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M. A. BRENTANO
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THROUGH TICKETS
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NEW STATE SALOON.
 DRINKS 125 CENTS.

The House public are informed that Peter & Savage of the NEW STATE SALOON will furnish their stock with the most choice liquors to be found in Jacksonville for ONE HIT. We expect to lose money by it, but times are hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
 160009 PAFE & SAVAGE.

DR. BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
 704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will visit Jacksonville sometime in August next, and will attend to all business in his line. He will give notice of the time of his return through the columns of this paper.

O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D.,
Surgeon & Physician.

Having established my telegraphic headquarters at Jacksonville, I will spend a large portion of my time in your midst, and will attend to such surgical procedure as may present, giving special attention to the surgical treatment of female maladies.
 October 2, 1862—6m.

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 C & Fifth Sts.,
 [at his residence.]
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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.

DR. L. DANFORTH,
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HAS permanently located on the Port Lane Ranch, two miles north of the Willamette Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

D. F. DOWELL, **E. E. WATSON.**
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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DR. L. T. DAVIS,
 OFFICE—ON PINE STREET,

Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE.
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY,
 FOREST GROVE, - - - OREGON.

REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D., President.
 REV. H. LYMAN, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.
 GEO. H. COLLIER, A. M., Prof. of Natural Science.
 JOY W. MARSH, A. M., Prof. of Language.
 A. J. ANDERSON, A. M., Principal of Academies.
 MRS. A. J. ANDERSON, Preceptress.

FOUR COURSES OF STUDY—Academic, Scientific, Collegiate and Ladies Collegiate. Music taught.

Academy Year begins the Last Wednesday of July. College year begins the first Monday of August next.

For particulars address,
 S. H. MARSH.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

NO. 5.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

WITH
Lots of
NEW GOODS!

SACHS BRO'S
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE
 Finest and most Complete Stock

OF
 DRY GOODS,
 LADIES HATS AND CLOAKS,
 HOSIERY,
 CHILDREN'S SHOES,
 MISSES' SHOES,
 LADIES' SHOES,
 FANCY GOODS,
 CARPETS,
 CLOTHING,
 BOOTS,
 MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS,
 CROCKERY,
 GROCERIES,
 LIQUORS,
 TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

And thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

WE DON'T ADVERTISE
PRICES,

But will assure you, that we can and will sell Goods of all kinds

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any other house in this county.

W E B N E W

Is what we need, and Goods we MUST sell.
 Call around to our Store on California street and see us.

We will show you our Goods with pleasure.

SACHS BRO'S.

We call your particular attention to our fine stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, also Men's Boots, which were made in San Francisco.

Jacksonville, Oct. 2, 1869.

FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
 OPPOSITE THE

Odd Fellow's Hall,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

Travelers and resident boarders will find

MADAME GILPOYLE'S

BEDS AND BEDDING

Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and unsurpassed by any in the State.

HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED.

And a plentiful supply of the best of every thing the market affords will be obtained for

HER TABLE.

Hereafter, her House will be kept open all night, and square meals can be had at any time through the night. Oysters prepared in every style, lunches etc. to be had. Stage passengers, and others, out late at night, can always find a good fire, hot meals, and good beds at the above restaurant.

No trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869.

EAGLE BREWERY!

JOS. WETHERER Prop'r.

THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND; sold by the keg, gallon, or glass. Selling is believing, give me a call and judge for yourself.

Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.

THE OREGON SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED
 Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,
 OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS.

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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.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD
OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION,
 with a patriotic song, selected by
 B. F. DOWELL, Attorney, Jacksonville, Oregon.—No. 4.

Hail Columbia!

Hail, Columbia, happy land!
 Hail, ye heroes! harken to our band
 Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
 And when the storm of war is gone,
 Enjoyed the peace your valor won.
 Let Independence be our boast,
 Ever mindful what it cost.
 Ever grateful for the prize,
 Let its altars reach the skies.

Firm—united—let us be,
 Rallying round our Liberty:
 As a band of brothers joined,
 Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots arise once more!
 Defend your rights, defend your shore,
 Let no traitor rise with impious hand,
 Let no traitor rise with impious hand,
 In vain the shrine where sacred lies,
 Of toil and blood the well earned prize
 While stirring passions sinner and just,
 In heaven we place a manly trust,
 That truth and justice will prevail;
 And every scheme of bondage fall.

Firm—united—let us be,
 Rallying round our liberty:
 As a band of brothers joined,
 Peace and safety we shall find.

1862.

