THE RED WING SENTINEL.

DAN S. MERITT, *Minnesota Forever!* PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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AT
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BY
DAN S. MERITT.
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Business Directory:

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Levee street, immediately opposite the Steamboat Landing, Red Wing, Minnesota,
A. A. & E. L. TEELE, PROPRIETORS.
THIS new, spacious and commodious house is now open for the reception of guests.—It has been constructed under the immediate supervision of the proprietors, and nothing has been omitted to insure the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their patronage. The numerous rooms are all well lighted, ventilated and furnished in a superior manner. In connection with the house is a good and commodious stable.
Red Wing, March 1, 1858. 83tf

KELLY HOUSE.
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Baggage conveyd to and from the boats free.
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RED WING, - - MINNESOTA.
Connected with the House is a large and convenient Stable. Stages leave daily for the interior. Teams and Carriages on hand to convey Passengers to any part of the country.
April 24, 1858. 90-tf

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BY BEN VAN CAMPEN,
CANNON FALLS, MINNESOTA.
Travelers will find every accommodation on reasonable terms at the above House. Good Stables, Ostlers, &c. 62ly

HACK HOUSE.
J. HACK, Proprietor.
ON PLUM STREET, a few doors from Main Street, Red Wing.
This House is entirely new and newly furnished, and the Proprietor hopes by strict attention to customers to receive a share of patronage.
Red Wing, Sept. 5, 1857. 59y

CENTRAL POINT HOUSE,
P. R. & F. A. HARDT, PROPRIETORS.
THIS House is pleasantly located on the shore of Lake Pepin, within a few rods of the Steamboat Landing. Persons wishing to spend a few days of recreation and leisure, will find this *the* place to do it. A good and well supplied barn is attached to the house, and a competent ostler always in attendance.
The proprietors having leased the above popular house and having thoroughly repainted and furnished in a superior style, would say to the public that a thing that they can do to make all calling, comfortably and pleasantly situated, will be left undone.
May 28, 1858. 95y

I. S. KELLOGG,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Drugs and Medicines,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
OILS, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Tobacco, Snuffs, Cigars, Camphene, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, &c., Main Street, Red Wing, Minnesota. 99y1

GEO. SPICER. W. S. GROW.
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE
STABLE.
Plum street, between Fourth and Fifth
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
The subscribers having the best stocked stable west of the Mississippi River are prepared to furnish the pleasure seeking, and traveling public, with as good *Turn Outs*, as the country affords come and try us; if anybody has *Benet*, we can go it. SPICER & GROW.
March 19th 1858. [85-y.]

McINTIRE & SHELDON
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware Cutlery, Nails, Oils, Paints Sash, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Farming Implments.
Also, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, Brushes, Fancy Goods, &c.
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Monuments, Tomb & Head Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, &c. 62m9

L. F. HENDRICKSON,
Rectifier and Wholesale dealer in
Domestic and Foreign
WINES & LIQUORS,
Corner Plum and Third Sts., 97tf
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA.

W. Brown, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
first house south-east of the Hamline Institute

Directory Continued:

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BY
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At the new Shop on Main street, within a few rods of the crossing of Jordon.
RED WING, MINNESOTA. 97tf

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Shop on Main street, near the American House, and next door to the Gunsmith, holds himself ready to do all work in his line with promptness and in a workmanlike style.
Ox and Horse Shoeing.
He having erected a first rate and new frame for shoeing cattle, he don't mean to allow himself to be excelled either in Ox or Horse shoeing. Farmers and all others give him a trial.
Red Wing, Nov. 27, 1858. 121m3

WOODBURY & WRIGHT,
Architects and Builders,
WE are now prepared to take contracts, furnish plans and specifications: also, Sash and doors on hand, and made to order. Work from the country solicited. Shop near the Chillson House.
Red Wing, March 27, 1858. 86tf

W. E. HAWKINS. G. B. BAKER. A. HALL.
ACTIONS—NOT WORDS.
Hawkins & Co.,
WOULD take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to do
PAINTING
Of all kinds, such as House, Sign, Carriage, Curtain and Ornamental Painting, Graining, Glazing, Marbling and Paper Hanging.
Special attention paid to all orders from the country. 52tf
Red Wing, July 17, 1857.

