

Peter Britt, Photographic Artist, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Ambrotypes, Photographs, Cartes de Visite. DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART. Pictures Reduced OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK, Physician & Surgeon, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

DR. E. H. GREENMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn. He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S BATH ROOMS, In the Overbeck Hospital, WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS, SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

F. GRUBE, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE removed to California Street, South side. Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. Dec21-17

DR. LEWIS GANUNG, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND Obstetrician.

WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office at B. F. Dowell's office, on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Nov 21st

DOWELL & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

D. L. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Empire, City, Coos County, Ogn.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communication on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, on C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

EL DORADO, S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. Sts. Jacksonville, O. S. M. FARREN.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS! These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A pleasant tonic and a most agreeable drink. Try them! Judge for your self!

BOUND TO DO IT! D. C. MILLER IS BOUND TO WORK ACCORDING TO THE TIMES. HORSE SHOING

At reduced prices for cash. Ten per cent discount will be made on all kinds of work when cash is paid. March 20th, 1868. mob2117

AND BLACKSMITHS. Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON. 1,000 Tons, J. R. DOYLE, 418 and 415 Pacific St., San Francisco.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS—THE AMERICAN WIT CO., 59 Cedar street, N. Y. P. O. Box 6093.

PAUL PRY PAPERS IN THE AMERICAN WIT CO., 59 Cedar street, N. Y. P. O. Box 6093.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868.

NO. 49

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION FARMERS Gang Plows.

I HAVE purchased the patent right of Jackson and Josephine counties, for the celebrated PLOD GANG PLOW, and am now prepared to fill orders, and will guarantee that this plow will do better work with less power, and give more satisfaction than any yet offered to the farmers of southern Oregon. Plows warranted in ever respect, and all kinds of blacksmithing done at ten per cent. discount for cash. oct10m3 P. DONEGAN.

SOLDIER'S BOUNTIES.

I HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE U. S. Treasury drafts for the bounty of the following named gentlemen: George W. Ashley, Charles S. Baird, C. C. Pilly, Charles E. Chappell, Garrett Crockett, James M. Hoxie, Wm. A. A. Hamilton, Joseph Moran, David A. Taylor and James Weaver. These gentlemen will please call and get their pay. B. F. DOWELL, Jacksonville, Sept. 1st, 1868.

Teams Wanted for Camp Warner.

ON and after the first day of October, 1868, the undersigned has determined to sell for cash exclusively—except upon special contract. Those indebted to the firm must positively pay up, as all accounts will be closed October 1st. GLENN DRUM & CO. sep1217.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Finding business. On hand, direct from France, Calif & Kip, Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc. JOHN G. HEIN, L. FAYNE, JOHN DUNAY, New York, Paris, San Francisco. Address, HUN & BRAY, San Francisco. 414 Battery Street.

Notice Positive.

I HAVE undersigned finding it necessary for them to collect all outstanding notes and accounts due them in order to meet their own abilities, take this method of notifying all persons indebted to them to come forward immediately and pay up, or their notes and accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. SUTTON & STEARNS.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. G. Adams and Wm. H. Witt, Galilee, Oregon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the accounts will be settled and the business continued by J. G. Adams. J. G. ADAMS, Wm. H. WITT. Sept. 21st, 1868. oct17-3

Notice to Delinquents.

WE hereby give notice to all who are indebted on accounts now in our hands for collection, that the same must be settled immediately, or they will be sued upon and collected by law. Also those indebted to the FERTILIZER, will do well to settle their accounts with us as we have grown tired of dunning, but still intend to have our dues. DOWELL & WATSON.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. H. and Wm. G. Greenman is dissolved this day. The accounts of Dr. Greenman have been disposed of to W. C. Greenman, and an immediate settlement is required. E. H. GREENMAN, W. C. GREENMAN. Aug 6th, 1868. aug6

PEACOCKS.

I HAVE for sale near Ashland, a few pair of peacocks in splendid condition. These beautiful birds are the only ones in Oregon, and to procure applying soon, carcasses are offered. They will be sold either in pairs or in lots. no28-4 W. C. MYER.

SEED WHEAT.

I HAVE for sale at his ranch on Wagner Creek, a quantity of splendid white wheat of the white variety. It has been sown with especial care, and raised on new ground on purpose for seed. W. BEESON, Wagner Creek, Nov 14th 18-8. 14nov

HIDES! HIDES!

