

Red Wing Sentinel.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MERRITT & HUTCHINS,

Two Dollars per Year, in Advance.

PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME 1, NO. 28.

RED WING, MINNESOTA TERRITORY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 28.

THE RED WING SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY MERRITT & HUTCHINS.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square (10 lines or less) first insertion, 75
Each subsequent insertion, 25
One column per year, \$50 00
Half column do do do 30 00
One-fourth of a column do do do 15 00
Business Cards not over six lines do 5 00
Over six lines and under ten do 7 00
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ELDER HOUSE
VOLNEY BRUNDAGE, RED WING, M. T.
THIS HOUSE is located within a few steps of the Steamboat Landing. Persons stopping at this House will find the best of accommodations, and retire with the assurance of being called in time to get on board.
Red Wing, M. T. Sept. 8, 1855. 7y

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BETH WASHBURN, RED WING, M. T.—This House is pleasantly located on the bank of the river, within a few rods of the Steamboat Landing.
Baggage conveyed to and from the House free. 1y1

RED WING HOUSE.
BENNETT & SON, Proprietors.
THIS House is pleasantly situated in the business center of the town, upon the corner of Main and Bush Streets.
The regular line of Stages from Dubuque to St. Paul, leaves this House weekly.
Baggage carried to and from the House free (chairs and no pains or expense) and make guests pleasantly situated. 1y1

FLORENCE HOUSE
C. D. HUDSON.
THIS House is located at Florence, on the shore of Lake Pepin, M. T., fifteen miles from Red Wing and on the most direct road to Beeds Landing, making it a very pleasant resort for those wishing to spend a few days away from the busy toils of life, and everything will be done to make it a home for all that may give a call. 25

FALLS HOUSE
CANNON FALLS, M. T., BY A. DURAND.
THIS House is pleasantly located on the bank of Cannon River, at Cannon Falls, Goodhue Co., M. T. The parties stopping will be spared no pains or expense, and the accommodations will be such as to make it a home for all that may give a call. 25

AGRICULTURE—GRAZING—MARKETS.
Inquiries are often made whether this is a good country for stock raising. If an abundance of natural grazing, and well distributed streams and lakes, can make a good stock country, we have one here. The severity and length of the winters is the only objection. This is partly compensated for by the ease with which hay can be procured, and partly by the high prices which will be paid for beef, oxen, and all live stock, as well as the products of the dairy. The severity of the winters makes it necessary for the farmer to provide comfortable quarters for his stock; but this need not be considered a disadvantage when it is taken into account that cattle well cared for through the winter are much more valuable than those poor staggering skeletons which are left by the farmers further south to pick up a miserable living on the prairie; or feeding out of doors are exposed to all the sudden changes and chilling winds which belong to winter in that climate.

The climate which is healthful to man, is the best for beasts; and accordingly we heard it said that while butchers East and South never kill a hog which has not a disordered liver, the same animal here generally gives *post mortem* evidence of none. Few of the farmers as yet have found it necessary to build large frame barns to accommodate their stock; though this is certainly desirable when practicable. A cheap log structure, caulked with mud and thatched with straw, keeps cattle equally comfortable; and the hay which in summer was stacked on the ground where it was cut, is easily drawn on sleds in winter and fed out as it is wanted.

Farmers here express the opinion that it will be a fine wool-growing country as the ground is dry, the weather regular, and the country mostly free from carnivorous beasts, except prairie wolves, which will disappear as settlements advance.

A man who is casting seed into the ground cannot be indifferent about the probability of a harvest. We take occasion therefore to say that one of the attractions which a *Fair Harvest every year* is almost certain. We have before shown that the nature of the soil prepares it to resist the effects of drouth and of long continued wet weather, and that late frosts in spring, and early frosts in fall are almost unknown.

We now add that we know of no other natural cause to interfere with the growth and maturity of ordinary crops. And yet we ought to mention here some of the farmer's annoyances. The birds settle down in clouds on the fields of wheat, and devour large quantities. They can be scared off by discharging a gun, but soon return. The squirrels do much less damage, but quite enough to make it an object to get rid of them. The gopher is an underground rascal, shy as a weasel, and just as spry. He is of the same species with the rat, about as large, wears tremendous whiskers, and lives like a gentleman—by stealing. Potatoes are his special delight; but other roots are not refused.

By various methods of shooting, poisoning, and frightening, these plagues are mitigated; and it is not improbable that some of our intelligent farmers will yet hit on some plan of getting rid of them entirely.

