PLAIN AND FANCY

PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE

RED WING SENTINEL.

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

Valentines! Valentines!!

JUST received at the Book Store a variety of Valentines. Some very beautiful ones and some not quite so handsome, both Sentimental and Comic. Call soon before it is too late.

E. P. LOWATER.

☞ N. B.—Plenty of PENNY STAMPS.

Feb. 9, 1856. 28w1

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned for Medical Services, are requested to call at an early date and settle accounts.

☞ Take Notice also, that at the termination of our services in every case, we will expect our fees. DRS. SWENEY & HOYT.

Feb. 4, 1856. 28:f

HAY FOR SALE!

THE subscriber has about TWENTY TONS of Hay, about three and half miles from Red Wing, which he will dispose of at a bargain—Call soon. P. VAN DEN BERGH.

Red Wing, Feb. 9, 1856. 28w6

PHILANDER VAN DEN BERGH,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

RED WING, M. T.

Office at the Land Agency,

Opposite the Red Wing House.

Wild Lands and Town Lots Bought and Sold.

Land Warrants Located to the best advantage.

Agencies in Real Estate Solicited.

All business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. MARSHALL & Co., Bankers, St. Paul.
TRUMAN M. SMITH, dealer in Real Estate, "
Messrs. WALKER & SLAUGHTER, dealers in Real Estate, St. Paul.
Hon. W. W. PHELPS, Register of Land Office, Red Wing.
Hon. C. GRAHAM, Receiver of Land Office, Red Wing.
Hon. W. H. WELCH, Chief Justice of Minnesota Territory, Red Wing.

Feb. 2, 1856. 28y

DUBUQUE Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE,

Sign of the Gilt Plow

MAIN STREET, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Farmers to their extensive assortment of

Agricultural & Horticultural Implements,

Seeds, Pittsburgh Manufactures, Hardware, Saddlers' Tools, Coach Makers' Trimmings, Stoves, &c., &c.

From our thorough knowledge of the Implement and Seed trade, we feel confident that we will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Our stock will consist in part of the following articles:

Threshing Machines,	Steel Rakes,
Reapers and Mowers,	" Hoes,
Grain Drills, Corn Planters,	Floral Hoes,
	Garden Reels & Lines,
Cultivators, Harrows,	Grain Measures,
Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters,	Transplanting Trowels,
	Garden Syringes,
Corn Cob Crushers and Grinders,	" Engines,
	Pruning Saws & Chisels,
Clover Hullers, Ox Yokes,	Ladies' Hoes,
	" Spades,
Horse & Hand Rakes,	" Weeding Forks,
Hand Corn Shellers,	Post Augers,
Power " "	Budding Knives,
Portable Cider Mills,	Pruning "
" Grist "	Scuffle Hoes,
" Hay Presses,	Grass Hooks,
Churns and Churning Machines,	Hay Knives,
	Glass, all sizes,
Cast Steel Plows,	Iron and Nails,
Fanning Mills,	Axes, Picks,
Washing Machines,	Harrow Teeth,
Vegetable Cutters,	Vices, Anvils,
Sausage Cutters,	Bellows,
" Stuffers,	Eng. Horse Shoe Nails,
Hand Grain Mills,	Scythe Stones,
Grain Cradles,	" Rifles,
" Scythes,	Wrenches, Sledges,
Grass "	Chain Pumps,
Manure Forks,	Counter Scales,
Hay "	Platform "
Scythe Snathes,	Bird Cages, &c., &c.
Shovels and Spades,	

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

E. R. SHANKLAND & CO.

Feb. 9, '56. 28m6

The Musical World for 1856.

VOLUME XIV.

WE commence the new year with a reduction of ONE THIRD from our former subscription. We take this step to give our journal the widest circulation. The price, then, hereafter will be *two* dollars per annum *to all who pay in advance*, to those who do not pay in advance (only) it will be three dollars. This reduced subscription will still include, as a gift, a portrait of Mozart, which we have had specially engraved for this journal, and which will serve as an excellent title-page embellishment for the music-volume of the year 1856.

