

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES,

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HENRY BREITBARTH.

Jan. 14-ff.

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THE TIMES

BOOK, PAMPHLET,

-AND-

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Mr. Slater's Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, at or near, but not east of the north bend of the Humboldt river, in the State of Nevada, by the nearest eligible route in the States of Nevada and Oregon, to a junction with the line of the Oregon and California Railroad in the Rogue River Valley, in the State of Oregon, there is hereby granted to the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of the State of Oregon, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line, by articles of incorporation dated the ninth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty eight, the right of way through the public lands of the United States, of the width of one hundred feet on each side of said road, and all necessary grounds for stations, depots, shops, buildings, side tracks, turn tables and water stations, not exceeding forty acres at any one place; and also the right to take from public lands adjacent to the line of said railroad, timber, stone, water, and other materials necessary for the construction thereof; and also each alternate section of the said public lands not mineral, except iron and coal lands, nearest to the said road and within the limits of ten alternate sections in width on each side thereof, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten such alternate sections in width on each side thereof per mile, which shall not have been reserved or disposed of by the United States, and to which homestead or pre-emption, or miner's possessory rights shall not have been attached at the time the line of the road shall be fixed.

Sec. 2. That when the president of said company shall notify the President of the United States under oath that ten miles of the said railroad and telegraph line have been completed, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same; and if the commissioners shall report that ten miles of said railroad and telegraph line have been completed, and are furnished with the rolling-stock and necessary equipments, the President of the United States shall cause the lands heretofore granted, in respect of the said ten miles, to be surveyed, designated, and set apart for the benefit of said company.

Sec. 3. That when the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior their resolution, duly certified under their seal, accepting the grants heretofore made, on the terms, and conditions hereinafter specified, and shall also file with the said Secretary their duly certified plat of the line of the said road as surveyed and established by them, the said Secretary shall designate the lands so conditionally granted, and cause such designation to be entered on the plats of the proper land offices, and thereafter the lands so designated shall be subject to sale only in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That the lands granted by this act, excepting such as are necessary for the company to reserve for depots, stations, side tracks, wood-yards, standing ground, and other useful uses in operating the road, and excepting mineral lands, and timber lands not fit for cultivation after the timber thereon is removed, shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not exceeding one quarter section to any one person, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, at such prices as will secure to said company, its successors or assigns as aforesaid, an average price of not more than two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land actually certified for each completed section of ten miles of said railroad; and to insure an enforcement of this section, it shall be the duty of the company receiving the certificates from the Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid, for the lands granted in aid of the construction of the first section of ten miles of said railroad, and within one year thereafter, to fix a price on each one hundred and sixty acre tract described in said certificates, in such manner and at such rates that the average price of the whole amount certified shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, exposing a copy of such report to the public in the office of the secretary of such company; and another in the land office of the district; and any person desiring to actually settle upon and improve said land, or any Government subdivision thereof, shall have the right to purchase, at the price so fixed, any unsold parcel of said land upon payment of said price; and on payment thereof it shall be the duty of the secretary of such company to make out duplicate certificates of the sale, under the seal of the company, send one to the Secretary of the Interior, and deliver the other to the purchaser; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue to such purchaser a patent for the land described in his certificate, as in cases of land sold by the United States; and the same form of proceeding shall be observed with respect to the land certified by the Secretary

of the Interior on each succeeding completed section of ten miles of the main line of said railroad. Provided, That no certificate of lands to such company on any completed section after the first shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior until he shall have received a report, as aforesaid, of the price fixed on the land certified for the next preceding completed section of said railroad or branch thereof. And provided further, That the sections of land which shall remain to the United States within the limits of this grant shall, except when located under the homestead act, be sold at two dollars and fifty cents per acre to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 5. That the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its assent to this act within one year from the date of its passage, and the foregoing grant is upon condition that said company shall complete a section of twenty or more miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years from its passage, and twenty miles each year thereafter until the whole shall be completed.

How the Democratic Party Got the Nickname of Locofoco.

Matches are a very common article. Those of sulphur tips, and those which tip their subjects into sulphur before their time, are alike useful and beneficial, though each class is differently strong of the pot. We were recently reading an article which convinced us that matches have no ordinary history in the United States. People remember them at a price of nearly a cent each. They came from England then. It was not until 1832 that an enterprising Yankee began the manufacture of matches in New York, and gave them the name of "Locofoco." Soon afterwards there was a stormy political meeting of a section of the Democratic party in old Tammany Hall in New York. In the confusion, the opponents of the meeting managed to turn off all the lights in the hall and leave the meeting in darkness. But one Merritt, a prominent local politician, happened to have a box of Locofoco's in his pocket, and the gas was relit and much cheering; and the proceedings were continued. The incident attracted much notice; a triumphant song was written in praise of Locofoco; the party got the nickname of Locofoco; and the matches sold far and wide.

