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OLYMPIA, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1876.

The Situation.

The general tenor of the eastern dispatches indicate a determination on the part of the Republican managers to carry out the desperate programme announced before election, to the very letter. It appears that no sense of justice is sufficient to deter them in their mad course, and that they have deliberately resolved to ruin if they cannot rule the country.

Republican Sentiment North.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina having declared the Board of Canvassers in contempt and cited the members before it to receive the punishment due to their offense, public opinion of the country has been even swifter than the Court to resent the outrage committed by that infamous body.

It has disclosed to the whole people the utter desperation of the Republican managers. The men who will defy the highest court of their own State will defy anything or do anything. The result of their action is to convince the people of the North that they will not hesitate at any device to perpetuate their own power, and the conclusion naturally follows that where such desperate measures are resorted to, it is only because the day has already been lost by them at the polls.

AN AID TO IMMIGRATION.—A subscription list is out under the authority of the Board of Immigration, to raise funds for a map of the whole Territory, to distribute among immigrants. The following is a copy of the heading: "Subscriptions, under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, to procure a full and complete map of Washington Territory for distribution among intending immigrants."

How Have the Mighty Fallen!

The annexed resolution was the chief plank of the Republican platform in 1856. It was framed when the party was led by statesmen, untainted by a suspicion of selfish motive, men whose sterling personal character shaped and controlled its policy.

But twenty years have passed. The leaders who gave vitality to the cause are numbered with the dead. Their works still live, but vandal hands within the camp are engaged in pulling down the fabric they reared.

"Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial, and executive officers have been set over them by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accessories, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter."

Every word of this arraignment of Mr. Pierce's Administration, applies with ten-fold force against the Administration of the military autocrat who now fills the office of Chief Magistrate; still so gradual has been the change under the skillful management of the corrupt ring at Washington, that many fail to discover how far they have drifted from the original landmarks.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

At the conclusion of my last letter we were just reaching Coblenz, a place of great importance and situated at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle. Under the Romans it was called Confluentes from its situation at the confluence of the two rivers.

Here the grandsons of Charlemagne met to effect the division of his vast domains into Italy, France, and Germany. On the banks of the Rhine stands the new palace built by the electors of Treves nearly one hundred years ago. It is, at times, the residence of the royal family of Prussia. The church of St. Castor, distinguished by its four towers, stands at the very confluence of the two rivers. It was founded by Louis the Pious, A. D. 836. The present structure, however, dates only from the early part of the 13th century.

As we continue on, the mountains begin to close around us, and the course of the river is more closely shut in by rocky shores, adorned on either side by extensive vineyards on the sloping hill-sides. We pass on the right the

CASTLE OF STOLZENFELS. This is situated on its "proud rock," more than 400 feet above the river. It was built in the 13th century, and destroyed by the French in the 17th, but now it is completely restored. It was a present from the town of Coblenz to William IV. (the crown Prince) of Prussia, in 1823, and here the Emperor-King entertained Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1845. On the opposite side of the river stands the picturesque ruins of

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHNS. It was built A. D. 1100. Near by on the tops of the rock above the river Lahn is the

CASTLE OF LAINECK. A very ancient ancient structure once in ruins but now restored

THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN ELECTORS. This is one of the least altered towns on the Rhine. It retains almost entirely its medieval character having few buildings of more recent date than the 19th century. Near the banks of the Rhine stands the

CASTLE OF MAREBURG. It crowns the tops of an almost conical rock and its aspect is suggestive of secret passages, torture chambers and dungeons, all of which are still to be seen. The rack and thumb-screw and the crank one did their fearful work here. Farther on lies a much frequented place of pilgrimage known as

BORNHOFFEN and immediately above it, crowning the double summit of lofty rock, covered with vines, rise the mouldering towers of two very imposing ruined Castles called the

TWO BROTHERS. The legend in connection with them is associated with their owners. To make a long story short, the two brothers of course fell in love with the same fair maid. They became foes, settled their rivalry by the edge of the sword and fell by each other's hands.