A MUSICAL NOVELETTE will be commenced and published serially with the first number of January. The other valuable features of the Journal will remain as before: viz, four pages of Fresh Music weekly, paged separately, which, bound at the end of the year will form a volume worth $12;—instructive musical reading;—articles on vocal and instrumental culture; condensed musical news from all parts of the world.

The new department of GENERAL LITERATURE is still in the same hands which have already gained it so high a reputation. It comprises the *best* translations of the best things in French and other foreign Journals; judicious selections from books and magazines; and generally one good story in every number.

City and Brooklyn subscribers are charged fifty cents extra for the expense of carrier. Canada subscribers pay twenty-six cents for the necessary pre-payment of American postage.

Any journal copying this entire announcement and drawing editorial attention to it before the close of January 1856, will receive the *Musical World* in exchange for a year and a portrait of Mozart.

RICHARD SOMES WILLIS, Proprietor.
257 Broadway, New York.

FILES and Cutlery of different kinds, by T. J. CLARK & CO.

Red-Wing Sentinel.

W. W. PHELPS, EDITOR.

RED WING, M. T., FEB 9, 1856.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

One of the proprietors of the Red Wing Sentinel, from inability to attend to the business, wishes to sell his interest in the office. This paper has a circulation of over four hundred, and has as good an advertising and job patronage as any paper in the Territory out of St. Paul—It is located in one of the most flourishing villages in the Northwest. To any one capable of taking charge of the editorial columns of a paper, this affords a rare chance. For particulars address Proprietors of the Red Wing Sentinel.

THE HAMLINE UNIVERSITY.

For the present and in the future, the Hamline University, located in our town and started under such flattering auspices will largely contribute to the growth and prosperity of both town and surrounding country. The present position and future prospects of this excellent institution cannot be too highly estimated.

The college building stands on what a few short years ago was Indian lands, and which even yet belongs to the government. Its foundation was dug upon soil where was plainly to be seen, the results of Indian tillage, and near where yet stands the rude remains of the Indian's wigwam.—The building already erected is an imposing brick edifice, 37 by 81 feet, 3 stories high, and is 60 feet in height from basement to cupola, and is designed in future to be used as a preparatory department.—It is a most convenient, well arranged and symmetrical building.

The University was chartered by act of the Legislature of Minnesota, on the 3rd March, 1854, and is under the patronage of the Me. E. Church.

Its endowment is principally derived from the generosity of Bishop Hamline. In the summer of 1854, Rev. David Brooks visited Bishop Hamline at Schenetady, N. Y., and secured from him a donation of $25,000 for an institution of this kind, to be located on the banks of the Mississippi. By the efforts of Mr. Brooks, and others, and by the liberal subscription of citizens of Red Wing, it was finally determined to locate the University at Red Wing.

In November, 1854, the preparatory department was opened in a room hired for the purpose, and since then the institution has steadily prospered. The number of students the first term were 39, the second 48, the third 52, the fourth 58. The number now attending over 75. In December last, the school was removed to the present commodious building, with a large accession of students. Among the branches of study taught the past year, were all the common English languages, Philosophy, Chemistry, Analysis, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Algebra, the languages, Latin, Greek, French, &c., the various branches of Mathematics and Music.

The present accommodations are excellent for the proper teaching of both sexes—with labratory, chapel, library and reading rooms, school-rooms, recitation rooms, rooms for drawing, painting and music, pianos, &c., with competent teachers in all branches.

The present faculty consists of Rev. Jabez Brooks, Principal, Miss Louisa Sherman, teacher of Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, and Mrs. Frances L. Dunning, teacher of Music and Ornamental work. It is designed that every pupil, male and female, shall have a thorough and complete education, affording the ladies the same facilities and advantages with gentlemen.

We feel proud of our University, of the success that has attended it, and of the really practical and useful educational system adopted by its Board of Directors and Faculty. Located as it is in one of the most pleasant villages on the Mississippi—in a moral and intelligent community—holding out such inducements to both sexes, we have no doubt it will largely add to its members and usefulness in this, the second year of its existence, and upon which it has now fairly and successfully entered. There are some other matters of a practical character, addressed to the pockets and interests of our citizens, which we will reserve for another article.

