

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune. California. From every shore they gather in, From every clime they come, O'er weary miles of desert land, And longues of ocean foam, Through the cañons of the mountains, Four in an eager herd, For the first time bent on labor, Both savage forest land.

The beaver and the buffalo May unscathed run, For the lonely mountain trapper Has laid his gun; And the busy pioneer His trusty ax has cast, The iron hands of labor Clip the golden fleece at last!

From the many Southern Islands, From the Asiatic coast, The Orient and Occident Are mingled in the host. The gleaming Star of Empire Has forever stayed its way, And its western limb is resting O'er San Francisco Bay.

A hundred sails already swell To catch the willing breeze, A hundred keels are cleaving Through the blue Atlantic sea; Fall many a thousand leagues behind Their tardy course is borne, For a hundred miles already strain Beyond the stormy Horn.

From the Channel of St. George, And from the Levant side, To swell the emigrating tide Another host shall pour To that far land beyond the West Where Labor holds the Scales, And thankful tasks shall never be done By unrequited Toil.

To the giant chain of mountains Whose summits clad with snow, Dimine their crystal treasures On the fertile vales below; When the golden veins are slumbering Beneath their glittering crest, Like the rich veins of life concealed Beneath a snowy breast.

To the banks of desert rivers Whose flashing waves have rolled For long and countless centuries Upon neglected God; Where Nature bids a double gift Within her lavish hand, And teeming flocks of yellow grain Strike root in golden sand.

Like the Wand of an Enchantress Our starry flag shall wave O'er so fair a gift of Empire As Nature ever gave, And the people of the Nations From every distant Zone, Beneath its gently floating folds Are gathered into one.

It waves on high; responsive Peace Has levitied on land and sea; It waves again; responsive Spring Order and Law and Liberty. Again it waves; a State starts up At once mature and young, As when from out the head of Jove The full-armed Goddess sprang.

Not to luxurious Nobles, Not to degenerate Kings, The Sacrament's laden wave Its precious tribute brings; To rear no gorgeous palaces, To build no jeweled fairs, The Gold of El Dorado shines Upon San Joaquin's plains;

But to speed the step of Progress, To serve the aim of Strength, And yield to all a competence The time has come at length; An image of the one it serves No tyrant's head shall be, The only stamp upon the ore The Eagle of the Free.

REASON.—Without reason, as on a tempestuous sea, we are the sport of every wind and wave, and know not till the event hath determined it, how the next billow will dispose of us; whether it will dash us against a rock, or drive us into a quiet harbor.

The most valuable part of every man's education is that which he receives from himself, especially when the active energy of his character makes ample amends for the want of a more finished course of study.

We remember witnessing the complete discomfiture of a wit, of no inferior order, by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl: "If you please, Mr. B., mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny!"

GENIUS will never be neglected by the public unless it neglects itself; it must not disdain the humble alliance of industry. How can it expect encouragement unless its existence can be manifested by performances? The surest evidence of superior talent is that it forces itself into notice in spite of adverse circumstances, that it makes a road where it finds none.

NINE POINTS IN THE LAW.—To him that goes to law, nine things are requisite: In the first place a good deal of money—secondly, a good deal of patience—thirdly a good cause—fourthly, a good attorney—fifthly, a good counsel—sixthly, good evidence—seventhly, a good jury—eighthly, a good judge—ninthly, good luck.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Council and the House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender you my friendly greetings, on the occasion of your assembling at the seat of Government—for the first time, under the law of Congress "To establish the Territorial Government of Oregon,"—to enter upon the discharge of the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of your constituents.

The task devolves upon me, to propose such measures, as have in the discharge of my official duties, suggested themselves as necessary to promote the interest and welfare of the Territory.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual congratulations and devout thanks to a benign providence, that we are in the enjoyment of general good health and prosperity, and that we are at peace with the numerous tribes of Indians surrounding us.

