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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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#### The Birth of Green Erin.

Wid all condolenshin,  
I'd turn you attanshin,  
To what I would minshin iv Erin so green,  
And without heshtashin,  
I'd show how that mashtin,  
Became iv creasy-shin the gim an' the Queen.  
It happened wan mornin',  
Without ivy warnin',  
That Yavrus was born in the beautiful say,  
And he that same tokin',  
(An' shure 'twas provokin'.)  
Her pinions wur soakin', and wudn't give play.  
So Neptune, who knew her,  
Began to pursue her,  
In orther to woo her, the wicked old Jew!  
An' he very nigh caught her  
Atop iv the wather,  
Great Jupit'er's daughter, who cried "Poolaloo!"  
But Jove, the great jayntous,  
Look'd down an' saw Yavrus,  
An' Niptune so havious pursuein' her wold,  
An' so corse'd out in tunder,  
He'd fare him asunder;  
An' shure 'twas no wonder for tazing his child.  
So a shitar that was flyin'  
Around him espyin',  
He gazed without sighin', an' burled it below,  
Where it tumbled loike winkin',  
While Niptune was sinkin',  
An' gave him, I'm thinkin', the brath iv a blow!  
An' that shitar was thry land,  
Both lowland an' highland,  
An' formed a swate island, the land iv me birth!  
Thus plain is me shory,  
'Kase sint down from glory,  
That Erin so hoary 's a heaven upon earth!  
Thin Yavrus jumped nately  
On Erin so slatly;  
But faynted, 'kase lately so botther'd an' pris'd;  
Which her much did bewilther,  
But ere it had kill'd her,  
Her father dishill'd her a throp iv the bish!  
An' that glass so victorious,  
It made her feel glorious,  
A little uproarious iv'er it might prove,  
Hince, how can yez blame us  
That Erin's so faymous  
For beauty, an' murther, an' whiskey, an love?

**EFFECT OF MUSIC ON THE SICK.**—The effect of music upon the sick has been scarcely at all noticed. In fact, its sensitiveness, as it is now, makes any general application of it out of the question. I will only remark here, that wind instruments, including the human voice, and stringed instruments, capable of continuous sound, have generally a beneficial effect—while the pianoforte, with such instruments as have no continuity of sound, has just the reverse. The finest pianoforte-playing will annoy the sick, while an air like "Home, Sweet Home," or "Assis-a pie d'n salice," on the most ordinary grunting organ, will sensibly soothe them—and this quite independent of association.—Miss Nightingale.

A TRAVELER SAYS if he were asked to describe the first sensations of a camel ride he would say: "Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs and next drive the cart 2—40 over a cause-way forcibly reminding you of tearing corduroys into Fourth of July Orations, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

A bachelor's face, says Prentice, is often the worse for wear—a married one's for wear and tear. But Prentice atones to the ladies when he says, "next to God we are indebted to women, first for life itself, and then for making it worth having."

The richest man in Great Britain is the Marquis of Westminster, whose annual income is about seven millions of dollars.

"We see," said Swift, "what God thinks of riches by the people to whom he gives them."

GOOD FOR THE SPINSTER.—No man can live piously, or die righteously, without a wife.—Richter.

The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

### SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1856.

The jubilee at Lincoln's house, in honor of his elevation, is one of the most splendid demonstrations of the campaign. Large crowds of strangers arrived on the trains. Springfield tonight is a perfect blaze of light. A large Wide-Awake procession, after parading through the principal streets, drew up in front of Mr. Lincoln's house, where an immense crowd had already assembled. Loud calls being made for him, he appeared in the door and was greeted with long and continued cheers. When they at last ceased, he spoke as follows:

**FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:** Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others who have thought fit, by their votes, to endorse the Republican cause. (Applause.) I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended the cause. (Applause.) Yet in all our rejoicings let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings toward any citizen, who by his vote has differed with us. (Loud cheering.) Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in bonds of fraternal feeling. (Immense applause.) Let me again beg of you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

The speech called forth the most unbounded enthusiasm, and numerous calls of "good," "that's right," &c.; and at the conclusion cheers were given for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Yates, &c. The crowd then adjourned to the wigwag, when Senator Trumbull delivered the following speech:

