Washington Standard.

VOL. I. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MARCH 23, 1861. NO. 19.

THE WASHINGTON STANDARD

—IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY—

JOHN M. MURPHY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription Rates:

Per Annum.....$3 00
" Six Months..... 2 00

Invariably in Advance.

Advertising Rates:

One Square, one insertion,..... $3 00
Each additional insertion..... 1 00
Business Cards, per quarter,..... 5 00

☞ A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who advertise four squares, or upwards, by the year.

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OFFICE—In Barnes's Building, corner of Main and First Streets, near the steamboat landing.

☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication should be addressed to the editor of the WASHINGTON STANDARD.

In these times of "chivalry" and devilry; of secession and required unlimited concession; times of aristocratic ruffianism—times when Southern refinement has become changed to Southern brutality—when that portion of our country which gave us Washington treats with wanton disrespect his last earnest wishes, and giving themselves to the leadership of such creatures as Yancey, Rhett, & Co., seek to destroy the fair fabric reared and bequeathed to us by their ancestors and ours; times when traitors are furnished with arms and ammunition by the Chief Executive of that Government their treason is intended to overthrow; times when in our ports the Stars and Stripes are forbidden to float, the following song is quite appropos:

MY COUNTRY'S FLAG OF STARS.

BY HARRY RIVERS, A FORETOPMAN.

I've roamed for many a lengthy mile
Upon the stormy seas;
I've seen full twenty banners float
All proudly on the breeze—
That standard, too, Great Britain's pride,
The boast of England's tars—
Yet none could thrill my heart but thee,
My country's flag of stars!

Brazil's gay flag of gorgeous dyes;
The banner of old Spain;
E'en Gallia's bunting as it flies,
Is not undimmed by stain;
Their lustre has been sullied oft
At home, by deadly jars;
But thy bright azure fields are pure,
My country's flag of stars!

In some famed foreign port I've seen
The flags of half the world—
To celebrate a gala day—
Their bunting all unfurled.
With throbbing heart I glanced my eye
Along the tapering spars,
Until my gaze was fixed on thee,
My country's flag of stars!

And when thy stripes and azure field
First met my eager sight,
My bosom heaved, my heart it thrilled,
With feelings of delight.
I hailed it as the cynosure
Of our Columbia's tars;
The banner of the brave and free,
My country's flag of stars!

And where's the heart possessing but
One spark of freedom's zeal,
That would not, gazing on thy folds,
A patriot's spirit feel?
The veteran, too, as he looks down
Upon his ancient scars,
That would not hail thee with delight,
My country's flag of stars!

Waifs.

☞ An old book was bought in Paris lately, among a parcel of rubbish bid off by a Sheriff, which contained the marvellous genealogy of Francis I., who is shown to be descended in a direct line, through sixty-four generations, from Hector, son of Priam. The book is said to have been immediately sold to an English amateur for 500 francs.

☞ Gen. Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is seventy-four years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is apparently vigorous—much of which is owing doubtless to his very temperate habits.

☞ Of a truth, home without a girl is only half blest; it is as an orchard without blossoms, a spring without song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars, but daughters by the fireside are like roses in Sharon.

GEN. JACKSON'S TOAST.—"Our Federal Union—it must be preserved"—is almost always quoted, "must and shall be preserved," which impairs its strength. Gen. Jackson used few superfluous words.

☞ The origin of the phrase "mind your P's and Q's" is said to have been a call of attention in the old English ale houses to the pints and quarts being scored down to the unconscious or reckless beer bibber.

☞ Howard Paul, in his amusing "Patchwork," tells of a delicate young man who kissed a lady's "snowy brow" and was laid up with the influenza a week in consequence.

☞ There is no exception to the rule of three. As your income is to your expenditure, so will the amount of your debts be to your cash in pocket.

