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BOB ANDERSON, THE BOLD.

A SONG FOR THE ANDERSON MEETING.

(AIR—John Anderson.)

Bob Anderson, a bold boy—
No holder in the land—
Was sent to guard his country's flag
Against a rebel hand.

In Muller's walls he found not
Protection from the foe,
And so, said he, to Sumter proud,
This very night we'll go.

So Anderson, the bold boy,
When darkness hid the day,
Spiked all his guns and silently
To Sumter sped away.

As Perry left the Lawrence,
But raised his flag once more,
So Anderson's more proudly waves
O'er Sumter than before.

Bob Anderson, the bold, says
"Now, Treason, do your worst;
The guns of Sumter guard the flag
From every hand accursed."

The baffled, mad seceders
Discover they are sold;
The flag they dread is guarded by
Bob Anderson, the bold.

Bob Anderson, the bold boy,
Deserves the nation's thanks;
He knows and does his duty well,
Despite rebellion's pranks.

We'll give three cheers for Union,
Our country's flag unfurl,
And three times three we'll give to thee,
Bob Anderson, the bold!

—Phila. Evening Bulletin.

HUMAN LIFE.

How frail man's feeble hold on life!
How soon he bows his head
To mingle with the worthless dust
He spurns beneath his tread;

Yes, all we love, and all we prize,
Must mingle with the dead.

A vapor passing quick away!
A dream which soon is o'er!
An arrow flying through the air,
Which can return no more—
Such, such, alas! is human life,
On Times all changing shore.

Waifs.

A young man, rather verdant,
and rather sentimental, was making himself interesting to a young lady, the other evening, by quoting from the poets. To the choice and rare extracts, he added:

"There's no place like home."

"Do you really think so?" said the young lady. "Oh yes!" was the reply. "Then," said calico, "why don't you stay there?"

A gentleman named Dunlop, being present at a party where one of the company had made several puns on the names of the persons present, remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon and didn't believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied the punster. "Just top the name and it is Dun."

Nobody likes to meddle with a woman whose disposition contains the essence of lightning, vitriol, cream of tartar, hartshorn, who manufactures words by the mile, and measures their meaning in a thimble.

A lady having written a letter, concluded it as follows: "Give everybody's love to everybody, so that nobody may be aggrieved by anybody being forgotten by somebody."

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

The anagram of Austria is *astari*, Latin for "to lay waste"—a business in which that country has been engaged for centuries.

It may be said in illustration of the sweetness and the sting of the English language, that its very alphabet begins with A B.

Some hearts, like primroses, open most beautifully in the shade of life.

A flourishing business—teaching writing.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 10, 1861.

ED. STANDARD:—I take this opportunity of penning a few lines for your valuable paper, in order to post you regard to this section of the Territory, as well as for the purpose of asking you a few plain questions for our especial benefit.

Business here is, as I suppose it is everywhere else on the Sound, very dull. Merchants are continually complaining of "hard times," and, in fact, were it not for the shipping, my opinion is that one-half of them could not hold out. Port Townsend Harbor generally presents a very lively appearance in the way of shipping. At the present time, for some reason or other, we have no murders, accidents, prize-fights, or foot-races, for me to chronicle, but when I have an occasion to write you a communication on either of these topics, I shall certainly do so; for you know a journal is now-a-days of little interest without some horrible "sensation" items.

Now for some of those plain questions. You are doubtless aware that many a queer thing happens in and about Olympia. I wish to know who Gov. McGill is, and where he holds forth? What is the extent of his power? Has he any favorites, or does he really try to do justice, and to deal fairly with his flock? Or, has he a "selected few" for whom he has had a decided preference? Mr. Editor, it looks to me as though he had a law and statute-book, and made for his especial guidance, and which he can construe as pleases him. Let me ask you another question. Can Gov. McGill appoint a Representative to Congress for this Territory, in case the one elected by the people should resign? I ask the question, as he seems to appoint, create, favor, or discontinue, everything he pleases. It may be that he has great power, but there should be a limit, I think.

In the next place, have you a clique in Olympia, and who is Miller? Have you many "plummy fellows," and who is Lodge? Does this so-called clique consist of more than a few reliable Democrats, who stand by each other in time of trial, and have plenty of the "needful" to carry out their plans?

Can you inform me who the other happy recipient for a portion of the Territorial Printing is, and whether he is to be at the mercy of the present incumbent or to be appointed by His Excellency, the "Gov"?

Your paper, for the last five or six weeks, has been the main-stay to our people, who were at the mercy of the late Legislature, on account of its containing a full and correct report of their proceedings. I believe, if the Union is not utterly and hopelessly dissolved, and our "little corner" torn in fragments, that ere another year shall pass you can boast of a large circulation in this section of the Territory. Democracy—that is modern, or pocket Democracy—has "gone up," and now, like a whipped child, they bite their fingers and tear their flesh for spite.