**FELLOW CITIZENS:** It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of liberty which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, is found. In view of the recent political triumphs, Illinois Republicans have special reasons for congratulation in common with their political brethren throughout the Union. They rejoice in the general result which secures to the country a Republican President, who we trust, and believe, is to bring back the government to the policy of the fathers, and thereby restore the fraternal feeling which existed between the different sections of the country in the purer and better days of the republic. In addition to this they have the satisfaction of having secured a Republican Legislature, and thereby a Republican United States Senator, and the power to enact the necessary laws to prevent illegal voting, and to give to every part of the State according to population its proportionate share in the legislation of the State. And more than this, we Illinoisians have special reasons to rejoice in the fact that the standard bearer in the great political contest, who has led the Republican hosts to victory, our own fellow-citizen, the pure, incorruptible, patriotic and talented Lincoln, than whom the Constitution in all its parts has not a more faithful supporter, nor the Union an abler defender.

But while we rejoice over a victory so complete, let it not be by way of triumph over political opponents, for we are all, by whatever name called, brethren of a common country, and interested alike, in so guiding the ship of State through the boisterous waves of these tempestuous times as to bring it to a haven of peace and safety. Rather let us rejoice over the success of the principles we advocate, the maintenance of which we believe essential to the preservation of our free institutions and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty. Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated he will be President of the country, and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they, by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the republic, will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles upon which he was elected, they know that in doing so, no encroachment will be made upon the reserved rights of any of the States; they know that the federal government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing except the authority for the Act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States or the people of the States. Hence, when their political opponents charged them

with abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, as some fanatics have insisted they ought to do, the reply has invariably been that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and it has therefore no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because as to that question they are as foreign to each other as independent governments.

I have labored in and for the Republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this, and they would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point, upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test and placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing with all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of NEGRO EQUALITY NOR AMALGAMATION, WITH WHICH POLITICAL DEMAGOGUES HAVE SO OFTEN CHARGED THEM.

When this is shown a reaction will surely take place in favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind even will be satisfied, the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored. Disunionists, per se, of whom, unfortunately, there have been a few in the country for some years, understand this; and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union, precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes and firesides and lives are to be endangered by the action of the federal government. With such, "now or never" is their maxim, and hence they seek to inflame the public mind, by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating the Southern States into a position from which they cannot, without dishonor, afterwards recede, well knowing that if they delay until after the new administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaint.

Secession is an impracticability, or rather an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizens, except for protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings, not in its exertions.

If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would all amount to little, except to inconvenience the citizens of that State; so long as the State did not interfere with the collection of revenue on the seaboard, the people in other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Whom is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws. Is she prepared to thus become the aggressor? The only use I can see for her Minute Men is that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprising in their midst which their misrepresentations of the purposes of the Republicans may have encouraged. She complains that the Fugitive Slave Law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham; for so far as South Carolina is concerned, she is so situated that no slave can escape from her limits into free States. However much cause the border slave States may have to complain of the escape of their negroes

into the free States, it is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves she professes to be preparing to defend herself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy, and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do, and no collision will occur, for no encroachment will be made.

The disunion feeling in the South is doubtless greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which for the time appears to have crushed out any manifestations of Union sentiment; but as the causes for this excitement are all imaginary, the election of a Republican President in the constitutional mode certainly affords no excuse. It is reasonable to suppose that a reaction will soon take place among Southern people themselves, which will overthrow the disunionists at home. It is a great mistake to class the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. His supporters, as a class, are, I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the Union as many of those who, for political purposes, during the recent excited contest, sought to fasten on them the stigma of disunion. Should the conservative and Union men in any particular locality be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina or any other State, under the lead of nullifiers and disunionists, who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the Government, plunge into rebellion, and without cause assail by force of arms the constitutional authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties: "THE UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED," and woe to the traitors who are marshaled against it!

Should any Republican inquire what has been gained by the triumph of Republicanism, I answer much. We have gained a decision of the people in favor of Pacific Railroad; a Homestead policy; a judicious tariff; the admission into the Union of Kansas as a Free State; a reform in the financial department of Government; and, more important than all, the verdict of the people—the source of power—that the Constitution is not a slavery extending instrument. No more Dred Scott decisions will now be made. Freemen, both of the North and South, will hereafter be protected in all their Constitutional rights. The policy of the Government, as of old, will set in favor of freedom, and not for the supremacy of slavery, as has been the case for the last six years. Freedom will henceforth be the law of the Territories, because the people, in their majesty, have so ordered, and neither Courts nor Congresses will be able to thwart their will.