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR Hides of all kinds, delivered at the market of the undersigned, in Jacksonville. JOHN ORTH, December 8th 1868. 17

To the Reading Public.

WE have fitted up a comfortable Reading Room and Circulating Library, which will give everyone who wishes to read a chance. For particulars enquire at the City Drug Store. dec31f SUTTON & STEARNS.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified that my wife, Martha Kilgore, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I will pay no debts of her contraction. All persons are warned not to trust her on my account. FELIX KILGORE, Jacksonville, December 12th, 1868.

Notice.

The undersigned takes this method of informing all those indebted to them by book account or otherwise, to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, and also those who have demands against us. HOPKINS & CO.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted to us to come forward by the 1st of January, 1869, and settle their accounts. We must have money. JOHN BROS.

RIP ROARING RIDFULE—THE AMERICAN WIT CO., 59 Cedar street, N. Y. P. O. Box 6093.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning by

B. F. DOWELL,

OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, in advance, four dollars; if not paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. Legal Tenders received at current rates.

A Bachelor's Ode to Brigham Young.

I would I were a Mormon, With four-and-twenty wives, With twice a hundred children, And twice ten human lives; I'd raise me up a kingdom, All of my high and kin, And make a little paradise For all that dwell within. And is it well, O Brigham Young, Or is it rightly done, That you have ever forty wives, And I have never one? And is it well your children count About five score and three, And not a single child can trace His virtues down from me? You're but an ordinary man, Your merits are but small, And what a fractional poor part To each your children fall! While I perchance on two or three, My genius could bestow, And might thus prove a parent to A Newton—or a Poe. No sewing buttons on for you, No rents are wanting stitches, You have a spouse for everything, One for each pair of breeches; And then, when every day is o'er, Each evening of your life You have a house to visit, and A new and blooming wife. My love is boundless as a sea; As certain to endure Enough for four young loving wives, I'm feeling very sure, Then, what a shame, O Brigham Young! You're one for every day, While I'm a single, and estate, Must mourn my life away.

Small-Pox.

From the Pioneer Herald, Dec. 5th. Small-pox is the result of a specific, morbid poison working in the system, which is reproduced during the course of the disease. It is accompanied by certain symptoms, and a peculiar eruption upon the skin. When this specific poison is absorbed and infects the blood, a period of latency occurs which is termed the stage or period of incubation. This period of incubation lasts from ten to sixteen days (usually thirteen or fourteen.) Then the disease proper commences by a fever which lasts up to the appearance of the eruption, and is called the secondary stage. The ordinary duration of this fever is four days; it may be sudden in its attack, or be preceded by a great tendency to vomiting, drowsiness, and oppression of the brain, and severe muscular pains, resembling Rheumatism, especially in the small of the back. Also in many cases there is severe sore throat. After four days of this fever, the third stage or period of eruption commences, when the fever, and the other severe symptoms accompanying it usually ceases for the time being.

Small-Pox.

The eruption first appears in small, bright red pimples on the face, neck and upper extremities, then on the body, and lastly on the lower extremities. These pimples on the second or third day of the eruption, change into vesicles or little blisters, which contain a clear whey-colored fluid; these vesicles continue three or four days and then ripen into pustules which contain yellow matter. The number of these pustules varies according to the severity of the case, from a dozen or two to some hundreds or thousands. There is great swelling of the whole face, head, and neck, the eyelids often closing entirely, and blinding the patient. After about two days more or about the eighth day of the eruption, which dries into scabs or crusts. During the pustules rupture and matter exudes; after the exudation of matter the pustule shrivels and dries up. The crust is detached between the eleventh and fourteenth days leaving the skin beneath of a dark reddish brown hue, which lasts for many days or weeks. On the face the pustule often penetrates or burrows under the skin, which upon the cessation of the ulceration leaves a permanent scar or "pit."

At about the eighth day a secondary fever occurs which lasts during the period of supuration, or maturing and then ceases. With the falling of the crusts, about the fourteenth day, the disease terminates.

The cause of the disease is obscure, though there is many reasons to believe that it first originated in some of the lower animals and from them extended to the human species. It is communicated from one person to the other through immediate contact with the body, by breathing the infected atmosphere, or in any way coming under the influence of the germs of the poison which exists in the exhalations from the secretions of the body of the patient. The poison is carried into the clothing of the patient, and the bedding, in the scabs which fall from the body, &c. These poisonous germs may exist for years even unimpaird. The disease is probably generated in the suffering patient during all stages, and is most dangerous when most noticeable to the sense of smell. It extends for quite a distance around the patient, and it is, therefore, unsafe to even enter the same house, or come in contact with him in the street.

