

"The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Secession and Disunion.

The latest advices from the States indicate that South Carolina and Georgia have advanced somewhat in projects of secession, and that others of the Southern States are preparing to follow their pernicious and treasonable example. We are also told that the present President and his Cabinet have resolved that a State has the power peaceably to withdraw or secede, but while continuing in the Union, no act of Congress must be nullified. In other words, there is a difference between secession and nullification. You who have derived knowledge heretofore from the immortal Webster, who twice during his life demonstrated that secession and nullification were one and the same thing, and that too, TREASON of the deepest and darkest dye, ponder on this painful condition of things. You who venerate the memory of that pure and inflexible patriot Jackson, who maintained in a juncture of national affairs similar to the present, the sublime determination that "The Union must and shall be preserved," stop and reflect upon the evil times threatened by a few madcaps, fire-eaters and disunionists of the South, aided in the North by the pampered officials of the Administration, rebuked so signally by the people in the late Republican triumph.

Exciting as is the news, painful as is the reflection, that any man or set of men, may deliberately meditate treason, yet more painful to us is the exhibition by certain Federal officials of high authority publicly proclaiming that a State or States may secede peaceably. Peaceable secession!—what a paradox! One might as well talk about a nation without nationality, a State without a government, an earthquake without an upheaving of the elements, chaos without confusion, or peaceable war. We repudiate such doctrines—we detest such heresies. We recognize the Constitution as a solid and enduring compact. We regard the Union of these States as an union of great and mighty people, leagued together to promote the general welfare and provide for the general tranquility. Not a mere rope of sand, a mere ephemeral partnership, where any member may at pleasure retire when subjected to temporary disappointment, and thereby inflict injury upon the whole, rendering unstable and insecure the prize secured to our nation by the blood and treasure of the Revolution—the great gift of the wisest of men and the purest of statesmen.

Allowance might be indulged towards those disappointed politicians who were bred in the section where the utterance of treasonable sentiments has so long been fashionable; but what shall be said of a Judge of the United States Court, sworn to support the Constitution and laws in a jurisdiction far remote from the scene of excitement, in a Territory bearing the name of that hero statesman, who strove so hard to erect this great national fabric, publicly proclaiming the damning heresy, THAT STATES HAVE THE UNDOUBTED RIGHT TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION. Freemen of Washington Territory, do you not believe that the utterance of so unhallowed a sentiment would almost cause the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, to turn in his grave? Do you not with fervency of prayer wish that the immortal Jackson were now occupying the Presidential chair? How long before he would with the whole force of the nation see that every law of the Union was faithfully executed? How long would he be making up his mind to hang as traitors every man who raised his voice or uplifted an arm to strike down this glorious heritage of our Fathers, the Constitution and the Union of these States? Since the Supreme Court of the United States initiated the system of making political speeches in their decisions, by dissensing questions entirely foreign to the case in court, it becomes pardonable for Judges to intimate what is and will be held as law. We know these *dicta* are not regarded as binding, but still our people look upon them as authority. Were it not better that men, who are in the exercise of positions giving them influence with the popular mind, should teach fealty to our Union, reverence to the Constitution and laws, and bitter abhorrence of the detestable and hideous doctrines of treason? We have heard with re-

gret and pain the flippant manner with which at least one Judge publicly avowed these doctrines. That man, least of all, should have been guilty of building up prejudice against the incoming Administration. Claiming to have been a Whig of the Webster school, and to have so continued until the proper time for turning, has he forgotten that the illustrious dead said in his reply to Mr. Hayne on the Foot Resolution? Or has he become so blunted by subservience to the present Administration that he differs with that able expounder of Constitutional law in the doctrines of his ever memorable reply to Mr. Calhoun, where he so conclusively shows that secession cannot be peaceable, but that it is one and the same with nullification, it is treason, it is revolution, it is open war against the Union of States?

We protest against men of standing thus openly, freely and flippantly defending treason of the deepest foulest dye, and especially do we deplore that the Judiciary to whose custody is committed that covenant of our national prosperity, should weaken the confidence of our people in the strength of our National Union, in their loyalty to the whole country.

We leave the loathsome subject. Always ready to yield respect to properly constituted authorities, we turn to doctrines more in keeping with our thoughts and opinions. It is well to study the past. The true conservative element, both North and South, have before this saved the Union, and we have an abiding confidence that it will again be safely appealed to. We ask careful attention to the sublime truths embodied in Gen. Jackson's anti-nullification proclamation, when he settled so practically just such an affair as the present rebellion in South Carolina and Georgia. He had the only practical way of dealing with such a subject. His words then were replete with truth; they are not less so now. You who would be carried away by the plausibility of this new-fangled heresy, ponder on his language. The absurdity of the doctrine will then be as plain as the noon-day sun. It will be found in another column—read it. It will strengthen your patriotic pride.

