

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1871.
E. D. FODRAY, Business Agent.

Eighth of January.

Last Sunday brought round the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. A day that will ever be memorable to the American people, as long as they respect the principles that were established by the result of that day's successful issue. It was then, the United States settled by the arbitrament of the sword, the asserted rights of her citizens abroad, and the rights of commercial intercourse to which she had justly aspired. These rights had been arrogantly denied by Great Britain, and a recognition of them was forced by the almost miraculous success of the American arms under Andrew Jackson; which grand event gave the youthful Republic a decided prestige among the nations of the world.

This measure of the old Democratic party succeeded in securing the sacrifices our noble fathers, in common, had made in the Revolutionary struggle. In commemorating the memories that cluster around this proud day, Andrew Jackson constitutes the central figure. His signal services rendered his country, not only upon the field, but also in the councils of the nation, lends a lustre that is coveted alike by all true Americans. With inflexible will and unerring judgment, he dealt with the conflicting interests of the States separately, and the United States as an aggregate, with a stern impartiality—wielding the high behest of his office without precedent guide for the common good of all. While he declared that, "by the eternal Union should be preserved," he admonished, in terms of the deepest solicitation, against centralization of power. Like a true seer he stood upon the constitutional bulwarks, and solemnly proclaimed against this evil, that had then commenced sapping at the foundation of our liberties.

The grand and truthful theory of the sovereign rights of the several States that composed, and was to compose the American Union, was fully acceded to by the last of his life, in which he said:

"It is too obvious for argument that a single and consolidated Government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests, and every friend of our free institutions should always be prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government to the sphere of its appropriate duties."

Here the separate identity of the States found a firm and considerate advocate in the old warrior and sage. No idea of unification ever crossed his mind; but, on the other hand, a spherical completeness is appropriately recognized that the General Government was a sphere, and the States were distinct orbs, revolving around it as a common center, without jostling one against the other. This was the closing thought of his public career. And how far that thought has been heeded, the past ten years amply testify. This centralizing dogma increased at such an alarming rate, that injustice and usurpation, its natural offspring, drove eleven of the States to undertake refuge in their own sovereignties. The consequences of this step afforded the unscrupulous advocate of the higher law doctrine a favorable opportunity for the successful inauguration of their cherished designs, against the liberties of the States; and but for the returning reason of the people, its consummation may not be far distant.

The enormous strides of usurped power calls for a speedy and firm rebuke—such as the old hero of New Orleans could give. Reforms are suggested,—we don't want the remedy in that shape,—we simply want a return to the original principles as announced and expounded by the fathers of the Government, and it will work the necessary reform itself; which will, as of yore, insure an equal distribution of justice to the people of all the States, and curtail that dangerous exercise of power that has grown through wealth, extorted by corruption, from the people. Which is fast building up a corrupt and debauched aristocracy of centralized power in the place of that pure institution, delegated only to be wielded for the common good.

There are hopeful signs that the memories of this day will exert a wholesome influence in consigning this vicious and depraved thirst for power from the hands of the Government down, to everlasting shame and contempt.

The New King.

The young Duke of Aosta does not ascend the throne of Spain under very favorable auspices. His advent to his new kingdom occurs in the midst of popular tumult, insurrection and strife. The Cortes, which corresponds in some respects to our Congress, is divided; his council is filled with discord, and the Republican element seem disposed to unite with the factions of Montpensier, Isabella, and the Carlists, for the purpose of making it lively for the young Duke; while almost at the moment his foot touched the soil of Spain, his trustiest partisan, Prim was slain by the hands of assassins in the streets of Madrid; and, owing either to the spathy of the authorities, or by their secret connivance, the assassins of one of the pillars of the new dynasty escaped. Altogether, from the present outlook, King Amadeus will indeed have reason to exclaim: "uneasy lays the head that wears a crown."

Crowded Out.—A letter from Senator Fay to the citizens of Jackson county is crowded out this week. Will appear next week.

The Governor of North Carolina Impeached.