Widely separated and exposed as are our people, by reason of the great extent of country over which they are scattered, peace and harmony with the natives, is of vital importance to the security and success of our settlements. The well being of the inhabitants of Oregon, no less than the cause of humanity, requires, that we should always encourage relations of the most friendly character, with our red brethren.

The Cayuse nation remains unpunished for the massacre at Waiilatpu; but the whole tribe will be held responsible, and those, whoever they may be, concerned in that melancholy and horrible affair, are given up for punishment. A fine Regiment of troops, commanded by officers who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, are on route to Oregon, and may be expected to arrive by the middle of September. It will then be in the power of the Government, to make this tribe accountable for their wrong-doing, and I can assure you, that our Government will not suffer the guilty to go unpunished.

A party of the Skywhamish and Snoqualimish tribes, recently made an attack on the Hudson Bay Company's Fort at Nesquehally, in which difficulty, an American Citizen was unfortunately killed. I shall hold these tribes accountable, until the guilty shall have been punished. It is the intention of the gallant officer in command of the forces now in Oregon, to establish a garrison of one company on Puget's Sound, for the protection of the settlements in that quarter; so that no apprehensions of any further outrage, in that section, need be entertained.

I had the gratification while on a visit to the Dalles of the Columbia, to bring about a peace, at the request of the chief of the Yackamaws, between that tribe and the Walla Wallas, who were at that time engaged in war. These tribes, as also the tribes that I visited on the Cowlitz and Puget's Sound, I was pleased to find, were friendly and well disposed towards us, and as well as the tribes bordering the settlements on the Willamette and Columbia, anxious to sell their possessory rights to the soil. Surrounded as many of the tribes and bands now are, by the whites, whose arts of civilization, by destroying the resources of the Indians from them to power, to want and crime, the extinguishment of their title by purchase, and the bearing them in a district removed from the settlements, is a measure of the most vital importance to them. Indeed the cause of humanity, calls loudly for their removal from causes and influences so fatal to their existence. This measure, is one of equal interest to our own people. I would therefore call your attention to the propriety of memorializing Congress upon this interesting subject.

We can recognize in Oregon, the material of her future greatness. A climate and soil extraordinary productive, eminently characterize it, the prolific growth of grain, vegetables, and grasses, the natural meadows untouched by the hand of cultivation—sufficiently extensive to furnish subsistence to innumerable herds of cattle, during the entire year—inexhaustible forests of the finest fir and cedar in the world, never-fading streams, which furnish water power of unlimited capacity, slow but lavishly nature has bestowed her blessings upon this favored land.

With the proper development of her agricultural resources, and the improvement of her immense water power, she can supply the entire Pacific coast, with the most important of the necessities of life, and many of the staple articles of commerce. Her immense resources are gradually but surely being developed. Her mineral wealth at present is not to be computed; gold has been found in several places, in sufficient quantity to induce the belief, that there are mines, perhaps extensive ones, of this precious metal within the borders of our Territory; iron, lead and coal are known to exist, and the fine quality of their abundance are of the most flattering description. The Columbia is the only great river on the Pacific slope of our continent, which leads from the ocean to the Rocky mountains, by which a line of communication can be opened to the great valley of the Mississippi. The navigation from its mouth to the Cascades, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, is unobstructed, for vessels of the largest class; the obstructions and those beyond, may be surmounted in a considerable degree, by canals and locks.

The importance of this immense line of interior communication, cannot fail, ultimately, to secure for it the fostering hand of the General Government.

It is a source of great gratification to know, that the entrance of the north of the Columbia, is much less dangerous, than has heretofore been generally supposed. Many vessels, some of them large ships,

drawing from twelve to sixteen feet of water, have during the present year, crossed the bar, arriving and departing without the aid of pilots, light-houses or buoys, and not a single accident has occurred, to interrupt the facility of navigation during the present year.

It affords me much pleasure, to give the subjoined extract of a letter, from Capt. Wood, of the United States steamer Massachusetts, as such testimonials, will have a tendency to dispel the public mind, and remove the prejudices unfortunately existing against the mouth of this noble river.