JOHN HISLER,
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LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
Boots & Shoes,
Plum street one door north of the Kelly House,
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Repairing done to order and with dispatch.

P. BOTTENUS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
On Main street, next door to Lawther's Banking office in Wilkinson's Block,
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THE best of French and other Cloths, kept constantly on hand, and made up in a superior manner by competent workmen. Also,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Cutting done to order.
Red Wing, May 23, 1857. 96y

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Manufacturer and dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESSES &C.
SHOP on Bush St. opposite C. J. F. Smith's store, Red Wing, Minn. Where he has constantly on hand a large assortment of Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Fly nets, and all other articles usually kept in a harness shop, and cheaper than can be bought this side of Chicago.
Repairing and Job work done on short notice, and in the best style. 94tf

REMOVAL.
SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT

Has been removed to the west side of Jordan, Maine street where may be found a good assortment of
SHARP'S RIFLES,
Target and Muzzle loading Rifles, double and single barrel Shot Guns, Colt's, Allen's, and the celebrated Robbins and Lawrence Pistols,
Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Wads, Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c., Cheap for Cash.
Repairing done with care and dispatch.
M. J. CHAMBERLIN.
Red Wing, June 14, 1858. 70m6

C. H. CONNELLY, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Red Wing and vicinity.
OFFICE.—Corner of Bush and Plum street, up stairs.
REFERENCES,
Hon. Z. KIDWELL, M. C., Fairmont, Va.,
Hon. J. L. DAWSON, M. C., Brownsville, Pa.,
Prof. T. D. MUTTER, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dr. J. C. COOPER, " "
Rev. Dr. DRUMMOND, Morgantown, Va.,
Drs. McLANE & BROCK, Morgantown, Va.,
Dr. A. H. CAMPBELL, Key West, Florida,
Dr. E. S. GAINES, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Red Wing, May 23, 1857. 44tf

ALLEN SWAIN,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Rooms over the Drug store, Main st. Red Wing. 70m6

A. W. ESPING.
Near the Corner of
Main and Bush Streets, Red Wing.
DEALER IN

AND
REPAIRER
OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Red Wing, Nov. 13, 1858. 119tf

FURNITURE.
ON BUSH STREET, near the Red Wing House. All kinds constantly on hand.—
Repairing and Turning done to order.
Also, all kinds of COFFINS furnished to order
ANDREW COOK.
Red Wing, Jan. 1, 1859. 127y

Township Maps!
Lands $1,25 per Acre.
CORRECT Copies of Government Maps, showing all the unclaimed lands in this district furnished at short notice by
SMITH, TOWNE & CO.
April 10, 1858. 88tf

Directory Continued:

E. T. WILDER. W. C. WILLISTON.
WILDER & WILLISTON,
Attorneys at Law,
RED WING, MINNESOTA.
Will attend to the duties of their profession in any of the Courts of this State.

W. C. WILLISTON,
Notary Public and Agent for the following reliable
Fire Insurance Companies:
MERCHANTS, - - - - Hartford, Conn.
FARMERS' UNION, - - - Athens, Pa.
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SANDFORD & IVES,
Attorneys at Law & Notary Public.
RED WING, MINNESOTA,
Agents for the United States, Franklin, Fire and Marine,
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
[121tf)

CLINTON GURNEE, JR. C. G. REYNOLDS.
GURNEE & REYNOLDS,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
Red Wing, Minn.
Office with Smith, Towne & Co. 82-tf

FRANK CLARK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
AT LAW,
NORTH PEPIN, WISCONSIN.
Will give special attention to collecting &c. 74y

COLVILL & HAMILTON.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
AND
GENERAL LAND AGENTS;
RED WING, - - MINNESOTA.

WARREN BRISTOL,
(*Late Murdoch & Bristol,*)
Attorney at Law
And Notary Public,
RED WING, - - - MINNESOTA. 51y

ANDREW BARR,
VETERINARIAN SURGEON.
HOLDS himself in readiness to attend to all diseases to which our most valuable servant, the horse, is heir to.
Residence in East Red Wing, a few rods east of the Livery & Exchange Stable. All calls will be promptly attended to. A. BARR.
Red Wing, Aug. 12, 1858. 106tf

LADUE & PRATT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and Solicitors in Chancery,
AND AGENTS AND DEALERS IN
Real Estate, and Land Warrants.
MANTORVILE, DODGE Co., M. T

James Lawther,
BANKER,
Real Estate Agent, and Dealer
IN
LAND WARRANTS.
Red Wing, - Minnesota.
Money loaned, Land Warrants sold or loaned on time. Real Estate, and Exchange bought and sold. May 23, '57.

