

Lincoln's Inaugural.

The inaugural address of President Lincoln, which we publish to-day, though badly mutilated by its transmission over the wires, is a document that can be easily comprehended. There has never yet been a similar paper published that so many people have read with such intense interest.

Mr. Lincoln, although elected upon a platform embracing the same old principles that were cherished by the founders of the Government—a platform which pledged him, if elected, to revive in his administration the same broad, national, humane, and beneficent policy that made the administrations of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson memorable—was nevertheless looked upon by hundreds and thousands of his political opponents among the masses, as the representative of a new, untried, and sectional theory of government.

Although its meaning is as plain as language can make it, we learn by our Eastern news that, like the Constitution, the Bible, and the Republican platform, the Inaugural is construed differently by different sections. In our judgment, it meets the crisis just as it should. Leaving out of sight for the present such party issues as Union men may divide on, Mr. Lincoln, after perhaps well enough denying the charges hitherto made against the party that elected him, by traitors in the South, and their lying scavenger allies in the North, proceeds to quote the platform upon which he went into power as expressly affirming the very opposite of what his opponents have persistently charged was the real design of Republicans in reference to Southern institutions.

His proposed method of treating the present rebellion, will receive the approval of every Union man North and South.—He refuses to recognize the authority of any State to secede, but pronounces all their "resolves and ordinances to that effect void," and characterizes their "acts of violence against the authority of the United States" as "insurrectionary and revolutionary." He views the Union as "unbroken," and declares that "to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States."

With a dash of the pen, he effectually demolishes the whole superstructure of partisan authority that sectionalism and centralism have been trying to build upon the Supreme Court, by informing us that the "people will have ceased to be their

own rulers," and have "practically resigned their Government into the hands of that tribunal," whenever they admit that "the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court," which are only "binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of the suit," and of course "entitled to every respect and consideration in a parallel case," but which it is possible "may be erroneous," and which may yet "be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases."

This was the doctrine held by Jefferson and Madison, and is so obviously correct that it will be endorsed by every man who has good common sense. The opposite of it, in Jefferson's time, was the essence of "black cockade federalism," but among the disunionists of our day it is styled "the Democratic touchstone."

Mr. Lincoln is eminently sensible when he assures the rebel States that, unlike a married couple who can break off scratching each other's faces, and pulling hair, by "being divorced and going out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other," the respective sections of the Union cannot be put asunder, but they must always live in the immediate presence of each other, and that the same great question of "intercourse" between the two sections will still remain to be settled—a question insurmountable as between aliens and enemies but comparatively easy as between friends living under the same Government.

The Inaugural throughout is as calm and conciliatory in language as Seward's speech itself, enough so to satisfy any "peace man,"—while at the same time it meets all the responsibilities of the mighty occasion, with a firmness, clearness, and honesty worthy of the man, and worthy of the great Union masses which he now represents, and whose servant alone he is.

BLEEDING.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says travelers who are arriving in Washington City from tours through the Cotton States, give frightful pictures of the exasperated state of the public mind. The correspondent says: "So inflamed is the Southern mind against the Yankees that there is no hope for reconciliation until some of the bad and bitter blood has been let out."

We have seen several letters written by Northern men who had been mobbed at the South and narrowly escaped with their lives—all Democrats. We once heard of a man who escaped the maw of a pursuing panther by dropping a basket containing a dead goose. We propose instead of "bleeding" the disunion devils (which probably means 'coercion'), to try to satisfy their appetites by first 'compromising' in flinging to them two or three hundred such slinks as edit the Lauo organs here. Whenever they roast one of these Abolition dough-faces on the gridiron of slave-breeding indignation, we seldom think it a matter of sufficient importance to be made a note of. No Northern white man is fool enough now to place himself in the power of men who commit robbery, murder, and treason, in broad daylight, and glory in it, after having taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Coon, the founder of the Express and originator of the Chronicle, has left the editorial department of the latter paper. The F. F. V. s of Oregon and Washington will of course hereafter feel an "aching void" in the punch where once they stowed away pure Democratic literature. Coon's writing abilities were of a high order. His prose abounded in soft sentimentalism and tender sentiment. His denunciations on the 'crisis' were touching. No man could read them without feeling as though something had touched him, leaving him in doubt as to whether a 'blue bottle' was buzzing in his ear, or a spider was getting up and sitting down on the inside of one of his socks. Coon's poetry was ahead of his prose—indescribable.—The inspiration that produced it, never moves on that class of 'poets' but at one period of life. The "full tide" always occurs just about the time the down begins to cover the chin.

