PLAIN AND FANCY

PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

RED WING SENTINEL.

—ooo—

We are prepared to do any description of Printing on short notice, and on terms as cheap as the execution of good work will permit.—Having suitable materials, we can print to order,

PAMPHLETS,
BLANK DEEDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS &
VISITING CARDS,
HAND-BILLS,
POSTERS.

All job work warranted to give satisfaction or no charge. Persons at a distance ordering job work, by sending cash, or good reference, shall be promptly attended to.

DAN S. MERITT. JAS. C. HUTCHINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

YOUNG AMERICA

SALOON.

E. DENNISON

HAVING fitted up rooms in the rear of the Land Office, keeps constantly on hand a supply of

Fresh and Preserved Oysters,

Sardines, Preserved and Pickled Lobsters and Clams, which he is prepared to serve up in all the various styles to meet the tastes of epicures. Also,

Cigars of the very best and latest brands, Pittsburgh Ale, Candies, Nuts, etc.

Warm Meals

served up at all hours. Give him a call all you that are fond of the luxuries of this world.

E. DENNISON.

Red Wing, Jan. 1, 1856. 24tf

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS & NEW PRICES

GAMBIA & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

GOODS,

WARES AND MERCHANDISE,

RED WING,

UPPER LANDING, M. T.

AT the old stand of Hoyt, Smith, & Co., where may be found the largest and best assorted

STOCK OF GOODS

ever offered for sale in Red Wing, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Broad Cloths, Calico, Silk Handkerchiefs, White Cambric.
Cassimers, Prints, Cotton Handkerchiefs, India Book Muslin.
Sattinets, Delains, Cravats, Spotted Swiss muslin.
Tweeds, Ginghams, Table Spreads, Swiss Mull.
Kentucky Jeans, Gala Plaids, Table Linen, Cambric Linings.
Flannels, Alpaccas, Oil Cloth Spreads Silicias.
Plaid Linseys, Merinoes, Linen Diapers, Corset Jeans.
Shawls, Poplins, Cotton Diapers, Blch'd Shirtings.
Wool Comforters, Berages, Crash Towling, Blch'd Sheetings.
Wool hoods, Silks, Linen Towling, Blch'd Drillings.
Wool Socks, Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins, Brown Shirtings.
Wool Mittens, Crapes, Sewing Silks, Cotten and Linen Threads, Brown Sheetings.
Wool Gloves, Plaid Linings, Knitting Cotton, Lace and Edgings, Apron Checks, Cotton Batting.
Wool Yarn, Irish Linens, Embroideries, Check Shirtings.
Blankets, Linen handkerchiefs, Chemisetts, Collars and Under Sleeves, Striped Shirtings.
Cotten Flannels, Satin Vestings, Bed Ticks.
Umbrellas, Colored Worsteds, Pins and Needles, Drillings.
Cotton Wadding, Seamless Bags, Coat and Shirt Buttons, Suspenders, Denims, Candle Wicking. A large assortment of

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

Ladies Furs and Furred Boots. Also, Ladies Merino Vests.

HATS & CAPS,

A good assortment of all kinds, Also, Gent's FURRED COATS AND GLOVES. A choice lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of all kinds, and GREAT BARGAINS in *Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass Ware, Carpenter's Tools, Hard Ware, Wooden Ware and Willow Ware, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Sole Leather, all Wool Carpeting, Nails, Floor Cloths and Mats, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, BRUSHES, TRUNKS, AND Traveling Bags, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Curtain Tassels and Cords.*