"Having waited until about 4 P. M., and seeing no indications that our signals for a pilot had been observed, I stood on, following the directions obtained in New York, of Capt. R. Gelston, who was here last year in the bark 'Whitson,' proceeding safely and without accident, to anchor in Baker's Bay. There was no one on board the ship who had ever been here before. From what I saw, it seems to me, that if the channel was properly buoyed, and there was a competent pilot stationed at the cape, to conduct vessels in, that the entrance of the river would lose its horrors, and in ordinary circumstances, be considered safe and easily accessible."

Congress has made an appropriation for the erection of light-houses at Cape Disappointment and New Dungeness, and for the construction of buoys, to indicate the channels at the mouth of the Columbia and the approach to Astoria.

This appropriation, it is to be feared, will be inadequate, in consequence of the high price of labor, occasioned by our proximity to the gold mines of California. I would therefore respectfully advise you, to memorialize Congress on the subject of appointing them to hold the circumstances and facts of the case, and showing that the early completion of these contemplated improvements, are of vital interest to the Territory.

Puget's Sound, is known to be one of the safest and best harbors in the world. It affords fine ship navigation into a beautiful and important portion of our country.

I refrain from dwelling further upon topics so interesting, as the features and resources of the country, conscious as I am, that my feeble attempt to delineate them, is entirely inadequate to do them justice. I am happy to know, that many of our people, who have been to the mines, are returning to their homes and farms, and it is to be hoped, are satisfied and determined to remain and renew their farming and other occupations. The gold excitement, occasioned by the absence of a large part of our laboring population. Many of them had failed to put in crops; fine farms are laying idle, consequently the crops next year, will fall short of an average yield; but there is no doubt, that with the grain on hand, there will be a sufficient supply for home consumption.

We have good reason to believe, that the extraordinary emigration to California, in consequence of her gold mines, will in a short time, result in adding largely to our numbers, so that our population, now only about nine thousand, will be doubled in the next twelve months. The healthy climate, rich and beautiful valleys of Oregon, will doubtless, induce many of them to seek a permanent home amongst us. So will they be benefited by those names equally with her sister Territory.

It is estimated, that upwards of two millions of dollars, in gold dust, have been brought into Oregon, since their discovery. This new element of prosperity, invested in agriculture and other branches of industry, must have a most cheering effect upon the prosperity of the country. It should however always be born in mind, that the wealth of a country, does not consist so much in dollars and cents, as in the numbers, virtue, intelligence and patriotism of her population, in cultivated fields, flocks and herds, and those facilities, natural and artificial, which afford an easy and certain market for its surplus productions.

From the best information I have been able to gather, from estimates and otherwise, the expense of the late Cayuse war, may be set down at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This indebtedness, has been heavily on many individuals, who advanced money to the Provisional Government; some of whom have received money, for the purpose of arming and subsisting the troops, and have since sold these arms and their own funds, by which they have been greatly injured in their private affairs. The justice of the war, and the good conduct of the citizens, in promptly turning out in defence of their country, entitle them, not only to the good opinion of Government, but to an appropriation by Congress, sufficient to pay the expense of the war.

It is for you to take such steps, as in your wisdom may seem best, to ascertain the exact amount of the expenses of the war, and to whom it is due, and to lay the subject before Congress, with a request that they make the just and proper appropriation. In regard to donations of land, the people of Oregon have long been kept in suspense. They believe that the faith of the government is virtually pledged, to a grant of land to each settler, who has made a location and improved it.

The immediate attention of Congress should be called to the subject, and their early and favorable action requested.

The necessity of good roads, in a long settled country, as well as in promoting the present and future prosperity of the country, is too manifest to require illustration. The enactment of laws to this end, and for the making such other improvements, as may facilitate intercourse between the different sections of the country, so far as it may be within the ability of the Territory, is earnestly recommended.

A good road, leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, one from Chehalis to some point on the Columbia, and another from the Dalles of the Columbia to the valley of the Willamette, are of the greatest importance to our country, in a military point of view, and will doubtless be so considered by our Government, if their attention in a proper manner, is called to the subject.