It should be borne in mind that this dread disease is one which cannot be cut short when established, but must run its course. Much may, however, be done to mitigate the sufferings of the patient and render less dangerous and unsightly the consequences resulting from the ravages of the poison.

In the treatment of the disease, so far as possible, a free eruption should be prevented. No heating drinks should be given to force out the eruption. The diet should be light, consisting of gruels, ripe fruits, &c. The room in which the patient lies should be cool and well ventilated, the bed clothing light and kept scrupulously clean. The prevention of small-pox is partially to be secured by the use of powerful disinfectants. The only reliable means, however, for its prevention is to be found in vaccination. This cannot be too forcibly brought to the attention of the public—as to that alone can we look for safety from a most terrible scourge.

For sixty eight years has vaccination been in constant use for the prevention of small-pox. Dr. Jenner made the discovery that a certain eruptive disease affecting the teat and udders of cows was often communicated to the milkers of the cows, and when thus attacked with what he called "Cow-pox," they escaped the infection of small-pox, and thus occurred the idea of introducing it purposely, into the human system by what is called "Vaccination." The protective influence of vaccination has been abundantly proved by the results attending its general practice. The most stringent laws have been enacted at various times by the European Government compelling general vaccination. These have been productive of the greatest good. In England out of every 1,000 deaths in the half-century from 1750 to 1800 there were 96 deaths from small-pox; and out of every 1,000 deaths in the half century from 1800 to 1850 there were only 35 deaths from small-pox.

Also in Germany, statistics prove that out of every 1,000 deaths before vaccination was used 60 were deaths from small-pox but that out of every 1,000 deaths after vaccination was enforced, the deaths from small-pox were only 7. Thus it is proved that where vaccination is most perfectly carried out small-pox is least mortal. Another important fact in this connection is that the epidemic influence of the small-pox has greatly diminished since the adoption of vaccination. Previous to the introduction of vaccination, records in Europe show that the ratio of small-pox epidemics were about 75 in every 100 years. Since vaccination has been practiced there is a ratio of but 24 epidemics in the 100 years. Another fact is shown, that in the cases of small-pox occurring in persons after vaccination, it is most invariably of a much milder nature, and very rarely fatal. Many other points of interest, in this connection might be mentioned, but enough has been said to show the great importance and value of this protective means against a most virulent contagious disease.

Owing to the fact that small-pox is so near to our doors, and that it may at any time make its appearance in our midst, I will vaccinate, free of charge, those who need, and will come to me at my office, or at the Drug Store. S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.

The New York Evening Express thinks that traveling by velocipedes, now coming into vogue in New York city and elsewhere in the East, will reduce the receipts of horse railway companies very materially.

Letter From Washington.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Nov. 30th, 1868.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Many members of Congress have already arrived in the city, and, by the close of this week, Washington will be crowded with people. Among the new bills to be introduced at an early day in the session, it is believed that the following will be some of the most important, aside from the modification of the revenue laws: Senator Sherman's bill for funding the national debt, which passed last session, and was pocketed by the President; a bill by Gen Butler for the correct registration of votes in cities thirty days before a regular election, and for posting the list with all the names in full, in public at least fifteen days before the election; a bill for a portal telegraph system; a bill for increasing the salary of the President; a bill providing for building a new Executive Mansion; a bill to repeat the tenure of office law; and an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by Kelley, of Pa., providing for uniform suffrage in all the States. Among the Railroad bills, Mr. Mallory's bill for a branch of the Pacific Railroad from the main trunk in Nevada to Portland, Oregon, will be the most important to the people of the Pacific Coast.

THE CAPITOL.