Jo Lane's lackeys here say that he will return to Oregon in April. Jo Lane promised the services of himself and sons to South Carolina. He either intends to basely betray the Nigger Confederacy, as he betrayed white men here, or else he is coming back for the rest of his sons. It is said that one of them (Hibben) is now 'standing' in Charleston. Lane intends, we suppose, to divide the rest of his 'sons' among the secession States. As Charleston has had the first choice, we hope Mississippi, which has furnished the 'President,' will be allowed the next pick. The nigger kingdom would need no other dipping in Styx to make it invulnerable, than placing Joseph at the head of its mob, posting Hibben at Charleston, and 'standing' Slater in "Natchez under the Hill."

MONROE DOCTRINE.—A Washington letter-writer informs the N. Y. Herald that facts have come to light showing conclusively that the English and French governments are about to establish a protectorate over Mexico and perhaps Central America. If this be so, the move has been suggested by the disunion movements South. England and France will never allow filibustering pirates from the Cotton Kingdom to plant the rattlesnake ensign on a foot of foreign territory, invaded for slavery-extension purposes. If the South secedes permanently, the cotton confederacy will be left to enforce the "Monroe doctrine" in reference to territory down South, while the North will annex Canada and insist on extending the same to the North Pole.

The nigger confederacy would cut a pretty figure annexing Mexico in the face of an Anglo-French fleet. It would be like trying to west Cuba from Spain by sending Cornwall there in a Chinook canoe.

NO COERCION.—The convicts in the Alabama penitentiary have all petitioned the Governor for a discharge since that State has left the Union. They seem to think that their being put in the penitentiary is the result of "enforcing the laws," which of course is 'coercion'; a doctrine not tolerated in the Cotton Kingdom. The Governor refuses to pardon the rascals who wish to 'secede,' but for the life of him cannot get round their arguments. According to the doctrine of Jo Lane and other traitors who hold that the "enforcement of the laws" is "coercion," and should not be resorted to, no horse-thief can ever be justly punished. The creed of this school of politicians is identical with that of land pirates.

The Albany Democrat, which can discover no difference between the singing of Jenny Lind and the baying of a jack-ass, has recently published two or three stickfuls of vapid political rait from one Drain, a Democratic squirt that happened to be in the last legislature, and thinks Drain's article is a wonderful production, so important that the Democrat expects it will "be noticed by the entire opposition press." Drain's articles, like the editorials of most Democratic editors, would attract more 'notice,' if instead of being published in a newspaper, they were chalked on a board with a piece of charcoal, and packed round the country by an Indian.

THAT OATH.—Every disunion Senator, every traitor in Congress, together with Floyd and the rest of the Tories connected with Buchanan's Administration, having sworn to support the Constitution, stands before the world as a cold-blooded, perjured villain. They try to crawl out of it by saying that disunion is a 'Constitutional remedy.' They have found 'treason' in the Constitution. The next thing they will find in the Constitution will be perjury. We shall soon expect to find Jo Lane Democrats, when arraigned for perjury, horse stealing, murder, or rape, pleading that statute law cannot punish these crimes, as they are all recognized by the Constitution.

A Suck.—There are a few gaps in the hills in this and Umpqua valleys, through which the sea breezes blow very hard in the after part of the day during the summer. A man who lives in one of these "sucks," writes to the Farmer that his apple-trees, which wouldn't stand up straight by any staking he could give them, were kept all right by cutting "all the limbs on the opposite side of the wind short off." He suggests that his "brother farmers" try it. It may do well enough for such orchards as are located in a 'suck,' but if all our farmers serve their orchards so, they will find that they have located themselves in a 'suck.'

GOOD MOVE.—The Legislature of Wisconsin last winter, upon hearing of Toombs' treason, altered the name of Toombs county in that State to one more suggestive of patriotism. It was a sensible act, and we hope the first thing our Legislature does after its next meeting, will be to change the name of Lane county. The name is a foul blot on the map of our State, and if there was any efficacy in a name, every man, woman, and child in Lane county would have the itch. We are not sure but the patriotic citizens of that county would be willing to have the Governor call an extra session at their expense for this very purpose.