GOOD COUNSEL.—It is not by mere accumulation of knowledge, that you can hope for eminence. Mental discipline, the exercise of the faculties of the mind, the quickening of your apprehension, the strengthening of your memory, the forming of a sound, rapid, and discriminating judgment, are of even more importance than the store of learning. Practice the economy of time. Consider time, like the faculties of your mind, a precious estate; that every moment of it well applied is put out to an exorbitant interest. The zest of amusement itself, and the successful result of application, depend in a great measure, upon the economy of time. Estimate, also, for habit, Exercise a constant, and unremitting vigilance of the acquirement of habit; in matters that are apparently of entire indifference—that perhaps, are really so, independent of the habits they engender. It is by neglect of such trifles that bad habits are acquired, and that the mind, by tolerating negligence and procrastination in matters of small account, but frequent occurrence matters of which the world takes no notice—becomes accustomed to the same defects in matters of higher importance. By motives yet more urgent, by the duty of obedience to the will of God, by the awful account you will have to render, not merely of moral actions, but of faculties intrusted to you for improvement—by all these high arguments do I conjure you, "so to number your days, that you may apply your heart unto wisdom"—unto that wisdom which, directing your ambition to the noble end of benefiting mankind, and teaching humble reliance on the merits and on the mercy of your Redeemer, may support you in the "time of your wealth," and in the hour of death, and in the day of judgement, may comfort you with the hope of deliverance.—*Sir Robert Peel.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Like mother, like children. The Rev. S. Dyer says:—"When residing among the Choctaw Indians, I held a conversation with one of their principal chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life, among other things he informed me that at first start he fell into a great mistake, they sent only their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was that the children were all like the mother; and soon the father lost his interest in both wife and children. And now," said he, "if we could educate only one class of our children, we would choose the girls, for when they become mothers they would educate their sons." This is to the point, and it is true.

FAULT-FINDING.—There is a disposition observable in some, to view unfavorably everything that falls under their notice.—They seek to gain confidence by always differing from others in judgment and to deprecate what they allow to be worthy in itself, by hinting at some mistake or imperfection in the performance. You are too lofty, or too low in your manners; you are too taciturn, or too free in your speech, and so of the rest. Now guard against the tendency—nothing will more conduce to your discomfort than living in the neighborhood of ill-nature, and being familiar with discontent. The disposition grows with indulgence and is low and base in itself; and if any should be ready to pride themselves on skill and facility in the science let them remember that the acquisition is cheap and easy.

The individual who perpetrated the following choice stanza, was a genuine and a man of observation, and his words were well chosen. Men come to this among themselves, and women will kiss a brother, and women want to kiss a man. They smack and kiss each other.

From the Minnesota Republican.
MINNESOTA AS IT IS.
AGRICULTURE—GRAZING—MARKETS.
furnish us another future market. And then as the rivers of Minnesota flow in every direction, so will the abundant products of her agricultural toil go forth to the East and to the West, to the North, and to the South. It may be doubted whether any unsettled section of our whole country holds out a fairer prospect for a market for its surplus products than Minnesota does, or combines on the whole, more attractions for those who live by tilling the generous and fruitful earth.

MINNESOTA SALT REGIONS.
Probably there is not a richer salt region on the face of the earth than the one in Minnesota. The territory is generally considered to be valuable for its agricultural resources alone; nothing, however, can be more erroneous. True, its natural agricultural wealth is probably second to none in the Mississippi Valley, but its mineral wealth is not less extensive and valuable.—Among the latter its salt stands pre-eminently. The region lies between 47 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 97 and 99 degrees west longitude. Its exact locality was ascertained and defined by an expedition sent out from Fort Snelling by Major Long, in 1822-23. A description of that salt region, together with its localities, will be found in the topographical department in Washington.

Our first information of that salt region was from a soldier in the expedition. He says that he had been traveling several days over a vast rolling plain, with no trees or water; the troops and horses were almost famishing with thirst, when they came suddenly upon the shore of a beautiful lake about half a mile in diameter, sunk down in the deep plain. It resembles more a vast sink-hole. From a height above the waters a vast snow bank appeared to line its shore; but upon examination it appeared to be an incrustation of salt as pure and white as snow. The waters of the lake were like the strongest brine. So strong was it that one bathing in it, upon coming out in a few minutes would be covered with a white crystallization of salt.

