TABLE ROCK SENTINEL.

BY TVALT, TAYLOR & BLAKELY.]

INDEPENDENT ONALL SUBJECTS; DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

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THE TABLE ROCK SENTINEL

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Doctrn.

The Perplexed Lousekeeper.

BY MRS. P. C. GAGE,

I wish I had a dozen mire Of hands this very ninute;
I'd soon put all these things to rights—
line very deuce is in th

Mere's a big washing to be done, One pair of hands to lo it; Sheets, shirts and steelings, coats an

pants. How will I e'er get through it?

Dinner to get for six or more, Ne loaf left o'er from Sunday; and baby cross as he can live— Henalways so on Moniay.

And there's the cream, 'the getting sour And must forthwith be churning, And here's Bob wants a button or Which way shall I be turning?

Tis time the meat was in the pot, The bread was worked for baking. The cisthes were taken from the boil-Ob dear the baby is waking.

Hush, baby, dear! there, hush-sh-sh! I wish ho'd sleep a little. Till I could run and get some wood To burry up that kettle.

Oh, dear! if P--- comes home. And finds things in this pother, About his tidy mother !

How also her kitchen used to be, Her dinner always ready Exactly when the mon-bell rung-Hush, hush! dear little Freedy.

And then will come some hasty word, Right out before I'm thinking— They say that basty words from wives Set sober men to drinking.

That men should take to sinning, e a weary, half-sick wife

Can's always smile so teinning? When I was young I used to earn
My living without traonble;
Had clothes and pocket money, too,
And hours of leisure double.

I never dreamed of such a fale, When I. a-lass / was courted-Will mather, norse, sounstress, cook, toucehouse, chambermaid, laundress, dairy woman and scrab generally—doirg the

> Fer the sake of being supported! A Good Old Poem.

work of six

Who shall judge a man from nature? Who shall know him by his drest! Paupers may be fit for princes, Princes fit for something less.

sumpled shirt and dirty jaket Of the deepest thought and feeling, satin yest could do un more

God, who counts by souls, not dresset the values thrones the highest Wille be values through

Man, spraised above his fellows, On forgets his fellows then ; Masters, rulers, lords, remember That your meanest hands are men!

Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thought and men of fame,
Claiming equal right to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are feam-embroidered oceans, There are little weed-clad rills. There are feeble men high saplings, There are cedars on the bills.

God, who counts by souls, not strice Love and prospers you and me For to him all vain distinctions

Are as pebbles on the sea. Telling hands alone are builders Of a nation's wealth and fame; Titled latiness is pensioned, Fed assi fattened on the same.

By the sweat of other's foreheads, Literary only to rejoice,

Walls the poor man's outraged freed

Truth and justice are eternal, Been with toveliness and light; Secret resage shall never prosper White there is a starry night.

pel bles on the sea.

Apply the luction, and although the animal proved to of an egg, with a stitable brush of a new genus, his reasoning is bardly single thickness of white tissue he less to be admired. No particular and oing the edges an ich or two, as obtained until lately, as that part of the len dry, the whole will become as locky Mountains in which they roam, lying

Natural History of Oregon.

