspeakable bliss, that glided over his spirit, and slid into the very depths of his soul, he suddenly saw glories upon glories bursting into view. The doctor awoke.-Tears of rapture from his joyful interview were rolling down his cheeks. Long did the lively impression of this charming dream remain upon his mind; and never could be speak without emotion of joy and tenderness

Miscllaneous.

CURIOUS PREDICTION.

Mrs. Swisshelm, writing about some preliction in reference to the Eastern War, makes the following remarks. Dr. Wilson of whom she speaks, was a learned and worthy man, who never spoke from mere impulse or enthusiasm, but always from delibe rate and intelligent convictions of the truth

'Six years ago we heard Rev. Dr. Wilson, then of Allegheny city, and Professor of over the mourning circle, gazing Lyndly upon Theology, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, say, that in less than ten years a the air, their forms became more and more war would break out in Europe, between indistinct, and gradually melted away from Russia and the Western Powers-a war which would be one of the most terrible ever refound himself swiftly mounting the skies, corded on the annals of history, and which with a venerable figure at his side guiding by its wholesale slaughters would carry the his mysterious movements, and in whose name of Christendom with a thrill of wonder countenance he remarked lineaments of to the most remote and barbarous nations, youth and age were blended together, with awaken a curiosity about civilization that an intimate harmony, and majesty, and would prepare the way for the introduction sweetness. They traveled together through of the Bible and Christianity into those bea vast region of empty space, until at length nighted lands; whose people would be taught steward shall pay you well for them." civilization. This declaration was made again and again in public, from the pulpit and was the result of a life time study of the the question, asked: prophecies of the Bible.

The war then unthought, is now begun, and the aged preacher always said the Western Powers would be victorious-that the teeth of the great Bear would be forever broken, and with them the powers of the who love him; but, notwithstanding, the Pope. We heard this same man predict the building to which they were then rapidly Mexican war years before it began, and tell what its end would be. He also predicted the great fire of '45 in Pittsburgh, and we we believe, who said the American Volumincline to think his gift of second sight was teers that fought with him in Mexico, had more reliable than that of the maker of this were beaten." That peculiar failing seems they were already at the door, and entered. old statute, and that the Russians will not be largely participated in by the Mexicans The guide introduced him into a spacious innsters of Constantinople. From the first themselves, for we read now, in the Eco de said that he must now leave him, but that he it would be \$15 or 20 per barrel before it ment at Mexico to have a monument erected must remain, for he would receive in a short would be \$5 again; so we still think it will on the battle field of Angostura (or Buena be, for we are of opinion our preacher saw of the glorious, victory obtained by the arms far into the prophecies already written. He of Mexico, headed by his serene highness said this war would take place-would be Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna over the very terrible and general, and that it was the North American Invaders!" last war before the universal peace of the Millennium.

n New Jersey was sadly annoyedly a termagant neighbor, who often visited her and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added sound common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to sent herself in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hand, look stendily into the fire; and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a

A day or two afterwards the good woman came again to her pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. The troubler had visited her, and as usual commenced her tirade. Snap went the tongs. Another vol ley. Snap. Another still. Snap. 'Do speak I shall split if you don't speak!' And away she went cured of her malady by the magic power of silence.

It is hard work fighting a Quaker. It is poor work scolding a dead man. It is profitless work beating the air. One-sided contro-young gentleman, who is quite a ladies man, versies do not last long, and generally end in victory for the silent party.

The woodman who "spared that tree," is a respectable part of the city. The rent had arrived; the door opened and he enter- has run short of wood, and is almost splitis one hundred pounds, which is excessive, ed. So powerfull and so overwhelming, and ting with vexation to think how "green" he being nearly double what would have been withal of such singular beauty was his ap- was. He now "axes" a, donation from the for federal purposes of Conogohengue, and exacted before the matter of residence was pearance, that he sank down at his feet, com- gentleman at whose request his destructive-

POTATOES AND PROGENY.

Dr. Markensic tells with great good humor an anecdote in the New York Union, which we before heard verbally. It is all about a certain Lady Middleton, who contrary to her most earnest wish, was unblessed with any children. After an absence of several years with her liege lord in England, she returned with him to reside for a short time on one of their Irish estates. As the carriage drove up to the mansion, she noticed several fine looking children about the gate, and having earned that their mother was the wife of the gate porter, she determined to interrogate her relative to the cause of her fecundity. She therefore, next day, made her way down to the porter's lodge, and commenced her

"Whose children are these, my good wo-

"All my own, my good lady."

"What! three infants of the same age?" "Yes, my lady, I had three the last time."

"How long are you married?"

"Three years, your ladyship."

"And how many children have you?" "Seven, my lady."

At last came the question of questions, how she came to have the children? The poor woman, not well knowing what this catechism meant, and not well knowing how to wrap up in delicate words her idea of cause and effect, blushed and grew confused, and at last, for want of something better to sav, replied:

"I think it must be the potatoes, my lady." This unfolded a theory of population quite new to Lady M., who eagerly demanded-

"The potatoes! Do you eat many of

"Oh, yes, lady, very seldom we have bread, and so take potatoes all the year round." Greatly agitated with her new information, the lady further asked:

"And where do you get the potatoes?" "We grow them in our little garden, my lady, sure Pat tills it."

"Well," said Lady Middleton, "send me ip a cart-load of these potatoes, and the

Shortly after her ladyship rose to leave the house, and indeed had left it, when the matron ran after her, and blushing as she put

Ah, then, my lady, is it to have children that you want to get the load of potatoes?" It was the lady's turn to blush, as she confessed that it was.-

"Because, I'm thinkin', my lady, in that case Pat had better take the potatoes to you himself!"

Sublime Impudence .- It was Gen. Taylor, Vista, as we call it,) in commemoration of

This is good. Hurry up the next monument to the splendid Mexican achievements at Cherubusco, Cerro Gordo, Palo Alto, Monterey, etc., etc.f Let it be a monument of THE Power of Silences-A good woman brass. The next time we get into a war with our neighbors, our Generals should should see to it that they are so thoroughly flogged, as to leave no manner of doubt in their minds as to the fact.

> An "Infernal Machine" is being constructed at Messrs. Armstrong & Co's, the patentees of the Hydraulic , Crane, at their extensive Iron Works on the Tyne, (Eng.) for the purpose of blowing to fragments the vessels now sunk in the mouth of the harbor of Schastopol. This apparatus is composed of cylinders twenty-five in number, and each consists of three concentric water tight cylinders, placed one within the other. The innermost cylinder will be filled with fine gunpowder, the space between that and the next with blasting powder, and the outer one will be vacant. A galvanic wire will be inserted in the innermost one, and will be placed in communication with a battery at the surface. The effect of the explosion is stated to be prodigious. An experiment is to be tried upon a sunken wreck before these cylinders are shipped for the Crimen, which is named as next week. The largest cylinders weigh three tons, and when charged four tons.

Wipows versus Know Nothings - A expectedly, in company with a large unmber of ladies, and wishing to make himself as agreeable as possible, without knowing exactly what to say, he commenced the conversation in his most bewitching style by sayir g, "Ah,! ladies I'm glad to see you. Really, there are so many of you together here, that I am afraid you must be all Know Nothings!"
"Oh, no indeed, replied one of them rather tartly, I aint, I'm a widow."