The Union Meeting at the Capitol.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic Mass Meeting of the citizens of the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Thurston, Pierce, King, Lewis, Sawamish and Chehalis, assembled on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Wm. M. Rutledge, Esq., Hon. O. B. McFadden, Chief Justice of Washington Territory, was elected President. The President having stated the objects of the meeting,

On motion of Mr. Rutledge, the following gentlemen were selected Vice Presidents: Hon. Gilmore Hays, Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, Gov. H. N. McGill, Dr. J. B. Webber, Ira Ward, Jr., C. C. Terry, Wm. M. Morrow, D. R. Bigelow, F. C. Purdy, S. Garfield, C. B. Baker, James Biles, L. H. Davis, Andrew J. Chambers, C. Crosby, S. D. Ruddle, and Wm. McLean.

On motion of Geo. W. Corliss, Esq., the following gentlemen were selected as Secretaries: Elwood Evans, Frank Clark, James Lodge, J. W. Johnson, Aleck C. Smith, and John M. Murphy.

Maj. H. A. Goldsborough moved the appointment of a Committee of seven, to report a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The President appointed as said Committee the following named gentlemen: H. A. Goldsborough, Geo. W. Corliss, Geo. A. Barnes, W. W. Miller, John N. Lowe, Wilson Sarjent, and David Phillips, who, after a brief absence reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of Washington Territory, hailing from various sections of our common country, we do earnestly deprecate and deplore any and every measure calculated to dissolve or loosen the strong ties of fraternal political unity, which have hitherto bound together our happy country into one grand and prosperous nationality.

Resolved, That there are no existing causes for the dissolution of our Union; on the contrary, we are of opinion that all present aggravations and encroachments, both real and imaginary, can and ought to be amicably arranged by mutual compromise and concession; and we think that such a settlement is imperatively demanded by the magnitude of the vital interests now involved.

Resolved, That our attachment to the Union is unimpaired, steadfast and immovable, and that our hopes for the future destiny of this Territory are inseparably connected therewith.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate, as a stain on our patriotism, as destructive of our future material prosperity, and as treasonable in nature and design, any and all attempts to establish a Pacific Confederacy, or to dissolve or diminish our present intimate connection with the Mother States.

The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, Judge O. B. McFadden, Frank Clark, Elwood Evans, Gilmore Hays, B. P. Anderson, and J. W. Johnson.

On motion, three hearty cheers were given for the Union, when,

On motion, meeting adjourned.

NO NEW THING.—The *National Intelligencer* quotes the language of Keitt in relation to secession, "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life," and of Rhett, who says, "The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years;" and advises the border States to beware how they suffer themselves to be led off by South Carolina, as she is not endeavoring to meet a new and startling emergency in our civil history, but is only making complaint of present difficulties as a cloak to hide the matured plans of thirty years.

REBELLION AGAINST KING COTTON.—Judge Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Maryland, for treasonable purposes, while endeavoring to influence Governor Hicks of the latter State, became excited at his failure to succeed, and jumping up from his chair, stalked across the room, like a cock-turkey enraged, and throwing himself into a theatrical attitude, uttered these terrible words: "Finally, let me tell you, Governor Hicks, that Cotton is King!" The Governor, not at all terrified, observed in reply: Mr. Handy—*not* Commissioner Handy of Mississippi, but Mr. Handy—let me tell you, sir, that I will see King Cotton in h—ll, sir, before he shall reign over *me!*"

☞ A prominent Democrat of Kentucky said not long since: "If we of the South were to read Henry Clay's last speech at Lexington, without knowing the author it would generally be ascribed to Seward or Wilson."

Kitsap County Correspondence.

TEEKALET, March 12, 1860.