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

—A FULL SUPPLY.—

Green Teas, SPICES, PRESERVES, Pilot Bread.
Black Teas, Nutmegs, Peaches, Boston Crackers.
Rio Coffee, Cinnamon, Quinces, Butter "
Java Coffee, Cloves, Pine Apple, Soda "
Coca, Alspice, Apricot, Sugar "
Choccolate, Ginger, Pickles in jars, Ginger "
Brown Sugars, Pepper, Oysters, Smoking Tobac.
White Sugars, Pepper Sauce, Clams, Chewing Tobacco.
Candies, all kinds, Catsup, Lobsters, Cigars.
Saleratus, Sardines, CANDLES, all kinds.
NUTS, Soda for washing, Corn Starch, Powder.
Raisins, Soda for cooking, Rice, Ground Rice Led.
Citron, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Starch, Shot, all sizes.
Golden Syrup, Yeast Powders, Maccaroni, Cider Vinegar.
Sugar House Syrup, Mustard, Dried Apples, Butter.
New Orleans Molasses, Horse Raddish, Dried Peaches, Cheese.
Black Snuff, Rosin, Shaving Soaps.
Scotch " Tar, Castile Soap.
Clay Pipes, Codfish, *pure* Soda Soap.
Pipe heads, Smoked Hallibut, Palm Soap.
Corn Brooms, Smoked Salmon, Family Soap.
White and Red Chalk, MACKEREL in hlf. barrels, quarter barrels, and in kits, Soap.
Indigo, Matches, Bullard's Oil of Soap, Glue.
Lamp Wicks, Halter Ropes, Roe Herring, in kits, Salmon, in kits, WHITE FISH, Garden Seeds.

PORK, CORN MEAL,

FLOUR AND SALT,

always on hand and at the *lowest market price.* Also,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

All of these and *a multitude* of other things too numerous to mention, will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Red Wing, Upper Landing, Jan. 1, 1856. 24

OATS—for sale at GAMBIA & SMITH'S.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Red Wing, January 1, 1856.

A
Anderson C
Anderson John
Anderson Alexander
Aldrich Fredrick
Allen Montgomery
Arnold J C
Arnold Mrs. Emeline
Atherton A C
Atherton S T
B
Barron Horace E
Bergmon Andrew
Bliss J P
Bohmback T
Ronney Benjamin S
Bottenas P
Bovenmyer D
Brainard Levi
Brechet Wendelin
Buss C A
Butler Peter 2
C
Carpenter A B 2
Carpenter Marshall
Carpenter James
Carico Sarah E
Chapel Eli
Chase Daniel T
Cotton Mrs. W B
Cottle Frederick
Corlin Patrick
Crews Mrs. Nancy
Cushing A B
D
Dakin Robert
Daniels T S 2
Daniels Mrs. Lucy A
Danielson Henry
Darrington M O 2
Dow Joseph C 2
Drum Oliver
Dutch Inok
E
Eggleston Antionette A
Eggleston Adelia A
Eggleston Nettie 2
Ekeland P S
Einerston John
Evenson Hans
F
Farmer Thomas
Fenne Kristine
Fish George P
Foote Charles S
Foster Alfret S
Foust William
Freeman John Gustus
G
Gardner Burton H
Greely Josiah H
Guldbrandson Osten
Gustafson P M
H
Haggard E B
[illegible] John
[illegible] Henry
[illegible]
Harbaugh Springer
Hawkins Stephen
Hele Edward J
Hewset Ole O
Hill Alexander
Hill Apanona
Hoisington Maria
Horogen Patrick 2
Howard David
Howard Alvin
I & J
Irish Real
Jackson Suen
Jackson S 2
Jagger E H
Jenkins Z
Johnson Christian
Johson Andreas
Johnson Elisabeth
Johnson E A
Johnson John
K
Kampa G
Kelly Franklin
Kerney Thomas
King D L
L
Larkin Adam S 2
Larson Ole 2
Larson Peter 2
Larson Andreas
M
Mann John
Maser Frantz
Mathew James D
Merrill Tilinghast 3
Merrill Wm. 4
Miller John 2
Mitchell Jas
Morgan William 4
Morton & Co.
Morrison Edgar
Mulcahe Edy
McCorkel Robert
McCue Timothy
McCome W J
N & O
Nelson James H
Nilson Pat
Norton C F
Olson Ole
P
Patterson Robert M 3
Patterson Albert A
Payne Nelson
Pederson Guttorm 2
Pederson Christian
Peterson Martin
Peterson A 5
Pilson David
Poe A
Porter N C
R
Rang Shnud Sjunssn
Raymond Henry
Read Marvin
Redwick J C
Rice Edmund
Richelman Karl
Reece N D 2
Russell D A 3
Rutherford J P
Roy Fredrich
Rodgers A D
Roll Mathias 2
Rouse David E 2
S
Satern Johanes O 3
Scott Henry
Sealborg S
Sisushi Putna
Sanborn Ephraim
Skinner Luzen
Sommers James
Swarts Mary E
Swarts Mrs Sylvy
S & P
T
Taylor Joseph W
Thompson Mrs Etta
Trachsel Friedr
V
VanCampen Benjamin
VanHorn M C
VanSouth John
Vincer Olis
W
Waldhier Micheard
West George S
Wells Stillman 5
Wheeler George
Witheron Benjamin
Worthing A H
Y
Young Mitten

Persons calling for any of the above named Letters will please say they are advertised.