HORACE WILDER ELIT. WILDER.
H. & E. T. WILDER:
Bankers & Land Agents;
RED WING, Minnesota Ter.
Money loaned. Exchange & Land Warrants bought and sold. Land Warrants, or Money loaned to pre-emptors, on long or short time, and on favorable terms.
Lands bought and sold on commission &c.
Red Wing, May, 1857.

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CENTRAL POINT, MINNESOTA.
THE subscriber will buy and sell Lands, locate Land Warrants, enter Government Lands, select Claims for Settlers desiring to locate on the Half Breed Reservation, pay Taxes and attend to all business appertaining to his profession—negotiate Loans for Capitalists upon unexceptionable real estate security from 20 to 60 per cent. PERRY D. MARTIN.
Central Point, Jan. 1, 1858. 77y

Kelly House Saloon,
IN
BASEMENT KELLY HOUSE,
IS A
STAR INSTITUTION,
DON PEDRO GUSTAVUS, Prop'r,
Keeps the best and only pure Liquors in town. The very choicest
HAVANA CIGARS.
LAGER, and other good things, constantly on hand. Call and see him. GUSTAVUS.
December 3, 1858. 122tf

SMITH, TOWNE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
RED WING, - MINNESOTA.
Will attend to locating Land Warrants, payment of taxes, collection of notes, and to the purchase and sale of Real Estate throughout the Territory. Surveying, Mapping, and Platting of every kind done to order by a practical surveyor. Copies of township maps furnished.—Deeds drawn and acknowledgements taken.
All business intrusted to them, will receive prompt attention.
O. F. SMITH, T. F. TOWNE, J. C. PIERCE

Commonwealth Insurance Comp'y,
Union Buildings, Third street,
HARRISBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
Chartered Capital, $300,000!
Insure Buildings and other Property, Against loss or damage by Fire. Also against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
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OFFICERS:
SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJ. PARKE, Vice President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
S. B. FOOT, Agent, Red Wing, M. T.
January 9, 1858. 75tf

SPRING.

Dip down upon the northern shore,
Oh sweet new year, delaying long;
Thou dost expectant nature wrong
Delaying long; delay no more.

What stays thee from the clouded noons,
Thy sweetness from its proper place?
Can trouble live with April days,
Or sadness in the summer moons?

Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue,
Deep tulips dashed with fiery dew,
Laburnums, dropping wells of fire.

Oh thou, new year, delaying long,
Delayest the sorrow in my blood,
That longs to burst a frozen bud,
And flood a fresher throat with song.

Now fades the last long streak of snow;
Now bourgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And drowned in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream and distant sea.

Where now the sea-mew pipes, or dives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky,
To build and brood, that live their lives

From land to land; and in my breast
Spring wakens too; and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest.

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

From the Cincinnatti Gazette.

A Delightful Blunder—How Little Piccolomini was Kissed, and what she thought of it.

During Piccolomini's late sojourn at the Spencer House, in this city the following incident occurred through a mistake, as natural as it must have been agreeable.

Little Pic's peculiarities are well known. She is as naive ingenious and joyous as a child with a new plaything and while at the Spencer went thro' the corridors smiling on every one she met, and embracing the little children, attracted by her beauty in the most charming manner.

A young gentleman, residing in the northern part of this State—a handsome, elegant and peaceful fellow—received a letter last week, from his sister, who had been attending school at Kentucky, stating that she would be on a certain day at the Spencer House, where two friends of hers were going, and that she would look for him to arrive in good season and accompany her home.