We soon pass St. Goar, a small town named after a monk of the same name who preached here in the 7th century and is situated in the midst of the finest scenery. The principal glory of the town is one of the most extensive ruins on the Rhine, and rising grandly back of the town. It was built in the 13th century and many years was a stronghold of the Landgrave of Hesse.

THE CASTLE OF GUTTENBERG. This is situated just above the town of Caub, and is replete with historical interest. Here is where Blucher and his army crossed the river on New Year's night, 1874, after having defeated the French at Leipsic.

A little farther on, on an isle in the middle of the river, rises a quaint castle, called

PFALL. It was built by the Emperor Lewis

of Bavaria, prior to 1326, and in days gone by it served as a convenient toll-house. The only way of entrance to it was by means of a ladder through a strongly barricaded door.

As we advance up the river it becomes more and more worthy of being called castellated. Many of the ruined castles which crown the summit of the neighboring hills are reputed to have been the strongholds of robbers, and were destroyed with their occupants in the 13th century by the Emperor Rudolph. We are now in the very heart of the wine-growing district of the Rhine, and the extensive vineyards in this neighborhood are those which produce the most famous descriptions. The Romans introduced the culture of the vine into this part of the world, and the amount of labor and expense bestowed in its cultivation is utterly incredible. The soil is carried up by manual labor, both sexes being engaged in the work, and arranged in terraces on the rocky and barren hill sides. Much risk, too, is often incurred in the work.

Passing Bachere, a place famous for its wine, and in rapid succession several other places the very names of which have a decidedly vinous flavour, we soon arrive at

BEIBERICH. This is a place of no special importance except as being the summer residence of the Duke of Nassau. In order to avoid detention at Meyance, I disembarked at this point and took the train for

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE. This is one of the oldest and most interesting cities of Germany alike for its fine old buildings, its rich historical associations and for many centuries one of the great monied centres of Europe. Its history is unbroken from the time of Charlemagne who is said to have had a palace here in the eighth century. Since the 12th century it has been a free city and the capital of the German Confederation until absorbed by Prussia, in 1866. The Rothschilds had their beginning here. One of the first objects of interest is the Cathedral, which was founded in 1238. Here the Emperors of Germany were crowned. There are some fine buildings in the modern parts of the city, with some very fine monuments. The streets also are very capacious. All this is in striking contrast with the more ancient parts of the town, where the streets are simply narrow lanes with anciently-gabled houses, closely packed together on either side. The house formerly occupied by Luther has been carefully preserved and is open to visitors.

Many other objects of interest present themselves, to which want of time precludes further reference.

RUFUS WILLARD.

Champions of the Red Cross.

Our readers will find subjoined a continuation of the extracts made from the Manual of Championship, and published in our last issue:

As to the obligations of the Initiatory or Red Cross degree we notice first the pledge of

TOTAL ABSTINENCE. All the benefits of the Order are conditional upon this. If a man drinks we have done with him, it may not be for the first offence, but it will be the case if he persists. We teach temperance not by leaving it with the member to fix the dividing line between propriety and excess—a way of teaching it that covers all grades of drunkenness—but we set the gauge, and put it where no man can question it. He who drinks alcoholic beverages is certainly not a temperate man. But while our obligation is total abstinence, it is not a life pledge. The candidate is believed from it at any time by withdrawing from the Order. Mark you? this is not to say he is relieved from the duty of total abstinence. This neither the Champions nor any other institution can relieve a man from. We can neither make nor remove a moral obligation. That is the work of the great Law-Giver Himself. But it is a serious question whether or not a society has the right to impose an obligation that extends beyond the relations of the society itself.

