



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

RICHARD WHITE, EDITOR. HENRY S. MOTT, PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

We acknowledge the receipt of valuable favors from Messrs. Daugherty, Collins, Hanthorn and Maguire.

Nebraska. In addition to what will be found in our Congressional news upon this subject, we would call the particular attention of our readers to the following synopsis of portions of Mr. Douglas's bill.

We would wish our readers to watch carefully every step of the discussion upon this important subject; we desire that they should carefully examine and judge for themselves; and they will then know what value to put upon the fanatic howlings of "Disunionists" in disguise.

Mr. Douglas's new bill thus defines the boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska. All that part of the Territory of the United States included within the limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operation of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Missouri River where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence westward on said parallel to the summit of the highlands, the waters flowing into the Great Basin, thence northward on the said highlands to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence on said summit northward to the 49th parallel of north latitude, thence west on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Nebraska, thence southward on said boundary to the Mississippi River, thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska. All that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operation of this act, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, thence north on said boundary to lat. 38, thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands, dividing the water flowing into the Colorado of the West, or Green River from the waters flowing into the Great Basin, thence northward on said summit to the 40th parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas.

The section providing for the election of a delegate is amended by adding to the words, that his constitution and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States, the following: "Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, and is hereby repealed."

Section 21. And be it further enacted, that in order to avoid all further misconception, it is declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following proposition and principle established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, to wit: First.—That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories and the new States to be formed, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second.—That all cases involving title to slaves and questions involving personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Third.—That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from justice, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

Complaints. We still hear complaints from many of our subscribers about the non-reception of their papers; this matter is exceedingly vexatious, and the more so to us, because we know that it is no fault of ours: our edition is struck off, partly on Thursday night, and the balance on Friday morning, and is sent by the regular route of the mails, with the exception of those in Carroll and Siskiyou counties, which we receive by paper by Saturday evening of each week; the packages are made up with great care; if one single paper fails to come to hand, the fault is not ours.

Bedford Chronicle. The first number of this good looking weekly is now before us; it is conducted by Mr. John H. Fuller; he seems disposed to advocate Whig Principles; if he can find any—and is by no means sure that the Maine Law is part of the Whig Platform.

We hope that he will be able to enlighten us occasionally.

We are informed that the Allegheny Tunnel is now completed, and that the Rail Road Company will begin to run their passenger trains through it on the first Monday in February, thus shortening the line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg to something like fifteen hours.

An entertainment was to be given yesterday, by Mr. Butler, to the operatives at the Tunnel, Mr. Gingles of Summitville was to prepare the edibles—warranted enough for their excellence; the board of Directors were invited, and a good time generally was anticipated.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

The papers are bragging of an invention by a high teacher can be tanned in ten minutes. We have seen the human hide however tanned in five minutes. Our school master used to do it occasionally in two minutes.

"Sammy, my boy, what are you crying for?" "Bill have the bible at me, and hit me on the head."

"Well, you are the only person in the family on whom the bible ever made the least impression."

Moving for a new trial—courting for a second wife.

The Charters Railroad, was sold on last Monday to a Company of New York capitalists for \$250,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place has been holding a protracted meeting for some time past. A number of persons have professed religion.

The order of Odd Fellows in Hollidaysburg intend giving a grand ball on the 22d of February next.

"Have we an organ among us?"—This question is now settled in the affirmative. "The Alleghenian" formally promotes itself to the vacant situation, and declares itself to be the "organ" of the Whigs; we congratulate the Whigs, but whenever we hear the music of their "organ," we are tempted to exclaim like the English vocalist when he for the first time heard the terrific bray of the Jackass: "Good evings! w't a horgan you've got."

New Township.—A new township was erected by our Court of Quarter Sessions at their last Term in December, out of parts of the townships of Squochanna and White; it is to be called Chest.

In town.—On Thursday, Col. John Piper, of Hollidaysburg.

We set up the above, thinking that it might interest the "Organ."

We learn from the Boston Courier, that a movement is about to be made by the people in the Old Colony and Cape Cod, relative to a ship canal which shall connect Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay.

The "Organ" still continues to republish our "Hens;" supposed to be a compliment—over the lot.

"We didn't take,"—Alleghenian.

Neither did the Fox take the grapes—he could not get them.

An accident occurred at one of the mines at Glen Carbon on Friday last by which a miner named Robert Coates had one of his legs fractured.

The Difference.—Between a "true Whig" and a "bogus" Whig—what is it?