The expenses of attending this school are as follows:

Instruction in the Primary Section, per term,	$4 00
" " Junior Section,	5 33
" " Middle "	6 00
" " Senior "	6 66
" " Modern Languages,	2 00
Music on Piano, Melodeon, or Guitar, with use of Instrument,	14 00
Painting and Drawing, per term,	4 00
Oil Painting, per term,	6 00
Incidentals—for fuel, sweeping public rooms, &c., per term,	50

Board can be had in the Boarding House of the Department for $2 50 per week, including room and use of furniture. Wood furnished at cost. Washing, 50 cents per dozen. Board may also be obtained in private families from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Those who wish to board themselves can procure suitable rooms, and, if economical, can board themselves for $1 25 per week.

☞ The attention of our readers, and particularly those fond of good music, is called to the prospectus of the "*Musical World*" for 1856, to be found among the new advertisements.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature have of late been quite busy, and have perfected considerable legislative business—mostly of a local character.

A memorial to Congress for the appropriation of $15,000 on a Territorial road from Winona to Fort Ridgely passed the House. Also, a memorial for the establishment of divers mail routes. Also, for appropriations to improve the navigation of the Mississippi above and below the Falls of St. Anthony.

Bills providing for Territorial roads and ferry charters, without number, are in a fair way to pass.

Red Wing, through the activity and influence of our worthy Representatives, is getting its fair share of communication to the country back, and what is more, the natural position of Red Wing is such as to make them necessary. They will be located, and the vast region back of us will find at this place its natural, easiest, and best outlet to market.

The Commissioner of Immigration is to be continued.

The Charter of the Minnesota and North Western Rail Road Company is to be extended.

A bill has passed the House changing the day of election, and making a residence of three months sufficient to entitle to vote.

Mr. Ludden whose seat in the Council was contested by Mr. McCracken, has been awarded to Mr. Ludden.

Messrs. Daniel Stanchfield, Robert Hasty and James B. Dixson, have been elected Surveyors of lumber, logs, &c.; a fourth to be elected.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has again astonished that rabble House of Representatives by sending to it another Message. *Its dignity* (?) was highly offended by the second Message.—Offense at any thing is greatly out of place with that House. It has no dignity, no respect in any portion of the Union. It is a disorganized mass meeting, which have violated its trusts and insulted its constituents and the country. Its speedy duty is either to go earnestly at work to do the people's business or resign and go home.

The President's Message, of which we give a synopsis, is an important and able document, and a faithful Executive has simply done what every citizen will approve in thus early calling the attention of the law making portion of the Government to the enactment of wholesome regulations, to put an effectual stop to further lawless outbreaks within the distracted borders of our sister Territory. Kansas has, it seems, sufficient population for a State, and it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to pass a law authorizing the calling of a State Convention—provide for the payment of its members, for the protection of its polls from lawless invasion, that the scenes of anarchy, in that beautiful Territory, may be stopped at once. Anything is preferable to the state of ruffian violence which has thus far characterized its history. The President has done his clear duty in calling upon Congressional action, and the factious majority in Congress are now to be held responsible if they do not do theirs alone—organizing and proceeding to by at once business without delay.

ADVERTISE YOUR TOWNS.

If town proprietors would give to a little trouble and expense to advertise their sites holding out their respective advantages and the inducements offered to settlers, they would find themselves repaid one hundred fold in the notoriety they would thus acquire. Persons coming or contemplating coming to the West to settle, are always anxious to avail themselves of information relative to the different localities, and read with avidity an advertisement that will throw any light on the subject uppermost in their minds. When inducements are thus held out to them by the proprietors who are of course supposed to be responsible men, they have less hesitation in taking a step which would otherwise be a leap in the dark. The liberal inducements offered to settlers in this country *sound* fabulous to people in the East, and are not so readily believed from "hear-say" as when they appear "in plain black and white" over the signature of those who are ready to make them good.

We clip the above from an exchange, and commend its good sense to our town proprietors. The immense emigration which will seek Minnesota next year, require this information. Everything in regard to our towns, our country, is sought with avidity by those at the East looking Minnesota ward. If town proprietors thought of this a moment, they would readily realize the profit of advertising.

☞ We have received several communications, but not being accompanied with names of authors, we could not publish them.

The poetry of Mrs. L. Sprague is received too late for insertion this week. Will publish it next week.