It is worthy of note, and a fact which we wish known, that the temperance pledge only exists in the first degree. It is not supposed that we progress in temperance as we progress in the Order. We start with total abstinence, and having laid that for a foundation we go on to the completion of our edifice. We propose to strengthen our members in temperance, by developing them in other virtues, and giving them incentives of a personal character to remain faithful to their pledge. We propose to throw around them every moral and personal influence to keep them from falling, in the hour of temptation.

But the pledge of total abstinence, is not all the obligations of the first degree. We are pledged also to

BENEFICIARY PROVISIONS are organic in the Order. We are not only pledged to give a certain amount, but we are pledged to give what is needed for the benefit of our companions.

SOCIAL VIRTUE DEGREE.

This degree was formed in April, 1876, out of the two degrees formerly known as the Social Circle and Royal Virtue degrees. It embodies the best elements of both degrees, and does away with the few objectionable features which had been left in each. Its name indicates its character. It insures the kindly recognition and fraternal greeting of all its members. A man may be poor, a woman may be plain, but have they the soul of a true manhood? That entitles them to our respect and friendship. If one is worthy of membership in this degree, he is worthy the confidence of his companions, and should have it. Unless the members forget their solemn vows, they can never treat each other in any way but kindly.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Beautiful City Infested with Radical Rot—How the Grant-Shepherd Ring Conspire to Hang On—To Be or Not to Be—An Active Session of Congress in Prospect.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

Back to Washington in the balmy November days. Back from the dirty, dusty, crowded, narrow streets of the Centennial city to the broad, breezy, park-like thoroughfares of the most beautiful city in America, perhaps in the world. No longer pained in by towering piles of gloomy walls that shut out the blessed sunlight, we breathe freer and invoke a blessing upon the memory of that far-seeing young Frenchman, L'Enfant, who laid out the federal city upon such a grand and magnificent scale. There is a suggestion of Paris, gay, giddy, happy Paris, in the plan of the city. Its avenues, parks, gardens and public buildings remind the traveler forcibly of the French capital, and the day will come when it will far surpass the latter in beauty. What a pity, what a crying shame it is that all this beauty all these grand improvements should be coupled with so much fraud and villainy. The Shepherd-Mullet-Babeck ring have reaped a rich harvest and beggared many a property-holder. Yes, it is a beautiful city,—goodly and fair to look upon, but within there is foul rot and much uncleanness. And this reminds us that the mighty Mullet swims again after a brief season of inactivity. His recent appointment by Secretary Morrill to some indefinite advisory position in the architectural bureau of the Treasury Department has a very fishy look. It is doubtless an illegal exercise of power on the part of Mr. Morrill, but Boss Shepherd and Babeck demanded it and it was done. One of the monuments of Mullet's costly architectural folly is the huge unfinished pile known as the new War and Navy Department. It reminds us of one of Beckford's weird and ghostly conceits in "Vathek,"—the description of the Hall of Eblis. "The gloomy watch-towers, whose numbers could not be counted, were veiled by no roof, and the Capitol, of an architecture unknown in the records of the earth," filled with its possible occupants flying "away croaking."

Who can fail, reading this paragraph, to call to mind the gloomy, unfinished War and Navy Department; "veiled by no roof," "of an architecture unknown in the records of the earth," filled with its possible occupants flying "away croaking" at the approach of a Democratic administration and a Democratic investigating committee. Ah, these fellows who have so long fattened upon the spoil of the people feel it in their bones. The symptoms of a change are unmistakable. They have lost their confident and defiant air. They are nervous and depressed. There is wailing, and woe in the camp of the office-holders, and Grantism is in despair.

"There is a listening fear in their regard, As if calamity had just begun; As if the vanguard clouds of evil days Had spent their malice, and the sullen rear Was with its stored thunder laboring up."