BTOR. HERMAN BLLENBOOKS, M. D. Among the discoveries of the expeditions erganized by Government for the survey of the railroad routes to the Pacific coast, those in Natural History are among the most interesting. Indeed, had no other result been obtained than the contributions to science, the expense would still be amply repaid. The mineral and agricultural resources of the country have been developed on those lands which will be at once the routes of travel and the immediate seats of population, and the means of industrial wealth ascertained in advance. In other departments. such as zoology and botany, less bearing upon public economies, but still having a ertain importance, the information acquired has been highly curious and even valuable. Several esculents used among the natives of the interior, have been adopted for cultivation, and medicinal plants of efficacy added to the dispensatory. A large number of birds, reptiles and animals, hitherto rare or entirely unknown, have been collected and described, and specimens forwarded to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. Among the latter, two species in particular are noticeable, whose very existence has been made a subject of ridicule, and whose extraordinary confirmation at first seemed to defy probability. It is not the first time, however, that imperfect descriptions have caused doubts to arise in the minds of naturalists as to the veracity of narrators. The case of the Dodo is an instance, the extinct struthious bird, once a pative of the Isle of France, but which had come to be ranked with the Phoenix and the Roc as a creature of the imagination only, but the remains of which have recently been disinterred from the rubbish of European museums, and its classification established beyond question. Even concerning an animal now as well known as the Giraffe, the most singular ideas formerly prevailed. It was supposed that the hind legs were disprotionately short, and the older books of zoology figured it in this manner, presenting a well known, was a mere closet naturalist, and indulged in violent hypotheses and speculations, went so far as to reason upon the adaptation of this form to the particular habits of the animal, and its mode of subsistence. It was not nutil the naturalists or the school of Cuvier applied a more careful research to anatomical conformation, that this with other like absurdities, was rejected, and examination demonstrated that its singular appearance was due, not to inequality of its members, but to the height of the shoulder and consequent slope of the vertebral column. There is a striking similarity between this case and that of one of the animais to which I refer, and which has hitherto been regarded as fabulous, but is demenstrated to be, as well as its companion, an actual and living inhabitant of our own country. Most of your readers have, I presume, laughed over the story of the Yankee who advertised for exhibition those extraordinary quadrupeds, the Prock and the Gyascutus, but I suspect that very few ever heard of the origin of hishlescription, or supposed that it was founded on fact. If I recollect right, the first person who made mention of them, although not by name, was

Captain Johnsthan Carver, whose journey to the Rocky Mountains in 1765 is quoted by Mr. Greenhow, and in whose book the name of Oregon was first given to the river now known as the Columbia. Carver, in his appendix, described the various animals inhabiting that region, states that : "In the rupeds. country of the Ounobions (Assinaboans,) there is a singular beast, of the bigness of a torse, and having hoofs, whereof two legges m one side are alwaies shorter than the othe, by which means it is fifted to graze on tie steep slopes of the mountains. It is of anazing swiftness, and the salvages doe head it off, whereby it cannot run, but falls wer ond is so taken." And faather : "I tas also told of one which I did not see .his is like to a bear in size, but covered with a shell as the tortoise, with many horns abng the back. It has great claws and toth and is exceeding flerce, eating man and best." The scientific names, which in the Pack have been vulgarized, were conferred upon these animals by the Frech naturalists. wh imagined them to be American represenatives of extinct Asiatic quadrupeds. It would seem that two or three of the plates of which the osseous covering of the Gyascutus is formed, had found their way to the Museum of comparative Anatomy, probably through the Jensit Father, who obtained them from the Indians. They were somewhat injured, having been carved into dishes, but Geoffery de St. Hilliare recognized them as belonging to some air-breathing God, whose world-heard voice is sing animal, in his opinion probably to an extinct species of the Armadillo. The proces by which he arrived at this conclusion is a beau-

hiefly in the northern Black-foot country.

had not been explored. It was natural enough therefor, that their very existence should be douted, although some older mountaineers persisted in declaring that they had seen tem. With the exception of one of the dorst protuberances, or horns of the Gyascutus of specimen, that I am aware of, had ever reshed the Atlantic cities, and that, which was brained a few years ago by a gentleman in hiladelphia, was supposed to be the horsef an extinct Rhinoceros, which it somewar resembles, and attributed to the same era is the fossil remains of the Mauvaisses Termon the Missouri. The rethe Northern Public railroad explorations and survey hav finally put at rest the question of the estence of these two nnimals, and my acquation of perfect specimens has demonstrate their entire accordance with the usual less of nature and their singular adaptations the circumstances under

which they live. The Prock (Prockius Oregoniensis) is about the size of mule, and like the quaga and zehra, isprogrly to be included in the genus Equus, haveg enlire hoofs. Its stucture differs, however, from that of any known animal, in the more of articulation of the shoulder and lip ants. This peculiar con. formation allows the limbs a degree of lateral motion embling the animal to elevate or depres sem at will; thus, when standing upons toping surface, giving it the appearance of bliquity, as described by Carver, and enblag it to run with singular swiftness alon step mountain sides, where otherwise an aims! of its size would find no footbold. In setit is hardly surpassed in agility by the lighorn or Rocky Mountain goat. I need circely say that the traditions of its beig unable to turn, and the consequent mesel of capture, are mere inventions. It wasto this mistake, however, that it owes It Creek appellasion, derived from a verb, guifying to run round, as it was supposed I mcircle the mountains in