WHERE WAS HE?—We have looked in vain for Mr. Stout's name among either the yeas or nays on the final passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in the House.—When the vote was taken on sustaining the New Mexico slave code, that tolerated the flogging of white men and women who worked for hire, it seems that Stout was in his seat and voted for the flogging ordinance, but when the Pacific Railroad bill was put upon its final passage, it seems Stout wasn't on hand. It is possible that Joseph made him "go out and stand," in order to pacify South Carolina?

THE INAUGURAL.—This document reached us on Friday last just as we were going to press. On Saturday evening we published the same in an extra, together with the latest news by the Pacific—which will be found on the first page.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Tracy & Co., for late papers by the Pacific.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. Patterson, one of the editors of the Oquawka (Ill.) Spectator, who is mining at Pike's Peak, writes to the Spectator that a person is said to have made an important discovery, by which he got \$29,07 in gold from a panful of the 'tailings' of a quartz mill, which by the common method of crushing had saved only \$200 from a cord. Mr. P. says that men in whom he has all confidence say they know that he extracted fifty-seven cents from a panful of tailings that was supposed to have been deprived of every particle of gold. The plan is a secret, but Mr. Patterson says it is known that he boils the tailings, and it is believed that he adds ley and quicksilver while boiling. Will some of our miners try it?

RIDING ON SIDEWALKS.—We are glad to see the ordinance enforced relative to riding on the sidewalks. On Saturday last a young man from the country, by the name of Len. Kirk, was taken up before Mr. Hurford, Recorder, and fined five dollars for violation of this ordinance. He was very abusive, but the Recorder was forbearing, and added neither costs nor fine for his contemptuous behavior. Afterwards he rode up and down the street with a stone in his hand, threatening the Recorder, and daring him out, using the most profane language at the time. The offender rode on the side-walk again for some distance, but observing Marshal Love approaching, he cleared the outskirts of the town before he could be arrested.—Kirk will have a little bill of fine and costs to pay, on his next appearance in town.—He certainly was drunk during his performance on Saturday.

DIED.—A. E. Wilson, Esq., for many years a resident of Oregon City, died on Friday, March 29, at the residence of Mr. Birney, at Cathlamet, W. T. His disease was consumption, which had been gradually wasting his life away for a number of years. Mr. Wilson was unmarried. He was about 40 years of age, and was highly respected by those who knew him. His remains were brought to this city for interment, and on Sunday were buried by the Masonic Fraternity, of which body he was a member. Quite a number of Masons from Portland came up on the Express Sunday to attend the funeral. Before proceeding to the grave, an appropriate address was made in the Masonic Hall by Bishop Scott.

THE MINES.—The reports from the Nez Perce mines appear to be very encouraging, and state that from \$5 to \$10 per day to the hand are taken out. We have a letter from Walla Walla, dated March 24, which mentions the arrival there of a man, with \$800 in dust, who is the only one who has returned from there this winter with any reliable accounts. The weather there was very cold, and the Indians were peaceable. Some of our citizens left town this week for the mines, and we hear of large numbers making preparations throughout the country for the same trip.

Mr. J. G. Kenyon, the ventriloquist and magician, gave two entertainments in this city this week, to full houses, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The audience were highly delighted at the exhibition of his powers of ventriloquism and his feats of magic, in both of which he appears to be unrivaled. At the close of the performance, a party of young ladies and gentlemen made up a dance, and continued the festivities until after midnight.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Thursday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was caused by a pipe burning out in Milwain's Tin Store. The rain, however, prevented the cinders which lighted on the roof from igniting the shingles. The fire was discovered by Mr. Curley, the city watchman, in time to have measures taken for protecting the inside of the building.

Jo Lane, in his treasonable speech in the U. S. Senate, instead of saying that the Government in enforcing "the laws in South Carolina, would have "to walk over his dead body," should have said that the Government would have to walk under it—as the traitor's legs will probably be about eight feet from the ground.

All persons now concede that Jo Lane is politically dead. The only question now is, will he go down to his grave unwept, unhonored, and unhung?

Delinquent Tax-payers of this county will find a communication addressed to them by Mr. Thomas, the Sheriff, in another column.

The Senate bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington War Debt passed the House with an amendment ordering the accounts to be paid in accordance with the Third Auditor's report, which cuts down the whole amount about \$3,000,000, and pays some claimants only about ten cents on the dollar, while others are paid in full. The bill in its present shape gives some \$2,650,000, and will be concurred in by the Senate. The representatives of the claimants now here consider it best to accept what is offered, and come back again in the future for the balance due them.

