

The Oregon Sentinel.

\$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

VOL. VIII—NO. 12.

G. W. GREER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at the City Drug Store,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 41

E. F. RUSSELL,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office with H. F. Dowell, Esq., Third street,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. 29

R. B. MORFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

W. H. L. practices in the several Courts of
the First Judicial District, and in the
Supreme Court. October 28, '62.

REED & GASTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. H. REED having determined to con-
tinue the practice of his profession, has as-
sociated Mr. GASTON with him in business, and
they will give prompt attention to any legal
business entrusted to their care, in any of
the Courts of this Judicial District.
Office in same building formerly occupied
by Mr. Reed. August 18th, '62.

ORANGE JACOBS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will attend to business in the Courts of the
First Judicial District, and in the Supreme
Court. October 26-41

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third
Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Ore-
gon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promp-
tly collected. Oct. 18.

Dan's Barber Shop.
Between Broadway & Wade's and El Dorado
Saloon, California street.

SHAVING, Hair-cutting, Shampooing, Cur-
ling and Hair Dyeing. In hand and for
sale, a genuine article of Fish's Hair Res-
torative, and Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

PETER BRITT,
Photographic Artist,
Is prepared to take pictures in every style
of the art, with all the late improvements.
If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no
charges will be made. Call at 516 new Gal-
lery, on the hill, examine his pictures, and
sit for your likeness.

L. H. DEWEY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Keeps constantly on hand a
fine assortment of Clocks and
Jewelry, which he offers for
sale at very low prices, for
CASH. REPAIRING—Clocks,
Watches and Jewelry repaired with prompt-
ness and warranted. Shop on California
street, two doors west of Love & Bilger's.
Jacksonville, July 26; '28

DR. CH. DESCH,
WALDO, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OGN.
DR. Desch is prepared promptly to attend
to the curing of all diseases according to
the treatment of Prof. F. V. RASPAIL, with-
out the use of Mercury, Arsenic, or any
poisonous drugs. For the past nine years
he has been a practitioner of medicine at
Crescent City, and is well satisfied that he
can give speedy relief to the afflicted who
may call on him. Ample arrangements for
Cold, Warm, Hot and Steam Baths.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
—PRACTICAL—
BOOK-BINDER,
PAPER-RULER, and
Blank-Book Manufacturer.
517 Clay and 514 Commercial streets,
between Montgomery and Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Binding of every description neatly
executed; Blank Books ruled and Bound to
any desired pattern. 24-y

EL DORADO SALOON,
P. H. LYNCH, Prop'r.
Corner California and Oregon Streets.
The Proprietor has just received from San
Francisco a choice assortment of fine
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC. ETC.
Drop in and test them. Dec. 10.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadel-
phia, Penna.—
For the relief of the Sick and Distressed A afflicted
with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and
especially Diseases of the
Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis by the Act-
ing Surgeon. Valuable REPORTS ON SPERMA-
TOZOA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other
diseases of the sexual organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispen-
sary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, No. 2 south Ninth st.,
April 26, 1863 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HENRY DENLINGER, Pub'r and Prop'r

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subsequent insertion, One Dollar. A dis-
count of fifty per cent will be made to those
who advertise by the year.

ADVERTISERS.
By application to Postmasters and Mail
Carriers, you can learn that the Semi-weekly
OREGON SENTINEL has by far a larger circula-
tion in the counties of Southern Oregon
and Del Norte county, California, than any
other paper. This fact should commend the
SENTINEL to you as a superior medium for
advertising.

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transact any business concerning this pa-
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Crescent City; Albert Doolittle, Happy
Camp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—JACKSONVILLE LODGE No.
10, holds its regular meetings every SAT-
URDAY EVENING, at their Hall (Mc-
Cully's Theater building), at 7 o'clock.
Brothers in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. JAS. M. SUTTON, N. G.
Geo. B. DORRIS, R. Sec'y.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular commu-
nications the Wednesday Evenings on
or preceding the full moon, in JACK-
SONVILLE, OREGON.
ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
H. BLOOM, Sec'y.