The Gyascutar Gyascutus Washingtotriensis; Nobis yas believed by Carver to be a beast of pey. It is, however, a rodent, partaking alsof the characterisie of the Tardigrada, to lich belong the Sloths; and notwithstandin is great strength and terrible appearance a perfectly harmless, its food consisting liefly of the roots of the camassia esculus, which its powerful nalls enable it to a the thin the dinary animal labout three feet in height posed upon a paydermatous hide ; forming flexible but ccure armor, and having along the dose plates a row of short and powerful horse lightly recurved, which extend from the bulders to the loins. From these the carve dishes and spoons so com mon among & Indians of the north are manufactured and it was these also that sungested the me of the animal itself.— Your classical raders will at once recall the "fortis Gyas, fairque Cleanthus" of Virgil, and the description given in the fourth book of the End of the buckler carried by the former in hele. It was the Gyasscutos. or shield of Grs, fermed of the scales of some poetic mater, from which Geoffroy derived the applation of this animal, to which I have re added the specific designation. In the olume of Natural History accompanying Report of the Expedition, such of your refers as desire may find a more detailed sount of these singular quad-

I remain, vertruly yours, HERMATELENBOOM, M. D., La of Steven's Expedition. S. F. Heraldpec. 10, '65.

PERL'S FIR EFFORTS IN ORATORY. Soon after bel was born, his father, the first baros, finding himself rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that soney, in those peculiar days, could always, command a seat in Parliament, extermined to bring up his son expressy for the House of Commons. When that son was quite a child, Sir Ribert would frequently set him on the able, and say, Robin make a peech, and I will give you this chere." What few words the little fellow produced were applicaded, and applace stimulating exertion, produced such elects, that before Robin was ten years old,he could really address the company with some degree of eloquence. Is he grew up, his father constantly task him every Sunday into his private foom, and made him re peat, as well as he could, the sermon which had been preached. Little progress in effecting this was made, and little was expected at first, but by steady perseverance the habit of actention grew powerful, and the sermon was repeated almost verbatim. When, at a very distant day, the Senator remembering accurately the speech of an opponent, answering his arguments in orrect succession, it was little known that the power of so doing was originally acquired in Drayton church.

67 Rise early. Be abstemious.

Further Interesting Incidents gress; but by the aid of a single team of FUN FACTAND FANDY. of the Arctic Adventurers. The subjoined is the narrative of Dr. Kanes

The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay, and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides-running at the rate of four miles an hour, with a rise and full of sixteen feet-had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great responsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a Francis metallic boat, with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack'ice was attended by many obstacles. The vesset grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves. Some idea of this navigation may be formed from the fact of her loosing her jib-boom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides allout 600 fathoms of warping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern acc of Greenland-at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the vessel

and compelled them to seek a winter asylum, The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record. Whisky froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solid daily. The mean animal temperature was five degrees below zero, summer and winter included. This, without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was nearest the pole,

The scurvy was readily controlled, but the most novel feature of this winter was a tetanus, or lock-jaw, which defied all treatbest sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

The operations of search commenced as ice at a temperature of 57 deg. below zero. in the field. Many of the party were frost bitten and unand nine in estane length, its corrugated derwent amputation of the toes. It was by tail being about ac foot. Its back is cov- means of these efforts that the expedition the nearest Esquimaux settlement was sevlabor when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveycoast hue fronting due north, until a stupenduous glacier checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipiee, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It is undoubtedly the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic-it is an effectual barrier to all future explorations.

This glazier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by neans of sledges, the party rafting themselves across open water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it in a northern land. This glasier is, we and very fat. They have no boats, and de believe, the largest discovered by any previous navigator.

