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JOHN M. MURPHY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THINKING OF THEE.

BY CECIL HOWE.
The sunset crimson on the heights,
Flushing the cold snow with his kisses,
The crags are rich with yellow light,—
I am all lost in silent bliss,
Thinking of thee.
The red light pales along the range,
And gleams to mournful violet,
The dying glow grows sad and strange,—
My eyes with some stray tears are wet,
Thinking of thee.
Fall on her, tell her, dying glow,
How I am dreaming of her here,
And kiss for me her snowy brow,—
Love, I am weak with hope and fear,
Thinking of thee.

WOULD YOU?

We publish the following lines for the especial consideration of some of our bachelor friends:
Baby crowing on your knee,
While you sing some little ditty,
Pulls your hair or thumbs your eye,
Would you think it wasn't pretty?
Would you, could you?
If you own "the baby," would you?
Wife, with arms about your neck,
Says you "look just like the baby,"
Wants some cash to make a "eye,"
And you would refuse her—maybe!
Could you, would you?
If you owned "the woman," would you?
Little labor, little strife,
Little care and little cot:
Would you sigh for little life?
Would you murmur at your lot?
Tell me, should you?
If you owned the cottage, would you?
Health and comfort, children fair,
Wife to meet you at their door,
Fond hearts throbbing for you there,
Tell me, would you ask for more?
Should you? would you?
If you owned "the ready," would you?

Waifs.

"My dear Amelia," said Mr. O. D. Collone to the young lady whose smiles he was seeking, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart; but I declare to you, my dear Amelia, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—I say your smiles would shed—would shed—"
"Never mind the wood-shed," says the dear Amelia; "go on with the pretty talk."
"Dick," said a "Hoosier" one day to a companion in a sleigh-ride, "why don't you turn that buffalo-skin t'other side out? Don't you know the hair-side is the warmest?"
"Bah! Tom, not a bit of it," was the reply, "do you suppose the buffalo didn't know how to wear it himself? How did he wear his hide? You get out! I follow his plan."
The record case of human weakness on record is that of the poet and wit, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was prevented from delivering a lecture on account of illness, and wrote to the committee a letter of apology, in which he says, "I am satisfied that were I offered a fifty-dollar bill after my lecture, I should not have strength enough left to refuse it."
In St. Louis, recently, a man and his wife were engaged in arranging a separation. The principal difficulty was the baby, which the woman tearfully begged to be allowed to keep, while the man angrily refused. At last the wife almost threw the child into the husband's arms and exclaimed, "Take it; I can soon have another."
A lady wished a seat. A portly handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady.
"Oh, you're a jewel," said she.
"Oh no, replied he, "I'm a jeweler; I have just set the jewel."
A little boy of a certain village, being asked in Sunday School "What is the chief end of man?" answered, "The end what's got the head on."
Temperance, health, and peace—brothers, living together in wealth

Legislative Proceedings—Eighth Session.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "STANDARD."

Council.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12.—Mr. Hubbs—a memorial praying the establishment of a Post office at Muckelto, Tulalup Reservation, and a Post Route from thence to the town of Snohomish, in the proposed new county of the latter name, which memorial under a suspension of the rules, passed.

Council passed the bill from the House, amending the law relating to liens of mechanics and others. The House Bill amending the Common School Law, read twice and referred to the committee on Education. The bill from House amending the license law referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The Council referred two divorce bills to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Miller, introduced a bill to create the Town of Olympia a School District. By this bill the Trustees of the Town are *ex officio*, the School Directors of said District, and have control of the school fund collected within the Town limits. On motion of Mr. Hubbs, referred to committee on Education.

Several acts of Incorporation and Ferry charters were read and referred to committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Council proceeded to Hall of Representatives, to meet the House in Joint Convention, under the Joint Resolution to elect Territorial Officers. The following proceedings were had in said

JOINT CONVENTION

Mr. Hubbs, President of the Council in the chair.