If this salt region be as it is supposed to be, a railroad projected into it would prove the best stock in the country. There are mines of undeveloped wealth, more extensive, more durable, and more important than all the gold regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. We are informed also, that a very short distance below the surface, the pure rock salt lies in a stratum like coal or lime rock. We hope the attention of the public and the government will be turned to the subject. There is a region lying in our immediate neighborhood, almost unknown, containing more intrinsic wealth than any State in the Union, and which would yield an annual income probably equaling the entire revenue of the country.—*St. Louis Union.*

EXAMINATION OF ATTORNEYS.—The following examination of a certain candidate for admission to the bar, taken from the Western Law Journal, is decidedly a good one. The examiner commences with the following: "Do you smoke?" "I do, sir." "Have you a spare cigar?" "Yes, sir." (Extending a short six.) "Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?" "To collect fees." "What is the second?" "To increase the number of his clients." "When does your position towards your client change?" "When making a bill of costs." "Explain." "When they occupy the antagonistic position, I assume the character of plaintiff and they the defendant." "A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?" "Check, by jowl!" "Enough, sir—you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?" "I am, sir." "Describe it." "It is to invite you to drink." "But suppose I decline?" (Candidate scratches his head.) "There is no instance of the kind on record in the books! I can't answer the question." "You are right, and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the law attentively. Let us have a drink and I will sign your certificate."

GOLD, OATS AND CORN.
Mr. Osgood recently presented to the New York Historical Society an estimate of the amount of gold imported in six years, and makes it amount to \$455,000,000. Exported in about the same time, \$414,000,000, leaving in the country \$41,000,000. He also estimates the crop of Indian corn, raised in the United States this year, to be 1,000 millions of bushels, and the Oats at 400 millions of bushels. Wheat 185 millions of bushels. "It will thus be seen," says Mr. Osgood, "that our crop of Indian corn, if we value it at but half the present market price, amounts to more than all the gold in the country; while the moderate growth of oats, with all reasonable allowance for transportation, more than equals any two years produce of the California mines." The gold and the corn differ in their uses. The gold is used for the purpose of making money, and the corn is used for food. The latter can be used but once.

One of the best epigrams we have lately seen is the following from the New York Evening Post. If the author is not a modern Dogberry—so far as the "writing down" goes—we are mistaken: As my wife and I, at the window one day, Stood watching a man with a monkey, A cart came by, with a "broth of a boy." Who was driving a stout little donkey. To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke, "There's a relation of yours in that carriage." To which she replied, as the donkey she spied, "Ah, yes, a relation—BY MARRIAGE."

The following is not by Longfellow, but probably by Poor-fellow, a poet more often heard than quoted: "This winter and no more the breezes Buzz among the budding trees, And while th' boy with ragged trousers, Shivering homeward drives his cowies, Newly frost-bit at his toes; And bless my life, how cold his nose is!"

A contemporary breathes the following excellent prayer for his subscribers' well-fare. We endorse it quite. "May they live in clover the rest of their lives, Have plenty of cash, and—capital wives; May they know no fear—do just right—Be temperance men—never get tight! We wish them full cellars and barns,— May they never neglect their immortal concerns!"

RECIPE FOR MAKING TATTLES.—Take one handful of the herb called roundabout the same quantity of the root called nimble tongue, a sprig of the herb called backbite, (at before or after the dogs) a tablespoonful of "don't you tell it," six drachms of malice, a few drops of envy—which can be purchased in any quantity at the shop of Miss Tahitha Tea-table and Miss Nancy Nightwalker. Stir them together, and simmer them for half an hour over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy—then strain it through the rag of misconception, cork it up in the bottle of malvolence, hang it up on a stem street yarn, (slake it occasionally for few days, and will be fit for use. Let a few drops be taken just before walking out, and the subject will be enabled to speak all manner of evil, and that continually.

"N. B.—Should the neighborhood at any time be troubled with too much tattling, let them administer a small quantity of de-as-you-would-be-done-by, and the operation will cease. Yours truly, YES-I-KNOW-HIM-BEST."

DUELLING.—Traveling in a stage-coach, Professor Vines got into an argument with a fellow-traveler about duelling, the necessity of which the professor strenuously denied. The other as stoutly maintained, and insisted that there were many cases which could only be decided by duel. "I deny that," said the professor. "Pooh!" exclaimed the other, "it's quite clear! Why, what else can you do? Here are you and I talking together; and suppose we get into a warm argument, and I say to you, you lie, what can you do then? You must fight me, there is no other remedy!" "I deny it," replied the professor, with provoking coolness. "Well, but what can you do?" "Why," he again replied, "if you say to me, you lie! I should say, prove it.—If you prove it, I do lie; if you don't prove it, it's your that lie. And there's an end of the matter."