OREGON CHAPTER NO. 4,
—OF—
ROYAL ARCH MASONS,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will hold its regular communications on the
First Saturday Eve. of Every Month.
All sojourning Companions in good
standing are cordially invited to attend.
G. W. GREER, H. P.
L. SACHS, Sec'y. dec28/47

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water
and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and
late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven
the mind.
They prevent miasm and intermittent
fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of
the stomach.
They cure dyspepsia and constipation.
They cure diarrhoea, cholera and cholera
morbus.
They cure liver complaint and nervous
head ache.
They are the best bitters in the world.
They make the weak man strong, and as-
sist nature's great restorer. They are
made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated
Calleysa Bark, roots and herbs, and are
taken with the pleasure of a beverage, with-
out regard to age or time of day. Particu-
larly recommended to delicate persons re-
quiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all
Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York.
25y SMITH & DAVIS, of Portland, Agents.

DUGAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Brick Building, Cor. Front & Enterprise.
CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

WILL attend to the Receiving and For-
warding of all Goods entrusted to
their care, with promptness and dispatch.
Consignments solicited. Merchandise re-
ceived on storage.
Crescent City, April 19, 1862. 15
N. B.—No goods delivered until the freight
and charges are paid. D. & W.
WANTED.—1,000,000 pounds of Flour,
in exchange for goods, at
SACHS BROS'.

The Wagon Road Enterprise.
ASHLAND, Ogn., Feb. 27, 1863.

Editor Sentinel—Not doubting that this
work, of so much interest to your readers,
would be accomplished by them the coming
summer, I have heretofore remained silent;
but a question of route having arisen, I
deem it my duty to give you the benefit
of my experience on the Klamath Lake route.

As you will remember, our company, con-
sisting of the McCoy family, myself and
others, left Emigrant Creek, ten miles dis-
tant from this place, on the 18th day of May
last, for the new Eldorado, following the
emigrant road (to southern Oregon) to the
lakes, making this part of the journey (60
miles from Ashland) in three days. We
crossed Klamath River at the mouth of the
big lake, ferrying in Indian canoes; but the
proper place to cross this stream is half-way
between the lakes, and must be ferried.
From the lakes we struck Lost River, twelve
miles above the Emigrant road—distance
thirteen miles, over a good road; thence up
Lost river twelve miles to the big bend of
the same, E. N. E.; thence N. E. through
sage plain to east fork of Martin's river,
thirty-five miles; thence E by N. 30 miles
to east fork of Dechutes river, through a
level, open, pine-timbered country, without
the use of an ax in the way of clearing the
road. Over this fork of the river we left a
bridge of hurried construction, that may or
may not serve the future traveler. Thence
N. E. 25 miles to Silver Lake, over a good
road. Passing between the east margin of
this lake and a towering precipice on the
right, the road is somewhat rough for two
miles, the consequence of the crumbling
cliff above; ten, men, however, with cross-
bars, sledges, etc., would clear these out of
the way in a few hours. Thence across Big
Desert, 60 or 70 miles, to Eugene Emigrant
road, on Crooked River. This "Desert" is
very improperly named, as it is blessed with
numerous small lakes, found ever eight or
ten miles on the road, the water in which,
though not of the best quality, is passable.
Here we took the Eugene Emigrant road,
not having decided, or in fact knowing
where we wished to go—trusting to fortune
to bring us out right. Arriving at the Mal-
heur river, we heard of the discovery of
gold on John Day's river, and were lulled
to "right about face" for that country,
steeking the river thirty miles below Canyon
City, in 12 to 15 days' travel from the time
of our digression upon the Eugene Road.
Other parties that afterwards came in from
California on our track to Crooked river,
crossing the Eugene road at right angles,
made the same point on John Day river in
two and one-half days, from the said Em-
igrant road, or from Crooked river, driving
their heavily laden pack animals. They
reported it a good road for wagons, and the
distance not more than 45 miles. Arriving
at John Day's, we kept up the same side of
the river, and were several days making the
remaining 30 miles, whereas, if we had
crossed, we would have had as good a natu-
ral road as nature ever made up Bear Creek,
in this valley. Our company having been
frequently augmented by parties from dif-
ferent parts of California, arrived at Can-
yon City on the 15th day of July, with a
train of 33 wagons, having laid by at least
20 days, from sickness and other causes.
You will see that the sum of these distances
is 322 miles; but I know that it may be very
materially shortened. I believe that Can-
yon City can be reached within 250 miles.
I came back by way of the Dalles, and, from
my own knowledge of both roads, I would
rather drive a team from here, by way of
the Lakes, to John Day river, than going
by way of Willamette and Cascades, to
drive the same team to the Dalles; and if
they can make a wagon road, as they con-
template doing, from the Dalles to Canyon
City, we can make a railroad to the same
place. As this letter is already longer than
I proposed to make it, I will close by saying
that the only hard place on the whole route
is to be found between here and the Lakes;
and here, too, is to be found all the mow
(seven miles of it) on the whole route. I
must add, however, that we only took our
picks and shovels from the wagon once, for
the purpose of working the road, and then
did not use them more than half an hour.
GEO. G. G.