- June 5. Washington, N. C. 24th Mass.
5. Off Memphis, Tenn. Cap. Eliot.
- Surrender of Memphis Captain, C. N. Davis.
- Harrisonburg, Va. Gen. Bayard.
- Chattanooga, Tenn. Gen. Negley.
- Before Richmond, Gen. Burns.
- Cross Keys, Va. Gens. Schenck and Milroy.
- James Island, S. C. Col. Morrow.
- Port Republic, Col. Carroll and Gen. Tyler.
- Warrenton, Va. Gen. Gibbon.
- James Island, S. C. 97th and 69th Penn.
- James Island, S. C. Col. Guss.
- Rebel cavalry raid to Hanover, C. H. Va.
- St. Mark's river, Fla. Lieuts. Howell and English.
- Mattaponi River, Va. Col. Avicill.
- James Island, S. C. Gen. Stevens.
- St. Charles, Ark. Col. Fitch.
- Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Gen. Morgan.
- Near Richmond, Va. Col. Wyman.
- Grand Gulf, Miss. Com. Palmer.
- Near Richmond, Va. 20th Ind.
- Holly Springs, Miss. Gen. Sherman.
- Near Richmond, Va. Lieut. Col. Olmstead.
- James River, Va. Gunboat Jacob Bell.
- Musroe Co, Va. Col. George Crook.
- Near Richmond, Va. Gens. Kearney, Hooker, Heintzelman and Keyes.
- Attack by rebels on a railway train near Memphis.
- Vicksburg, Miss. Com. Porter.
- Mechanicsville, Va. Gen. McCall.
- Stewart's Plantation, Ark. Col. Brackett.
- Gaines' Mill, Va. Gen. Porter.
- Golding's Farm, Va. Gen. Smith.
- Vicksburg, Miss. Com. Farragut.
- Chickahominy, Va. Gen. Smith.
- Moorfield, Va. 100 Maryland Home Guards, captured by rebel Col. Harness.
- Destruction of Federal stores at White House, Va.
- Vicksburg, Miss. Com. Farragut.
- Peach Orchard, Va. Gen. Sumner.
- Savage's Station, Va. Gen. Sumner.
- Mobile Bay, U. S. steamer Kearsage.
- White Oak Swamp, Va. Gen. McClellan.
- Luray, Va. Gen. Crawford.
- July 1. Malvern Hills, Va. Gen. McClellan.

- Booneville, Miss. Col. Sheridan.
- James Island, S. C. evacuated by Gen. Hunter.
- Near Vicksburg, Miss. Com. Farragut.
- Near James River, Va. Gen. Davidson.
- Near Batesville, Ark. Gen. Curtis.
- James River, Va. Capture, rebel gunboat Trazar.
- Near Bayou Coache, Ark. Col. Hovey.
- Near Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter. Gen. Blunt.
- Vicksburg, Miss. Com. Farragut.
- Tompkinsville, Ky. Col. Williams.
- Near Hartsville, Tenn. Col. Boone.
- Maj. Gen. Halleck appointed Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army.
- Culpepper Va. Gen. Hatch.
- Murfreesboro, Tenn. Col. Leslie.
- Near Fayetteville, Ark. Major. Miller.
- Successful passage of the rebel, ram Manassas, through the Mississippi fleet to Vicksburg.
- Greenville, Mo. Cap. Leeper.
- Cynthiana, Ky. Cap. Arthur.
- Orange C. H. Va. New York Cavalry.
- Near Paris, Ky. Gen. Clay and Col. Metcalf.
- Reynold's Station, Tenn. Cap. J. Patrom.
- Near Memphis, Mo. Col. McNeill.
- Near Booneville, Miss. 3d Michigan Cavalry.
- Madison, Va. Gen. Hatch.
- Hanover Junction, Va. Col. Davis.
- Greenville, Mo. Captain Leeper.
- Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. 50 Federal wagons and army stores captured.
- Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Lieut. Col. Kregan.
- Near Milford, Va. Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick.
- Alton, Ill. Escape of 85 rebel prisoners.
- Orange C. H. Va. Gen. Gibbon.
- Moore's Mills, Mo. Col. Gantar.
- Brownsville, Tenn. Cap. Dollin.
- Bollinger's Mills, Mo. Major Sayer.
- Sterling, Mo. Major Brocht.
- Fort Delaware, Del. 450 rebel prisoners took the oath of allegiance.
- James River, Va. Col. Ingalls.
- Harrison's Landing, Va. Federal camp, shelled by rebels.
- Woodville, Va. Captain Baird.

Scarlet-Fever.