RELICS OF THE PAST.—Mr. Hornback has shown us some old papers which we deem to be literary curiosities. One is a copy of the Brattleboro' Reporter, published at Brattleboro', Vermont, in 1804. It is printed on paper of coarse texture, which is brown from age. The typography differs but little from that of later date, with the exception of the long s, and the old style of letters. The other is headed the Brattleborough Messenger, or Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, published in 1827. We may take occasion to make extracts from these relics of the past when our space will permit.

SOME PUMPKINS.—Through the kindness of Elwood Evans, Esq., a slice of the mammoth pumpkin, has been placed upon our table, the sight of which caused visions of numberless pies to rise before our enraptured vision. This huge production of nature, which was grown in Mr. Evans' garden, in this city, measured 63 inches in circumference and weighed 140 pounds. The thickness of the pulp was nearly four inches.

Our thanks are again due the gentlemanly officers of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, for the early delivery of files of down-sound papers. On Friday morning at two o'clock, we were awakened by a miniature thunderstorm at our front door by those "wide awake" gentlemen, Capt. Fleming, and Wm. L. Glancey, Esq., are just the men for the positions they hold.

THAT BEATS ALL!—It will be shown what singular fancies govern the ladies when we acknowledge the receipt of a sack—containing beets and cabbages, from a lady friend in the country; also a supply of cranberries and apples from one in this city. This fact will be appreciated when it is known that we are a young man.

APPLES AND CIDER.—We are indebted to our old friend William Walter, Esq., for a supply of the above articles. The apples were good, the cider better, and—

"A little more cider, do."

Mr. Carroll proposes giving a New Year's Ball, at Tum Water, on New Year's eve. We know no expense will be spared to make it the ball of the season.

THE BALL.—The Ball at the Washington Hall will take place on the evening of the 19th instead of 22d as stated by us last week. See advertisement.

The Pacific Rail Road.

Having, in our humble way, unfurled our standard, and freely given our banner to the breeze, for the dissemination and establishment of true and conservative Republican principles in the United States, and being aware that very many in our midst are ignorant of, or misinterpret the doctrines of that party—an ignorance or misinterpretation superinduced by carelessness and listlessness on the part, or by the unfounded assertions and unscrupulous declarations of our political antagonists, on the other part we propose to publish, from time to time, though not serially, the resolutions guiding and governing the Republican party throughout our Union, as adopted at Chicago, May 17, 1860, and under which Mr. Lincoln has been recently chosen by the constitutionally expressed voice of the people, to be the President of our whole country from the 4th of March, 1861. And here we may be permitted to say once for all, that we recognize nothing outside of that platform,—we ignore fanatics from the North and fanatics from the South, our government never can be properly administered by extremists. They may ride on the whirlwind, but they cannot direct the storm. In making such comments, as may be deemed appropriate, upon these resolutions as we publish them, our object will be to govern ourself, by the record of our political history, by our Constitution as ordained and established by the people of the United States, and by our innate convictions that our cause is just, is pre-eminently calculated for the prosperity and solid advancement of our common country, and needs no fictitious aid from idle sophistry, unwarrantable assumption, or ribald invective.

In view of the special bearing on the material prosperity of our district of country, we have selected for publication this week, the 16th resolution of the Chicago Platform, as follows:

SIXTEENTH. That a railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

This subject of an inter-oceanic Railroad has been so garbled by speculators, so sectionalized by political stock-jobbers, and so completely thrown overboard by the Southern wing of the ruling democracy, that we have long despaired of its accomplishment or even commencement, unless under an Administration radically different from the present one. We have ever been of opinion, that for many years, it would not prove a paying enterprise, and could not therefore be expected to excite the attention of capitalists as a favorable stock enterprise; but we regard it rather as a governmental or political necessity, growing out of our geographical position towards Europe and Asia, and absolutely requisite, if not for the being, certainly for the well being of our Union. Its thorough practicability is now one of the fixed facts of the age, and we rejoice, that a party is now coming into power, which fully recognizes this necessity and this fact, and is committed to the employment of government aid in its execution. In this, as in very many other respects, the Republican platform, and the old Whig doctrine, are identical, and as soon as Mr. Lincoln shall have a majority in Congress favorable to his views of public policy, we feel assured that this great national work will be taken in hand by our government, and pushed forward to as rapid a completion as its peculiar importance so eminently demands. The civilization and healthy progress of all districts of country are commensurate, with their accessibility and facility of inter-communication, and it is well known to us all, that the great drawback to the prosperity of our Territory, has been the absence of that fostering care of our general government in providing over-land mail facilities, and good roads through the length and breadth of our land, whereby immigration may always be easy and perfectly secure. Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated at one session of Congress for the construction of wagon roads, connecting the East with the State of California and at least an equal amount is required for this Territory, to be expended under judicious engineers, thoroughly acquainted with its topography, and mineral and commercial resources, before we can get a fair start on the great road of sound progressive increase, and assume our just rank of importance as the Northwestern boundary and bulwark of the United States.