They have one hope and but one alone, bayonet rule and bloodshed at the South. All their energies are now directed toward stirring up anarchy and strife to obtain a pretext for counting out the votes of several of southern States. This is the greatest danger that threatens the Democracy. Nothing will make the election sure until the final count is made, unless there should be a generous response from the Democracy in states of the North yet classed as doubtful. In these the administration-ring will make a desperate effort. Orators of the stamp of Bob Ingersoll and Bogus Brain Fag Blaine will traverse these States and deluge the land with a water-spout of words. Money will be used without stint, and the already depleted Department clerks will have

to bleed afresh. Zach. Chandler's emissaries are now passing around the hat and woe unto the poor employee who refuses to put in his contribution. He is "bounced" without ceremony. These, and the gospel of hate are what the Democracy have to contend with. In the North they will conquer, but Low will be in the South when the bayonets of the regular army of "A Great Free Republic" are held at the throats of Democratic voters? The Credit Mobilier steal, the Black Friday Swindle, the Pacific Mail, the San Domingo Job, the Sale of the French Arms, the Bribes of Post Traders, Straw Bids, a Bankrupt Navy and a thousand other like offenses pale before this last contemplated outrage against the blood-bought rights of a people. We hope the threatened calamity may be bridged over peaceably, but the carpet-bagger loves the bayonet and we await the issue with many forebodings.

General Grant has returned to Washington and looks much the worse for his summer dissipations. His face is red and bloated and betrays constant devotion to powerful stimulants. He has aged much within the last year, and looks like a man who has seen trouble and is trying to drown it in the flowing bowl. As the "boys" say, he looks "rocky." Doubtless he sees the handwriting on the wall and begins to realize that

"Belshazzar's race is run, His kingdom passed away; Himself in the balance weighed, Is light and worthless clay."

The session of Congress which begins on the first Monday of next December, will take up for consideration several measures which are of the utmost importance. The Presidential election will have been decided, and with it the issues now before the public. There are other issues—real, living issues—which are crowded out of sight temporarily, that an election may be decided between the Democratic and Republican party organizations. But there have been steadily growing up other questions of vital importance to the welfare of every man in the land, and with the reassembling of Congress these issues are certain to rise up and divide the ranks of both parties to some extent. Chief among these are

The Remonetization of Silver. Finance Reform. Civil Service Reform.

These are three issues of great national importance that will come before Congress during the coming session. Experience has taught us that upon these, as upon most other questions, the bulk of the Republican Senators and Representatives will range themselves upon the side which promises to put the most money into their own pockets. This is sad, but it is true. No impartial man who has carefully watched national legislation for several years part can doubt it. Donn Piatt says "the Republican platform is in fact a conjugation of the verb steal, from the present tense of steal: thou stealest; he, she or it steals; to I might, could, would or should have stolen; he, she or it might, could, would or should have stolen, the imperative of steal thou and let him steal." They would like to hold on until there is nothing left to steal.

The glory of the Republican party narrows down to the creation of a carpet-bagger and the Christian statesman. The noblest sentiment is when one rises from his law-making seat and says: "Mr. Speaker, in the name of God, amen! let us rob somebody." Their thieves, like Belknap and Babeck, have only to present themselves for trial to be acquitted, or like Boss Hering, Jake Rehm, and others of the whiskey ring, are only convicted to be pardoned.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.—The Utsalady Mill property is to be sold at public auction on the 11th day of March, 1877. It is one of the most desirable locations on the Sound for an extensive business, and we doubt not the sale will attract the attention of capitalists from abroad desirous of a lucrative investment.

The river steamer Shoo-Fly collided with the steamship Ajax, on the Columbia river, near the mouth of the Willamette, last Saturday, and sustained injuries from which she sunk immediately after having been beached.

Mr. Rosenthal wants the individual who borrowed his wheelbarrow to return it, as many others wish the loan of that useful vehicle.

Mr. Neat is making a cough syrup, the sale of which would speedily secure him a fortune in a larger field. It is sure cure.

RETURNED.—Mr. J. S. Dobbins and family returned from their trip to the Atlantic States last Wednesday.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY HISTORY.