We see the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives have offered articles of impeachment of the Governor of North Carolina to the Senate, which are as follows:

Resolved, That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

—have considered the same, and submit the following report:

That William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, unmindful of his oath of office, did in July last organize, arm and equip a military force, not recognized by, and in subversion of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, which military force, so unlawfully organized, was not kept under subordination to and governed by the civil power, but was, by the order of the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, made paramount to and subversive of the civil authority.

That the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, did in the months of July and August last, without lawful warrant and authority, and in defiance and subversion of the Constitution, arrest and imprison many of the peaceable and lawabiding citizens of the State, depriving them of their liberties and privileges, and certain of said citizens, so unlawfully arrested and imprisoned, did cause to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishments.

That the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, denied to citizens, unlawfully restrained of their liberty by his authority, all remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and in defiance of the Constitution, the Laws, and the Process of the Courts, he suspended the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that he was governed by a "supreme law," whereby he could deny the privileges of the said writ when, in his opinion, the safety of the State required it.

In view of the matters herein set forth, combining historical facts, with statements contained in public documents, and the records of the Public Departments and the Courts, the undersigned, members of the Committee, who are a majority thereof, are of the opinion, that said William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. They therefore recommended to the House, the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

The rules were suspended, and the resolutions taken up, and after considerable discussion to lay it upon the table, at the instance of the negro members, the motion was rejected by a vote of 37 yeas to 61 nays: And a committee of three, Messrs. Welch, Sparrow and Strudwick, laid the resolutions before the Senate. Mr. Welch, in behalf of the Committee, addressed the Senate in the following and eloquent remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I would display the most callous indifference, the most remarkable and unnatural absence of sensibility, if, in appearing at the bar of the Senate of North Carolina, in obedience to the commands of the Representatives of the people, charged as I am with the performance of so solemn a duty—that of impeaching the Governor of a great Commonwealth—were I not oppressed with the awful responsibility of the situation; but, sustained by a consciousness of right, and calling to the aid of my inexperience the experience of one of England's purest patriots and most distinguished statesmen, I proceed with more confidence than I would otherwise have.

Permit me, Mr. President and Senators, to adopt almost the very language used by him under circumstances somewhat similar, and to ask, "What is it we want here to a great act of national justice? Do we want a cause? 'You have the cause of an oppressed people.' 'Do you want a criminal?' 'Where was there so much iniquity ever laid to the charge of any one?'"

Senators, "is it a prosecutor you want?" You have before you the Representatives of the people of North Carolina. "Do you want a tribunal?" "No example of antiquity—nothing in the modern world—nothing in the range of human imagination can supply us with a tribunal superior to this." "Therefore it is ordered by the Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth, that 'I impeach' William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

I impeach him in the name of the Representatives of North Carolina. "Whose national character he has dishonored."

I impeach him in the name of all the people of North Carolina whose laws, rights and liberties he has subverted."

I impeach him in the name and by virtue of those eternal laws of justice which he has violated. I impeach him "in the name of human nature itself which he has cruelly outraged, injured and oppressed;" in the name of the Representatives of the people do demand that the Senate organize a high court of impeachment and take order that William W. Holden appear at its bar to answer the particular charges which the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit, and make good by proper testimony, and that the Senate do make such other and further orders in the premises as shall seem to them best calculated to bring this trial to a just and speedy termination; and in conclusion the House of Representatives, through us, most heartily pray that God, the God of eternal justice, may protect the right."

The Senate secured the Resolution and appointed a committee of seven to prepare the articles of impeachment, preparatory to the trial. Accordingly on the following day in obedience to the request of the Senate the Hon. Chief Justice, R. M. Pearson, appeared in the Senate Chamber and organized a

High Court of impeachment, for the trial of W. W. Holden, Governor of the State &c., &c.

"Precisely at 12 M. the managers on the part of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Court, and demanded that the Court take process against W. W. Holden, and that he be notified to appear before that Court for trial, to answer the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives."