On the 31st Ballot, George Gallagher Esq., was elected Territorial Printer by the following vote:

For G. Gallagher—Messrs. Caples, Clark and Simms, of the Council, and Messrs. Bowles, Bozarth, Briscoe, Chapman, Cline, Coupe, Cunningham, Ferguson, Foster, Hyatt, McCary, Phillips, Ruth, Settle, Taylor, Van Vleet, Warbass, and Mr. Shaffer, Speaker, of the House of Representatives. Total, 21. Scattering 18.

It will be observed that the Democracy of the House from the counties of Thurston, Pierce and Clarke, harmonized to effect this result. Tell us not hereafter that oil and water will not mix. Everything is possible, when you have the means to effect results.

After the exciting question of Public Printer was disposed of, the Joint Convention, had little or no difficulty in selecting the following officers.

Jno. D. Biles, D. H. Ferguson and G. W. Gibson, Capitol Commissioners; Jas. C. Head, of Thurston, Librarian and Auditor; U. G. Warbass M. D. of Thurston, Territorial Treasurer; T. P. Page of Walla Walla, Brigadier General; Richard Lane of Thurston, Quarter Master General; B. R. Stone, of Kitsap, Commissary General. The Council soon after retired to their chamber and thereupon adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 14th.—Mr. Miller presented a remonstrance numerously signed by citizens of Seabeck, Kitsap county, against the removal of the Capitol; referred to committee on Public Buildings and grounds, with instructions to print.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill making an appropriation for transportation of the territorial arms. Under suspension of rules bill passed.

The Council took up and referred to the committee on federal relations, the House Memorial praying the continuance of the Semi Monthly Mail from San Francisco to Olympia, via Puget Sound. A Joint Resolution passed the House tendering thanks of our people to Lieut. John Mullan U. S. Army, for his services in developing roads &c., in this territory.

The House Bill locating permanently the County Seat of Kitsap county, passed under a suspension of the rules. The bill incorporating the Alphean Library Association of Olympia, referred to committee on Corporations.

The Council passed the bill divorcing John and Ann Cantwell.

Mr. Hubbs presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson county in reference to the county revenue; referred to committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to print.

Mr. Hubbs—a petition from Morris H. Frost, in regard to building a wharf. Referred to committee on commerce. Mr. Denny, from committee on Education, reported the Olympia School District bill, recommending the striking out of repealing section. Report adopted, and bill as amended passed. Then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—Mr. Woodard, an act to apportion the debts and credits of Chehalis county. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed.

Mr. Denny, a bill in relation to the road tax in Kitsap county. Under a suspension of the rules, bill read three times and passed.

Mr. Biles introduced a Joint Resolution providing for a Joint Select Committee to revise the fee bill. This is really one of the most meritorious subjects of legislation introduced this session. No one can tell what fees and costs are chargeable by our law. Some services are rated much too high, and many which are compelled by our law, entirely overlooked. A thorough cure of this evil to our people will be hailed with hearty satisfaction by the people of the Territory. It passed unanimously—the rules suspended.

The bill amending the Common School Law reported with amendment, by committee on Education, was passed. It seems this law is amended every session. Is it not time to repeal all the different acts and begin anew? While striving to patch up the old law, would it not be better to adopt a new school system altogether?

The Avery divorce bill was then taken up, the testimony read, and the bill passed. Also the bill divorcing E. H. Thompson and Elizabeth, his wife.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill abolishing the office of County Assessor. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

The Council took up House bill relating to legislative divorces. It provides that no case will be considered by any subsequent Legislative Assembly, without a notice shall have been published six weeks in some newspaper, of the intention of party to make application.

Mr. Denny moved to lengthen the time to three months publication of notice. Adopted. Bill as amended read third time and passed.