Mr. Evans' lecture on this subject in Olympic Hall, on Thursday evening, was an exhaustive treatise on the settlement, progress, present condition and future prospects of the Territory. It is just such a document as might be placed in the hands of the westward emigrant with profit, as it gives a truthful and impartial view of all portions of the Territory. It is divided into chapters, by which the precise information desired can be readily ascertained. We believe that no better investments could be made of a few hundred dollars than in the publication and dissemination of this treatise.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A telegram received last Tuesday from Hon. Jacob Hoover, of Steilacoom, announced the death, on the previous evening, of Mrs. Harmon, wife of Hill Harmon, Esq., formerly of this city.

Mrs. H. was well known in this vicinity, and her loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She had just returned from a visit to Philadelphia and her old home in Maine, and was apparently in excellent health up to a few hours before her death. The bereaved husband has our warmest sympathy in this sad affliction.

UNITARIAN.

Preaching on Sunday morning and Sunday School as usual. Services in Tunwater at 8 o'clock. In the evening, third lecture in the course, on the Ethical religious subject—Brahmanism.

Mrs. Park Winans, daughter of P. D. Moore, Esq., formerly of this city, died in San Francisco, on the 8th inst.

Greenbacks have sold as high as 95 cents in silver the past week.

FRUIT CANNING.

The Portland Standard says that some of the canning firms on the Columbia propose hereafter to can fruits and vegetables during the summer months, a period in which the large capital invested in machinery and apparatus, is lying idle and unproductive. This suggestion was made by us several months ago, and we believe now as then that it will pay an exceedingly large profit on the cost of the venture. Puget Sound should not allow another season to pass without testing this valuable resource. A canning on our waters to prepare salmon, shellfish, fruits and vegetables for market, will undoubtedly command an immediate and adequate profit on the investment.

THE JEWISH HOLIDAY CHANUKAH.

was celebrated by organized Israelite congregations, on the evening of the 10th inst. It is celebrated in commemoration of the triumph achieved, by Matthias over the armies of Antiochus, Epiphanes. This occurred about a century and a half before the Christian era. The ceremony peculiar to Chanukah consisted in lighting tapers for a week, symbolic of the purification of the temple wherein the pure light was re-established.

A SON OF MRS. S. E. REYNOLDS.

fell from Westbrook's wharf, a few days ago, and but for the timely assistance of comrades might have been drowned.

Rev. J. T. Wolfe will preach in the M. E. Church to-morrow morning and evening, and in Tunwater at 8 p. m.

Several advertisements received for this issue of the STANDARD are unavoidably crowded out, among which are the announcements of Mr. Treen and Messrs. Vincent & Co., the extensive manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes. As this is the season which tries men's soles, we direct the attention of those wishing neat fitting and durable articles in that line to their stocks.

The question for debate by the literary society this evening is: Resolved, That the military schools at West Point and Annapolis should be abolished and military tactics taught in our public institutions of learning.

The OLYMPIA CHORAL SOCIETY.—The members are requested to meet at seven o'clock, Monday evening, at Unity Hall, (entrance in basement) for the purpose of effecting a re-organization. Those wishing to join the Society for the coming season are invited to be present on that evening, so that all can commence together.

1877.—McCormick's almanac for 1877, replete with statistics relative to the growth, population and resources of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and other useful information, has been received. This is the twenty-third year of its publication.

SOCIAL SINGING.—After the regular services by the Unitarian Society, on next Sunday evening, there will be social singing for half an hour. The congregations of all other churches are respectfully invited to join, after their own services are concluded.

Articles suitable for Christmas presents, prepared by the ladies of the Unitarian Society, are on exhibition and for sale at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Wenghop.

The North Pacific Rural, to be established at Seattle next month, is to have an educational department, conducted by Prof. Ingraham.

Farmers in this county have begun the extensive cultivation of pear and plum trees, with a view of raising fruit for drying.