Process was properly issued, and served on the Governor. In due time, he appeared by counsel, Mr. R. C. Badger, who, in the name of the Governor, asked to be allowed 30 days for preparation to answer. It was granted, after which the Court adjourned until 23rd of January.

The proceedings were conducted with that decorum which the gravity of the occasion demanded.—N. C. Sentinel.

Postal Facilities.

The people of Jackson county are entitled to greater mail facilities than they now possess. The County has a population of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty nine, according to the last census, and polled at the last election twelve hundred and eighty-three votes. The County embraces an area of 8,000 square miles, and in extent of territory is larger than Connecticut, which has an area of 4,750, square miles; Delaware, with an area of 2,123, square miles; Massachusetts, with an area of 7,800 square miles; and Rhode Island with an area of 1,306 square miles; and is nearly as large as New Hampshire and New Jersey. The greater part of this magnificent extent of territory; capable as it is, of supporting a vast population, is almost totally deprived of mail facilities. There are but two mail routes in the County, and but seven post offices, to supply a population scattered over 8,000 square miles of territory. One of these routes consists in part of the main route between Portland and Sacramento, running nearly on the extreme western border of the county, and supplying the offices of Grants Pass, Rock Point, Willow Springs Jacksonville, Eden and Ashland. The other is the Crescent City and Jacksonville route, also in the western portion of the County, and supplies the Post Office at Applegate. The citizens of the eastern portion of the County are entirely deprived of all postal facilities whatever, and are obliged to travel distances averaging from ten, to one hundred and forty miles, in order to obtain their mail matter. The populous districts of B. G. and Little Butte Creek, Table Rock, Manzanita, Evans Creek, and Fouts Creek, have no post offices; but the people are compelled to obtain their mail either at Rock Point or Jacksonville. Sterling and Union Town, Florence Rock and Leland, are in the same situation, while there is not a single office east of the mountains. The people thus excluded, number a voting population of 458, fully one-third of the voting population of the entire County. We are confident that if a proper representation was made to the authorities of the P. O. Department, a route would be established—say from Jacksonville to Surprise Valley—connecting with the route which we understand is already established between the latter point and Reno, on the C. P. R. R. and Post Offices should be established at Link River, Goose Lake, and other convenient points on the route. Another weekly route should be established from Jacksonville to a convenient point on Little Butte Creek; thence by Hannas Ferry to a central point in Table Rock Precinct, and thence to Evans Creek. This would afford convenient postal facilities to a population which is now almost entirely deprived of mail conveniences. We trust some action will be taken by the citizens of Jackson in regard to this matter; and in order to further this object, we all revert to this subject from time to time.

A Woman Hunts Legal Shelter.

There lives in a secluded nook in the outer limits of our town a quiet stay-at-home widow woman, who, in the absence of a trust husband, was, and has been giving boarding, lodging and washing to an unnumbered gentleman, for the sake of a more secure home-protection. Said gentleman has ever proved docile, gentle and harmless, until a few nights ago, when for some cause known only within that quiet domestic circle, a masculine voice, savoring of anything but kindness, was heard resounding from this vine bound, peaceful cottage, commingling with the plaintive note of a female voice, beseeching for mercy. Which, instead of lulling the irate element, seemed to increase the fury within. A door suddenly heaved a jar, and out burst the hostess, closely pursued by her ungrateful guest, timing herself at a fearful rate around the house. Stones went unmercifully zipping after the retreating form, missing their aim only by hasty turns round the corners. No Marshall's baton intervened; the cries of distress fell hopelessly on the air. A youthful gallant all "starched and stiff," out on a little sparkling romance, chanced to pass that way. This little circumstance suggested the only presumptive assistance, and the distressed party halted and switched off to him, claiming his protection. The youth protested, by turning his back upon the scene, and making quick time down the street, and the squalid applicant clung to his heels; while a battery of stones indiscriminately hurled away on the rear. The advance rounding a few street corners, outdistanced the distressed party, who leaped for municipal succor. But the following morning the forgiving nature of the injured woman brought a revocation of her self-instituted proceedings, and wished to forgive and forget, resolving to "hunt peace round under the old vine and fig tree."

PATRONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES, who paid their subscriptions, for the second volume, in advance, will be furnished the TIMES for the unexpired time.

Consistency, Thou art a Jew!

The model government at Washington strains at a gnat after swallowing camels; as Geo. Vance, Senator elect from North Carolina, is politely informed that his presence would be still obnoxious to the gnat crew at the Nation's Capitol; the five years penance of political ostracism, has not yet washed his political sins away, the national safety demands a holier than he. His pharisaical Judges, while they stand up in their holy togery, and "thank God that they are not as other men are," certainly have some doubtful affiliations, when they make past crimes a test for their righteous association. A bit of history on the case in point, might better illustrate the relation these whitened sepulchres bear to the loyal consistency of their position.

W. W. Holden, the present radical Governor of North Carolina, was an ardent secessionist, a turbulent advocate of the cause that brought on the civil strife. The conservative people of North Carolina repudiated his favorite principles, on the first effort to take them out of the Union; Holden led in another effort and succeeded. While Gov. Vance plead with all his might and main for a remedy in the Union, the policy of Holden, prevailed, by whom he was stigmatized and branded as a traitor to his State. However, reluctant he, (Vance) was in subscribing to Holden's motto of "pledging the last man and the last dollar," for the consequences, he stepped forward among the first to the front and braved danger like a man, until he was taken up and placed in the gubernatorial chair, and continued to hold the position until his State laid down its arms to the conquering foe. Holden, in the meantime, had took refuge behind a quill barrier and fought his foe until the winning side was manifest, and then flopped over, regardless of his antecedents. Gov. Vance was arrested, hurried off and cast as a felon in the Old Capitol Prison, while the accepted perfidy of the other, who had out herded Herod himself, was in a twinkling absolved from his political sins, and awarded, by the conquer's will, the chief office of the State, which he still holds and lords it over his people with such flagrant abuses of power, that he now stands impeached before her Legislature for "high crimes and misdemeanors." His entire diabolical course has been endorsed by the Radical authorities, which has been sustained by bayonets, and should a verdict and judgment be obtained against him, bayonets, the favorite ultimatum of his backers, will, in all probability, be imposed between it and execution.

Two familiar incidents in this connection, might be referred to in order to show a further contrast between these two characters.

On the occasion of signing the Ordinance of Secession, before the assembled convention, the present satrap governor, then doughty patriot, drew out a brand new massive, gold pen, and simultaneously dipped it most fastidiously in the ink, and with the most extremeunction, signed the document, and flourished it before the applauding audience exclaiming: "here is a maiden pen—I furnish it for this immortal occasion; it shall never be dipped in ink again; it will be as sacred as the one that traced the first Declaration of Independence. I, before this Convention, and high Heaven, hand it down as an heirloom to my children, and children's children!" And, as it is not a spoon, it might be reasonable to suppose that the Governor had secured yet. And the warp and the woof he so gracefully spun out on this occasion, did not web up to suit the turn of the times, and so he changed its color and stamped damnation upon it, to every man that would not join in him in damming the "lost cause." And thus, he stands a paragon of excellence and virtue in the eyes of his consistent masters at Washington.

While Gov. Vance was enjoying the hospitalities of the Old Capitol Prison, among the many sad and anxious faces peeping through the grated windows, from the grating through without, he was accosted by an old congress chum. "Hallo! Gov. Vance, good heavens! that ain't you; what in the world have they got you limbed for?" The latter, in a strain of his usual good humor, replied: "You see Ball Holden pledged the last man and the last dollar of my State to prosecute the war against the Union, and I was fool enough to go his surety; he has busted, and they have got me in jail for the debt." For some reason that has never been made known to the public, the debt was immediately canceled as far as any other imprisonment was concerned. And the Governor has since been graciously allowed to breathe only the pure air of his native mountains. And it seems that here his breath must stop. He must be sentenced, although no crime legally attaches against him, to perpetual ostracism from the honors and emoluments which his people, by their sovereign will, have conferred upon him.