RAILROAD.—The railroad on the Oregon side at the Cascades, lacks only about 400 yards of full completion to connect with the upper and lower steamboat landings. About 70 men are now employed upon it.—Times.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE INAUGURATION.—Mr. Lincoln read his Inaugural in a firm voice, so that he could be heard at a great distance. He delivered it with much effect, and was loudly applauded in the intervals. Only one copy of the address was made, and that was for the Associated Press, from original slips printed at the Springfield Journal office, with interlineations made in accordance with new developments after the first draft.

General Scott was not in the procession, as was generally believed, but remained at the War Department all day, in order that he might receive early notice of any disturbance of the peace and issue the necessary orders. Sentinels taken from the regular troops, were placed on the top of prominent buildings, with previously arranged signals to communicate with different stations, in case of an outbreak.

Four batteries of artillery were drawn up in front of the City Hall all day, with men standing ready, at a moment's notice, to repair to any scene of action. During the delivery of the inaugural, while at Willard's and in the procession, Mr. Lincoln maintained a calmness and dignity which was evidently not studied for the occasion, but was so natural and graceful as to elicit especial remark.

He was escorted to the President's house by the Senate Committee, and passing along the avenue, was surrounded by the President's mounted guard—a fine local company of horsemen. There were but few people at the Executive mansion on the President's arrival.

The Committee remained a few moments, and then left the President in retirement with his family. Up to the time of leaving for the ball he remained quiet; and the White House to-night presented its usual dignified appearance to the outside beholder that it has on similar occasions during the memory of "the oldest inhabitant."

The procession was delayed on account of Mr. Buchanan's absence. He remained at the Capitol signing bills till 10 minutes to 12 o'clock. It is understood that many foreign Ministers, who listened to the Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, are much pleased, and expressed themselves to the effect that after all we have a Government.

In taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln placed his hand on the Bible, and the usual form, put by the venerable Chief Justice, was repeated by him in a firm and decided tone. At the conclusion, he bowed reverently and kissed the book.

Further Eastern Items.

In the Virginia Convention, the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations does not recommend secession, but recognizes the right of any State to withdraw from the Union for just cause.—It demands a fair proportion of the Territories, and equal protection therein; advises amendments to the Constitution, and, failing in securing the right of her sister States, declares that Virginia will assume her sovereign power, throw herself on her reserved rights, and oppose by force the Federal Government, for any purpose. It makes a pacific policy toward the seceding States an indispensable condition, and recommends a Border States Convention at Frankfort, Kentucky, in May next.

On the 8th of March, the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill passed to engrossment by a decisive vote. It modifies and explains the present law, making writs of *habeas corpus* returnable only to the Supreme Court, and provides that the proceedings and evidence shall be governed by the common law.

The Overland Mail contractors have determined to run a Pony three times a week after July next. They also propose to run coaches on the Central route in 16 days, and carry passengers.

The Delaware Legislature finally adjourned on the 9th; having voted down an extra session on the state of the Union.

In the Southern Congress, on Saturday, (the 9th of March,) the Army bill passed as reported, and 50,000 men will soon be in readiness to take the field.

Judd, of Ill., is appointed Minister, at Berlin. F. W. Seward is Assistant Secretary of State.

A THIEF.—In the class at Yale College, in 1828, was a bright-eyed, dark-complexioned youth from the South. Jewelry, knives, and at last, sums of money unaccountably disappeared. The losers finally constituted themselves into a volunteer detective force, baited a trap with \$35, and caught the thief, and in his trunk found the missing property. They let him off in pity, but ordered him to clear off at once. He went instantly to the President, got a certificate of honorable discharge and vanished. That little thief is now a Senator in Congress, advocating and justifying and threatening the robbery of forts, and the stealing of the military cutlery and hardware generally of the Federal Government, without any more color or shadow of pretext than he had for his like operations on his fellow-students just thirty-three years ago. A third of a century has not made, and can never make, any change in such an original born rascal.

This statement is made by Dr. Bacon, who was cognizant of the facts at the time. That little thief is Judah P. Benjamin, late Senator in Congress from Louisiana.

