

# THE TABLE ROCK SENTINEL.

BY T. VAULT, TAYLOR & BLAKELY.]

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

[TERMS—\$5 00 PER ANNUM.]

Volume 1.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

Number 7.

**THE TABLE ROCK SENTINEL**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
BY  
T. VAULT, TAYLOR & BLAKELY.

**Terms—In Advance:**  
One copy, for one year, \$5 00.  
" " " six months, \$3 00.  
" " " three months, \$2 00.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
To be inserted at the following rates:  
One square of twelve lines or less, three insertions, \$5 00; each subsequent insertion, \$1 00. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

Business Cards, of ten lines or less, for one year, \$30; to persons who advertise to the extent of three square or more, a reduction of 30 per cent. will be made.  
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

## Poetry.

**The Perplexed Housekeeper.**

BY MRS. E. G. GAGE.

I wish I had a dozen pairs  
Of hands this very minute;  
I'd soon put all these things to rights—  
The very deuce is in it!

Here's a big washing to be done,  
One pair of hands to do it;  
Shirts, collars and stockings, coats and pants,  
How will I ever get through it!

Dinner to get for six or more,  
No loaf left on the table;  
And baby cross as he can live—  
He always so on Monday.

And there's the cream, 'tis getting sour,  
And must for this be churned,  
And here's the bob wants a butter cup—  
Which way shall I be turning?

'Tis time the meat was in the pot,  
The bread was worked for baking,  
The clothes were taken from the boiler—  
Oh, dear! the baby is wailing.

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

Oh, dear! if I—comes home  
And finds things in his pocket,  
He'll just begin to tell me all  
About his tidy mother!

How else her kitchen used to be,  
Her dinner always ready  
Exactly when the moon-bell rang—  
Hush, hush! dear little Freddy.

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

Now, isn't that a great idea,  
That men should take to sinning,  
Because a weary, half-sick wife  
Can't always smile so winning?

When I was young I used to earn  
My living without trouble;  
Had clothes and pocket-money, too,  
And hours of leisure dabble.

I never dreamed of such a fate,  
When I, a lass, was courted—  
Who, mother, nurse, cousins, cook,  
Housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, dairy  
woman and scrub, generally—doing the  
work of six—

For the sake of being supported!  
**A Good Old Poem.**  
Who shall judge a man from nature?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Pompous may be fit for princes,  
Pious fit for something less.

Sumptuous shirt and dirty jacket  
May describe the golden ore  
Of the desert thought and feeling,  
But in vain could do no more.

## Natural History of Oregon.

BY DR. HERMAN ELLENBOGEN, M. D.

Among the discoveries of the expeditions organized 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 certain importance, the information acquired has been highly curious and even valuable.

Several osteons used among the natives of the interior, have been adopted for cultivation, and medicinal plants of efficacy added to the dispensary.

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 native of the Isle of France, 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 discovered 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 disproportionately short, and the older books of zoology figured it in this manner, presenting a

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

————

had not been explored. It was natural enough, therefore, that their very existence should be doubted, although some older mountaineers persisted in declaring that they had seen them.

With the exception of one of the dorsal protuberances, or horns of the Gyrascutus specimen, that I am aware of, had ever reached the Atlantic cities, and that, which was obtained a few years ago by a gentleman in Philadelphia, was supposed to be the horn of an extinct Rhinoceros, which it somewhat resembles, and attributed to the same era as the fossil remains of the Mastodons of the Missouri.

The recent scientific expedition connected with the Northern Pacific railroad explorations and survey have finally put at rest the question of the existence of these two animals, and my acquisition of perfect specimens has demonstrated their entire accordance with the usual law of nature and their singular adaptations to the circumstances under which they live.

The Proek (*Proechinus Oregonensis*) is about the size of a mule, and like the quagga and zebra, is properly to be included in the genus Equus, having entire hoofs.

Its structure differs, however, from that of any known animal, in the mode of articulation of the shoulder and hip joints.

This peculiar conformation allows the limbs a degree of lateral motion, enabling the animal to elevate or depress them at will; thus, when standing upon a sloping surface, giving it the appearance of obliquity, as described by Carver, and enabling it to run with singular swiftness along steep mountain sides, where otherwise an animal of its size would find no foothold.

In itself it hardly surpassed in agility the chamois or Rocky Mountain goat.

I need scarcely say that the traditions of its being unable to turn, and the consequent need of capture, are mere inventions. It was this mistake, however, that it owes its Greek appellation, derived from a verb, signifying to run round, as it was supposed to circle the mountains in its course.

The Gyrascutus (*Gyrascutus Washingtonensis*), which was believed by Carver to be a beast of prey. It is, however, a rodent, partaking also of the character of the Tardigrada, to which belong the Sloths; and notwithstanding its great strength and terrible appearance, is perfectly harmless, its food consisting chiefly of the roots of the *camassia esculenta*, which its powerful nails enable it to reach.