The passage of such a bill after the flood of divorces of this session, is really wholesome. It exhibits a return of proper feeling. Surely this act deserves great commendation, if for no other reason, the attempt to discourage such constant appeals to the assembly for legislative divorces.

Following this, Mr. Miller introduced a memorial praying Congress to amend the Organic Act so as to expressly prohibit the Legislature from granting divorces. This assertion of a desire to be prevented from doing evil, speaks well for the Council. It is a matter of gratulation that the Council, under a suspension of the rules, passed this memorial.

House.

THURSDAY, 10—Afternoon Session.—The House took up House bill No. 23, the new Interest Law, introduced by Judge Hays, of Thurston county. It had been defeated in the morning by a vote of 17 to 13, and reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Chapman. Being again put on its final passage, the following was the vote:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Berry, Briscoe, Coupe, Cline, Cunningham, Hale, Harris, Hays, McCary, Parley, Ruth, Stone of Coville, Stearnes, and Taylor—15.

NOES—Messrs. Bowles, Bozarth, Cannady, Chapman, Ferguson, Foster, Hastings, Hyatt, Pingree, Phillips, Settle, Stone of Kitsap, Van Vleet, Warbass, and the Speaker—15.

[Republicans in italics.]—REF.
This bill made the legal rate ten per cent. per annum, but allowed a special contract to be made in writing whereby the maximum rate to be charged was one per cent. per month.

Several ferry bills, and bills of local character, acted upon and passed, and House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Van Vleet introduced a bill to incorporate the Vancouver Iliberian Benevolent Society. Under a suspension of the rules, bill passed.

Mr. Phillips, a joint resolution relative to the examination of the accounts of Territorial Auditor and Treasurer. This also passed.

Mr. Hays, a bill for the relief of R. M. Walker. Referred, on motion of Mr. Pingree, to committee on Claims.

Mr. Cannady introduced a joint resolution expressing thanks to Lieut. John Mullan, U. S. A. Mr. Bowles moved to indefinitely postpone, and called the yeas and nays. The following is the vote.

AYES—Messrs. Bowles, Bozarth, Chapman, Ferguson, Foster, Hyatt, McCary, and Stearnes—8.

NOES—Messrs. Berry, Cannady, Cline, Coupe, Cunningham, Hale, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Pingree, Phillips, Parley, Ruth, Settle, Stone of Kitsap, Stone of Cowlitz, Van Vleet, Warbass and the Speaker—19.

Absent—Messrs. Anderson, Briscoe and Taylor.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed. Ayes, 20; Noes, 10. Mr. Taylor voting *aye* and Messrs. Anderson and Briscoe, *no*.

A considerable amount of business, consisting of recommendations of the standing committees to whom bills had been referred, mostly acts of incorporation or ferry charters, was taken up and disposed of, after which the House adjourned.

Restrictive Policy in British Columbia to American Trade.

From the weekly British Colonist of the 5th inst., we extract the following:

Governor's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 21st and 22d years of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order and government of the same, and

WHEREAS, the Port of New Westminster is the only Port of Entry for goods in British Columbia—

And whereas, many persons have imported goods into British Columbia across the southern boundary thereof, contrary to law—

And whereas, it is expedient that all persons importing goods into British Columbia across the said boundary should be notified that such importation is contrary to law, and can be permitted only pending the completion of the communications in British Columbia—

And whereas, the collection of the Customs duties is rendered very expensive by the importation of goods across the southern boundary aforesaid, and it is expedient to impose a fine on such importation, to meet the additional cost of collection—

Now these are to give notice,

1. That no goods, wares, animals, or merchandise, shall be imported into British Columbia, which shall not have been entered at New Westminster aforesaid, unless the duties, tolls, and fines hereinafter specified, shall have been first paid to some duly qualified officer of customs, and such officer shall have first granted to the importer a permit on behalf of such goods.