When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many, by the artful appeals of demagogues who have misrepresented its objects, shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the Government, under which it will flourish and prosper, I trust, forever.

After Senator Trumbull, speeches were made by Governor Yates, Don Platt, of Ohio, Judge Palmer and others. A magnificent display of fireworks closed the jubilee.

#### An Amusing Curtain Lecture.

Been out all night again. I'd like to know where you keep yourself till this time in the morning. It's not ten minutes since the clock struck four. You didn't hear it! No, of course you didn't. You wouldn't hear the last trump—the noise would have to travel through an acre or two of German beer before it would get to your hearing. Had to go among your German friends? Had to go? I'd like to know how you had to go? Some folks are dreadful willing to "had" to go. Yes, I know it's coming on election times; that's a good excuse to get away from your family and home. I wish there was no election in the whole country—it would be much better off if it hadn't any. What did you do all night long? Who did you elect? What did you see? Theatre and dance? Now, turn over here. O Lord, am I in the hopyard or distillery, or where am I? What have you got outside of you? Didn't drink too much! You must have got into a beer barrel, then, for it's coming out all over you, and how it smells. You danced, oh! You must have cut a pretty figure; guess it was a lager reel. Do you think I'll stand this going off to a dance at night? Who did you dance with? I'll bet she was as homely as a pumpkin with two poles in it.

Look here, you needn't pretend to sleep; I want to have a little domestic conversation with you. I am your better half, and your better half proposes to discuss matters a little. Late? How do you know it is late? It is early enough to give you a bit of my mind. Tonguey! Yes, I am tonguey. That's part of woman's prerogative, and I'm going to use some of it on you. Let you alone! Did you say that to the girl that you danced with? Oh, no! Nothing of the sort; it was, "Miss, shall I have the pleasure of your beautiful person for the next cotillion?" I wish I could see her; I'd take the beautiful out of her with a jerk. Can get no peace! Yes, you can get plenty of it—go to the theatre; go electioneering; dance with the Dutch girls till morning, and come home and I'll give you a piece of my mind. Don't dear me, I'll be dear enough if you don't reform your—where are you going? To get into another bed! Not exactly; this has been large enough heretofore, and has not grown any smaller lately. You danced, did you? I'd like to see you dance with me. Oh, I'm too old, I suppose. I ain't too old to give you fits. I declare, the man 's asleep!

#### Mineral Oils.

The American Gas-light Journal, thus interestingly discourses, on the subject of those hydro-carbonaceous products known as Petroleum or coal oils.

The geological position of the rocks yielding petroleum, is often in the coal measures, and although the chemical processes by which it is produced are little known, it is undoubtedly of vegetable origin. The precise nature of the methods of its generation is enveloped in mystery. M. Barouler's experiments, recorded in the Comptes Rendus for February 15, 1858, are interesting in themselves, and peculiarly so as throwing light upon some of those hidden processes in the great laboratory of Nature, by which liquid and gaseous hydro-carbons are produced beneath the surface of the earth. By some writers the changes are supposed to be due to fermentation only, while others ascribe them to processes of distillation by heated vapor.

The oil of Pennsylvania, which has lately caused so much excitement, differs in some important respects from ordinary varieties of Petroleum. Its chemical composition appears to be almost entirely identical with that of coal-gas. This oil is of a brownish-green color, and has a strong bituminous odor. When exposed to the air, it does not thicken or skin over, and it can easily be poured from a bottle when cooled to the temperature of 15° below zero. Its density has been stated at .812 to .882, and though its boiling point is very high, a vapor begins to come over at about 220°. As atmospheric action does not cause this oil to thicken, or grow hard and resinous like mineral pitch or bitumen, the surface of the ground near the springs has no crust or deposit such as is usually found elsewhere in the neighborhood of the Petroleum Springs. Its lubricating and illuminating properties are so great that the large quantity which is at present being pumped from the numerous wells, cannot fail to contribute greatly to develop the resources and to increase the material prosperity of the district in which it has been discovered.