24w3 E. P. LOWATER, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James Swarth, of Cannon Falls, in the county of Goodhue, and Territory of Minnesota, did, on or about the first of November, A. D. 1855, take up within my premises, one two year old HEIFER, described as follows, viz: The said heifer is red and white with one ear cropt, also, branded on both hips with an X. The owner of said heifer is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JAMES SWARTH.

December 12, 1855. 24w4

THE LOST PUBLIC MONEY.

The Boston *Courier* Monday 17th, has the following account of the arrest of the persons for the robbery of the public money while on its way from Dubuque to New York:

It will be recollected that in September last two boxes, containing fifty thousand dollars, were placed in charge of the American Express Company, to be forwarded from the United States Land office at Dubuque, Iowa, to New York, and that during the transit the money was taken out and lead deposited instead in the boxes. This discovery was made in due time in New York. The company have been all this time endevoring to ascertain the manner of the robbery.

The express messenger who had charge of the boxes, Samuel C. White, left the company soon after, and came to reside in this State. On Saturday White was arrested in this city, and on Friday, Oliver King, formerly landlord of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Hotel at Lowel, and W. G. Ayer, late a broker in Brattle Square, were apprehended at Lawrence, all three on suspicion of having stolen the money. The individuals have risen suddenly from poverty to be house owners, stable keepers, &c. at Lawrence, and it is known that one of them recently deposited $5,000 in the Haverhill Bank.

Mr. King's person and house were searched, and it was ascertained that his money transactions, within a few months, had amounted to $11,800: that he had silver and plate to the value of $300, and $1,872,50 in bills and gold were found in his possession. His house was newly furnished.—Ayer's house was searched, and it was ascertained that he had recently purchased one-half of a livery stable. He had two or three gold watches, and both he and King had gold chains of the same pattern.—White, Ayer and King were taken before the Police Court, on a joint charge of stealing fifty thousand dollars from the American Express Company. Mr. William G. Fargo, a member of the robbed firm, swore to the complaint. The examination was fixed for Wednesday next, Hon. Otis P. Lord of Salem, and Samuel Parsons Esq., of Lawrence, have been retained as counsel for the accused. John B. Hazelton, a broker of this city, was arrested at Haverhill on Saturday, on suspicion of having aided White & Co., in the management of the money. He is in jail.

☞ The St. Louis Republican states that on the last trip of the steamer Falls City, from New Orleans to St. Louis, Madame Godenstien, a German emigrant passenger on the boat, was delivered of four children at one birth. They were three boys and one girl—weighing, in the aggregate, thirty-one pounds. The mother and children were all doing well when they left the boat.

☞ Nothing definite from Washington since our last issue. No Speaker yet.

Red-Wing Sentinel.

RED WING, M. T., JAN 5, 1856.

Agents for the Sentinel.

H. A. TANNER, Cannon Falls, M T.
C. HAMILTON & CO., St. Paul, M. T.
GEORGE A. CROFUT, 73 South Fourth street Philadelphia, Pa.
V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings, N. York.
E. W. CARR, North West corner Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. PIERCE, No. 50 South Third st., Philadelphia.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Since the formation of the Democratic and Whig parties (says the Albany Argus) there have been thirty elections for Speakers of the House of Representatives, resulting in the election of twenty-eight Democrats and two Whigs. Previous to this period there were six elections, which resulted in the choice of five Federalists and one anti-Federalist.