2. The duties and tolls aforesaid shall be as follows:
A. The duties at present imposed by virtue of the Proclamations of the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

B. For every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of such goods, wares, or merchandise, (and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than fifty pounds weight of goods), one shilling; miners' packs, carried by the owners and not exceeding thirty pounds weight avoirdupois, for each man's load, being exempt from such duty as aforesaid.

C. For every ton of such goods, wares, or merchandise, twelve shillings.
3. In addition to the aforesaid duties and tolls, a fine equivalent to three per cent. on the market value of such goods, wares, animals or merchandise, shall be paid to such officer of Customs—such market value of the goods, wares, animals or merchandise, at the place of collection.

4. Any person evading, or attempting to evade, the payment of any of the duties, tolls, or fines aforesaid, shall be fined treble the amount of the duties, tolls, or fines, or any sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

5. Any penalty under this Act may be recovered and enforced before any Magistrate in British Columbia in a summary way.

6. This Proclamation may be cited as the "Southern Boundary Act, 1860."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.
By his Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Upon which the Colonist comments as follows:
We publish to-day a proclamation which is equivalent to an act to estab-

lish a Custom House on the Boundary line stretching from the Cascades to the Rocky Mountains. Ostensibly the proclamation is merely for the imposition of a fine for introducing merchandise into British Columbia via the Dalles; but actually it is the extension of the revenue laws of the Colony to that section to accommodate the Oregon overland drovers, traders and miners. The manner in which it is put together forcibly reminds us of the famous resolution of the Convention in 1858 which declared the British throne vacant, and the abdication of James II. complete. That famous resolution said something to please all parties, satisfied Cavaliers and Roundheads, divine-right monarchists and republicans, and resulted in placing the Prince of Orange on the throne. The "Southern Boundary Act" in like manner, says something to please all parties and it is likely to do it. The preamble tells the New Westminster people that it is the only port of entry; and yet any amount of goods may cross the boundary, provided they pay three per cent. ad valorem. Next, to please the Hope, Douglas and Yale packers, who pay the road tax and tonnage dues, goods are only to be allowed so long as the communications are incomplete,—which is tantamount to saying "pay up your taxes to the road fund, and the Dalles trade will be stopped."

A happy idea certainly, but one that is not likely to be fulfilled; except on the simple ground that the roads leading from Douglas, Yale and Hope will be put in such condition that goods can be transported into the interior cheaper than from the Dalles. Even then it will be difficult to foresee when the overland trade will cease. For some time Oregon will supply British Columbia with beef; and herds of cattle are very likely to be used first to transport merchandise before they are sold for beef; and consequently the overland trade will be kept alive; except an "I do order and enact" lay on an embargo. Next follows a clause in the preamble which tells us that it is more expensive to collect duties on the frontier than at New Westminster; consequently, a fine must be imposed. Under guise then of a fine the expedient of making a Custom House on the boundary is carried out. It is an admirable expedient to extend the revenue laws to the boundary, and hoodwink New Westminster, and others interested in the Fraser River trade. Much more straightforward, we think, would have been the conduct of the government, if they had instituted a Custom House at once on the boundary; than by adopting such a roundabout mode to accomplish the same thing; still the imposition of a three per cent. fine on all goods crossing the boundary, in addition to the duties collected at New Westminster valuation, will act as a check to the Dalles traders, and as a protective tariff to Victoria merchants, Fraser River traders, up-country packers, and inter-colonial and river steamboatmen. Whether the protection will amount to as much as its admirers imagine, is a question of which we have many doubts. The three per cent, calculated on the value of merchandise at the boundary, will virtually amount to four, five, and ten per cent. at New Westminster valuation. This certainly will benefit our traders, or at least tend to turn the tide of trade from the overland route to Fraser River; yet it is difficult to conclude that so small an additional per centage will effectually check the Dalles trade. The only thing certain about the "Southern Boundary Act" is that it will swell the finances of the country.