ED. STANDARD:—The all-absorbing question now is, the extension of slavery throughout the Territories, or the severing of the Union of these States. While the people of the North will do all they can honorably to prevent the spread of slavery throughout the Territories, they will do equally as much to prevent the separation of these Confederated States. Let us look at Kansas. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force slavery upon an unwilling people, have done more to distract the councils of the nation and the confidence of the people, than any other transaction the government has ever undertaken. The whole history of that unfortunate Territory is a tale of unmitigated fraud. Territorial officers were appointed, and withdrawn or compelled to resign for even attempting to do justice. Frauds were practiced at the elections, of which no notice was taken except to encourage. Houses, stores, and barns, were burned; printing presses destroyed, and peaceful citizens murdered. Woman and children were driven from their homes, without shelter from the wind and storm. Such were the cold-blooded and brutal crimes committed on the early settlers of that Territory. The usual toils, hardships, and privations, of the pioneers of a new country are quite sufficient—but add to them all that has been inflicted on the early settlers of Kansas, with the horrors of the assassin, and you have inhumanity without a cause, together with a long catalogue of crimes that would equal if not outstrip the pirate. What was the occasion for all the crimes and destruction of property in that Territory? Simply to establish slavery there, and nothing else. Establish slavery throughout the Territories of the United States, and you have a country with no safety in the future. Enslaved men, whether white or black, when their numbers become sufficient, when their physical force is adequate to the task, will loosen their shackles and throw off the chains that bind them. The people of the North are a Union abiding and conservative people. The Union of these States is valuable to them, and if valuable to the people of the North, it is doubly so to the South? They know and feel the value of their own personal safety. They know and feel it too sensibly to rush madly into such a wild and disastrous scheme without a cause. Although several of the Southern States have declared their separation, still their interest, their safety and their happiness will, in the sober second thought, preponderate in favor of their remaining quietly within the circle of the Union of these States. Although slavery is so abhorrent to a majority of the people of the free States, still I would not touch so much as the hem of its garment to interfere with it in the States where it now exists. The people of the old Southern States found the institution with them at the close of the Revolution, and adopted it as their own offspring. It now exists there by force of local law, and can only be removed by the same process unless they have insurrection, and that is more revolting than slavery itself. It was never intended or expected by those that brought together the material, for our Government that slavery should spread throughout the entire domain. It was expected that the limits it then had, was the final extent of its boundaries. Is the Union of these States to be broken up? Are the walls and the bulworks that have surrounded us and protected us, the arches through which we have safely passed, and the canopy that has overshadowed us, and sheltered us from the wind and the storm of the enemies of freedom, to be broken down and demolished with the battering-ram of slavery? Is that which cost the blood and the treasure of our ancestors, that which outweighs all other events and all other considerations, and mocks the loftiest flight of human eulogy—is it all to be laid aside and forgotten in the struggle of the task-makers for more power?

May we hope, notwithstanding all we hear from time to time, that the sore, awful calamity will not take place; that the storm that has been gathering will not burst upon us to the destruction of the Union; but that the clouds that have been so ominous of evil will clear away, the fine blue sky will appear, and the sun with his mid-day splendor will send forth his rays of life and beauty, and the use of our sextant, will reveal to us our true position, and the good old Ship of State, with old Abraham Lincoln at the helm, will sail majestically on towards her port of destination, which is the Union of these States, now and forever. REPUBLICAN.

The Humor of the Time.

The American character that can extract fun from everything, however serious, would not be complete without an occasional squilp in these times. Here is the latest:

The following startling and highly inflamatory dispatches appear in a paper out West, to which they were especially telegraphed—

Late, Later, Latest and Highly Important from Charleston!—Our Special Dispatches by the Underground Line!—The Women take the Thing in Hand!—Astonishing Disclosures!

CHARLESTON, Supper Time, Jan. 15.—All the babies in the South are in arms, and many in this city are employed at the breastworks.

Two and One-Half Minutes Later.—Hundreds of the noblest women of the South are behind the breastworks, (*a la* Gen. Jackson) and boldly express a determination to remain there.

Later Still—Three-Quarters of a Minute.—A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening, and many more are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing example of their sisters. Shame on the young men!

One-Quarter of a Minute Later.—We have learned from a reliable source that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina "Infantry" which is yet to be raised.

A report from the interior says that the negroes "wear" drilling, but it needs confirmation.