We are under many obligations to T. M. Read Esq. Wells, Fargo & Co's gentlemanly Agent, for favors.

Editorial Change.

The last issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat* announces that Edward Furste, Esq., has retired from that establishment and is succeeded by James Lodge, Esq., well known in our midst as an efficient clerk and draughtsman in the office of Surveyor General Tilton. From our personal knowledge of him we are forced to believe that he will be very popular in his new vocation. We welcome cordially his advent to the editorial corps.

The paper has also assumed a different typographical appearance, and appears to much better advantage than heretofore.

Mr. Furste in retiring takes with him our best wishes for his success through life, and our fondest hopes that he may soon be restored to health. He contemplates making a visit to the East. With a large number of friends we wish his voyage a happy one and we shall hail his return with renewed pleasure.

The *Pioneer* will proclaim and defend Democratic principles. That it has a right to do, but we protest against its attempting to proclaim what are *Republican* principles except such as are recognized so to be by the Chicago Platform. Outside of that we will not go, nor must the *Pioneer* if it desires to be just and fair in its statements. He must learn, if he does not already know, that the following is very far from a true version of Republican principles. The new editor says:

"A sectional organization, composed of hostile and discordant factions, based upon one idea, sustained by a false philanthropy and abstract doctrines, prohibiting one section of our country, asserting an irrepressible conflict between free and slave States, believing in and guided by a higher law than the Constitution, destroying all fraternal affection."

The Chicago Platform is the Republican creed, and we defy that editor to find a word or line justifying the above.

We will expose all such misrepresentations, and we will willingly join issue on any or all of those resolves with that newspaper; but we insist that the doctrines of the party shall be published as adopted, and not garbled and misrepresented as heretofore.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN is deplored, and the cause is attributed to minor differences in the Democratic party, which has impaired its efficacy, not weakened the strength of its organization. The editor will essay to join the discordant elements—we trust successfully; for we have such an abiding faith in the intelligence of the people and in the truth of our cause to battle with them united as soon as they can agree what their principles are.

We have a better reason for Mr. LINCOLN's election. The minor differences did not produce it. It was the voice of the people rising in their majesty to rebuke the corruption and slavery propaganda of James Buchanan's Administration. It was the determination of American freemen to make *freedom national and slavery sectional*.

We cordially endorse the expressed wish to elevate the tone of the press. In that the *Pioneer* will have our zealous co-operation.

We heartily wish the new editor may meet with unbounded success.

Editorial Jottings.

The Steamship *St. Louis* is fitting out in New York, under the supervision of her owner, Mr. Roberts, for the Pacific Ocean. She is now probably on her way out.—The citizens of Salem raised \$650 for the family of Mr. Joseph Myers, on their arrival at that place.—The vote of Oregon stands, Lincoln, 5,346; Douglas, 4,136; Breckenridge, 5,074. Lincoln's plurality, 270.—The last Overland mail which left San Francisco for St. Louis took out 9,351 letters.—A recent census of Russia exhibits a population of 78,000,000 people in that country.—We learn that the steamer *Santa Cruz* is to soon commence running between Portland and Olympia.

So says an exchange.—The San Francisco markets, Nov. 24th, stood as follows: Flour, \$5.50; Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs; Oats, \$1.25 to \$1.40e per 100 lbs; Potatoes, 60c per 100 lbs.—Ship John Marshall from San Francisco for this port is reported to have been wrecked near the entrance to the Straits of Fuca.—The North West says that the Hon. C. C. Phillips assumed the collectorship of customs on the 6th inst.—A new schooner is in process of construction at Port Ludlow, length of Keel 85 feet; breadth over all 93 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold 9 feet. Phinney & Co., and Thompson, Porter and Dunker are the owners.—The California Stage Company are having a number of sleighs constructed to be used in case a sufficiency of snow falls this winter.

THE NEW RESTAURANT.—We now have a gentleman in our midst who can keep a Restaurant, and that is Wm. Mitchell. If you wish to be assured of the fact call at his establishment corner of Main and Fourth Streets.

President Jackson on Secession.