BY AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Scarlet-fever is defined to be a febrile disease, the product of a specific poison, which is reproduced during the progress of the affection. Like small-pox, it spreads by infection and contagion. The contagious principle is exceedingly subtle. It fills the atmosphere of the rooms of the sick, and clings with desperate tenacity to clothing. A strip of flannel may remain contagious for upward of a year; and a cloak put on eighteen months after its exposure has communicated the disease. This fact shows the necessity of thorough ventilation of the rooms of the sick, and of the disinfection of all articles of clothing used about them. It also proves that those who visit the sick of scarlet-fever are very liable to carry the poison in their clothing, and disseminate it widely. It very often happens that it is quite impossible to trace the origin of an outbreak of scarlet-fever in a family. It may occur first in the infant who has never been out of doors. In such cases, it is undoubtedly introduced by the clothing of some person who has visited the room of one sick of this disease. Physicians undoubtedly often transport the poison from family to family; and many are so impressed with the danger that they always wash their hands, and thoroughly change or ventilate their clothing, before visiting other patients. The period of incubation of the poison varies from a few hours to one week. The first symptom is generally vomiting; fever soon sets in; the throat is slightly sore; there is headache, thirst, restlessness, and slight delirium at night. These symptoms continue about forty-eight hours, when the rash makes its appearance over the lower part of the neck and upper part of the chest. This rash is of a bright scarlet in healthy persons, having a velvety appearance, but not raised or rough. On the second day of the rash, it spreads over the body, and on the third over the limbs. At this period it begins to fade on the chest and body, and about the third day from its appearance on the hands and feet, it disappears altogether. It returns, however, as a light blush for several days, with more or less fever. With the subsidence of the eruption, there appears over the body a dandruff-like scurf, which consists of the scurf-skin or scales, loosened and thrown off by the fever in the skin. This is called the desquamative stage, and is danger-

ous, from the fact that the removal of this outer coating renders the patient peculiarly liable to suppression of perspiration on the slightest exposure to cold.

A careful observer can determine the onset of scarlet-fever before the eruption appears, by examining the tongue and throat. These surfaces will be found red, and that of the tongue will have the appearance of a strawberry. The disease may begin quite differently. The affection of the throat may be the principal symptom, with swelling, and but a small amount of rash; or the patient may be suddenly overwhelmed with the poison, and die without an eruption.

No specific remedy has yet been found for scarlet-fever. Belladonna has been extensively employed; but no positive results have been obtained. Judicious nursing is far more important than medicines. The patient should be placed in a room having a uniform temperature, day and night, of about 68 to 70 degrees, well aired, without exposure to draughts of air; in this room he should remain until thoroughly well, unless it be summer season. The clothing should be light during the rash, and increased after it, and not be changed until convalescence is thoroughly established. Cold drinks should be given very sparingly; but the body may be sponged over frequently; when the skin is hot. It is well to put a light flannel scarf around the neck, and to apply camphorated oil daily freely around and under the angle of the jaw. The diet should consist of rice-water, or similar simple liquid nourishment, until the eruption subsides, when it may be solid, but must still be simple, as rice, farina, etc.

If the early stages of the fever are passed in safety, the danger will depend upon the exposure of the new tender surface to cold, and the resulting dropsy. It is surprising how sensitive the denuded body is to cold; the change of an article of clothing, the lowering of the temperature of the room at night, stepping into a room having a lower temperature, are but few of the many ways of so chilling the skin as to suppress perspiration and induce dropsy. It is for this reason that the light cases are more often followed by serious consequences; less care is taken of their clothing and surroundings than of the severely sick in the early stages.

There are two simple methods of rendering patients less liable to dropsy after scarlet-fever. The first is by rubbing them over frequently with fatty substances, as lard or oil, and thus forming a coating which supplies in part the loss of the scurf skin. The second is, frequent warm baths during convalescence; they are very grateful, and tend to prevent internal congestions, while they increase the action of the skin. As in the bath, the old skin separates, and as this is charged with the poison of scarlet-fever, great care should be taken to remove the refuse water beyond the reach of exposure, or disinfect it.

No case of scarlet-fever, however simple, should be unattended by a competent physician.—*Health and Home.*

DYSPEPSIA.—If a man wishes to get rid of dyspepsia, he must give his stomach and brain less to do. It will be of no service to him to follow any particular regimen—to live on chaff bread or any such stuff—to weigh his food etc., so long as the brain is in a constant state of excitement. Let that have proper rest and the stomach will perform its functions. But if he pass fourteen or fifteen hours a day in his office or counting room, and take no exercise, his stomach will inevitably become paralyzed, and if he puts nothing into it but a cracker a day, it will not digest it. In many cases it is the brain that is the primary cause. Give that delicate organ some rest. Leave your business behind you when you go to your home. Do not sit down to your dinner with your brows knit, and your mind absorbed in casting up interest accounts. Never abridge the usual hours of sleep. Take more or less of exercise in the open air every day. Allow yourself some innocent recreation. Eat moderately, slowly, and of just what you please—provided it be not the shovel and tongs. If any particular dish disagree with you, however, never touch it nor look at it. Do not imagine that you must live on rye bread nor oatmeal porridge; a reasonable quantity of nutritious food is essential to the mind as well as the body. Above all banish all thoughts of the subject. If you have any treatise on dyspepsia, domestic medicine, etc., put them directly into the fire. If you are constantly talking and thinking about dyspepsia, you will surely have it. Endeavor to forget that you have any stomach. Keep a clear conscience; live temperately, regularly, cleanly; be industrious too, but be temperate in that.