The brother, Alfred, came at once, for he had not seen his sister, for nearly two years, having passed much of that time in New York, and on arriving at the House asked for Miss. ——, and the number of her room. Hoping to surprise her agreeably, he thought he would go up unannounced, having learned the floor and the position of the apartment. Just before he reached the room he saw his sister as he supposed, coming out. She was small and plump, as when he saw her last, and he thought he would conceal himself behind the corner of the hall until she came opposite. He did so, and in another moment a pair of little feet were falling in pedal music on the floor. She was within reach of him. Its her, of course, he thought, although the gathering shadows of the evening rendered objects somewhat indistinct. That little head with dark tresses, and humming of an air—always his sister's habit—made him confident. He wo'd hesitate no longer; so he extended his arms, and clasping the diminutive figure before him, and bending down and imprinting three or four cordial kisses on one of the most delicious of mouths, he asked, "Don't you know your brother, you little rogue?"

The "little rogue" looked blank with amazement, and then muttering something very sweet, but not intelligible, slipped out of his half-enclasping arms and retreated in the direction she had come.

Alfred now saw he must have made a mistake; and as no one appeared, he went to Col. Pratt, the senior proprietor, to explain the awkward position in which he had been placed, having no desire to be compelled to shoot at, or be shot by some genuine brother.

The Colonel, who was well acquainted with Alfred, informed him that he had mistaken Piccolomini for his sister.

For the first time the brother learned that the diminutive divinity was in the city, and immediately wrote an apology for what had occurred, and if she would not be satisfied he would return what he had taken.

When this note was translated to the bewitching Marie, and she was assured of its sincerity, she laughed immoderately, and said she had supposed perhaps kissing a pretty girl (here she looked very archly,) on meeting her was an American custom. It had frightened her at first, but now she did not care, for she said in her attractive English-Tuscan: "Ze kees did me no harm—indeed it was not so dees-a-gra-ble."

So this osculatory adventure terminated, but Alfred says he has dreamed of hybia and honeysucles ever since, and that the kisses he so fortunately obtained will fill his future hours with fragrance. We should think they would, for iPccolomini has an angelic where the honey of sentiment and poesy is ever hived. No wonder indeed,

"The fragrant infancy of opening flowers,
Flowed to his senses in that melting kiss."

BEARDS.

A very rare thing, indeed, is a male face which looks better if altogether close shaven. Yet there is here and there one—a youthful apollo or Byron, whose absolutely faultless outlines of features is marred by any covering or by any breaking up of the harmonious ensemble.

Where the beauty of the face consists mainly in the fine formation of the jaw and chin, a man loses by growing his beard over this portion. Better wear only the moustache.

There is now and then a man whose severity or sharpness of eye is relieved by a good natured mouth—the animal character of the person being kindlier than the intellectual—and a covering of the lips in such a cases, is of course a mistaken hiding of nature's apology, and a needless detriment to the expression. Better wear only the the whiskers.

A small or receding chin, or a feeble jaw may be entirely concealed by a beard and with great advantage to the general physiognomy. So may the opposite defect of too coarse a jawbone and too long a chin.

Too straight an upper lip can be improved by the curve of a well trimmed moustache. So can an upper lip that is too long from the nose downwards, or one that is disfigured by the of some of the upper teeth. Washington in the prime of life, suffered from this latter infliction, and (artistically speaking) his face, as represented to posterity, would have been relieved of its only weakness, if he had concealed the collapsing of the upper lip by a military moustache.

A face which is naturally too grave can be made to look more cheerful by turning up the moustache—as one which is two trivial and inexpressive can be made thoughtful by the careful sloping of the moustache, with strong lines, downwards.

The wearing of the whole beard gives, of course, a more animal look; which is no disadvantage if the eyes are large and the forehead intellectual enough to balance it. But where the eyes are small or sensual, and the forehead low, the general expression is better for the smooth chin, which to the common eye, seems always less animal.

What is commonly called an "imperial," (a tuft in the middle of the chin,) is apt to look like a mere blotch on the face, or to give it an air of pettiness or coxcombry. The wearing of the beard long or short, forked or peaked are physiognomical advisabililities upon which a man of judgement will take the advice of an artist as well as of an intimate friend or two; but having once decided upon the most becoming model he should stick to it. Alteration in the shape of so prominent a portion of the physiognomy, gives an impression of unreliableness and vanity.

Middle aged men are apt to be sensitive with the incipient turning gray of the beard. But they are often mistaken as to its effect. Black hair, which turns earliest, is not only picturesquely embellished by a sprinkling of gray, but exceedingly intellectualized and made sympathetically expressive. The greatest possible blunder is dye such a beard. There is one complexion, however, of which the grizzling is so hideous that total shaving, dyeing, or any other escape is preferable to "leaving it to nature." We mean the reddish blonde, of which the first blanching gives the appearance of a dirty mat. It was meant to be described, perhaps, by the two lines in Hudibras:

"The upper part thereof was whey,
The nether orange mixed with gray."