Oh! that we had another "by the Eternal" to rule us for a few short months! How soon it would be that South Carolina would "secede" into the Union! And is this glorious Union to be rent in twain? This Union of hearts and of hands—and does all the patriotism of our great Washington, Jefferson, and the Fathers, find no response in each breast? Little did the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the framers of that glorious league, the Constitution, think that in a few short years a portion of a civilized and world-renowned nation would rise up in utter rebellion against their works, having for their war-cry, "Let the Union slide!" In what estimation will that great and glorious day when America was declared to be ever free, be held by those freedom-loving (?) States who now seek to establish a new confederacy? Can it be possible that civil war is to rage in our midst, and end in dissolution! Avert such a calamity, Almighty God!

Respectfully Yours, FLINT.

"You'll see my face no more," said a romantic young lady to her friends. "Ah, Miss, are you going away from earth, or do you intend taking to rouge—going to die, or dye?"

A Scotchman visiting a churchyard with a friend, pointing to a shady, quiet nook, said, "This is the spot where I intend to be laid, if I'm spared."

He who thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he who thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

Later from the Atlantic Side.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Washington Convention commenced session on the 4th inst. Wade, of Ohio, was appointed temporary Chairman. States fully represented.

The Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, and the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, at Mobile, have been seized by the State authorities, with resistance. The matter is made the subject of a special meeting of the Cabinet. There were three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Mint.

There are flying rumors as yet unconfirmed, that there had been fighting at Pensacola, and that Fort Sumter had been reinforced and attacked by the State force of South Carolina. It is reported that Col. Hayne has presented the ultimatum of South Carolina—demanding the surrender of Sumter.

Serious disaffection is reported among the officers of the *Powhatan*, of the home squadron. Some of them have tendered their resignations.

Telegraphic communications have been interrupted in Mississippi by the State authorities, and suppressed.

The only business of importance in Congress to-day was the reception of the Postmaster's bill. Mr. Holt advised the suspension of the Butterfield route.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Illinois send delegates to the Washington Convention. Michigan declines to send delegates.

The Senate of Kentucky resolved to adjourn to the 24th of April before taking definite action regarding the crisis. Great suffering is now being experienced by the inhabitants of Kansas. Fifty thousand persons are on the brink of starvation.

The Louisiana Senators on the 4th presented a secession ordinance and withdrew.

Many excellent families are removing from South Carolina, in consequence of the lawless tyranny now exercised by the ruthless mob.

Secretary Floyd has been indicted by the Grand Jury, on three several presentments. First, for mal-administration of office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds, and third, for conspiring against the Government.

It is said that all the Southern States that have seceded, except South Carolina, are willing to come back upon reasonable concessions being made.

The Pacific Railroad bill has passed the Senate with amendment.—Union forever.

It is rumored that the ground of Seward's confidence and coolness is that Mr. Lincoln will, in a few days, issue a manifesto in which he will give satisfaction to both North and South.

The Republican Caucus of the New York Legislature has nominated Ira Harris to succeed Gov. Seward, in the U. S. Senate.

An enthusiastic Union meeting at Charlestown, Mass., was addressed by Edward Everett and others.

President Lincoln on his return to Springfield, had a reception at Charlestown, Ill., but declined in any way to indicate his future policy.

More troops have arrived at Washington for the protection of the Capital. Col. Lander has resigned the superintendency of the Wagon Road.

In both Houses of Congress, Feb. 4, resolutions were introduced inquiring into the security of the Mint at New Orleans.

Secretary Thompson testifying before the Howard Committee, appointed to investigate whether any projects were on foot to seize the National Capital, states that such treasonable plottings had been discussed in his house.

Insubordination is reported among the State troops at Pensacola, Fla.

Returns of the election on the 14th of members of the Convention in Northern Virginia, indicates the success of the anti-secessionists.

On the 31st Jan. Mr. Seward made another great speech, inculcating the idea of union as paramount to party and all other considerations, denouncing at once secession or revolution, coercion, or defiance; speaking of war as the last resort and one to be deplored. He expressed the opinion that all the difficulties would be amicably settled, in which opinion Douglas concurred.

Mason insisted Seward's speech was one of battle and blood, and the construction was repelled by Seward.

Great interest is now attached to the Convention which is to assemble at Washington on Monday next, as the most likely means to afford a satisfactory settlement of the present imbroglio. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Rhode Island have ap-

pointed delegates, Massachusetts and Illinois are considering the subject.

General Scott was before the Committee and stated that he had sufficient grounds to warrant the adoption of precautionary measures, though the evidence was not of the strongest character.

It is reported that South Carolina has presented an ultimatum, through Hayne, to which the President made no reply.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has joined the *Macedonian* at Pensacola. If Fort Pickens is attacked these vessels will co-operate in its defense, though it is supposed at Washington that Lieutenant Steiner will be able to maintain himself without assistance.

Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, has been reinforced, and guns pointed landwards. This embitters the public feeling at Richmond, and the subject has been called to the attention of the Legislature, and at a public meeting, as an overt act of coercion.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, to be submitted to the people.

Tennessee sends delegates to the Montgomery instead of the Washington Convention.

The Texas Legislature is in session. Only one-fifth of the members are opposed to immediate secession, though it is expected the matter will be submitted to the people.

Clingman is re-elected to the United Senate from North Carolina.

The Daily Overland Mail bill has passed the House, 107 against 64.

South Carolina in 1832.

As a matter of reference the following table showing how parties stood in South Carolina on the Nullification question, may be of interest at this time. It has been remarked that the relative positions of South Carolina now and in 1832 are not analogous. Neither are the political organizations of parties in that State. In 1832 South Carolina took a hostile attitude upon one single issue—the imposition of an import tax for the benefit, as she claimed, of Northern manufacturers, and to the great detriment of the South. In 1860 she decides to withdraw from the Union, because her social institutions, her productions, her relations and interests in every respect are supposed to be menaced by a party alleged to be hostile to her, who have obtained possession of the government. Again, the people of the State were greatly divided on the nullification question in 1832, so that the federal government was not without friends in South Carolina herself, while, at the present, almost entire unanimity of feeling in favor of Disunion may be said to exist. The following is the table:

VOTE FOR MEMBERS TO THE LEGISLATURE IN 1832.	
THE POPULAR VOTE.	
Nullification.....	23,096
Union.....	15,971
Majority for nullification.....	7,124

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.	
For nullification.....	31
Union.....	14
Majority for nullification.....	17

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.	
For nullification.....	97
Union.....	27
Majority For nullification.....	70

SEA SKETCH.—A really jolly good fellow was Dr. S. I was introduced to him just as the steamer *North Star* was leaving her dock at New York for Europe. For the first twenty-four hours "Richard was himself;" but sea-sickness, that fell destroyer, which spares neither age, sex nor condition, seized our jolly Doctor, and nothing more was seen of him for several days. We had left the Banks, and were steaming along beautifully, when one morning I saw the Doctor's head emerging from the lower regions. But what a face!—long, lugubrious, distressed—his hair not-cared-for—dress untidy—eyes blood-shot. I could scarcely believe this apparition was the jolly Doctor who had kept us all in a roar the first day out.

"Well, my dear Doctor how do you feel by this time?"

"Feel!" said he, and there was an unmistakable earnestness in his eye—"feel? why I feel as though I had but two objects to live for: one is, to put my foot once more on *terra firma*; and the other, to find out and whip the fellow who wrote "A Life on the Ocean Wave!"

Just So.—A young man who does not subscribe to a newspaper is unworthy of a young lady's affections.

The love of pleasure betrays us into pain; and many a man through love of fame, becomes infamous.

Gov. Banks for Concession.

The following extract from the valedictory message of Gov. Banks, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, delivered on the occasion of his retiring Jan. 3d, commends itself to every patriot and lover of the Union. Read it!

I do not hesitate to say, that as a Government, in every sense, Massachusetts has been faithful to her constitutional duties. It is because she has been thus faithful, that I desire to see her legislation in harmony with her acts. It is because I do not like to see her Representatives in Congress, and her sons everywhere, put upon the defensive when they have just cause to be proud of her acts; it is because, in the face of her just claims to high honor, I do not love to hear unjust reproaches cast upon her fame, that I say, as I do, in the presence of God, and with a heart filled with the responsibilities that must rest upon every American citizen in these distempered times, I cannot but regard the maintenance of a statute, whether constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an inexcusable public wrong. I hope by common consent it may be removed from the statute-book, and such guarantees as constitutional freedom demands be sought in new legislation.

It is said, I know with some reason, that no change would satisfy men engaged in treason and rebellion. We ought to remember, however, that South Carolina presents this class of laws in her counterfeited Declaration of Independence, as the first great wrong her people have suffered, and that removal will obviate her first cause of complaint, which is made the basis of every other substantive grievance.

It is said, also, that the time is not propitious, that it does not become Massachusetts to act under threats. Every State maintains its own dignity by doing what is right. A State that, under threats of coercion, does what is wrong, does not greatly suffer in comparison with another, that under similar plea refuses to do what is right; there is a difference in process, but the difference in results is not worth contest. Besides, this is not an accepted American doctrine.

When France refused to pay an indemnity secured to us by treaty, under pretence that she had been threatened with war by a President of the United States, her excuse was not received as a sufficient explanation. The President threatened her again. Congress supported his declarations by a war appropriation, and England, as arbitrator, compelled France to fulfill her treaty stipulations. In fact, the comity of States furnishes no good reason for not doing what is right; and rulers are permitted less than others to swerve under the influence of bribes or menaces from the direct and exact line of right.