The citizens of Corinne, Utah Territory, have built an adobe church, the first Christian edifice in Utah.

Senator H. R. Revels.

The Successor of Jeff. Davis.

The telegraph announced yesterday that Hiram R. Revels had been elected a United States Senator, for an unexpired term; from Mississippi. This is the first representative of the colored race elected to the United States Senate, and he will take the seat left vacant by Jeff. Davis, when that eminent white man resigned and became a traitor. Mr. Revels is a native of North Carolina, and was educated in Ohio. He is now about forty-seven years of age, and he has been for many years a clergyman in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Before the war he preached in St. Louis and Baltimore. The last year of the war he was at Vicksburg, and came from there to Leavenworth. He has a brother, Dr. Willis R. Revels, who is a practicing physician, and a man in wealth, in Indianapolis.

Mr. Revels came here in the fall of '68, and took charge of the church in this city. He helped the church exhaust the debt incurred in building the large church edifice in this city, and was considered a very able man. He is a man of fine presence, of excellent sense, of good business qualifications, and an eloquent speaker.

The Missouri Annual Conference sent him from this charge to Louisville, where he remained one year, when he was transferred to the Louisiana Conference, under Bishop Shorter. His present residence is Natchez. At the recent election he was elected State Senator from the Fourth District, receiving a majority of 7,785, while Alcorn, for Governor, received only 2,460.

He is a man of genuine courage, and will not consent to be maltreated or ignored by persons of any variety of color or caste. It will not be prudent to snub him in the Senate either on the ground of color, or being a carpet-bagger, or for intellectual inferiority.

We have letters of his before us and addressed to Captain William D. Matthews, of this city. The handwriting is excellent, the style good, and the spelling invariably correct, and they are very much superior to the letters written by the two white men who were re-elected to the Senate from Kansas.

On the 15th of last June Mr. Revels wrote: "I am getting along very well here in the distant South. I am working very hard in political, as well as in other matters. We are determined that Mississippi shall be settled on a basis of justice and political and legal equality."

On the 20th of October he wrote: "We are in the midst of an exciting canvass. The Conservative party, consisting chiefly of Southern Democrats, is doing everything in its power to elect the Democratic ticket. They have aid from the Democratic party North, and are backed by the wealth of Mississippi. They have in the field the ablest Democratic orators. On the other hand we have but little money to carry on the canvass, but we are working day and night. Clubs are organized all over the State, and the colored men meet in them, once and sometimes twice a week, and receive instructions which no Democratic orator can remove from their minds. We are also meeting the enemy on the stump, and he invariably gets the worst of it. We have nearly twenty thousand more colored votes than white in this State, and I believe that we shall elect our State ticket and have a majority in the Legislature."

It is pleasant to hear a Mississippi Senator talk in this way, and it is safe to say that that State will not be guilty of repudiation or treason while she has such men in Congress. We congratulate the country on the successor of Jeff. Davis.

Farm and Household.

SCUMPTUES FOR "MUCK."—Swamp muck is vegetable matter in a state of slow decomposition. In the swamp the decomposition is exceedingly slow—when dried and mingled with the soil, much more rapid. And vegetable matter may be used in a manure heap as a substitute for swamp muck or peat. Wood mold is the closest approach to it. The parings of wet meadow land, or any grass beds taken from the fence rows or sides of the road, laid in a heap to decay, resemble it closely, and both these articles may be used when dry in the stables or yards, as absorbents. They will make mud, however, if they get very wet.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

PROFITABLE COW.—S. P. Miller, of Fayetteville, Vt., has a grade Durham cow, from which he made in seven months, commencing April 20th and ending Nov. 19th, 311 pounds of butter, besides selling 142 quarts of milk, using what milk and cream was wanted in his family of five persons. Gave her daily two quarts of cornmeal and shorts, and she ran in a quite ordinary pasture during the summer.—*Health and Home.*

HOW TO MAKE SAUSAGES.—To every fifteen pounds of meat add three and a half ounces of fine salt, three quarters of an ounce of black pepper, and one quarter of an ounce of red pepper, not the African. Meat one half fat is to be preferred.—*Id.*

EGGS FOR CALPS.—A correspondent, of *Health & Home*, from Iowa, says: "We 'Hawkeyes' who have no time to make 'hay-tea,' put one or two fresh eggs into a calf's breakfast or supper, when we wish to rob him of part of the milk. Stir the eggs into warm water, and then into the milk."