"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."--The Chronicle of this city, thus speaks for Grant and his designs: "If the Empire is peace and the Republic is not--if the Empire is safety and the Republic is not--we want the Empire." By lies and misrepresentations the radicals are trying to prove that "the Republic is not peace." Napoleon gave a gloss to his usurpation by saying that "the Empire is peace." Grant said "let us have peace," and greatly admires the new German Empire; it is so like our Government. The radicals are now trying to give (Grant) a military power greater than that possessed by King or Kaiser. If successful, how few steps are necessary to carry out his ambitious designs, and set out the programme laid down by his co-conspirator, the now impeached Governor Holden, of North Carolina. The cry of Grant's friends that "the Empire is peace," means nothing more nor less than the perpetration of radical rule, with Grant as Emperor. We are not alarmists; history repeats itself, and we should see that we do repeat the history of Republics in America.--Washington Cor. Sac. Reporter.

The St. Louis organ of Senator Sharz, the Westliche Post, thus speaks of the feelings and determination of the German Republicans of that city:

"A large portion of the Republican party acts in such a manner that Germans of honor and character can no longer act with it. The evil has taken such dimensions that there is no other remedy except the dissolution of that corrupt party. The Germans despite of the possibility of any improvement, and the best counsels of well-meaning men to reform the Republican party from within are unheeded. The Republican party ought to be defeated. Such is the general opinion among the Germans, and this will be done in a thorough manner at the next election."

How to Kill Squirrels.--We find the following new method of destruction in the San Jose Independent of the 8th:

One of the greatest enemies that the farmer of California has to contend against is the squirrel--a most "pestiferous varmint." A recent method of killing them has just come to light, and, we believe, is the invention of a farmer residing near San Jose. Take the common oak ball, which grows plentifully in this State, and after peeling the outer surface, saturate it with kerosene; then set fire to it and place it in a squirrel hole, and the smoke and gas escaping will kill them every one. At one ranch near this city over 100 of these little pests were destroyed in one day by this means.

Post Mortem Scandals--Hyenas Frowning Among the Dust of Mt. Vernon.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Neither Mr. John Marshall nor Mr. Jared Sparks, nor any other of his biographers, has exhibited our Washington to us in the tender relation of "father." It is a well known fact that his marriage with Martha Custis was not blessed with children; but is not so well known that there is but little doubt that he sustained the relation of father to a gentleman who served for a time upon his staff during the war of the Revolution, and who afterward occupied the responsible position of Governor of that portion of the Northwest Territory comprised within the boundaries of the State of Indiana.

The curious visitor to Indianapolis, the Capital city of the State of Indiana, who desires to view the public buildings and other notable objects of interest to be seen, we will suppose to have arrived at the State House. Entering the passageway to his right hand, on the eastern side of the building, he sees an entrance to the first of a "suite" of rooms occupied by the State Executive as the public offices assigned for the transaction of business connected with his department of the State Government.

Entering, you will be cordially greeted by the Governor himself or his pleasant and accomplished private secretary, Captain John M. Commons, either of whom will make you feel perfectly at home, and will take pleasure in pointing out and explaining to you the various objects of interest contained in the apartments.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

Among these are the portraits in oil of all those who have been Governors of the Commonwealth down to the present incumbent. They have been painted and hung around these walls in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, which was adopted several years ago, and now embraces a complete list of all the Governors, though in some cases an authentic likeness from which the artist employed might make a perfect copy was obtained only after patient search and at considerable expense.

The visitor will hardly fail to notice a portrait hanging just over the door that he first enters. It is the face of a beardless youth, certainly not over eighteen or nineteen years of age, and it is an exceedingly handsome face to look upon. The hair--which is dark, a most black--is cut square across the forehead in a straight line drawn from the upper edge of one temple to the other, the side and back hair flowing down behind the ears and over the shoulders. There is the full, ruffled shirt bosom, stiff collar, au militaire, of the fashion of a previous generation. The round, peachy cheek, small chin, full, ripe lips and large eyes, and the tout ensemble, suggesting to your mind the ideas of gravity, almost melancholy, in the face, will cause you to look a man with a deeper interest upon that fair young countenance.

Your inquiry will be answered by the information that it is the portrait of Colonel Posey, the first Territorial Governor of Indiana, and that the portrait was painted from a miniature likeness done on ivory when he was quite young, and which was the only likeness of him extant. There your information would probably cease, and you would leave the building without conceiving the idea that you had gazed upon the "counterfeit resemblance" of a veritable son of the "Father of his Country;" yet the story of his birth and parentage is often canvassed among the older and more prominent citizens of the State, and perhaps outside of it; and none who are acquainted with the evidence upon which it rests doubts the assertion that Colonel Posey was a son of George Washington.

WASHINGTON'S INTEREST IN A YOUNG MAN.