Treating and Flavoring Tobacco.
A very common opinion prevailed for a
long period, that tobacco was a tropical
plant and could not be cultivated in lati-
tudes of moderate temperature. It is a
fact, however, that it will grow and may
be cultivated, not only in all latitudes
where corn and maize comes to maturity,
but in regions much further North. Large
crops of tobacco are now raised in the val-
ley of the Connecticut, and the leaf of the
plant is smooth and held to be well suited
for the wrappers of cigars. It is also cul-
tivated in some portions of Albany and
Ontario counties in New York, thus pro-
ving that the plant may thrive in our most
Northern States. Not only may it be
cultivated in such latitudes, but it is well
known that soon after it was introduced
from America into England it was culti-
vated for a period with success in several
sections of that country, and also in Ire-
land. In 1570 it was grown in Yorkshire
to a considerable extent, but its cultiva-
tion was prohibited by an act of Govern-
ment, for the purpose of deriving a large
revenue from that which was imported.
This occurred during the period of the
Commonwealth, in 1652, and since then
not a leaf of tobacco, except as a curiosity,
has been grown in England.

We have been told by those who are es-
teemed connoisseurs of tobacco, that al-
though this plant grows luxuriantly, when
properly treated, in the States, still it is
not equal to the qualities which are culti-
vated in warmer latitudes. This is per-
haps owing to the mode by which it is
treated after it has matured. In Virginia,
the sun-dried tobacco is held to be the best
for chewing, but most of it is finally cured
by artificial heat. Tobacco in leaf, is very
sensitive to moisture in the atmosphere, be-
cause it contains so much potash, common
salt and lime. An analysis of this plant
gave potash, 8.7 per cent; soda, 1.2; lime,
32.2; common salt, 3.8; magnesia, 2.8.
In Richmond, which has been headquarters
of the tobacco business, there are very
extensive manufactories where the leaf is
cured, and afterwards made into plugs for
chewing. Great care and attention are
necessary to the proper curing of it, and if
the weather is moist during the operation
it is very liable to mildew. In clear, dry
weather it is spread on top of sheds, and
hung in every situation where it can be ex-
posed to the dry air. The sky is watched
with anxiety during such exposure, so that
it may not receive a drop of rain. Very
frequently it receives its final drying in
warm apartments, and in many cases these
are heated with open fires, dry corn-cobs
being about the best fuel that can be used.
Pine and other woods impart their resinous
taste to the tobacco, if the smoke is
permitted to permeate through the leaves.

After tobacco is perfectly cured, it is
prepared for pressing. It is now a com-
mon practice to flavor it with some mix-
ture of a sweet and aromatic character.
A common preparation is that of the ton-
qua bean, which has a pleasant odor.
Vanilla is also used, and different manufac-
turers have their special mixtures. The
leaves are spread out and slightly sprinkled
with the aromatic liquid until a sufficient
quantity of the moisture is absorbed to
render them pliable. They are then rolled
into cylindrical packages, and these are
squeezed into flat plugs in powerful presses.
A number of such plugs are subsequently
plunged together and subjected to a second
pressing operation, by which the plugs are
converted into blocks, and thus fitted for
transport and market. It was formerly
the custom to place the pressed tobacco in
a room called the sweat-house, where it re-
mained for a considerable period exposed
to a warm atmosphere. This made the to-
bacco sweet; globules of juice appeared
upon the surface and dropped on the floor,
and its taste was much improved thereby.
It is also common with some tobacco
manufacturers to sweeten the dark and
rank qualities for chewing, by dipping the
leaves in bunches into sugar syrup before
pressing them. We have only referred to
the treatment of chewing tobacco; the su-
perior qualities being used for this pur-
pose. The terms "honey dew," "sweet
leaf," &c., applied to the different lots of
tobacco, are of the "hunkum" order. The
best qualities of tobacco are said to be cul-
tivated on new soil, on the southern sides
of gently sloping hills.—*Scientific Am.*

**PROMPT DISMISSAL OF A "CONFED-
ERATE."**—A general order from General
Brockens, dated January 17th, reads as
follows:
Second Lieutenant Jesse Ball, Company
I, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, is dis-
honorably dismissed the service of the Uni-
ted States for accompanying his tender of
resignation with so despicable a reason as
that he is tired of the service and is op-
posed to the proclamation of the President
of the United States. The General com-
manding is glad to rid officers of this army
of fellowship with such a character.