The following list of Speakers of the House of Representatives, and the terms for which they were elected, may not, at the present time, be uninteresting. It will be recollected that prior to the nomination of Jackson for the Presidency, Henry Clay was a Democrat:

Cong. No.	*Year.*	
1	1790	F. A. Muhlenberg, Pa., anti-fed.
2	1791	Jona. Trumbull, Conn., fed.
3	1793	F. A. Muhlenberg, re-elected.
4	1795	Jona. Dayton, N. J., fed.
5	1797	Jona. Dayton, re-elected.
6	1799	Theo. Sedgewick, Mass., fed.
7	1801	Nat. Macon, N. C., dem.
8	1803	Nat. Macon, re-elected.
9	1805	Nat. Macon, re-elected.
10	1807	J. B. Varnum, Mass., dem.
11	1809	J. B. Varnum, re-elected.
12	1811	Henry Clay, Ky., dem.
13	1813	Henry Clay, re-elected.
	1814	Langdon Cheeves, S. C., dem.
14	1815	Henry Clay, re-elected.
15	1817	Henry Clay, re-elected.
16	1819	Henry Clay, re-elected.
	1820	John W. Taylor, N. Y., dem.
17	1821	P. P. Barbour, Va., dem.
18	1823	Henry Clay, re-elected.
19	1825	John W. Taylor, N. Y., dem.
20	1827	Andrew Stevenson, Va., dem.
21	1829	Andrew Stevenson, re-elected.
22	1831	Andrew Stevenson, re-elected.
23	1833	Andrew Stevenson, re-elected.
	1834	John Bell, Tenn., dem.
24	1835	James K. Polk, Tenn., dem.
25	1837	James K. Polk, re-elected.
26	1839	Robert M. T. Hunter, Va., dem.
27	1841	John White, Ky., whig.
28	1843	John W. Jones, Va., dem.
29	1845	John W. Davis, Ind., dem.
30	1847	R. C. Winthrop, Mass., whig.
31	1849	Howell Cobb, Ga., dem.
32	1851	Linn Boyd, Ky., dem.
33	1853	Linn Boyd, re-elected.

The Argus adds:

Mr. Hunter was elected on the sixteenth ballot, after an exciting contest, by a vote of 119 to 113. Mr. Cobb was elected on the 22d ballot under a plurality rule, which was eventually adopted as the only manner in which to secure an organization of the House.

No better proof of the popularity of the Democratic party can be found in the fact that since its organization it has had a majority in the House of Representatives 27 times out of 31, including the present Congress.

And the Argus might further have said that no other party, by itself, can outnumber the Democratic party in the present House of Representatives.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Some two or three weeks since we published, in our Agricultural column, the following table of Weights and Measures which was taken from an eastern paper, but, upon the examination of the Territorial Statutes for the regulation of such matters, we learn that it is not correct in some cases, therefore, we republish it with the corrections.

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-two pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-eight pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, forty-two pounds.
Of blue grass seed, four-two pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, twenty-eight pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-eight pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.

NEW-YEAR'S PARTY.

"On with the dance—let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

One of the most brilliant and pleasing assemblages of the season came off at Florence, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1856, at the house of C. D. Hudson. Although the weather was bitter cold, there were over sixty couple of the pioneers of Minnesota present.

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell;
Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell;"

Every one appeared happy and contented, as the dance went merrily on until the dawn of day warned the audience that the time of departure was fast approaching, when the company quietly dispersed.

The supper was such as only Charley, who was in his element, and long may he live, is capable of getting up. The hall was trimmed with taste thats poke volumes of praise for the ladies of Florence.

LEGISLATIVE.

St. Paul, Jan. 2, 1856.

At 12 o'clock M. the Council was called to order by A. J. Morgan, Esq., Clerk of the last Council.

The members elect presented their credentials and were sworn in.

From the Seventh District, Mr. Rolette was absent.

From the 8th District, Mr. Tillotson presented his credentials and was sworn in.—Mr. Howell presented a protest.

Mr. Hanson, from the 11th District, presented his certificate of election.

Mr. Bassett also presented a statement and certificate of votes, &c., and that he had received a majority of the votes. As Mr. Hanson's credentials were informal, neither were sworn.

On motion, Mr. Hanson was then admitted to a seat for the time being.

Officers *pro tem* were then elected as follows:—

Mr. Brisbin, President.
Wm. Colvill, Clerk.
Chas. A. Mix, Assistant Clerk.
S. D. Heard, Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. P. Howlett, Messenger.
R. F. Houseworth, Enrolling Clerk.
Mr Heaton, Fireman.
Chaplain, Rev. Dr Van Ingen.