A matter of the deepest interest to the prosperity of the Territory, will be the establishment of a judicious system, to raise revenue. This is no less demanded for the redemption of the pledged faith of the Provisional Government, than it is for raising by a practicable and legal method, sufficient funds, not obtainable from the federal treasury, to meet incidental and necessary expenses of the Territory. While the home government contributes, in a liberal spirit, to the maintenance of our temporary existence as a Territory, it is expected, that all revenue, necessary to the local interest of the several counties, will be supplied by a system of equal assessments, levied upon the people, who are to be permanently benefited thereby. Your early attention to this delicate, but necessary duty, is earnestly recommended.

Your immediate attention is most respectfully urged, to the examination and remedy of the loose and defective condition of the statute laws declared by the organic act to be operative in the Territory. No others prevail here, except such as were the offspring of the late Provisional Government, which are coupled with an old and imperfect edition of the laws of Iowa, which were adopted by it, only one or two copies of which are to be found in the Territory. Most of these laws are unsuited to our present condition. Besides, they are to a great extent, entirely beyond the reach of the body of the people, whose lives and property are to be controlled by authority and rules for their guidance, not to be obtained, or if found, not adapted to the new order of things. Certainly, simplicity and fitness in the statute regulations of any people, united to education and the general diffusion of the laws, constitute the most reliable safeguard against the commission of crime, and the surest pledge of general prosperity. No duty is more arduous or more importunately demanded by the public interest, than that which devolves upon you, in furnishing the people of the Territory with good and wholesome laws. The public good, as well as a just pride in your legislative reputation, call for the application of your best energies, and most careful deliberations, to this difficult and laborious task.

I feel it no less my duty, than my highest privilege, to call your attention to the deeply interesting subject of education. The law of Congress, provides, that when the lands in the Territory shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to locating them into thirty six sections numbered sixteen and thirty six, in each township, shall be reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools. The munificent spirit displayed by Congress, in making so liberal a donation for this purpose, is a ground for grateful acknowledgment, and indicates an enlightened policy, which looks to the general diffusion of knowledge, as the surest guarantor for the continuance of good government, and the substantial happiness of our people. In this grant, we shall have the means of promoting a system of common schools, for the education of all the children of the Territory. Your attention is invited to the importance of adopting a system of common schools, and providing the means of putting them in immediate operation, and when the lands become available, the system may, under wise legislation, be maintained and continued, without bearing heavily upon the people, and ultimately, be productive of the end in view when the gift was made. With a system of general education, sustained by such resources, there is no reason to doubt, that in the course of a few years the rising generation of Oregon, will proudly vie in respect to useful knowledge and moral culture, with that of the older settled portions of our common country.

The organization of the Militia, is a measure so identified with the peace, security and defence of our people, that it cannot fail to recommend itself to your early consideration.

Your attention is invited to the act, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of firearms amongst the Indians." This law not only prevents the introduction of firearms, but prohibits the sale of powder and ball to the Indians, thereby depriving them, in a great measure, of the means of procuring subsistence, and if strictly enforced, would produce much suffering amongst this unfortunate race of people; humanity requires, that we should afford them every facility that we can safely do, to ameliorate their condition. It is well known, that the tribes bordering the settlements, are friendly and well disposed towards us, and that there is no danger to be apprehended from them, by placing in their hands the means of procuring subsistence by the chase. I would therefore recommend the repeal of the law, or its modification, so as to discriminate between friends and enemies.

It will be your duty, by enactment, to fix the time, place and manner of holding and conducting elections,—so provide for the apportioning the representation in the several counties, and districts to the Council and House of Representatives,—to define the qualifications of voters and of holding office, and also, to fix the day for the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly.

It will be for you, in your wisdom, to determine, whether you will proceed to locate the seat of government at the present, or some subsequent session of the Legislative Assembly.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me, to assure you of my earnest wish, for the adoption of such measures as will tend to the general welfare, prosperity and happiness of our people.