THE COUNTRY GIRL.—The country girl is a favorite theme with the poet, and when she is what he generally paints her, she is more than worthy of his verse. What a picture of fresh charming beauty does the mere mention of her name call up before the mind's eye. Those noble contours, that full and rounded bust, those sweet, frank, maidenly features, those deep, clear eyes, so full of sweet expression, those health-tinted cheeks, with their diffused and peachy bloom—all conspire to form a combination which no mortal man has either the power or will to withstand. Such a being is queen in her own right, and all men are her willing slaves. This is the ideal country girl—the country girl as she ought to be and might be. Seek her among the cornfields and orchards, and in the cottage-homes which hide themselves among the apple trees. If you do not find her, you will find in her place, the actual country girl of to-day, with perhaps a crooked spine, a contracted chest, a diseased liver, and a dispeptic stomach. Neuralgia, general debility, "decline," chlorosis, prolapsus uteri—the whole train of female diseases, in short—are now almost as common in the country as in town. Girls in the country have no excuse for ill-health. Exercise in the open air, and Nature will bless you and call you her own.—*Hints towards Physical Perfection.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Says a correspondent of the Stockton *Democrat:* "I have consulted the Constitution of South Carolina, and I find that I was right as to the qualification of voters, but that no man can be elected to the House of Representatives of that State unless he has a freehold of three hundred acres of land *and ten negroes*, or a *clear* yearly income of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and that no one is eligible to her Senate, unless he has a clear yearly income of fifteen hundred dollars, and if he resides out of the district in which he is elected, five thousand dollars. It will be seen, therefore, at a glance, of what material the Legislature of South Carolina is composed. In that State, bank stocks, rents, and negroes are the 'substance,' and virtue, patriotism, and intellect, are mere 'show.'"

LOLA.—The New York *Herald*, in noticing the career of the late Lola Montez, says: "Lola was very fond of being thought a scholar and a *litterateur*. She had a smattering of information upon a great variety of topics, and was very quick at catching up the ideas of smart people about her. She talked well, and could entertain a large number of persons at the same moment. As a writer we have no knowledge as to her capability. Her letter, which attracted so much attention when she first arrived here, was written by ex-Senator Wescott. "Lola Montez in Bavaria," a play produced as hers, was prepared by Mr. Charles Ware, and her lectures were the work of the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr."

A Loyal Officer of the U. S. Navy.

Southern born and bred, and inheriting Southern slavery, answers Lieut. Hamilton, of South Carolina, late of the U. S. Navy, as follows:

Now, my dear Jack, your proposition to us, following the lead of those gentlemen, "to bring any ships we may command into Southern waters," without reference to the orders under which we are acting, I reject with scorn and disdain. The very proposition is a reflection not less upon our honor than our loyalty, and is unworthy of the honorable feelings and principles which are the guiding principles of your life. Such a thing had never been done in the history of our country, until, a few weeks since, in the harbor of Charleston, a traitor, in the person of a revenue officer, committed it. The remembrance of this transaction will follow him in a slimy trail to the grave. Had the authorities of South Carolina returned her at once to the General Government, as in a similar case in Georgia about the same period, it would have been more worthy and characteristic of the chivilric name of the sons of the Palmetto State. I confess I felt deeply mortified by its action on that occasion.

Should I command a ship—Southern man that I am—I tell you now, and beforehand, that I will return her, with the blessing of God, to the authorities of that Government which honored and entrusted me with her command, at every risk and peril, if I am compelled to decide it, sword in hand, on my own quarter-deck. And I will tell you more than that, that I will stand by the old "Stars and Stripes" whilst there is a single star in the square Union of it, which I think is a pretty common sentiment among all of us. We have too long revelled in the delicious pride of unfurling that glorious banner in foreign waters, at 8 o'clock, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner," with a full band of music, to turn upon it now, in its day of peril, and strike it down. No, sir, I won't do it. I pray God I may be buried in its folds. I love every color, every star, every stripe of it.

WHAT HARRY CLAY THOUGHT OF IT.—Henry Clay, in one of his speeches in the Senate, during the discussion of the compromise measures of 1850, remarked as follows:

"If the Union shall become separated, new Unions, new Confederations, will arise, and with respect to this—if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi, I say in my place, never! *never!* NEVER! will we, who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent city—*never!* NEVER!