Messrs. Sistzer, Flandreau and Thompson, were apointed a Committee on contested elections.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. Shepley, Clerk of the last House of Representatives.

The certificates of members were then examined, and on motion resolved, that all members elect whose certificates were presented in due form uncontested, be duly sworn into office.

Hon. Moses Sherburne, one of the justices of the Supreme Court appeared, and administered the oath of office to the members elect.

The following officers *pro tem.* were then elected. *to wit:*

Hon. Samuel Hull, Speaker.
A. B. Shepley, Clerk.
E. Pierse, Assistant Clerk.
Wm. Dahl, Enrolling Clerk.
D. F. Brawley, Sergeant at Arms.
Henry Jackson, Messenger.
D. Griffin, Fireman.
Rev. Mr. Torbett, Chaplain.

The rules of the last House were adopted for the time being.

Adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of the public is called to the following new advertisements in another column:—Gambia & Smith, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.—Young America Saloon, by E. Dennison. Stray Cattle taken up by James Swarth of Cannon Falls.

☞ There was found in the United States, in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years of age. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old, tho' their population was larger by more than one-third than the population of this country. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday morning, says the Pioneer and Democrat of Dec. 27, the mercury in the thermometer indicated colder weather than we have experienced in St. Paul for two or three years. It fell to thirty-eight degrees below zero, at 5 A. M., and at 9 o'clock, stood at thirty degrees below. At noon it rose to ten below.

☞ Decency is a matter of latitude.—In Turkey a man with tight pants on is considered so great a vulgarian that he is not tolerated in respectable society. To spit in the presence of an Arab is to make the acquaintance of his cheese knife. In Russia, that man is considered low who refuses a warm breakfast consisting of fried candles. In this country, vulgar people are such as keep hours and live within their income. Queer institution, that human family.

☞ It *ought* to be the height of vulgarity for a man to chew tobacco and spit it upon the *parlor carpet.*

☞ On the third day's session of the Free Constitutional Convention now in session at Topeka, in Kansas, a petition was received from a clergyman in Leavensworth, asking that a clause be inserted in the Constitution, making all Ministers of the Gospel, except Catholics, eligible to office. It was unanimously laid on the table.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat states that he believes the population of Kansas to be from 32,000 to 35,000. Large numbers of Emigrants are now pouring in from all quarters, and these figures will soon be far below the mark.

How COLD!—We are constantly hearing it remarked now-a-days, that the weather is intensely cold. Some say it is really intolerable. Some say it is right for sleigh-riding and jollification. Some others say it were worse than folly to attempt to live in a region which not only freezes men's noses and fingers, but even mercury itself, on the sunny side. Some others still, say that they never experienced weather so biting and so utterly regardless of common overcoats; but yet that they never saw brighter mornings, or more inviting days: and that, with a good blanket coat and fur cap to put on, and a fast travelling horse and cutter to carry them over these fine winter roads, there can be no pleasanter country in the world for the Winter season, than Minnesota. These last named gentlemen are right exactly.—*Sauk Rapids Frontierman.*

FROM KANSAS.

NO WAR IN KANSAS.

Lawrence Evacuated—Missourians returned home

We had an interview last evening with Gen. Shankland, just returned from the scene of the late difficulties in Kansas, giving us very interesting information of the present position of affairs in the territory. He informs us that the report published in this city yesterday afternoon of the surrender of their arms by the people of Lawrence is totally incorrect. The propositions of peace came from Atchinson and Shannon, at a council held in Lawrence last Friday and Saturday, at which a treaty of peace was concluded. To the demand made upon them to obey the laws and deliver up their arms, the people of Lawrence responded by professing their constant willingness to do the former, but flatly refusing to yield the latter point.

On these terms, hostilities were terminated, and the Missouri troops received orders on Sunday morning to disband. The Missourians were armed with revolvers and double-barrelled shot-guns, and were for the most part mounted.