JOSEPH LANE.

Oregon City, July 17, 1849.

Inauguration Ceremonies and Address of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

WASHINGTON, March 5—P. M.

The doors of the Senate chamber were opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the ladies gallery was immediately filled with the fair sex. The reporter's gallery was also crowded to suffocation; there was great struggling and pressing, and thousands were forced to leave without obtaining an entrance.

The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, and a resolution adopted that Senator ALEXANDER take the Chair. The new members were then all sworn in with the exception of Gen. SHIELDS.

A resolution was adopted to refer Gen. SHIELDS' credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Hon. MILWADE FILLMORE and GEORGE M. DALLAS then came in with and read.

Mr. ALEXANDER administered the oath to Mr. FILLMORE, who took the chair and delivered an eloquent address.

All the Justices of the Supreme Court and about 40 members of the Diplomatic corps, including the attaches, then came in; the first occupying seats in the area, at the left of the Vice-President, and the latter at the right.

Messrs. BUCHANAN, JOHNSON, and TOUCHEV, of the old Cabinet, came in and took seats in front of the Diplomatic corps.

A lady fainting in the gallery, but in the confusion which prevailed could not be got out. She however soon recovered.

It was now nearly 12 o'clock, and the President and Ex-President had not made their appearance. Considerable impatience was manifested until about half past 12, when the President and Ex-President came in and occupied seats with Messrs. GEORGE M. DALLAS and R. M. JOHNSON.

President TAYLOR entered into a brief conversation with Chief Justice TANEY and Judge M'LEAN, and then proceeded to the eastern portico, where Chief Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court, administered to him the oath of office, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered the following

Inaugural Address.

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance of a time honored custom to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Department, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I today swear to preserve, protect and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer, with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles the Father of his Country. To command the army and navy of the United States—with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties and to appoint Embassadors and other officers—to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our National existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction

on active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency, and, in furtherance of that object, the Army and Naval Schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American Freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of Civil and Political Liberty, but at the same time we are warned, the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise with a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I will conform to those views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the disposal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection in the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests and tend to perpetuate that Union, which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the coordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high peace of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has exalted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to preserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own widespread republic.

The crowd in the square was immense, and probably numbered 16,000. There was great cheering and discharge of cannon before and after the delivery of the address.

PROGRESS OF TRUTH.—It is unquestionably one of the happiest laws of intellectual progress, that the judicious laws, the profound reasonings, the sublime discoveries, the generous sentiments of great intellects, rapidly work their way into the common channel of public opinion, find access to the general mind, raise the universal standard of attainment, correct popular errors, promote arts of daily application, and come home at last to the bedside, in the shape of increased intelligence, skill, comfort and virtue; which, in their turn, by an instantaneous reaction, multiply the numbers and facilitate the efforts of those who engage in the farther investigation and discovery of truth. In this way, a constant circulation, like that of the life blood, takes place in the intellectual world. Truth travels down from the heights of philosophy to the humblest walks of life, and up from the simplest perceptions of an awakened intellect to the discoveries, which almost change the face of the world. At every stage of its progress it is genial, luminous, creative. When first struck out by some distinguished and fortunate genius, it may address itself only to a few minds of kindred power. It exists then only in the highest forms of science; it corrects former systems, and authorizes new generalizations. Discussions, controversy begins; more truth is elicited, more errors exploded, more doubts cleared up, more phenomena drawn into the circle, unexpected connections of kindred sciences are traced, and in each step of the progress, the number rapidly grows of those who are prepared to comprehend and carry on some branches of the investigation—till, in the lapse of time, every order of intellect has been kindled, from that of the sublime discoverer to the practical mechanic; and every department of knowledge been enlarged, from the most abstruse and transcendental theory to the daily arts of life.—[Everett.]

The horse's motto is as follows:—Down hill, spare me; up hill, indulge me; on the level, push me; in the stable, don't forget me.