An ordinary animal about three feet in height and nine in extreme length, its corrugated tail being about a foot.

Its back is covered with a shell, composed of scales, or rather plates, of osseous substance, imposed upon an aponeurotic hide; forming a flexible but durable armor, and having along the dorsal plates a row of short and powerful horns, lightly recurved, which extend from the shoulders to the loins.

From these the carapides and spines so common among the Indians of the north are manufactured, and it was these also that suggested the name of the animal, itself.

Your classical readers will at once recall the "fortis Gyx, sinique Cloanthus" of Virgil, and the description given in the fourth book of the *Eneid* of the buckler carried by the former in battle.

It was the *Gyrascutos*, or shield of Gyx, formed of the scales of some poetic monster, from which Geoffrey derived the appellation of this animal, to which I have added the specific designation.

In the volume of Natural History accompanying the Report of the Expedition, such of your readers as desire may find a more detailed account of these singular quadrupeds.

I remain, very truly yours,  
HERMAN ELLENBOGEN, M. D.,  
of the Staff of Steven's Expedition.

—S. F. Herald, Dec. 10, '55.

**PERL'S FINE EFFORTS IN ORATORY.**

Soon after Perl was born, his father, the first baron, finding himself rising daily in wealth and consequence, and believing that money, in those peculiar days, could always command a seat in Parliament, determined to bring up his son expressly for the House of Commons.

When that son was quite a child, Sir Robert would frequently set him on the table, and say, "Now Robin make a speech, and I will give you this chere." What few words the little fellow pronounced were applauded, and such stimulating exhortation, produced such effects, that before Robin was ten years old, he could really address the company with some degree of eloquence.

As he grew up, his father constantly took him every Sunday into his private room, and made him repeat, 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 attention 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 correct succession, it was little known that the power of so doing was originally acquired in Drayton church.

—Rise early. Be abstemious.

## Further Interesting Incidents of the Arctic Adventures.

The subjoined is the narrative of Dr. Kane.

The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay, and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 8th 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 fall 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 to 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 vessel 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 her side from the upsetting of the stoves.

Some idea of this navigation may be formed from the fact of her losing her jib-boom, her best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 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 side 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 annual 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 treatment.

It carried away fifty-seven of their best sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

The operations of search commenced as early as March. The first parties, under the personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossed the ice at a temperature of 57 deg. below zero.

The loss of their dogs—about 300—was an alternative, to adopt this early travel.

Many of the party were frost bitten and underwent amputation of the toes.

It was by means of these efforts that the expedition succeeded in bringing back their important results.

The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic, via a coast line fronting due north, until a stupendous glacier checked their progress.

This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 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 glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party rifting 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 glacier is, we 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 Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition.

This icy 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 these 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 during the expedition.

An area of three thousand miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82.30.

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 meat and surrounding themselves with moss.

In spite of these precautions the scurvy advanced with steady pro-

gress; but by the aid of a single team of dogs Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a hunt 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 breeches, 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 fore-castle a somewhat aged and docile specimen of the canine species, whose history is quite eventful. He is a large full blooded animal of the Esquimaux breed, known by the sobriquet of "Toodies," and is a great favorite with the men, both on account of his sagacity 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. Kane and his companions, some of which they were afterward reduced to the necessity of killing for food.

Poor Toodies had a narrow escape. One morning found the party without a particle of food and only a single dog—the faithful and affectionate Toodies, who had been the companion of their vicissitudes, shared their sufferings, and who had lost the use of two toes by frost in their service.

Thus Toodies had accumulated claims on their gratitude, and for a long time they hesitated before sacrificing 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 Toodies was doomed.

The pistol was already loaded, and the stew pan prepared which was to convert the shaggy body of Toodies into a savory ragout, when one of the party made his appearance with a seal which he had just succeeded in capturing.

The appearance of a numerous herd of seal in that vicinity prevented the recurrence of actual starvation, and thus Toodies was saved.

This expedition has traveled in a lower temperature than has ever been before attempted; minus 46 deg., and in one case 57 deg. below zero was borne by the party in the field.

From the *Times* we take the following, supplied by Mr. Morton, steward of the *Advance*:

The distance of the winter quarters from the nearest Esquimaux settlement was seventy miles. Notwithstanding the distance, however, the Indians made frequent visits to the ship.

They came over the ice, in sledges drawn by dogs; and those animals made rapid journeys—traveling often as much as seven or eight knots an hour.

The Esquimaux women were often on board the vessel. Both men and women were sometimes taken in, lodged and fed, and they usually 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, and very fat.

They have no boats, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation upon their dogs and sledges.

They have no sledges, and depend wholly for means of transportation