The topic presents considerations of policy also. The difficulty in government, as in life, is to ascertain what is right. It is easier to follow the line of right, than it is to divine it, as wisdom is a higher quality than courage; and the world is full of proofs that an obstinate adherence to that which is impracticable, indefensible, and immaterial, often compels the truest and boldest men to surrender that which is just in itself and vital to their cause. Our experience in this regard will not differ from that of other men.

There are men suddenly lifted from indigence to affluence, who never forgot poverty in the presence of plenty. So men long accustomed to rough government do not readily comprehend the policy of rulers, and reluctantly surrender the imperfect machinery of opposition for the greater powers and higher honors of administration. There may be equal advantages in the right of opposition or administration, according to the preferences or constitutions of men, but it will be difficult for the same persons or party to monopolize both. If we claim the right to administer law, let us abandon the machinery intended to obstruct it.

Conciliation and coercion are twin powers. They grow out of and into each other, and neither is perfect by itself alone. "Who demands equity must do equity" is a maxim as old as the civil law, not merely because it is justice, but because it is power also. And yet, I believe that so little difference of opinion—not as men, perhaps, or parties, as to which misrepresentation and excitement may mislead us, but as to what is right, upon the individual and honest judgment of the American people—has never before existed.

Laughable Scene in an Arkansas Hotel.

A contributor to the *Spirit of the Times* thus describes a scene at the Anthony House in Little Rock, Arkansas:

Late one bitter cold night in December, some eight or nine years ago, L. came into the bar-room, as usual, to take part in whatever was going on. For some reason, the crowd had dispersed sooner than was customary, and but two or three of the towns-folks were there, together with a stranger, who had arrived a half-hour or longer before, and who, tired, wet, and muddy, from a long Arkansas stage-ride, his legs extended and shoes off, was consoling himself with two chairs and a nap opposite the center of the blazing log fire. Any one who has traveled until ten o'clock, in a rough winter night, over an Arkansas road, can appreciate the comfort of the fruition before that fire-place.

The drowsy example of the stranger had its effect on others, and L., who took a seat in the corner, and for lack of conversation, was reduced to the poker for amusement. He poked the fire vigorously for a while, until it was red-hot, was about to drop it and retire, when he discovered the great toe of the stranger's foot protruding through a hole in one of his socks.

Here was a relief to L. He placed the glowing poker within a foot of the melancholy sleeper's foot, and began to lessen the distance between them; one by one the attention of the company was drawn to the joke, began to open their eyes, and being awakened, mouths expanded into grins, and grins into suppressed giggles—and one incontinent fellow's into a broad laugh. Closer and closer the red-hot poker moved towards the unfortunate toe. The heat caused the sleeper restlessly to move his hands, L. was just about to apply the poker, when a sound of click! click! arrested his attention. He looked at the stranger—the latter, with one eye open, had been watching his proceedings, and silently brought a pistol to bear upon L. In a voice just audible, he muttered in a tone of great determination: "Just burn it! Burn it! Just burn it! and I'll be d—d if I don't stir you up with ten thousand pokers in two seconds!"

L. laid down the hot poker instantly, and remarked: "Stranger, let's take a drink!—in fact gentlemen, all of you."

L. afterwards said they were the cheapest drinks he ever bought.

KISSING A BACHELOR!—A correspondent relates the following rich incident:— "We have a friend—a bachelor friend—very fond of the society of the ladies, but extremely modest and diffident withal. A few evenings since he went to make a call upon an acquaintance who had recently taken to himself a wife, young and beautiful, and, as a matter of course, overflowing with affection for her husband. Now, this lovely wife of a week, like all other young wives, could scarcely survive the brief absence of her husband for the discharge of his business; and, always upon his return, met him upon the threshold, and smothered him with kisses. It so happened, when our friend called, that the husband was absent, but was momentarily expected by the fond and anxious wife. She heard his footfall upon the step, and, supposing it to be her husband, rushed forth to meet him; and he had scarcely laid his hand upon the bell-pull, before the door flew open, and his neck was encircled by a pair of white arms, and burning kisses fell thick and fast upon his lips and cheeks. Here was a trying situation for a diffident man, and our friend came near fainting on the spot; but, fortunately, the lady discovered her mistake in season to prevent such a melancholy event, and he escaped from the house more dead than alive. The last we saw of him he was leaning against a tree, fanning himself with his sombrero, in order to recover strength to regain his lodgings."

To tell your secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which you are entrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

Take especial and seasonable care, if you are a man, that your children shall not have a fool for a mother; and, if you are a woman, that they shall not have an ass for a father.

INGENIOUS.—A Yankee has invented a patent dog; wind him up and he barks for hours.

The natural price of an onion—A scent.