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POETRY.

True Freedom—How to Gain It.
BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,
For liberty to fight;

We want no blaze of murderous guns,
To struggle for the right.

Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle plain;

We've won our such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs spring of force—
They stain her brightest cause;

'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civil laws.

She writes them on the people's heart,
In language clear and plain;

We've won our such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;

We join the cry—"Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time.

And yet we grasp no pike no spear,
Our victories to obtain;

We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front to wrong;

We have a citadel in truth,
More durable and strong.

'Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;

They've won our battle many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, progress, knowledge, brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,

The bad deny; but we rely,
To see their triumph near;

No widow's morn shall fond our cause,
No blood of brethren slain;

We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

LOSING.

The feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As mist resembles the rain.

BREVITIES.

IMPROVEMENT has killed half the poetry that makes the memory beautiful. It has robbed the harvest field of its songs and reapers, the thrashing floor of the merry beat of flails, and plucked out of the word fireside the heart of its charm.

A CHICAGO paper says that a man out that way offers his services to the public as a letter-writer, and warrants his epistles "to start a parent's tear, stir the expiring embers of waning affection, and awaken the full ecstasy of a lover's heart."

We are a part of the place we live in, and our spirits are subdued or elevated to the tone of our surroundings. One is wiser in his library than in the streets, and in the woods and fields than in either.

It is true, as Franklin says, "that the sleeping fox catches no poultry," but it is equally true that poultry asleep on their roosts are generally in very little danger of foxes.

THE red, white and blue—the red cheeks; white teeth, and blue eyes of a lovely girl—are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight for.

DR. JOHNSON left it on record that as he was passing by a fish-monger who was skinning an eel, heard him curse it because it would not lie still!

It is said that the Japanese consider our ladies lacking in refinement. They think the pretty creatures need a little Japan polish.

At Chatham, England, at noon each day a gun is fired from the Greenwich Observatory, by electricity.

ONE cannot have too much wit or too much probity, but one can make too great a display of them.

WHEN malicious dames gather at a tea-party, Satan can afford to take a snooze.

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

THE present population of the city of Paris amounts to 1,800,000.

MISCELLANY.

Ordinances of the Town of Olympia. Ordinance No. 1.

For the Prevention of Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct in the Town of Olympia.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That any person who may hereafter be guilty of drunkenness, or other disorderly or riotous conduct in any street, road, lane, or alley, or any public place within the limits of said Town of Olympia, shall be arrested by the Town Marshal, or upon the complaint of any citizen, and taken before the Committing Magistrate of the said Town of Olympia for examination, and if deemed guilty of violating this Ordinance, said Magistrate may fine the person so arrested in any sum not less than ten nor over fifty dollars; and in default of paying said fine the person so offending shall be committed to the custody of the Town Marshal, under whose supervision he shall be put at work on any road or street, and work out said fine and costs, being allowed for said work at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Passed February 24th, 1859.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of Board of Trustees.
Richard Lane, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 2.

An Ordinance to levy a Municipal Tax for the year 1859.

§ 1. Be it Ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That a Tax of three mills on the dollar, for town purposes, be levied upon all the taxable property, (as exhibited by the tax assessment roll for the year 1858,) within the limits of the Town of Olympia.

§ 2. That the Clerk of the Board be instructed to prepare a tax roll of said taxable property within said town limits, and the persons liable for said taxes; a duplicate of which he shall place in the hands of the Town Marshal, who is hereby authorized and empowered to collect and receipt for the same.

§ 3. That the fees of the Town Clerk, and Town Marshal, for services under this Ordinance, be the same as is provided for the County Auditor and Collector of Taxes, by the laws of the Territory of Washington.

§ 4. That the said tax bills shall be presented by the Town Marshal to the taxable inhabitants of said Town, and if not paid by or before the first Monday in May next, (1859) ten per cent. shall be added to the tax of said delinquents.

§ 5. Similar proceedings shall be had against municipal tax delinquents as are provided in the laws of Washington Territory regulating the collection of Territorial and County taxes, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 6. On the receipt of said taxes the Town Marshal shall pay the amount collected to the Town Treasurer.

§ 7. The Town Marshal shall enter into bond to the Board of Trustees in the sum of one thousand dollars well and faithfully to collect said taxes, and on receipt thereof to account for and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Board.

Passed March 3d, 1859.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN,
President of Board of Trustees.
Attest: Richard Lane, Clerk.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Passed April 21st, 1859.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Trustees of the Town of Olympia, That all taxable property and taxable inhabitants within the limits of the Town of Olympia unassessed in the assessment roll for the year 1858, and not taxed by the Ordinance to which this is an amendment, be and the same are hereby taxed for municipal purposes, at the same rate, and in the same manner, as provided in the Ordinance to which this is amendatory.