We have often had occasion to criticize the skill of the British Columbia government in inventing new modes of getting taxes; but we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at their ingenious expedient of avoiding differential duties by studiously holding up that the overland trade is contraband, and a fine must be imposed. Were our laws to make a certain fixed amount the penalty for an assault, say five dollars, we could well imagine a man knocking his man down and then running to the Police Magistrate and saying "there's your five dollars for an assault." So it is with importing merchandise over the boundary: it is all the time "contrary to law," and yet the law is satisfied by the payment of the three per cent. and no confiscation. Had the proclamation established a Custom House on the frontier instead of recognizing one "contrary to law," the three per cent. could never have been collected. For the latter would have been a differential duty; and our American neighbors entering their merchandise there would allege that they were not received on an equality with other

nations; inasmuch as Chili shipment could enter at less duties at New Westminster than an Oregon pack train on the boundary line. But the fine and a pertinacious assertion that it is contrary to law to bring goods over the frontier is very likely to avoid an international question, and leave the Dalles traders to do the grumbling.

On the whole, we are inclined to believe the policy of increasing the frontier duties will benefit our merchants; whether the policy can be defended or not, is another question. But like everybody else, our commercial community are not likely to question the Southern Boundary Act so long as it "brings a grist to their mill." Neither can the Dalles traders make such an outcry against it, as they would were the proclamation not made known till spring. Now they have received ample notice of the three per cent. fine, and will have from now till spring to "govern themselves accordingly."

A Virginia Congressman to his Constituents.

One of the few Southern men in the present Congress who were eager for the election of Speaker, whether it was to be Sherman or anybody else, was Sherrard Clemens, who represents the Panhandle or Wheeling District in Congress. Mr. Clemens, it will be remembered, was severely wounded in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, some three years ago, and has been a cripple ever since. His southern friends supposed that his anxiety to go ahead with the election of Speaker arose from his sickness, but as the session progressed, Clemens was found to be a man of liberal sentiments towards the North, owing, perhaps, to the rapidly growing free-soil sentiments among his constituents. Mr. Clemens has given further proof of this by a pungent address, denouncing the disunionists as follows:

To the People of the Wheeling Congressional District, Virginia:
Before the last Congressional Election, I announced to you my desire to retire from public life. In now repeating that determination, I have to declare to you, my deep and unqualified thanks for your kindness extended to me upon so many occasions in the past; and to assure you that whatever my future fate may be, your favor shall not be forgotten.

As a border people, you have peculiar interest in the integrity of the Federal Government. The result of the recent Presidential election is made the pretext for an assault upon the Constitution under the forms of which it has been decided.

The hot and indecent haste of South Carolina meets with my unqualified condemnation. It perils whatever there may have been of merit hitherto in the cause of the South. It affords no remedy for alleged grievances, but will intensify every one of them. It may precipitate a revolution, which will end in a return to colonial dependence under the crown of England, or in making the Cotton States mere stipendiaries upon the despotism of France.

It is not necessary now to enlarge upon these considerations. I thank God, I have lived to do you some service in this crisis. I shall resume my seat at the commencement of the session, and by my vote and by my voice, I shall resist the consummation of this great wrong against the Constitution and the laws.

I shall obey no command except that which comes from you. Should you differ in opinion with me, should you think that treason to the Confederacy should be dignified with the name of patriotism, let your instructions meet me at Washington, and I will at once resign into your hands all the official power you have so generously conferred upon me.

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
SHERARD CLEMENS.
New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1860.

It is a fact little known, that for the first five years of our Government, the United States Senate always sat in secret. The first time the doors were opened for public discussion was on the contest as to the right of Albert Gallatin to a seat in the United States Senate.

At a recent private fancy ball in Savannah, a Miss Aldama appeared as Music, with at least a million dollars' worth of diamonds in her attire. Truly, "Music had charms" on that occasion.

Boasting is sometimes out of place. We once heard a gentleman remark that he was a bachelor, as his father was before him.

Sloth is the key to poverty.