COERCION PROPERLY DEFINED.—The question of "coercion" is in danger of being slightly misunderstood. We are quite positive that, so far from any coercion having been used by government against any portion of the South, that section has thus far been allowed its own way in everything, but if the Government of the United States has not been "coerced" by the South, we are mistaken in the definition of the word. The Union has been "coerced" until it has no longer a local habitation and a name.—That's the whole sum and substance of this coercion business.—S. F. Mirror.

REMARKABLE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A private letter from Ottawa, Illinois, dated in February last, to a gentleman in San Andreas, states that the wife of Mr. Elii Strawn, of La Salle co., was recently attacked with and died in a fit of hydrophobia. The remarkable circumstance in this case is, that the bite which caused the disease was received thirty years ago, and in all the intermediate time no symptoms of the fatal poison disturbed her system.

OUR TOWN.—The editor of the Oregon Farmer has lately been making a trip up the river, and in the last number of his paper thus speaks of our city:

Oregon City is the oldest town in the State. It has a history of some interest. It was the seat of government when Oregon was a provisional government, and afterwards for a time, when the government was organized under the Organic Act.—It has lost some of its characteristics, and possibly its population, by the removal of the government offices to Salem. But it is still a pleasant and important town. The first Protestant church erected in Oregon is still standing here. The Catholic church, seen from the river, is an old structure of much interest. Dr. McLoughlin,—a name which will ever be connected with the history of Oregon,—spent his last days in this city; and his grave and that of his wife, are seen near the entrance of the church.

Oregon City, though not increasing in population as she should do from the advantages of her position, gives gratifying evidences of the taste and energy of its citizens in the improvements of its principal street,—which is undoubtedly the best that can be found in Oregon. There is a neatness and cleanliness in the general appearance of the town, which could be copied by other towns to great advantage. The population of the place is about 500. The advantages for education are good,—its healthy position undeniable; and though it is situated near the center of the canon—the hills on both sides of the river, rising abruptly some two hundred feet—it is very far from being an unpleasant city.

On the opposite side of the river is Lima City—one of those town sites of which much was said and written some ten years ago. There a few pleasant residences on the site—but the expectations of its rapid growth have long since ceased.

Oregon City, is the City of the Falls.—There are at these falls, three large logging establishments, known as "Island Mills," "Oregon City Mills" and "Lima City Mills," and in connection with one of them, an extensive saw mill. The fall of water is said to be twenty-six feet. There is water power here, now unoccupied, and easily used, sufficient for all the necessities of manufactures for Oregon and California for a hundred years to come. The advantages of this water power, must in time build up a large city at the Falls,—a second Rochester.

SPIRITED LETTER.—The resigned and retired Army and Navy officers who have left the service and pay of U. S. Government, have been more than made up by the nomination of a batch of officers recently by the Senate. Some of the former officers have made themselves conspicuous by writing appeals to other Southern men to quit the service. In answer to one of these traitorous appeals, Commander W. D. Porter, of the United States ship St. Mary's stationed at Panama, has written a spirited and patriotic letter to J. H. Hamilton, late Lieutenant in the Y. Y. Com. Porter, who is a native of Louisiana, says:

"You, sir, have called upon your brothers, not only to become traitors to their country, but to betray their command.—This infamous appeal would, in ordinary times, be treated with the contempt it deserves. But I feel it a duty I owe to myself and brother officers with whom I am associated to reply and state that all under my command are true and loyal to the stars and stripes and to the Constitution. My duty is plain before me. The constitutional government of the United States has entrusted me with the command of this beautiful ship, and before I will permit any other flag to fly at her peak than the stars and stripes, I will fire a pistol in her magazine and blow her up. This is my answer to your infamous letter."

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Was adopted in the House by the constitutional majority, two thirds, the week before the adjournment, and it passed the Senate on the last day of its session by a vote of 24 to 12, exactly two thirds. The amendment is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Article XII. No amendment to this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in section second of the first article of the Constitution as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democrat) was evidently struck with Old Abe's phiz. He says: "We could not help thinking that there was an expression upon that dark countenance which spoke too plainly of a predetermined course, no matter be it for good or evil."

FROM EUROPE.—European dates are to the 22d February. The capture of Gaeta is confirmed. Eleven thousand prisoners, seven hundred cannon and muskets were taken.

The King of Naples was in Rome, and will shortly leave.

Judge John Robertson, commissioner from Virginia to the Southern States, has returned to Richmond. He says his mission has been successful so far as inducing the Southern States not to initiate hostile measures, but they will never consent to a reconstruction.