☞ The dwelling house of R. S. Knapp, the energetic proprietor of our Steam Mill, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday.—The fire originated from some defect in the stove pipe, and although discovered at once, it was too late to save the building. The furniture was mostly saved.

THE GREY-EYED MAN.—A singular prediction, said to have been long current among the Indians of Nicaragua, appears to be on the eve of literal fulfillment. In a work published by an English Baptist Missionary in 1850, it is stated that there is in existence among the Indians a tradition of an ancient prophecy, which is devoutly believed, in the effect that their race shall be delivered from oppression and cruelty by "the Grey-eyed Man." The grey-eyed man, representative of a grey-eyed race, has come to Nicaragua in the person of General Walker, and the prophecy, perhaps is upon the eve of fulfillment.

The rumors which have been current of the almost hopeless condition of this brave man have been recently exploded. It would seem he is stronger than ever. Surrounded with supporters, and strong in the cordial approval of the native population.—His friends are confident of his ultimate success; and, if all we can learn in regard to this country is true, he will found a great State. By the infusion of Anglo Saxon energy—by establishing republican institutions and ingrafting American progress upon the decaying remnants of the old Spanish stock, the unequalled advantages of Nicaragua, so long neglected, will be developed, and the great thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific will be thoroughly Amercanized. The mission of the "Grey-eyed Man" will soon be accomplished.

ANOTHER LINE OF PACKETS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Dubuque people are begining, to wake up to their true interests—and are agitating the subject of an opposition line of Packets in the Minnesota trade. It is neither well nor wise for one overgrown monopoly to dictate prices of freight and passage to us up river people. Opposition would do one thing, at all events, it would tend to make gentlemen of the unmannerly cutthroats who, for the most part, managed our river boats last year. If our pockets must be emptied we hope it will be done gentlemanly and with a spirit of accommodation.

Dubuque should awake to its true interests and be in earnest, or they will loose forever the vast business of the upper Mississippi.

☞ M. K., the Hastings correspondent of the Dubuque Tribune should attend an infant Geography School, and he will know more of our back country. The course of our rivers were marked some years ago quite differently from the idea this correspondent has of them, and one letter in the *Tribune* cannot change them. Hastings is a pretty good town, but since its citizens hung that woman in effigy its morality and temperance will not do to brag on. It does pretty well considering it is no near Red Wing.

SLAVERY IN MINNESOTA.—Bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature of Minnesota, prohibitory of the existance of slavery in that Territory.—A considerable portion of the time of that august body was recently taken up in a discussion of the principles of the Nebraska Kansas Bill. It appears to us outsiders that the Legislature of Minnesota could be more usefully employed than in discussing abstract questions which have little or no relation to the condstion of that Territory.

We clip the above from the Dubuque Express and Hearald. It is sensible. We should suppose a climate, like ours would cure all symptoms of negrophobia. This winter has been so severe that every negro will go down the river on the first boat never to return. The occupation of the Black Republican in Minnesota will then begone forever.

☞ A Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, whom the people there saw fit to send to Congress, has made a brutal attack upon Horace Greeley. It is disgraceful for a Congressman to thus play the bully. Whatever are Gresley's faults, ruffianism is no cure for them. The whip is a poor medicine for mental maladies.

☞ Valentines of every kind and description at Lowater's. Comic, with laughable devices. Loving, with the tenderest sentiments for bashful ones—and beautiful to suit the most refined tastes. A Valentine! could Cupid devise a more appropriate means to entangle a youthful heart.

☞ You might as well try to stop water from running down Niagara Falls, as to keep people from running to and from the stores and shops of those traders who avail themselves of the printing press to let the world know what they have got and where they are.

NEW POST OFFICES.—We learn from Hon. H. M. Rice, Delegate, that the Post-Master General ordered the establishment of the following Post-offices in Minnesota, on the 11th of January:

At Clearwater, in the county of Wright. Simon Stevens, P. M.

At Hokah, in the county of Houston.—Edward Thompson, P. M.

At Swavesey, in the county of Steele.—Andrew J. Bell, P. M.

☞ Col. Freemont is talked of as the Republican candidate for President.