§ 2. For the purposes of this Ordinance, and to carry into effect Sec. 1 of this Ordinance, the Town Marshal is authorized and empowered to make an assessment of such property as is not assessed in the tax roll of 1858 and levy the said municipal tax thereupon, and the same proceedings shall be had in regard to the collection of such taxes so assessed and levied as are provided in the Ordinance to which this is amendatory.

§ 3. The said Marshal, for the performance of the services required in this Ordinance, shall be entitled to charge the same fees as are allowed by law to the County Assessor.

ELWOOD EVANS,
President of Board of Trustees.
Attest: Richard Lane, Clerk.

AMENDMENT.

Passed March 22nd, 1860.

§ 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees

of the Town of Olympia, That the compensation to the Town Marshal for collecting the municipal taxes levied and assessed by the Ordinance, to which this is an amendment, that is to say, the taxes for the year 1859, be and the same is hereby fixed at five per centum upon the amount so collected.

§ 2. So much of said Ordinance as fixes the compensation of said Marshal at the rate allowed the collector of taxes for County and Territorial purposes be so amended as to conform to the first section of this Ordinance.

ELWOOD EVANS,
President of Board of Trustees.
Attest: Richard Lane, Clerk.

The Prince of Wales at Washington's Tomb.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Mt. Vernon is thus recounted:

Having carefully inspected the house, the Prince stood reverently uncovered in the room in which Washington died, and looked at the piano which he presented to Mrs. Lewis. The party expressed their gratification at the taste and neatness displayed in the arrangement of the place, and then proceeded to the tomb of Washington.

The Marine Band had arrived before them, and, concealed by a neighboring thicket, began playing a dirge composed by the leader. The scene was most impressive. The party with uncovered heads, ranged themselves in front of the tomb, so simple yet so grand in its associations, and looked in through the iron grated door at the sarcophagus which contains the remains of the Father of his Country. Then retiring a few paces, the Prince, the President and the royal party, grouped in front, silently contemplated the tomb of Washington.

The occasion will become historical. A sad cloud softened the sunlight, the sweet, solemn strains of the beautiful dirge floated around, bringing unconscious tears to eyes unused to weep. Without royal state, royalty contemplated the last abode of one, who, though once pronounced a rebel and a traitor by the very ancestors of the Prince, now ranks above all kings—the Father of a country second to none.

Around were the representatives of that aristocracy which once proclaimed every republican a traitor, now doing homage to the great representative republican. Next to the Prince stood the President of the United States, reverently bowing before the resting place of the first of rulers. Beside him were those who, in the last battles between England and this country, had taken a not unimportant part, the very country whose future ruler was now his honored guest. What lessons all must have learned from this visit—what thoughts must have occurred to each—how all must have felt that, above all and over all, God reigns supreme, ordering events for His own wise purposes, and working miracles, not as once by His instantaneous word, but by the slower process of time.

At the request of the Mount Vernon Association, the Prince planted, with but little formality, a young horse chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place. The tree was planted upon a beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb.

This ceremony being over, the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb, and then turning away in thoughtful silence, slowly and silently retraced their way to the Harriet.

What would George the III. have said if this scene had been predicted in his day?

Sam Slick:—"Yes, yes nature balances all things admirably, and has put the sexes and every individual of each, on a par. Them that have more than their share of one thing commonly have less of another. When there is a great strength there ain't apt to be much gumption. A handsome man in a general way ain't much of a man. A beautiful bird seldom sings. Them that have genius have no common sense. A fellow with one idea grows rich, while he who calls him a fool dies poor. The world is like a meat pie; the upper crust is rich, dry and puffy; the lower crust is heavy, doughy and underdone; the middle is not bad generally; but the smallest part of all, is that which flavors the whole."

A good joke is told of one of the United States Marshals who is now taking the census of one of the counties on the line of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. After taking the list and preparing to depart, he turned round abruptly and said to the man: "By the bye, did I get your children?" "Not as I know of," said he, "but I'll ask my wife. Tell us all about it, old lady." The census man left, thinking it was no great matter if he didn't.

Letter of Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

The Virginia journals bring us the subjoined patriotic letter from the pen of the Hon. William C. Rives. The allusion it makes to the language held in the resolutions of '98 and '99 serves to show that those famous declarations, so much misquoted by junior politicians at the present day, are truly apprehended by the scholarly statesman of Virginia:

CASTLE HILL, SEPT. 17, 1860.

My Dear Sir: On my arrival at home a day or two ago I had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, informing me that it is proposed to hold a mass meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett in Charlottesville on the 25th and 26th instant, "at which many of the most eloquent speakers of the State are expected to be present, and that it is the wish of the Central Committee that I should preside over the proceedings, and open them with an address."