THE HUNCHBACK'S DESTINY.—At the fun-
eral of a hunchback painter, who died re-
markably lately in New York, Rev. Mr.
Frothingham was very eloquent. He said:
"I try to think of him as a man twenty-
five, twenty, even eighteen years old, and
the thought of him thus is all made up of
sadness. I think of him as coming to a
man's sense of his deformity, and of the
trial to which it would subject him. I
think of him with a man's heart, but with-
out a man's opportunity or a man's career.
I think of him as eager to learn, yet meet-
ing, on the very threshold of knowledge,
with physical and social disabilities which
he could not remove; ambitious to excel,
but condemned to fall behind the young,
and strong, and beautiful; resolute to main-
tain his independence, but not allowed to
stand in the same group with the favored
of society; generous, loyal, confiding, but
meeting no welcome from the world which
worships grace and loveliness. We know
how men and women regard the crooked,
the distorted, the hump-backed. Imagine
what the sensitive boy must have suffered
from the cold looks and cold words, from
the repugnance, the disgust, the derision
that would have met him on all sides. Im-
agine the cruel disappointments, the bitter
grief, the biting humiliations, the glooms
that would have come down on his soul.
Think of him with his unfolding affections
draw out to objects which they could never
hope to attain. Who would have given the
hump-back love for love? Answer that
question; and think how much desolation
and heart-break are in the answer. It was
a tender hand that let him away before he
could know this depth of suffering."

THE MICHIGAN SEVENTH.—Senator
Chandler, at a celebration held by the
Michiganers, at the city of Washington,
on the 27th of January, thus speaks of the
bravery and conquering valor of the Mich-
igan Seventh, commanded by Col. Baxter:
"When under the terrible fire poured up-
on the pontoons and engineers, they de-
cided to repeat the effort to lay the bridges,
Barnside said it must be done. He sent a
note to Col. Baxter, 'Will your regiment
volunteer to take their own boats across?'
Baxter wrote on the back of the note,
'Conditions accepted.' They started on
their heroic undertaking, with one hundred
and forty-nine of the enemy's cannon play-
ing upon them during the crossing. The
army looked on in admiration and wonder.
No heavier men were at Thermopylae than
the fallen heroes—the Michigan Seventh—
who made the crossing of the Rappahannock
under this terrible fire."
Hurrah, for the Wolverines!

**HORNS, THORNS, PROSTITUTES AND
TRICKS.**—A letter writer gives the follow-
ing description of Media, a town in New
Mexico:
Media is a gay old place; the popula-
tion consists of greasers and dogs; the
latter hold the balance of power. The pro-
ductions of the soil are blue corn and red
pepper. No timber here, and what few
shrubs that do grow are full of thorns.
The country and its inhabitants can be
described in a few words; all vegetation has
thorns; all animals and insects have horns;
the women are all profligate, and the men
all thieves.

Every married man should let his wife
have the management of the home de-
partment, and give her, as Secretary, the
control of the different bureaus. Don't let her
have anything to do with the War Depart-
ment.—*Ec.*
Then how is she to bring the infantry
up to the "bravest works," we should like to
know, in case of an "attack of the measles?"
It is evident the writer of the above has
never been in any engagements.—*S. F.
Mercury.*

"I couldn't get a wink of sleep," said a
newly blessed Benedict, "on account of a
discordant!" that kept playing all night."
"Discordant!" inquired the confidant of
his troubles, "what new instrument is
that?" "Only the baby," was the yawning
reply.

ESTABLISH.—Goethe says: "The longer I
live the more certain I am than the great
difference between men, the great and in-
significant, is energy—invincible determina-
tion—an honest purpose once fixed and
then victory."

What can be finer than this little bit of
description:
"With eye of fire, majestic he rose'
And spoke divinely thro' his double-barrel'd
nose."
The human race is divided into two classes—
those who go ahead and do something,
and those who sit still and inquire, "Why
wasn't it done the other way?"