The disbanding gave rise to general murmurs, and execrations of Shannon among the Missouri troops. Most of them reached Westport on Sunday night, having suffered intensely during the previous night from a terrible storm of snow, rain and wind, which terminated in piercing cold. They lost many horses, some having been stolen by the Indians, some having strayed away, and others having died at Westport from fatigue. They also lost many of their arms.

We learn, moreover, that the report of the shooting of two or three of the Free State men is without foundation. The only man shot was James Baker, who was not a resident of Lawrence, but lived some four miles from the town, and was near his house when killed. He was riding along the road when he was called to by a party, of which Major Richardson was one, and commanded to halt. He rode on without heeding the summons, was pursued, shot down, and left lying in the road. He was afterwards taken by a company of the Lawrence Dragoons into Lawrence.

Lieut. Boyce, of Lexington, was, on the Friday night before last, with a party of 1,50, sent to the south side of the river, opposite Lawrence, for the purpose of reconnoitering. While there he arrested Gen. Pomeroy of the Free State party, who was trying to make his way on that side with dispatches to the General Government at Washington. They rode along with him for two miles without suspecting his character, his name being the same as that of some Baptist minister living in the neighborhood. Something finally aroused their suspicion, papers of importance were found on his person, and he was taken to the camp at Wakarusa. The papers seized are supposed to have been a memorial to the President and Senate of the United States copies of which are now in the possession of General Shankland, who is now passing through St. Louis, on his way to Washington, to present them in the name of the people of Lawrence. Gen. Shankland left Lawrence with a body guard of four men well armed. The guard left him at Ottawa Jones', where he obtained an Indian guide who piloted him as far as Mr. Eli Moore's, the Register of the Land Office in the Ottawa country. From thence he made his way to Independence on horseback, in company with the returning troops, who had no knowledge of his person or position.

For further information we refer to the following documents, which we have been permitted to publish:—

Lawrence, K. T., Dec. 4. 1855.

To the Citizens of the United States:

We, the undersigned Committee of Public Safety appointed by the citizens of Kansas Territory, assembled at the city of Lawrence notify you, that the said city is now beleaguered by a large force of men from a foreign State armed with all the implements of war, including several batteries of cannon—that said body of men are perpetrating all manner of outrages upon our harmless, orderly, and unoffending citizens—stopping and arresting the persons, and seizing the property of travelers, threatening the immediate destruction of this city, and the murder of its inhabitants. That said band of lawless men claim that they are acting by and under the authority of the Governor of said Territory—that said Governor has issued a proclamation, which they claim authorizes their invasion of our Territory, and the destruction of our property and lives—which proclamation we declare to be unfounded in fact, and a slander upon the people of this Territory.—And under these extraordinary circumstances, we feel authorized to demand your immediate assistance in our behalf.

(Signed.)

J. MILLER, G. P. LOWERY,
M. F. CONWAY, G. W. DUTCHLER,
ROBT. MORROW, C. ROBINSON,
J. S. EMORY, G. W. HUTCHINSON,
G. W. BROWN, C. W. BABCOCK.

To his Excellency WILSON SHANNON, *Governor of Kansas Territory:*

SIR:—We, as citizens of Kansas Territory, desire to call your attention to the fact, that a large force of armed men from a foreign State, have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, in this Territory, and are now engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens—stopping wagons, opening and appropriating their contents, arresting, detaining, and threatening travelers upon the public roads; and they claim to do all this by virtue of your authority.—We desire to know if they do appear by your authority and sanction, and if so, whether you will repress their unwarrantable depredations, and secure the peace and quiet of the community by ordering their instant removal, or compel us to resort to other means and higher authority.

Col. J. H. LANE,
Gen. C. ROBINSON,
Lawrence, Dec. 4. and others.

To COL. SUMNER, *Commandant of Fort Leavenworth.*

SIR:—We, the committee of Public Safety, appointed by the citizens of Kansas Territory, assembled in Lawrence, notify you that this place is now beleagured by a body of armed men who have been marched here from a neighboring State, and who are threatening the town of Lawrence with destruction and our citizens with immediate death, as well as committing depredations upon unoffending travelers upon our highways, all of which is done without our being able to learn the cause or provocation; therefore, if consistent with your discretion and duty, we request of you a sufficient force from your command to quell this riot and prevent further invasion of our peace and security.