"The constitution of the United States, then, forms a government, not a league; and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States—they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State, having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but, to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms; and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

"Fellow-citizens of my native State, let me not only admonish you, as the First Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves, or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason, on which you stand!

"I adjure you, as you honor their memory: as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives; as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention; bid its members to reassemble, and promulgate the decided expression of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity and honor. Tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all. Declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you; that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the constitution of your country. Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace, you may interrupt the course of its prosperity, you may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

"Fellow-citizens of the United States, the threat of unhallowed disunion, the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered, the array of military force to support it, denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs, on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments, may depend. The conjuncture demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action; and, as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties, which has been expressed, I rely, with equal confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws, to preserve the Union by all constitutional means, to arrest, if possible, by moderate, but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

"Fellow-citizens: The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessings it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children."

We tender our most sincere thanks to G. W. Jones Esq., of Vancouver, for the kind interest displayed towards the *Standard*. He is our authorized agent at that place.

Questions Answered.

EDITOR STANDARD:—Will you oblige by answering the following questions: 1st. In the event of Lincoln's being President, and appointing his friends to the different offices for the country, can they take their seats without the concurrence of the U. S. Senate? We mean that class of officers in which the Senate by law must concur. Will you also oblige by informing us why the taxes were increased, in this county, after the last assessment, and by what authority it was done? Is it the practice in the whole Territory?

NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS.

To the 1st question we reply certainly. Any appointee under Mr. Lincoln who receives a commission and otherwise qualifies, can enter upon the discharge of his official duties, regardless of a first action by the Senate in confirming the nomination. When the Senate are in session, it is usual to nominate to that body, before commissioning appointees. But it is very frequently the case that appointments are made in the interim of Congress. In such case a commission is issued running until the next session of the Senate. On confirmation the appointee receives another commission reciting that he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All officers hold until their successors are qualified, and hence no vacancy occurs except in cases of death of incumbent.

2nd.—It would be hard for us to explain why the county commissioners of Thurston county do many things, and especially the act queried after. All the authority they possess is to be found in the 10th Sect. of the act of the Legislature W. T. Sess. 1854—Entitled "an act to provide for the assessing and collecting County and Territorial revenue," page 333. The law is applicable to the whole Territory, and is not confined to Thurston county.

Of the practice in other counties, however, we are profoundly ignorant.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE STANDARD.

Council.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1860.

Council met pursuant to law, and on calling the roll, the following members holding over, appeared and took their seats:

From the county of Clark—H. L. CAPLES.
From the counties of Cowlitz, Waukegan and Pacific—A. R. BURBANK.
From the counties of Lewis and Chehalis—S. S. WOODARD.
From the counties of Thurston and Sawamish—W. W. MILLER and JAMES BILES.
From the county of Pierce—FRANK CLARK.

The following members elect also appeared and took their seats:

From the counties of Clark, Skamania, Walla Walla and Spokane—J. A. SIMMS.
From the counties of King and Kitsap—A. A. DENNY.
From the counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and Whatcom—PAUL K. HUBBS.

The Council was temporarily organized by the election of H. L. Caples, President; W. H. Wood was appointed Clerk; John A. Tenant, Assistant Clerk; H. Conolly, Sergeant-at-Arms, and David Drury, Door Keeper.

Messrs. Clark, Woodard and Burbank were appointed a committee on credentials, when the Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1860.

After the adoption of the report of committee on Credentials, the Council was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

PAUL K. HUBBS, President.
L. D. DUGGIN, Chief Clerk.
JOHN A. TENANT, Assistant Clerk.
HUGH CONOLLY, Sergeant-at-Arms.
WM. N. HORTON, Door Keeper.

On being conducted to the Chair, Col. HUBBS presented his thanks to the Council for an honor, he said, that was as unexpected as it was undeserved. He had held that some one of the retiring members was proper to the position of presiding officer. "It is," said he, "a position of much responsibility. I bespeak, at the outset, your indulgence and oversight of inevitable error, but not of intentional fault. The session will be one of deep importance to this great Territory, destined to take rank at no distant day as one of the United States of America. You are here representing the commercial and industrial interests that float upon and border the great inland sea beside us, and you are here representing that immense field east of the Cascade range, rapidly becoming the great producing portion of the Territory.

Our relations with the Government thousands of miles from us in the east, assume at this moment more than ordinary interest. The sluggish mails from the homes of our infancy bring us tidings of threatened fraternal strife, the very name of which covers with sadness the heart of every patriot.

Since the "Old Thirteen" accomplished a revolution greater in its consequences than any other known by history, there has been added a score of States to the Union. If ever one of the three and thirty stars be blotted from our escutcheon, though the azure field be draped in mourning for a time (which may God avert) we will not be-