Which goes down more justified in the eyes of honest men, the skulking bankrupt principal, who refuses to pay a debt, or the surly, who come up and satisfies it? At least, if the Guardians of the Nation hold nothing against W. W. Holden, a fortiori, how can they have anything against a man whose antecedents have not been, by far, so damaging to a cause they pretend so jealously to guard.

Their pardoning love hath no bound, Only where a loyal thief is found; No matter what rebel guilt on him lies, His past offenses cannot pain their eyes, On one of less degree, they grow severe, And condemn him, but the greater cheer.

SWAMP LAND COMMISSIONER.—Hon. J. N. T. Miller, who was appointed Commissioner to select and locate Swamp Lands in Jackson county, has received his commission from the Board of School and University Land Commissioners.

Our Paper.

We are gratified to learn that the TIMES is meeting a cordial and kindly greeting from our brethren of the press, as witness the following:

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.—We have received the first number of the Democratic Times, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, which has arisen Phoenix like from the ashes of the Democratic News. We like both the appearance and the spirit of the TIMES. It speaks with a firm and confident, though not arrogant tone. It announces to the community in which it is published, that it is established on a sound basis, and that it expects to be a permanent institution among them. It will be Democrat in politics, but will, at the same time, be the bold and zealous advocate of every local interest of Jackson county and Southern Oregon. We wish the TIMES every success. It is published by J. N. T. Miller & Co.: E. D. Fodray, business agent.—Yreka Union.

NEW PAPER.—We are informed that our cotemporary will start again to-day under the title of the Democratic Times. Under whose auspices it is to be published, or who is to hold the editorial quill with its duties and responsibilities we have not yet learned, but if it earns its title, in this county, it will be decidedly a "rich thing." Although opposed in many of our interests to the "new paper" we nevertheless extend to it a hearty greeting and wish it success.—Sentinel.

Yes, neighbor, you will find it "decidedly rich," and although Democratic times heretofore in this county, have not pleased you so well as they might, we expect to make this the liveliest DEMOCRATIC TIMES ever witnessed yet.

NEW PAPER.—The Democratic Times is the name of a new paper, published in Jacksonville, at the defunct Democratic News office. It is published by J. N. T. Miller, with E. D. Fodray as business agent, and makes a very good appearance.—Yreka Journal.

Statistics of Jackson County.

Population.	
White males.....	2,382
White females.....	1,677
Colored males.....	634
Colored females.....	66
Total.....	4,759
Foreign Born.	
Males.....	918
Females.....	102
Total.....	1,020
Classification of Color.	
Blacks.....	15
Indians.....	50
Chinese.....	634
Total.....	700
Constitutional Relations.	
Number of voters.....	1,214
Democrat.....	1,225
Republican.....	490
Number of Citizens whose right to vote has been abridged on other grounds than Rebellion or other Crime.....	48
Family Relations.	
Number of Families.....	1,195
Number of dwelling houses.....	1,225
Area, square miles.....	8,000
Acres of land under cultivation.....	15,000
Marriages, 1870.....	35
Number of deaths recorded, 1870.....	105
Number of marriages, 1870.....	29
Convicts sent to Penitentiary, 1870.....	3
Patients sent to Insane Asylum.....	none

DEATH OF MRS. DELAZEN SMITH.—On the 21st inst. at her residence near Albany Linn County, Mrs. Delazen Smith, the widow of one of Oregon's first Senators, died after a short illness. Mrs. Smith was a most estimable woman. After the death of the illustrious husband, she undertook the full care of her children, and by the prudence, wisdom, and energy she manifested in educating them from the slender means at her command, she secured the respect and reverence of all who knew her. She had been ailing for some time previous to her death, and had but a few days before returned with her aged father from Iowa, whither she had gone in order to bring him to her Oregon home. Peace to her ashes.