J. H. LANE,
J. S. EMORY,
Lawrence, Dec. 4. and others.

—*Mo. Democrat.*

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Confirmation of The Peace News.

KANSAS, Dec. 9, 1855.

Since my last, everything here has been in a great state of excitement, but the news brought during the last twenty-four hours, has greatly changed the aspect of affairs.—Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, was the hour mentioned for the attack to commence, but by some means it did not.

The last news was brought to us last night about 1 o'clock, by parties who left here on Wednesday morging last, and have been at Lawrence all the time. From their report, it appears that Governor Shannon, has stepped out of his former position, and declares he has been imposed upon, and misinformed as to the true state of things. He finds that his informants are men interested in having Lawrence destroyed, as they are all pro-slavery men, and interested in the town of Lecompton, and Lawrence is of course a great bugbear to them.

The Missourians numbered about 1,800 men in both camps. At Lawrence they had collected about 700 men, who came there to *die* or be victorious.

After Governor Shannon had a conversation with some of the men from Lawrence, he saw his folly; and the entire strength of Lawrence, placed itself in his hands, for the preservation of the public peace, and the sustaining of all constitutional laws, so that he had to accept them, and by that means, they have clearly outgeneraled the mob party.

I have been talking with a man who has just come in from the scene, and he says the Missourians are leaving for their respective homes, as fast as they can, and they all seem to be of one mind: Damn Kansas, it may go to hell before they come over again. This is the third time they have come to clear out the darned "Yankees," and each time have gone home without a fight, and they are now convinced that the men they have to deal with are not made of straw.

We have just had another express from Lawrence; all is settled and the camp of the mob has been broken up, but at last accounts the Lawrence people were still throwing up their entrenchments. They had some four or five different embankments thrown up in different parts of the town, and in case of a fight would have used the stone hotel for a fort, and it would have been a good one.

☞ A Miss Hume was on trial last week at Indianapolis, on a charge of robbing the mail.

☞ The third annual meeting of the Ohio Editorial Association will be held in Columbus, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, 1856.

☞ Bears are plenty in Northern Wisconsin, and are almost as independent and voracious as the bears of Wall street. Two penetrated into Superior City recently, and were shot for their rashness.

☞ A Winnebago Indian froze to death near the Agency, on the night of the 25th ult. So says Courier.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Fletcher is dangerously ill at the Sioux Agency.

☞ The St. Peter's Courier says a large panther was seen one day last week, near Lake Dustin.

☞ The notorious Tobias Watkins, of Gen. Jackson's time, died at Washington city, on Thursday week, aged 80.

☞ The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided the Prohibitory Liquor law of that State unconstitutional.

Meteorological Table,

For the week ending January 2, 1856.

PREPARED FOR THE SENTINEL BY J. BROOKS.

Dec	*Mean Temp.*	*Cloudiness*	*Wind, direction and force.*		*Rain or Snow, inch*
27	5.05 *	7.33	w sw w	.080	0.950
28	14 *	4.66	w w w	.080	
29	12.41 *	1.66	w w w	.080	
30	0.66	2.23	w w w	.020	0.256
31	4.66 *	3.33	w w w	.080	0.468
Jn 1	2.31 *	4.33	e e se	.080	0.875
2	4.70	0	w w w	.750	
	4.72 *	7.88			2.549

*Below zero.

Married.

At Wacoota, December 30th, 1855, by the Rev. J. W. Hancock, Mr. JEREMIAH VAN SHAICK, Merchant, to Miss ANGELINE TOWNES, both of Wacoota.

Died.

At Cannon Falls, Minnesota Territory, on the 26th December, 1855, NATHAN PEARSON, formerly from Boston, Mass.

The deceased came to Cannon Falls, in June last. Previous to his coming, he had been very low with the consumption, but during the summer and fall his health very much improved, and he had decided to make his future residence in Minnesota. In the setting in of winter, his health had so much improved that he thought himself stronger than he really was, and by over-exertion, brought a return of the fatal disease. Like many in Minnesota at this time, he was leading a bachelor life, and had no relatives to attend him in his dying hour. He had, however, by his many excellent qualities, made numerous friends who gave him all the attention and care they were able to. COR.

DEFECTIVE PAGE