☞ Fillmore has been nominated by the straight Whigs of New York city as their candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The Lowell (Mass.) Courier states that fifty of their best citizens have organized themselves to form a colony in Minnesota, and settle a township immediately.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The news from Washington is very important. On the 26th President Pierce sent a special message to the Senate and House, on the difficulties now existing in Kansas. The following is a synopsis of the message:

The President, in the commencement of his message says that circumstances had occurred to disturb the course of Government in Kansas, producing a condition of things which, nevertheless, it was incumbent upon him to call the attention of Congress, and to urgently recommend the adoption of such measures as the exigency may require. He alludes eulogistically to the principles embraced in the Kansas and Nebraska act, and the system of government and laws which it was passed to put into operation.

While Nebraska had been successfully organized, an organization had been long delayed in Kansas, attended by serious difficulties and embarressments—partly from local mal-administration, and partly from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of other States, with views foreign to the interest and rights of the Territory.

Governor Reeder, instead of constant vigilance in the execution of his duties, himself sets the example of violating law and duty, which impelled the President to remove him.

He alludes to the misdirected zeal of propagandists, and the clashing of Slavery and Anti-Slavery interests as the cause of the mischief, and as emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate, or force the determination of that question in this inchoate state. The first Legislative Assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of members, was for all practical purposes, a lawful body, and in this connection the President reviews Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of Government, and Reeder's refusal to sign bills passed by that body. The ill feeling in that territory has now reached such a pitch that it threatens the peace, not only of Kansas but of the Union.

Relative to the recent Convention which formed a Free State Constitution, he says, it was a party and not the people who thus acted contrary to the principles of public law, the practice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the Constitutional authorities in Kansas was revolutionary in its character, and if it should reach a point of organized resistance would become treasonable insurrection; and it will be the duty of the federal government to suppress it.

It is not for the President to define the duties of States and Territories, or to decide whether the law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It is his duty to cause it to be effective. The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected.

The President further says it is his duty to preserve order in the Territories, vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government, from all the encroachment from without. Although the serious and threatening disturbances announced to him by Gov. Shannon in December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them.

He concludes by saying, that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State formation, and there shall be a sufficent number, the proper course will to be call a Convention of delegates to prepare a constitution, and recommend the enactment of a law to that effect, in order that admission into the Union may be in a lawful and proper manner, and that a special appropriation may be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of the law, or the maintenance of public order in that Territory.

In the House of Representatives, when the messags was presented, the greatest excitement prevailed. All attempts to enforce order were in vain. After some time had elapsed in boisterous debate, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, moved that the message be read. The reading of the message was ordered by twenty-three majority.

In the House, on the 29th, further attempts were made to elect a Speaker, but without success. The plurality proposition was again voted down.—*Pioneer & Dem.*

HARD TIMES AT WASHINGTON.—The people of Washington are in a terrible fix, owing to the failure of the House to elect a Speaker. The members of the House cannot draw their mileage or wages until they contrive to organize, and the thousand channels through which the cash belonging to the whole people is distributed among the Washingtonians, are cut off. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* considers the Speakership as a pecuniary question.—He says:

Members have not drawn their pay nor their mileage; and although they can get along "on time" for board, they have no spending money. Some even are deprived of there "bacca," while I do not actually believe there are fifty members in the House who could change you an X if you were to tender it. Over two hundred thousand dollars would be here in extra circulation, if the Speaker was elected and the usual appropriations voted. As it is, Washington is hard up. Dependences is retailing to members and visitors, and the storekeepers declare trade was never as dull. Holiday presents hang fire, and pyrotechnics do not go off well, even during holidays; members bring just enough money to land them here, and wait for Congress to supply their every day wants. Boarding house and hotel keepers are in a dreadful plight to supply their tables.

