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Sacramento Transcript, Volume 1, Number 15, 4 May 1850 — Col. Bigler's Farewell Address. [ARTICLE]

Col. Bigler's Farewell Address.

The following is the address of Mr. Bigler, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered before the Assembly on Monday last :

Gentlemen of the Assembly: It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to assure you, that I feel truly grateful for this expression of your approval of my conduct as your presiding officer, but so signally have you on many occasions, manifested your partiality and confidence, that I feel called upon to give you the most solemn assurance of a proper appreciation of your unvarying kindness.

Before pronouncing the final words dissolving this Assembly, and severing perhaps forever the relations that have subsisted between us for the last few months, I feel myself called upon, in accordance with universal custom under similar circumstances, to address to you a few words at parting.

We met, gentlemen, under the most peculiar circumstances that ever yet attended the birth of a new State. Drawn from their homes, over the land and sea—braving the summer's heat and the winter's cold, and all the perils and hardships of a tedious journey in the pursuit of a legitimate enterprise—the people of this country have made themselves a new home in this land of California, hitherto deemed almost unapproachable. As the chosen representatives of this people, we met together in December last, to lay the

foundation of a government, and to frame a system of laws that I trust are destined to last for ages. It was a mission worthy of the loftiest ambition; a work calculated to call into exercise the strongest energies and the best impulses of our nature.

The exercise of our natural faculties under any circumstances, influence either for good or evil, in some measure, the destinies of present and future generations, how much more so with us—chosen, as we were, by the people, to stamp upon this young State the impress of order and of law. Whether we have succeeded in satisfactorily discharging the duties imposed upon us by the favor of our constituents, time alone can determine. The task, indeed, was one of no ordinary difficulty. It was necessary to frame a system of laws not unsuited to the character of the institutions under which we have heretofore lived, and yet such as would not outrage too much the prejudices and partialities of the natives of the soil. That this delicate task has been effectually and wholly accomplished, it would be too much to say. Indeed, complete success would have been impossible. It is for future Legislatures to perfect what we have begun. But, at least, let us hope that our labors, however incomplete, will be accepted by our constituents, as having been performed in good faith, and with an earnest zeal to do our duty.

When we met together at the commencement of the session, we had a reasonable hope that before the termination of our labors, we should be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with our sister States; and we lost no time in sending our representatives to the National Legislature; but it is a matter of regret that a most embarrassing question of domestic policy has, since December last, engaged the attention of Con-

gress, and has, thus far, prevented our admission into the Union. It cannot, I think, be doubted, however, that the good sense and patriotism of that body will at length prevail, and that we shall soon be united in the bonds of law, as we are already in those of affection and brotherly regard, with the elder States.

Before we separate, permit me again to express to you in feeble terms, how deeply I feel the indulgence and kindness which you have uniformly shown me. Twice you have by an almost unanimous vote placed me under obligations which I never can forget. I feel it more sensibly, as at our first meeting I was but partially known to most of you. In so large a body, where there are necessarily so many conflicting interests, was natural to expect that there should be a conflict of opinions on almost every subject. It is peculiarly gratifying, however, to reflect that nothing has ever occurred of any moment, to disturb the harmony of our proceedings, or interrupt, for any length of time, that kindly intercourse which has existed among the members of this body. For myself I part with you with the most kindly feelings towards every member of this body; and I look forward with unfeigned pleasure, to the time when chance may again throw us together. I now, gentlemen of the Assembly, in discharge of the last duty that devolves upon me as your presiding officer, pronounce this Assembly adjourned *sine die*

MORE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE INDIANS.—
Mr. Geo. Woodman, of Woodman & Co.'s Express, called upon us yesterday morning, and from a conversation with him, we learned some particulars of another of those Indian disturbances which

an disturbances, which seem to grow more common every day. A few days ago, a company of traders encamped at Kelley's Bar, on the North Fork, and left their wagon, which was heavily laden with goods and provisions, near by the tent in which they slept. During the night, the Indians robbed this wagon; and what articles of value they could not carry off with them, they scattered over the earth and ruined. This affair caused a party to leave Barnes' Bar, for the purpose of punishing the offenders. They killed seven of the Indians before their return to the Bar. Last Tuesday evening, a party of the Indians secretly came upon a tent on Barnes' Bar, and the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the savage foe, an arrow pierced the heart of one of their number, killing him instantly. Simultaneously with this, another of the party received two arrows in the leg. The Indians then fled. The same night, they stole a bag of flour from near a tent a few miles farther down the North Fork, after which, they discharged their arrows at the tent and fled.

The marble bust of the late Professor Gesenius, so well known in America as a theologian, has been set up in the grand hall of the University at Halle.