Mineral oils are observed in many places to issue from the earth, and often in considerable abundance. In Persia, on the north-west side of the Caspian Sea, near Baku, extensive beds of marl are found saturated to such an extent, that when wells are sunk to the depth of about ten yards, large quantities of naphtha and water collect which are easily evaporated. In some parts of that district, so much combustible gas or vapor rises from the ground, that when set on fire, it continues burning, and even affords heat for economical purposes. A considerable quantity of an impure variety of petroleum is exported from Burmah, in the East Indies. The country consists of a sandy clay, resting on a series of alternate strata of sandstone and shale. Beneath this rests a bed of pale blue shale, rich in petroleum, which lies immediately on coal. Petroleum springs have also been found in the coal districts of Shropshire and Derbyshire, in England. The sea near the Cape de Verd Islands has been often seen covered by a film of rock oil. The finest specimens, however, are said to be obtained in Italy, where petroleum is found in several places.

The discovery of mineral oil is by no means of modern date, for in various parts of the world springs of bituminous fluid have been discovered in times very remote from our own. He-

rodotus, for example, mentions the wells of Zakunthos, the modern island of Zante, from which bitumen is at the present day obtained. Plutarch, in his account of the expedition of Alexander the Great, graphically describes the awe inspired by the spectacle of a "gulf of fire which steamed continually," near Ecbatana, the modern Hamadan. This historian also describes "a flood of inflammable fluid, which issued from various springs, formed a lake," near the burning gulf, and records the fact that "the inhabitants of the neighborhood exhibited to the king the force and subtlety of its nature by scattering some drops of it in the street leading to his lodgings. Standing at one end in the darkness of the night, they then applied their torches to some of the first drops, and the street became instantaneously all on fire."

Similar facts are recorded by other ancient writers, and it is far from improbable that the perpetual fires of some of the celebrated pagan shrines of the ancient world had their origin in springs of petroleum, or in jets of inflammable gas accidentally discovered, and in accordance with the superstitious views of Eastern nations, invested with the attributes, and ascribed to the special presence of some presiding deity.

#### Protection to Immigrants.

The following extract from a letter of Col. Wright, Commander of the Pacific Division, to Gov. Whiteaker, of Oregon, indicates the policy to be pursued towards the Indians engaged in the recent massacre of immigrants:

Unfortunate as is the event of this massacre, and calculated as it is to check immigration, I am confident in the belief that during the coming season no similar disaster can befall an immigrant party, provided the authorities at the East will adopt the measures we have suggested, and furnish me necessary means to carry them into execution. I transcribe in this connection the following extract from my report to the Head Quarters of the Army of the 10th inst.

"They (the Snakes) have ever been a source of annoyance from their thieving propensities and their habits of lurking around immigrant parties, and with other bands of Indians, to steal animals, cutting off small parties or individuals straying from their companies. They have rarely attacked troops. \* \* \* Every new success in a scheme of plunder, and murder if necessary to that end, of course emboldens them to a certain extent, but I do not see that any new source of danger is to arise from these Indians. \* \* \* All that can be done now [certainly this winter] is to chastise them as we may. \* \* \* Well organized parties of immigrants who will keep together, march, camp, and guard their animals as military expeditions must necessarily do, can reach this country in safety, but this we cannot expect. If they start in large bodies, they soon break into fragments, and hence as they approach this country they readily fall a prey to any wandering band of Indians. From the nature and extent of the country through which these immigrants have to pass, it will be some years before they can do so without military escorts. Stationary posts alone will not accomplish the end. A post has been recommended and ordered by the Secretary of War to be placed in the Boise region. It will be serviceable for various reasons, but will not dispense with the necessity of moving columns. Troops must travel with the immigration from the time of their leaving the Salt Lake country until they reach the settlements. If it were announced that military escorts would leave Utah about the 15th of July and 15th of August and 15th of September, it is believed that all who desired it could easily avail themselves of such opportunities to travel in safety, and thus the yearly immigration be perfectly protected. \* \* \* I suggest, as the country in the Boise region is almost entirely without resources, that \$150,000 at least, be included in the Quartermaster Department for building a post of five companies there. The transportation of rations, supplies, &c., must be likewise increased should a post be established. Estimates in form will be submitted in due course."

I may here observe that steps for the establishment of a post at Boise were deferred by the late commander of this department until the result of certain explorations was ascertained, with the approval of the Secretary of War. No appropriation for building a post there, however, passed last winter.

Troops will be sent into the field against the Snakes early in the Spring, and will be prepared to carry on the war vigorously. In conclusion, I have to assure you