MISERLY.—The Chicago *Tribune* says, that on Christmas a resident of that city who is worth at least three hundred thousand dollars, received a present of a fine turkey from an acquaintance in the country. Instead of eating it, as a Christian should have done, he sold it to a neighbor for six shillings.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

The squabble for the predominancy in the House, is well worthy the attention of politicians, who are looking for public plunder. The following are the prices for which there are about eight hundred applicants:

The Speakership, $16 a day; Public Printer about $75,000 worth of work, (exclusive of paper) for the session; Clerk of the House of Representatives, $3,500; Various Clerks in his office, combined salaries, $13,320; Sergeant-at-arms, Door-keeper, and Postmaster of the House, $6,480; Messenger, $1,756,80; Librarian of the House $1,800; Reading Clerk, $1,800; Clerk to the Sergeant-at-arms, $1,000; Five Messengers for the Post Office of the House of Representatives, $7,200; Chaplain of the House, $750. Now for the contingent expenses: For binding documents, $80,000; for furniture and repairs, $3,000; for stationary for members, $12,000; twenty-one messengers including superintendent of folding and document rooms, $28,413.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

A correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs from Washington, it has been ascertained from authentic sources that the long talked of alliance between Spain and France has been favorably consummated. The first binding herself to bring into the field from 10,000 to 20,000 men in the spring, while her interests, particularly in Cuba, are to be protected by France and England.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: official advices by the America do not in any way change our friendly relations with England. Mr. Buchanan writes no real prospects of peace are entertained by the ministry, and England is preparing the largest fleet ever floated, for operation against Russian in the spring.

Louis Napoleon is still anxious to extricate himself from the war, having attained all the desired prestige of the occasion.

EAST AND WEST.—Eastern people have not the least conception of western character until they become western themselves in their feelings. They either suppose that it is the same as that of their own, or that it is wild, reckless, coarse, uncultivated, and altogether undesirable, and at the same time suppose that the western man is generous, hardy, persevering and shrewd in hunting. We refer not only to the person who has been reared upon the narrow limits of New England, or the coast of the Atlantic States, but the Middle and some of the Southern States. A man reared upon the old homestead and educated (if you call it education) in the academy and college of his native county or State, and never traveled far from home, cannot conceive of any thing larger than the visual line that girds him round. He is contracted in his views of every thing a bigot in religion, an egotist in socialism, and a dwarf in magnanimity. He supposes that no place is half as good as his home; no country half equal to his own; in fact, cannot conceive of another country, altho' his geography and teacher had told him so. His intellect seems to be hampered like the body of a man, who has his hands tied to his sides. Talk to him of liberal views, he don't understand you; tell him that five cents are not worth contending for, and he will believe that you are joking. Tell him that western people use no coppers, and have no two and a half cent dealings, much more one cent, and he will think you are trying to fool him.—*Keokuk Post.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Although it has been stated over and over again by the newspapers many persons seem ignorant of the fact that all letters must be pre-paid by stamps, or they cannot be sent through the mails. Section 60 of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1855, requires postage on all letters, except to foreign countries, and to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps, stamped envelopes, or money, from and after the 1st day of April 1855. The same act further provides that, from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, all postage as aforesaid shall be prepaid by stamps, or stamped envelopes, exclusively; prepayment in money being prohibited after the last mentioned date. A recollection of these requirements of law will save letter writers much trouble and delay.—*Pioneer and Democrat.*

RULE OF INTEREST.—The following is an easy method of ascertaining the interest on any sum of money for any number of days at 3 per cent. per month:

Rule.—Multiply the pricipal in dollars by the number of days, and point off 3 figures from the right hand, and the result will be the interest in dollars and decimals of a dollar. If there are cents in the principal, point off 5 figures from the right.

Interest on $450, at 3 per cent. a month, for 63 days:—*St, Paul Times.*

Principal,	$450
Days,	63
	1350
	2700
Point off three figures,	$28.350

THE DEATH PENALTY.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Wisconsin, repealing the law abolishing the death penalty in that State, and restoring the law on the former subject. The Madison papers express the opinion that a bill of this kind will pass the present Legislature, as the Lynch Law demonstration of last summer had shaken the faith of many who had hitherto supported the present law, and strengthen the convictions of those who had been opposed to it.

COLD WEATHER.—During the last month and the one previous, the mercury for thirty two days, ranged below zero. We are informed by a gentlemen who has resided for thirty years in Minnesota, that during that period he has never known so cold weather as has been experienced this winter. The weather East and South has been almost as severe, and even in Louisiana it is reported that one or two persons have been frozen to death.—*St. Paul Times.*

DEFECTIVE PAGE