A white beard is so exceedingly distinguished that every man whose hair prematurely turns should be glad to wear it; while for an old man's face it is so softening a vail, so winning an embellishment, that it is wonderful how such an advantage could ever be thrown away. That old age should be always long bearded, to be properly veiled and venerable, is the feeling, we are sure, of every lover of nature, as well as of every cultivated and deferential heart.

Youths should be told in time that the beard grows much more gracefully and adapts itself much better to the face for never having been shaved; while in all beards nascent and downy left to themselves there is great beauty. The yellow tinted and flaxen, with their slight shadings of darker gold, are thought the handsomest in Italy and the East, while in England and this country, the dark brown and black are preferred.

Beards are sometimes of so coarse a texture that they require to grow a considerable length before a judgment can be formed as to the best shaping of them.

The very general habit of dyeing the beard is oftenest an exceeding blunder. The peculiar deadness of the tint makes it detectable by the commonest eye, and the lack of all shading and the consequent abruptness of edge, add to the falsity of its look. Much the greater portion of those who "dye," would look vastly better either with their grey beards or chins closely shaven.

Let us add by the way, that the lift of the head above the shoulders, so necessary to a well-bred air, may sometimes be interfered with by a beard worn too bushy and long. The effect of the beard itself is very often spoiled by a standing shirt collar, so worn as to cut off its outline. Shirt, coat, and cravat should all leave head and beard unobstructed to view—particularly with persons of short stature.

There are various incidental motives of course, which, arbitrarily and quite independent of taste, affect the wearing of the beard. Clergymen, tutors, deacons, bank directors, and undertakers may think it, more or less for their interest to "shave,"—to satisfy let us say, however, very unreasonable expectations in the eyes for which they do it! But there is for here and there a man, a secondary consideration affecting the natural policy of the beard. We speak of one whose air and manner are not sufficiently subdued—one whose style requires abating. Beard is an obvious intensifier to one who is naturally too showy, and he would de well to propitiate the general impression by its sacrifice.

ICHNOLOGY.

The *Journal of Commerce* has a very interesting article on the Ichnology of Massachusetts, as illustrated by the Geological Cabinet of Amherst College, and the writings of Prof. Edward Hitchcock, on the fossil foot-prints found on the slabs of free stone which he has there collected. The *Journal* says:

"The visitor finds slabs from three inches to thirty feet in length, containing often long rows of the tracks made by animals once alive. The large slabs, the visitor finds, are generally placed upon their edges, upon horizontal or inclined tables, showing tracks on both sides; the others are seen to be placed upon the walls, sustained by strong wires, or disposed in vertical cases. As a whole they constitute the only Cabinet in the world entirely devoted to Ichonlogy, (the science of tracks,) and embraces some of the finest slabs of tracks ever exhumed; for this Cabinet is located in the vicinity of the track deposits, just as its commanding position overlooks the valley where the animals that made the tracks roamed about, and is the work of Prof, Hitchcock, who has been collecting these specimens from time to time, for more than twenty years, as he has been gradually unfolding the science of Ichnology.

In discussing the age of the formation in which these tracks are found, the author finds an economical application. For he proves the rock to be of the same geological age with the coal rocks of Eastern Virginia. Hence, the discovery of coal in workable quantity in the Connecticut valley, would not be an improbable event. This, however, does not place the formation in the true coal measures, but in the equivalent of the Lias of England.

The author next proceeds to state the principles of Ichnology. He states what characters of the feet of animals may be regarded as peculiar to their respective groups. For example, he states that birds generally have a certain number of joints or phalangs upon each of their three principal toes; three upon the inner, four upon the middle, and five upon the outer toe.—Hence it is affirmed that all tracks having these characters are ornithic.—Again, a kangaroo-like animal has large hind feet, small front feet, and a large tail. All of these would at times make an impression; so that where we find these characters we may presume the former presence of a marsupial animal. Dr. Hitchcock has mentioned thirty-one such characters, and has applied them to the fossil footmarks. * * * * *