The history of the matter, succinctly stated, runs about in this wise: The Posey family, consisting of husband and wife, were tenants of the Mount Vernon estate. The then Colonel George Washington was married to Mrs. Custis in 1758. About 1754 Mrs. Posey was left a widow by the death of her husband. Washington, then a young man, frequently hunted and fished on the estate, and some times, when belated, accepted or sought the hospitalities of Mrs. Posey's house, who is represented as a lady of very considerable personal attractions. At what time, or how it came about that the relations between these two assumed a more intimate character than business and guest is, of course, unknown; but it is certain that some two years after the death of her husband--she, in the interim, having remained femme sole--a son was born to her, who grew up to be that same youth whose portrait adorns the wall of the Governor's mansion at Indianapolis.

It is also certain that Washington (greatly to his credit as a just and equitable man, if our theory be correct) always to the day of his death manifested a warm and friendly interest in the fortunes of this young man. He charged himself with his maintenance and education, and when he arrived at a proper age he was for a time a member of the military family of the General in the field, and subsequently, by his influence, was made the Governor of the Territory of Indiana. These

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circumstances of themselves would make a strong case in support of the truth of our assertion, but there are other items of evidence of even greater weight of authority than these.

WASHINGTON'S DEAR SON.

The family of Colonel Posey were in possession of four or five likenesses of Washington, taken at different periods of his life, given to him as souvenirs of an intimate regard. Washington kept up a correspondence with him of the most confidential character, sometimes addressing him as "My Dear Son." These letters are or were very recently in existence, and in the possession of a gentleman of this State.

The Posey family are now extinct. Governor Posey married, and left surviving him, as his only issue, one son. The son lived and died a bachelor, without any known issue. He inherited as heirlooms the miniatures of Washington, and also the papers of his father, including these letters. When he died, the gentleman I refer to above became his literary executor, and came into possession of the Washington letters.

I cannot conceive a more valuable and interesting contribution to American history than portions of these letters would be. They would exhibit our beloved chief in an aspect entirely new--one that has escaped the observations and researches of all his biographers, to wit: in the light of a monitor, adviser and confidential friend to a young man toward whom he felt the longing tenderness, the cherished love of a father to a son, upon whom he would lavish with unstinted hand the rich fruits of a ripe experience, and to whom he would expose more fully than to any other, save his wife, the innermost recesses of his heart. It would complete our view of the man as he was, and, in my estimation, would only serve to exalt him still more in the just regard of the world. As to what Mrs. Grundy might say about the matter, I do not take that into the account, because sensible people nowadays have ceased to care about what Mrs. Grundy says. She has lost caste, and in the circles that are worth considering she is tabooed.

Immigration and Population.

Statistics furnished by the Statistical Bureau at Washington show that the total immigration to the United States for the last fifty one years was 7,543,317, and of these immigrants 3,857,793 came from Great Britain, including Ireland, Scotland and Wales, while Germany, not including Prussia, sent us 2,268,111; Prussia, 100,372; Sweden and Norway, 153,928; Holland, 31,118; France, 245,812; Switzerland, 61,572; China, 109,502; Africa, 284,491. These details cover the principal sources of immigration, although there is a long list from 20,000 down to 2 men.

Deducting the immigration from China and Africa (the latter principally, if not all, slaves), leaves 7,149,324 as the number of white immigrants. The total white population of the United States in 1820--fifty one years ago--was only 7,872,711. That is, the white immigration since 1820 is about equal to the total white population of the country at that time. From these figures it is pretty safe to conclude that not much, if any, more than one half of the white people in the country can date their native Americanism further back than half a century ago; and very likely one-third of the present white population of the country was actually born on foreign soil.--Sac. Reporter.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

In the Senate, Davis, of Kentucky, requested leave to make a personal explanation, and sent to the Clerk's desk paragraphs from the New York Herald in reference to the late scene between him and Butler, which represented the two gentlemen as hurling epithets such as "G-d d--d scoundrel!" and "d--d old fool!" at each other. He also asked for the reading of an extract from the Globe of his late speech, in which Davis is said to have been spared in view of dishonored old age. Davis then related the circumstance of the asking from Mr. Brown, of New Orleans, of a lot of plates by Butler's orders, and he (Davis) charged that Butler's action was not above suspicion. Davis had unavailingly asked President Lincoln to compel his restoration by Butler. He had from time to time spoken to Butler, and the other day, when Butler started insolently at him, he addressed the concluding part of his speech to him, Butler still continuing his insolent stare, even when his speech was finished. He then asked Butler what he meant by staring, and got no reply. Davis then said, "You d--d old scoundrel, what are you doing here?" Butler said, "I want nothing to do with you, you are an old man." Davis replied, "I'm young enough to go out of the Senate chamber with you, to any place you may name." Wilson interferred, and shortly after Butler left. This, Davis said, was his only excuse for making allusion in the Senate chamber to a recognized scoundrel, liar and blackguard. The Vice President rapped, stating that Davis was not in order, Davis having concluded, sat down.