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR 1862.—The correspondence between the Commissioners for the exhibition of 1861, the Society of Arts, and the trustees for conducting the exhibition of 1862, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The guarantee list includes 652 persons, and the sum guaranteed now amounts to £366,-800. The Commissioners for the exhibition of 1861 have granted a site for the building on their estate at South Kensington, and it will be speedily commenced. It is expected to outshine all former undertakings in that line.

WHAT GEN. WOOL THINKS OF IT.—It is reported that some one asked the veteran, Gen. Wool, if the army would be likely to divide in case of secession, and fail to obey orders from the new President? The gallant old man drew himself up proudly, and replied: "Do you think, sir, the army is going to fail the country at the moment it is needed? No, sir. Furthermore, I allow no officer or man under my command to admit the possibility of disunion; and if I hear that any one has spoken in favor of it, I will court-martial him with all possible expedition; and Scott feels as I do, sir."

ADOLECENCE.—Gen. Jolane has written another boyish letter—he never wrote any other—to a female relative in Georgia, in which he says that the "South must act promptly, and go out at once," or be degraded; that "delay is ruin and death," and that he and "thousands of good Northern men will be by their side." It will be a happy day for our country when this Lane reaches that obscurity for which his peculiar talents so admirably fit him.—*S. F. Times.*

The Names of the States.

Maine was called "Narvoshen," but in 1638 took the name it now bears from Maine, a province in the west of France. New Hampshire was the name given to the Territory granted to Captain John Mason by the Plymouth Company, in 1639, by patent, and was derived from the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England. Vermont was derived from *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain, after her green mountains. Massachusetts was derived from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston, and signifies Blue Hills. New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom the territory was granted. Pennsylvania, as everybody knows, was called after William Penn. The Duke of York granting New Jersey to Lord Berkely and Sir Geo. Carteret, Governor of the Island of Jersey, it was named in honor of the latter. Delaware was called, in 1792, after Lord Delaware. Maryland was named in honor of the Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, in 1532.

Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, "the virgin Queen of England." The Carolinas were named by the French. Florida received its name from Ponce de Leon, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish *Pasque Florida.* Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, are all of Indian origin, being chiefly named by our Government after their principal rivers. Tennessee is said to signify a "curved spoon;" Illinois, the River of Men; Mississippi, the Whole River, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the the Indian lake on its borders. California was named by the Spaniards.

BRIEFLY SPOKEN.—On the 24th of July, 1850, Mr. Clay said in the Senate:

"You *cannot put your finger* on the part of the Constitution which conveys the right or power *to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States.* Nor can I admit for a single moment that there is any separate or several right upon the part of the States or individual members of a State, or any portion of the people of the United States, to carry slaves into the Territories, under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the several States. It is a joint property, held by a common trustee for the general good, and to be administered by the General Government according to its deliberate judgement of what will best promote the common happiness and prosperity, and do justice to all."

This is the very doctrine on which Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party stand to-day.

A WHALING UNION DEMONSTRATION.—One of the most important whaling grounds on the Pacific coast is at Bartholomew Bay, on the coast of Mexico. It is frequently beset by numbers of whalers who there pursue their noble game. During the last trip up of the steamer *Cortes*, she ran close in to Bartholomew Bay, where no less than eleven whalers were lying. As the *Cortes* approached, each ship in succession hoisted the stars and stripes, the emblem of American nationality, indicating thereby their sentiments on the great question now agitating their country. Although the steamers had often passed whalers at the same place, the flag had never before been flung to the breeze. Their boats were immediately lowered and headed for the steamer and were most liberally supplied with papers of the latest date, by Mr. Allen, the Purser of the *Cortes*, a favor they acknowledged by repeated cheers.—*S. F. Times.*

☞ There is a Major Anderson in Italy. His name is Pergola, and with a small garrison he holds for Francis II. the citidel of Messina. Pergola has warned the citizens that, resolved neither to surrender nor yet be starved out, the moment provisions fall short in the fortress to blow it up.

☞ A package of the *N. Y. Times* was recently returned with the endorsement: "Returned from Columbus, Georgia, where the proprietors would be hung were they to show their heads."

☞ By the ancient law of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to live with both wives in the same house; the crime was in consequence very rare.

☞ A near lantern is better than a distant star.