I cannot but feel how flattering such a request is, and I beg you to express to the committee my most grateful sense of it. My warmest sympathies are with them in the great public cause they have espoused; and I rejoice to believe that the time is at hand when the constitutional and conservative principles they profess will receive a solemn, reiterated sanction from the people of our ancient Commonwealth.

Virginia has ever been distinguished as foremost among the States in her resistance to all invasions of the Constitution by acts of undelegated or usurped power; but the shield she has opposed to these encroachments has always been that of the Constitution itself. Mark her language of earnest and unaffected loyalty to the Constitution and the Union in her memorable resolutions of 1798, by which she inaugurated a successful, constitutional resistance to those flagrant acts of Federal usurpation—the Alien and Sedition Laws:

"The General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States." "This Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of these States, to maintain which it pledges all its powers." "The good people of this Commonwealth having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere attachment to their brethren of the other States, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship and the instrument of mutual happiness, doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions of the other States."

What a striking contrast does this noble and manly language present to the threats we hear daily of dissolving the Union founded by the anxious care and wisdom of our fathers, not for actual, but contingent or speculative wrongs; to the elaborate and persevering efforts to decri the Constitution itself, as fraught with injustice and oppression; to the avowal of a deliberate policy, by means of agitation, "to precipitate the South into revolution;" and to the open patronage of disorganizing theories and projects which, in a strange spirit of contradiction, propose the vindication of rights under a compact by the repudiation and the destruction of the compact itself!

Profoundly convinced, as I am, by the reflections and experience of a life now past its meridian, that the true interests of all the States—of Virginia, from her peculiar position, especially—will ever be found in the maintenance of our Constitutional Union, and that there are no evils of misgovernment or mal-administration likely to arise for which the multiplied defensive resources of our admirable federative system will not, in due time, afford peaceable and efficacious remedies, I feel a patriotic satisfaction, which I have no words to express, at the prospect that now lies before us of a solid and controlling union of public sentiment in Virginia on the basis of these great principles. A large portion of our Democratic fellow-citizens, it is now evident, agree with us fully in these sentiments; and however different party flags may be for a season, there must be ultimately union of action where there is identity of principle on a question so paramount and vital.

Henceforward, then, we may hope that Virginia, continuing with undimmed firmness to repel, as she has ever done, every unhalloved attempt at interference with the domestic institutions or the reserved rights of the States, will do so in proud consciousness of a just cause, with arms drawn from the arsenal of the Constitution, and standing upon its ramparts maintain the integrity of the Union against every attempt to

weaken or subvert it, whether from the North or the South.

These are the prayers and sentiments which, if I were present, I would beg permission to offer to my brethren of the Constitutional Union party, and to our friends and fellow-citizens of every political denomination in this favored land of our common nativity. Long withdrawn from the struggles of public life, and now a stranger to the political arena, I gladly leave to the younger and abler men, who occupy it with such distinguished usefulness and honor, the noble task of vindicating our principles in debate; and with the warmest wishes for the success of the cause and its worthy champions, and, above all, for the perpetuity of the glorious institutions bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our ancestors, I remain, most truly and faithfully, your friend,
W. C. RIVES.
GREEN PEYTON, Esq., Secretary, &c.

Literary Marriages.

Are old maids' prejudices against marriages with poets and novelists, and writers generally, built on any ground of reason? You remember how unhappy was Byron's marriage. Shelley's was no better. Milton's three marriages were all unhappy. Campbell was wretched every way. What an angelic patience Tom Moore's wife possessed; how often must her heart have been wrung by her husband as well as children; you know how unfortunately all turned out. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is separated from his wife. Mr. Charles Dickens has parted from his wife. Mrs. Norton has quitted her husband. Mrs. Fanny Kemble has fled hers. Rogers, Pope, Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, all remained bachelors—most wisely. Coleridge left his wife to starve. Charles Lamb kept out of the noose. Addison got married and found consolation only in the bottle; and by a strange coincidence, Lowell Stowell (so closely resembling Addison in many particulars) lived happily until late in life he married a lady bearing the same title as the woman who poisoned Addison's last years. Swift never married. Bolingbroke quarreled and parted with his wife. Pitt never married. Washington Irving was unmarried. Both of Sheridan's marriages were unhappy—Shakespeare's will is supposed to exhibit evidences of an unhappy marriage.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT UNDER THE NEW CENSUS.—The aggregate number of Representatives in Congress is not fixed by the Constitution, which simply requires that the number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000 inhabitants, and that each State shall have at least 1 Representative. The number of Representatives, in fact, has varied under different apportionments, but by act of Congress in 1850 it was fixed at 233, and that will be the number to control the next apportionment. The present actual number of Representatives is four larger, namely 237, because since the apportionment of 1850, one additional Representative has been allowed to California, two to Minnesota, and one to Oregon. But this temporary increase will cease with the 37th Congress, for which elections were made this fall, and the apportionment under the new census will restore the number to 233.