This new land thus cemented to Greenland by ice, was named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, bears, we believe, the name of Penbody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This ley connection of the old and new worlds seems a feature of peculiar interest.

The range of the sledge journals may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound has been effected

and its shores completely charted. But the real discovery of the expedition Dr. Kane claims is the real polar sea. The channel leading to those waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verified the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed in the Geographical Society, before his departure. The lashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description, and one of the most remarkable sights durig the expedition. An area of three thousand miles has been seen entirely free from ice. and vas named after the Hon. J. P. Kenbudy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose ausplees the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel im been charted as high as 82.80 This is the nearest land to the pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

During the winter of 1854-5 they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus ment and surrounding themselves with moss. In spite of these precautions the seurvy advanced with steady pro-

dogs Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a bunt relieved the party.

The vessels are in good trim, staunch and ready for another tussel with the elements ; but no doubt for the present they will be laid up in ordinary We observed numerous articles of Esquimaux manufacture on board; among them ladies' seal skin breechcs, elegant leggins and moccasins, that looked externally big enough for a giant, but so small on the inside that only a very delicate foot could don them.

Our reporter found on the forecastle a somewhat aged and decile specimen of the canine species, whose history is quite eventful. He is a large full blooded animal of the Esquimaux breed, known by the soubriquet of "Toodles," and is a great favorite with the men, both on account of his sacacity and the faithfulness with which he has served them during the cruise. He is the sole survivor of a pack of sixty dogs, used by Dr. lately slid off and broke down the bridge Kane and his companions, some of which thay were afterward reduced to the necessity of killing for food.

Poor Toodles had a narrow escape. One morning found the party without a particle of food and only a single dog-this faith ful and affectionate Toodles, who had been the companion of their vicisitudes, shared their sufferings, and who had lost the use of two toes by frost in their service. Thus Toodles had accumulated claims on their gratitude, and for a long time they hesitated before sacrifleing him. But although the ties of friendship are hard to break, the calls of a hungry stomach will not be satisfied with sentiment, and consequently Toolles was doomed. The pistol. was already loaded, and the stew pan prepared which was to convert the shagey body of Toodles into a savory regout, when one of the party made his appearance with a turing. The appearance of a numerous good. berd of seal in that vicinity prevented the ment. It carried away fifty-seven of their recurrence of actual starvation, and thus Toodles was saved.

This expedition has traveled in a lower temperature than has ever before been atearly as March. The first parties, under tempted; Minus 46 deg., and in one care the personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossed the | 57 deg. below zero was borne by the party

The loss of their dose shiped than, as an From the Times we take the following, our, atternative, to adopt this early travel. supplied by Mr. Morton, steward of the Ad-

The distance of the winter quarters from enty miles. Notwithstanding the distance. results. The parties were in the field as however, the Indians made frequent visits late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from to the ship. They came over the ice, in sledges drawn by dogs; and these animals made rapid journeys-traveling often as much as seven or eight knots an hour. The ed by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic, with a Esquimaux women were often on board the vessel. Both mer and women were sometimes taken in, lodged and fed, and they asually behaved well, but they will steal everything they can lay their hands on, without regarding its use at all. The only articles of which they appeared to understand the purpose, were knives, rope, and implements of iron. Of philosophical instruments, ship's apparatus, and the ordinary appliances of civilized life, they had not the most distant conception. They stole them because they loved to steal, that was all In person they are stout, of low stature. pend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