Among the largest of these animals, we notice the birds and kangaroo-like animals as the most interesting. These were the matters of the Connecticut valley in oolitic days; and the largest of the birds is the largest bird every described. The nearest approach is in the recently extinct birds of Australia, from ten to twelve feet high, whose bones have recently been dug up by English geologists, and a specimen of whose leg and foot may be found in the "Appleton Cabinet," where it has been placed for purposes of compar son. In Australia, these two classes, the gigantic birds and kangaroos, lived together as members of the same fauna, and the kangaroos still remains. Aus- *Journ* is the land described in the Nov. 18, *Commerce*, in its issue of —"where the land of *contraries* and the south tab is the hot wind, swans are black, and al; where the where certain quadrupeds les white; bills, feet and spurs of aquatic the where the kangaroo has five claws on his paws, three talons on his hind legs like a bird, and yet hops on his tail," and where our river fishes inhabit the waters of the ocean, and *vice versa*."

This report of Dr. Hitchcock shows us that New England was once this land of contraries, for its inhabitants were the animals now found in Australia. The description of the kangaroo referred to, corresponds precisely with certain tracks found in this book —five-clawed paws of the front feet, the three talons of the hind foot, with the mark of the tail found upon the stone, all indicate a similar animal.—These tracks, with those of the large birds, make the resemblance quite complete; so that we cannot say that New England was once inhabited by animals fitted to walk upon an unfinished continent, but that Australia is a land inferior at the present day, in its progress of development, to all the rest of the world.

This Connecticut bird, as has been calculated, must have been 12 feet high, and have weighed from 500 to 800 pounds; for its foot was 18 inches long, and covered an area of 13 inches, and its stride varied from 30 to 60 inches.

* * * * * * *

The "ornithoid lizards or batrachians" from a group of animals never before described, being intermediate between birds and lizards or batracians. The largest species is distinguished from the largest bird chiefly by the presence of a long, slender tail, which often was turned from side to side as the animal waddled along.

The most remarkable of all these tracks is that of a supposed frog, whose largest foot measures 20 by 14 inches, covering an area of about one and a half square feet. Its front feet are less than half the size of the hind feet; the hind feet are webbed, and terminated with pellets instead of claws, and the mark of a tail is sometimes visible upon the specimens. Such a frog was truly immense, and might appropriately be styled the father of croakers.

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The description of several species of tracks formed in the historic period, presents one interesting addition to this subject. Among these are the tracks of man; and the conclusion is certainly fair, that had he existed when the other animals left their footmarks upon stone, his would be found among them. This conclusion is not new, but corresponds with the whole testimony of geology, which can point to no animal created later than man.

There are several conclusions at which the author arrives. First, the tracks were made while yet the rocks containing them were in a plastic state, and have since been hardened by heat and chemical agency. Second, the tracks were made on the shores of an estuary, or lake, or river, where animals resorted for food, as they now do. This estuary extended from New Haven, Ct., to the South line of Vermont, along the Connecticut river, varying in width from 1 to 80 miles. Third, the climate was tropical. Fourth, an interesting moral conclusion we give in the author's language. "We see, in the preceding details, how the slightest actions of ours, even the most unnoticed decisions of our wills, may make an impression on the globe, which will endure, and may be read as long as the earth exists."

NEW MODE OF REPRODUCING ENGRAVINGS.—M. Victor has pointed out a mode of reproducing engravings by means of the vapor of phosphorus.—When an engraving is exposed to the vapors of phosphorus, burning slowly in the air, the black lines above become impregnated with them; if a sheet of paper, rendered sensitive by chlorid of silve, be applied to the prepared engraving, and image formed of phosphide of silver is represented on the paper, after a quarter of an hour's contact. This representation, when sufficently vigorous, resists the action of chemical agents diluted with water.—The best mode of operating is to place the engraving in a box, opposite a card well rubbed with a stick of phosphorus; it is necessary to rub the card with phosphorus for each experiment. The action of the phosphorus vapor is not interfered with by the interposition of a layer of water a centimetre or more in thickness. If the engravings be exposed too long, the print is affected generally, and an imperfect impression is obtained.

The Slave Ship *Wanderer* is advertised to be sold at mashal's sale at Savannah March 12th. It is rumored that fifty of the Africans brought by her have been arrested in the lower portion of Africa.