The aggregate Representative population, as is well known, is ascertained in the words of the Constitution, by "adding to the whole number of free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed)—three-fifths of all other persons." In other words, the aggregate population of the whole Union, slaves included, is diminished by a deduction of two-fifths of the number of slaves. In 1850 the aggregate free population was 19,847,001; the slaves were 3,209,634; and the Representative population was accordingly 21,767,673. This number divided by 233, gave the ratio 93,423, already mentioned. It is generally expected that the aggregate population under the present census will be found to have increased to thirty or thirty-three millions; for the purposes of the apportionment, making the Constitutional deduction for slaves, it will not probably exceed 30,000,000. Dividing this by 233, we will have about 128,500 as the ratio for a Representative.

A Quaker in business in Boston, disliking the "Esq." to his name, advised a Southern correspondent to direct his letters to Amos Smith, without any tail, and received a reply, super-scribed, "Amos Smith, without any tail, Boston."

About one hundred and twenty new patents, it is said, are issued every week from the Patent Office at Washington.

When Parson Brownlow will Join the Democrats.

An Arkansas correspondent, who probably wanted to "wake up" Rev. Mr. Brownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, wrote to the latter stating that he had learned with pleasure, upon what he "considered reliable authority," that Mr. Brownlow was about to join the Democrats, and asked for the probable date of that interesting occurrence. Mr. Brownlow gives the date, or at least data for the date, as follows:

KNOXVILLE, August 6, 1860.

MR. JORDAN CLARK—Have your letter of the 30th ult., and hasten to let you know the precise time when I expect to join the Democratic party. When the sun shines at midnight, and the moon at mid-day—when man forgets to be selfish, or Democrats lose their inclination to steal—when nature stops her onward march to rest, or the water-courses in America flow upstream—when flowers lose their odor, and trees shed no leaves—when birds talk, and beasts of burden laugh—when damned spirits swap hell for heaven, with the angels of light, and pay them the boot in whiskey—when impossibilities are in fashion, and no proposition is too absurd to be believed, you may credit the report that I have joined the Democrats.

I JOIN THE DEMOCRATS!—Never, so long as there are sects in churches—weeds in gardens—fleas in hog pens—dirt in victuals—disputes in families—wars with nations—water in the ocean had men in America, or base women in France! No, Jordan Clark, you may hope—you may congratulate—you may reason—you may sneer—but that cannot be. The thrones of the Old World, the Court of the Universe—the governments of the world, may all fail and crumble into ruin—the New World may commit the national suicide of dissolving this Union, but all this must occur before I join the Democracy!

I JOIN THE DEMOCRACY!—Jordan Clark, you know not what you say—when I join the Democracy, the Pope of Rome will join the Methodist Church—when Jordan Clark, of Arkansas, is President of the Republic of Great Britain, by universal suffrage of a contented people—when Queen Victoria consents to be divorced from Prince Albert by a county court in Kansas—when Congress obliges by law James Buchanan to marry a European Princess—when the Pope leases the Capitol at Washington for his city residence—when Alexander of Russia and Napoleon of France are elected Senators in Congress from Mexico—when good men cease to go to heaven, bad men to hell—when this world is turned upside down—when proof is afforded, both clear and unquestionable, that there is no God—when men change to ants, and ants to elephants, I will change my political faith, and come out on the side of Democracy.

Postage Stamps.

The Albany Journal of 28th ult. says the government is enjoying the benefit of a tolerably large loan from the people, on which it pays no interest, and, from the nature of the case, will probably never have to repay the principal. This is the amount of postage stamps already sold but not yet used.

The returns for each succeeding quarter, from the commencement of their use in the United States, show that the public have been gradually purchasing them in larger quantities than they use them, until at this time the government has been paid nearly a million of dollars for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, bought by individuals or postmasters, which have not, thus far, been used by the purchasers. As fast as the government redeems these, by performing the mail service they entitle the holder to, it issues others. A considerable number are necessarily purchased and kept on hand in advance of their use by the business men and others, and another considerable amount are doing duty as a circulating medium for small remittances by mail. Hence it is evident that the government gains by them (to the amount of one million of dollars or more), the same permanent advantage that a bank of issue does by circulating notes.

The Commander-in-chief of the English army in India in order to obviate the difficulty of nearsightedness in new recruits has recommended the use of spectacles which have accordingly been supplied by government as an experiment. A large number of officers and sportsmen already wear glasses to good advantage.

The census takers report that the population of Baltimore will be 230,000—an increase of 61,909 over the census of 1850.