THE TIMES.—We regard the name of our paper as especially appropriate. This is the first Democratic paper started since the advent of Democratic rule. In the State of Oregon these are emphatically Democratic times. The entire State administration is democratic. We have a Democratic Legislature; we have a Democratic Congress; we have recently elected a Democratic U. S. Senator, and we expect to elect another within two years; hence, in these Democratic times, the DEMOCRATIC TIMES is a very appropriate name for a new democratic paper.

At the railroad meeting held in Portland on the 7th inst., to collect money for the \$100,000 West Side Railroad fund, Hon. Ben. Hayden, of Polk, made an excellent speech, which we shall publish as soon as we can find time. A letter was also read from ex-Senator Nesmith, which contains so many excellent thoughts that we shall also endeavor to give that to our readers at an early day. The sum already raised by private contribution reaches \$12,388.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: the Supreme Court of California has decided that the testimony of Chinese is not admissible against white persons. D. J. Murphy, counsel in the case, proposes to carry it to the Supreme Court of the U. S., on a writ of error.

WAR NEWS.—Dispatches indicate that the bombardment of the forts around Paris has commenced in earnest. The Germans claim to have silenced all the French forts, except Valarian. The French have met with some successes outside of Paris.

Mr. Co. Day.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE GREAT PAIN KING!

INTERNALLY—

- The Pain King CURES CRAMPS.
- The Pain King CURES CHOLERA.
- The Pain King CURES SICK HEADACHE.
- The Pain King CURES INDIGESTION.
- The Pain King CURES DYSENTERY.
- The Pain King CURES SUDDEN COLDS.

EXTERNALLY—

- The Pain King CURES SCALDS.
- The Pain King CURES FROST BITES.
- The Pain King CURES BRUISES.
- The Pain King CURES RHEUMATISM.
- The Pain King CURES TOOTH-ACHE.
- The Pain King CURES STINGS OF INSECTS.

As a Family Medicine, it stands unrivaled. Buy it, try it, and be convinced. For sale by all dealers in Patent Medicines.
W. L. COWAN, Proprietor.
Jan. 14, 1871.

U. S. HOTEL.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,
Corner of California and Third Sts.

L. HORNE, Proprietor.

BEES LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has the largest, best, and most commodious Hotel in Southern Oregon.

It is located in the central part of Jacksonville, stages from the North and South leave regularly from the U. S. HOTEL.

The House has lately been repainted, and renovated; the rooms are newly furnished, and well ventilated. The bedrooms are supplied with SPRING BEDS, and every other convenience for the comfort of guests.

BOARD AND LODGING

Can be had at reasonable rates, according to the room occupied.

THE TABLE

Will be supplied with the best the market can afford.

FAMILIES

Can find at this House rooms especially arranged for their comfort and convenience, as well as every attention and comfort usually found at a well kept Hotel.

A LARGE HALL

Is attached to the Hotel, for Balls, Meetings, Shows, &c., and can be had at reasonable terms.

Jacksonville, Ogn., Jan. 8th, 1871. tf.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE of Oregon, County of Jackson.
Hellen Ann Hades, P. T. vs. James Hades, Def't.
Suit for Dissolution of Marriage Contract.

To JAMES HADES, the above named Def't: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint, filed against you in the above entitled suit, within ten days from the time of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or, if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and if the same be served by publication, then within six weeks from the first publication of this summons in the Democratic Times.

The Def't will take notice that if he fails to appear and answer the complaint of P. T. as aforesaid, the P. T. will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit: the dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between P. T. and Def't and the care and custody of Mary, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit to be taxed. By order of P. P. Prim, Judge, Jan. 14th, 1871.

J. R. NEIL, Att'y for P. T. Jan 14th, 1871.

QUICK SALES

And Small Profits,

"IS MY MOTTO."

I AM SELLING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Saddles and Harness cheaper than ever was offered before in Jacksonville. "Seeing is believing." Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch.
JERRY NUNAN,
Jacksonville, Jan. 14th, 1871. Jan 14th.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

AND SAVE COST!