> BALACLAYA SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BAT-TLE. Rectangular patches of long. rank, rich grass, waving high above the more natural green meadow, marked the mounds where the slain of the 25th of October are reposing forever, and the snorting horses refuse to cut the unwhelesome shoots. As the force moved on, evidences of that fatal and glorious day became thick and painful. The skeleton of an English dragoon, said to be one of the Royals, lay still extended on the plain, with tattered bits of red cloth hanging to the benes of his arms. All the buttons had been cut off the jacket. The man must have fallen early in the day, when the heavy cavalry were close up to Canrobert's hill, and came under the fire of the Russian artillery. There was also a Russian close at hand in ghastly companionhip. The small, bullet skull, round as a cannon ball, had been picked bare, all save the scalp, which was still covered with grizzly red locks. Farther on, amid fragments of shell and round shot, the body of another Russian seemed starting out of the grave, which scarcely covered his lower extremities. The balf-decayed skeletons of artillery and cavalry horses, covered with rotten trappings, harness and saddles, Jay as they fell in the agonies of death, or had crumbled away into a debris of hone and skin, and leather straps, cloth and buckles. From the numerous graves, the uncovered bones of the tenants have started through the soil, as if to appeal against the haste with which they had been buried. With the clash of drums, and the shrill strains of the fife, with the champing of bits, and ringing of steel, man and horse now swept over the remains of their fellows in all the pride of life .- London Times' corresponder

The editor of a newspaper down east, has been bled to improve the circulation of his papers.

Monkeys have been dying of cholers in the Island of Trinidad; and their nearest relatives, our city dandies, are all of tremble in

Bare-facell falseboods-fibs told by the ladies in the present style of bonnets,

The cloak of religion is to be known ometimes (says the London Punch) by the fine nap it has during sermon time.

The fellow who kept a "stiff upper lip," regretted afterwards that he didn't give it to a pretty girl. A lessen for future prace

" Med has run away with your wife," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow, I pity him!" was the reply.

A part of the mountain of sorrow which an inebriate had heaped upon his own head, of his ness.

" John, how does the thermometer stand?" Against the wall, dad." "I mean how is the mercury ?" "I guess it's pretty weil, dad; it hasn't complained lately." "You little rascal, ic it colder than yesterday?" "I don't know, dad, I'll go out

It is said that there are more il es told in the brief sentence, "I am glad to see you," than in any other single sentence in the English language.

A writer in one of the northern papers on School Discipline, says :

"Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make the boy smart."

A colfish breakfast and an india-rubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

Company which does not help to improve us, will certainly have the contrary effect. seal which he had just succeeded in cap- Associate with none but the inteligent and

> De Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law States, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men to see if they have been tampering with liquore Just imagine a beautiful girl approaching you, young temperance man, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge-

"Mr. ---, the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules-are you willittige 277

You nod acquiescence. She gently steps close up to you, lays her soft white arm around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph like form upon her tip toes, her round, snowy, heaving bosom against your own, and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as sweet as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sweet. sugar, molasses, butler, eggs, strawberry, ioneysackle, sun-flower, lilly, baby-jumper, rosebud, cream, tart, apple-ple, peach-pudding, apple-dumpling, gingef-bread, nectar lips against yours, and-(Oh, Jerusalem!

and death to all opposition ! Several of our bachelor friends say they would like to live in Maine.

hold us!) busses you, by crackey! Hurrah!

for the gals, and the Maine Liquor Law,

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUPPENDERS .- Prof. Laborde, of South Carolina College, in his recent work on Physiology, says:

As the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, some men, especially in the city, have thought they would prove pantaloons to be worn without suspenders. The men now atrut the streets with their pantaloons tightly buttoned side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view the evil is the same in both cases ; pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of developement, disease and premature death. The New York Phrenological Journal says: We walk the screets of our city, we see scores of boys from twelve to sixteen years old, with their pants buckled very tightly around their disconnected todies, preventing growth at the rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspeptic, palefaced, puny apologies for men.

AMUSEMENTS OF A RUSSIAN MIS-TREES .- A recent French traveller in Russia says :- " I know the wife of an official in St. Petersburg who can stand for a quarter of an hour over one of her serf girls, and in cold blood, beat ber black and blue. I could mention the name of a hyens who favented a special instrument of torture to punish her chamber-maid. She fastened a needle in one end of a short piece of wood, like a whip hundle. Whenever the poor girl did anything contrary to her wishes, she would call her or. The unhappy wretch was then forced to pull up her sleeves, stand by her mist esa's side, and while the latter read a romance, she drove the needle in o the girl's arm, till the blood ran."

05 "Heaven helps those who help