The Senate Chamber and House of Representatives have been renovated and recarpeted, and many of the corridors in the capitol have been repainted. Most of the committee rooms have been refurnished and placed in order, and everything is now ready for the reception of those who have been chosen to make laws to govern the people of this wide and diversified nation. The new bronze doors, cast at the Ames' foundry, Chicopee, Mass., have just been placed in position at the east entrance of the Senate wing. These doors were modeled by Crawford in Italy, the commission having been given to him in Pierce's administration, at the same time Rogers was employed to model the bronze doors in the House wing, which were cast at Munich, Bavaria, several years ago. Crawford died before his model was quite finished, and it was completed by a German artist, and then sent to Massachusetts, where the workmen have been engaged on the doors four years. They weigh 14,000 pounds, and are generally conceded to be finer specimens of workmanship than the doors of German manufacture.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Many rumors have been in circulation in regard to the negotiations of Mr. Reverdy Johnson with the British Government, touching the settlement of the Alabama claims, and each, in turn, has been contradicted. It is now affirmed on what seems to be good authority, that our government has been officially notified that a protocol has been signed providing for a mixed commission, composed of an equal number of Americans and Englishmen, to be appointed by their respective governments, to settle the points of issue between the two countries, the commission to sit in Washington. The details of the negotiation have not yet been made public, but if it be true that the protocol agreed upon between Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley gives England an opportunity to compel the settlement of all counter claims she chooses to prefer as growing out of the war, it will not meet the approbation of the American people. They will never consent to accord to a neutral such a mode of settlement for pretended damages to their citizens living in this country, caused by the war, when our own citizens in the South, be they ever so loyal, are debarred from prosecuting like claims against the government.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of Secretaries Welles, Schofield, and Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall, have been finished and are being printed, at the government printing office, to be laid before Congress. Secretary McCulloch is finishing his report, and will have the figures arranged in a day or two.

The reports of the various heads of Bureaus were completed some days ago, and copies extracts from many of them have appeared in the newspapers, before they were presented to the President or Congress, to the disgust and mortification of some of the members of the Cabinet. These reports contain many interesting facts and suggestions, but in this brief letter it is not possible to give a synopsis of even their most important points. Gen. Grant's report accompanying the reports of Division and District commanders, was first made public this morning. He renews his recommendation of last year that the Indians should be placed under the control of the War Department, instead of the Interior Department. The General says the necessity of such a change is becoming more and more apparent every year.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH ENGLAND.

The new postal convention between the Post Office Department of the United States and Great Britain, was approved by the Postmaster General and signed by the President last week. This convention will supersede the one now in force, and go into effect on the first of January next. Great Britain abolishes the double rate postage, and will only charge single postage, and the United States reduces the rates on newspaper, small pamphlets and periodicals. All postage is to be equally divided between the two governments.

GEN. GRANT'S ADVISERS.

Gen Grant continues to receive numerous letters, mostly from that class of people who labor under the Democratic hallucination that he is a "conservative," advising him how to form his Cabinet, and "conciliate" our "Southern brethren." Robt. E. Lee and Horatio Seymour are two of the "conservatives" named by these modest correspondents for positions in the Cabinet! A few weeks ago Grant was a butcher, a sot, a fool in the eyes of these hypocrites; now he is a "conservative statesman." "Democracy never changes."

PERSONAL.

Senator Corbett and wife went to New York last week on a brief visit previous to the meeting of Congress. They have been in Washington since September. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory were at the Metropolitan hotel, New York, last Friday, and are probably in Boston now; but they are expected to be here before the close of the present week. Senator Williams and wife have not returned yet from Oregon, but they will doubtless reach Washington before the opening of Congress.

TREATMENT OF LOCK JAW.—The Humboldt Medical Archives mentions several cases of tetanus (vulgarly called lock jaw) which had been successfully treated by a local application of chloroform to the entire spinal column by means of cloth saturated with it, and evaporation prevented by covering the cloth with oiled silk. The application was made just at the approach of a paroxysm. As a result of the application, the paroxysm was averted, and the patient fell into a calm and natural sleep. On feeling a returning paroxysm the same application was made, and the paroxysm again averted. For forty-eight hours the occasionally threatening tetanic symptoms immediately yielded to the application of chloroform, and the subsequent convalescence was very rapid.

A GOOD NIGHT KISS.—Always send your child to bed happy. Whatever cares may trouble your mind, give the dear child a warm good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which may be in store for the little one, will be the Bethelchem's star to the bewildered shepherds, and swelling up the heart will rise the thought: "My father and mother loved me!" Lips parched with fever will become dewy at this thrill of memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

The "Saratoga bend" has been nearly laughed out of respectable society. The architects would not allow the epithet "Grecian" to be given it, because, they say every true Greek style puts all the ornament in a "front stoop," while this concentrated it all in a "back stoop."

West Point has cost only \$6,500,000 in the sixty-six years of its existence as a military school, and this includes the entire expense of grounds, improvements, apparatus and pay of professors and cadets.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind, Betsy," said a desponding lover to a truant lass. "It can't do much harm, Ed, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had, any way."