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN IOWA.—Two PERSONS DEVoured.—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawatomie county have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry-yards and sheep-folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have been inclined to spare the human species.

About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them and being unable to escape by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. To oldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground, and instantly devoured.—This enabled the father and other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but on reaching to the spot nothing was found but one shoe, and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing.

A boy of about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring, which was about half a mile distant, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The pair was found near the spring; also, some marks of blood, and a lock of two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage animals.—*Keokuk Post.*

LABOR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A new suspension bridge is to be built across the Monongahela, from the Point to Jones Ferry at Pittsburgh. The bridge is thirteen hundred and fifty feet long, and consists of two suspensions, supported by piers at each end, and one in the river. The first suspension is 900 feet long—the second 350 feet. The bridge at its culminating point is 112 feet from the water, as required by the Supreme Court in the Wheeling Bridge case. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$400,000.

A down cast cotton miller to know whether the law against the carrying of deadly weapons, applies to persons who carry pills in their pockets.

READING IN SHOPS.—The relation of an apparently unimportant fact is sometimes attended by benefits quite incalculable; and we hope that the proprietors of some of the manufacturing of this city may be led to further inquiries upon the subject, that we noticed a plan of reading which had been practiced for a long time in the establishment of Mr. J. W. Orr, engraver at No. 75 Nassau street, New York. In Mr. Orr's shop there are between twenty and thirty hands constantly employed in wood engraving, a branch of business which is carried on, to be sure, with very little noise. Two or three years ago, in order to check the dispute which frequently arose from the trifling conversation always apt to spring up where a number of persons are quietly employed; he purchased a book, and placing it in the hands of one of his men, requested him to read it aloud for the benefit of the others. The work was a very interesting one, and the reading could not fail to be agreeable to all who listened. At the close of the day Mr. Orr, upon examining the work performed by the hands, discovered that they had even accomplished more than their usual task, and thus encouraged he continued the business of reading on the following day. Every thing moved on with the utmost order in the shop; every one listened with great attention and the amount of labor performed was fully equal to that of the day before. This was regarded as a sufficient test of the plan, and Mr. Orr ventured to engage a person for a short period to spend the day in his shop, in reading such works as he might select for the entertainment of his men. This engagement has as yet continued, and Mr. Orr declares that this man is one of the most valuable persons in his employ. Every morning the leading city papers are read by him aloud, and the men of the establishment are not only perfectly posted up in regard to the news of the day, but are also rendered familiar with all its current literature while pursuing their ordinary avocations.

It is true that there are many kinds of business in the conducting of which there is too much noise to admit of anything like this; but there are certainly many shops in this city in which something similar might be practiced with great advantage to both employers and employed. The success of Mr. Orr is certainly worthy of consideration.—*Newark Ad.*

FANNY FERN MARRIED.—We are surprised through the N. Y. Ledger for this week, of the marriage, on Saturday last, of the far-famed Fanny Fern, to James Parson of New York.

Mr. Parson is well known to many from the association of his name with that of Horace Greeley, as author of the memoirs of the latter gentleman.

ENAMELED CARDS.—An exchange paper says: "A little child of our acquaintance was rendered seriously ill last week by chewing a handsome enameled ball ticket, which its mother had given it to play with: For the benefit of those who do not know, we'd state that the enamel on those cards contains arsenic.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked: "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

WELSH TRADE.—There are three articles which never become rusty—the honesty of the benevolent, the shoes of a butcher's horse—and the tongue of a woman.

Three things not easily done to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, and to please all in everything.

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in a famine, wet-water in a thirst, and a great coat in cold weather.

Three things that are as good as their betters—dirty water to extinguish fire, a homely wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

There is a man in Wisc. called, *Moss*, who has lived so long on corn heads that his hair turned silk, like that which grows on the grain, and his toes are so full of corns that he expects to see them covered with hicks next year.

SINGULAR.—It appears there is one member in the House of Representatives who is a "medium."

He avows that he has seen, during the time of the pending halting for Speaker, the spirit of General Jackson hovering over the Capitol saying, in the language of the spirit world, "By the Eternal, let us have no more Banks."

The following toast was given at a festival of unmarried girls: "Woman—the best and best of the series; if we may have her for a rooster, we won't ask for any but her."

Ignorant people are to be addressed through the eye. If you want to pass for a great man with a black head, get a hundred dollar coat and fifty dollar watch. An ignorant man who has a large head, a thick neck, and a large nose, is a good deal more than a man.

Well, Pa, what is the way to success in Pa? "Oh, I guess it is to be the holy roller. If you see any questions, you better guess the way to Burlington."

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