Perhaps the organ could explain, it certainly being in possession of Johnson's Dictionary.

The remains of Col. Bliss were taken to Gen. Taylor's plantation in Louisiana, last week, to be interred along side the old hero.

A Hit—a decided Hit!—If there is any truth in the saying, that "wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering," the Alleghenian must have received a very big lick last week—a regular "souldier."

Rome is now lighted with gas, by an English company.

The Collector at Pittsburgh has had \$50,000 silver change sent him from the mint, to circulate among the people.

An exchange says, when David slew Goliath with a sling, the latter fell stone dead, and, of course, was quite astonished, as such a thing had never entered his head before!

We would say that the advertisement of Mr. James Gibson offers inducements which should not be let slip; this is a most favorable opportunity to procure, at an exceedingly low price, those productions which must be forever interesting to Americans—the speeches and writings of Clay.

The Washington Sentinel is backing out of its opposition to the Administration.

Mr. James Cooper, U. S. Senator, has been elected President of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad.

The thirty girls who set type in the Day Bookoffice, New York, earn, on an average, a dollar a day.

"That Middletown Paper."—We do owe the "Alleghenian" some redress—that was rather an unkind cut about that unfortunate "Middletown Paper," but we really had no idea that we were so near the quick—the dear organ must excuse us in the "press of matter," it occasionally gets a squeeze.

Two bills are before the Virginia Legislature for the suppression of small notes in that State.

The New York Tribune advocates the institution of a Paid Fire Department in that city.

Found out the Secret.

G. W. Norton & Co. have been advertising in a number of country papers, that for the small sum of one dollar, they will give instructions how to realize from \$700 to \$1000 per annum. The Hollidaysburg Standard, says:

A week or two ago a party of four young men of this place clubbed together for the purpose of obtaining the great secret. In due time the answer came, and what think you it contained? why a simple line which read, "Do as we do—advertise!"

Now the application may be made as it will—Norton & Co., are correct, and exhibit a deep knowledge of the human heart. Advertise if you want to make from \$700 to \$1000 per annum—Norton does it—every body does it who thrives in business, and the triumphant vindication of his utility is witnessed in those who were willing to pay for advertised knowledge that we would have taken pleasure in furnishing gratis.

Important Proclamation. The following important proclamation, issued by the President of the United States, will be read with interest. It relates to a subject which has attracted a large share of public attention, and will be received with general approbation. It shows that the President is determined to interpose to maintain the integrity of the laws against violation; and to this end, he calls upon all good citizens to discountenance the proceedings aimed to, requiring all public officers to exert their authority to arrest and bring to trial all offenders. This step was called for by the intelligence received by the President, and will be properly appreciated:

Whereas information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California with a view to invade Mexico—a nation maintaining friendly relations with the United States—and other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power, have participated, and are about to participate, in these enterprises, so derogatory to our national character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall concern themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, that the penalties of the law denounced against such criminal conduct, will be rigidly enforced; and I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws or the laws of nations, as they value the blessings and peace and the welfare of their country to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, such criminal enterprises, and I call upon all officers of this government, civil and military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at Washington, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the seventy-eighth of the Independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President, W. L. MARSH, Secretary of State.

The New Treaty with Mexico.—Santa Anna.

Despite the many contradictions that have been uttered in relation to the rumored treaty with Mexico, such an arrangement has been made between the representatives of the two governments, and it is now before the authorities at Washington. A letter from the city of Mexico under date of January 5th, gives this as the substance of the treaty:

"The United States is to pay \$20,000,000 for thirty-nine millions acres of territory. Of the purchase money, \$5,000,000 are to be reserved to pay of all claims—including the Garry grant, Indian stipulations, private claims, &c. A board of commissioners is to be appointed to adjudicate these matters, who may sit either in Washington or Mexico. The Mexican Government forfeit the idea of recognizing the Garry party's pretensions. Nothing but their own craftiness and the equitable disposition of Gen. Gadsden occasioned them to be considered at all."

The Mexican papers generally express themselves as in favor of the Treaty, and expatiate in grandiloquent terms upon the wisdom of the policy that has prevented further difficulty with the United States. Some of them point in glowing colors, the advantages to be derived from the purchase money of a territory now worse than useless to their Government, and speak hopefully of the day when branches of the great "Pacific Railroad, which will be built through the conceded territory," will penetrate to their capital, and through the great and rich States of Guadalupe and Guanajuato.

A Houston Journal says the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized, and most of the troops under Selim Pacha and Gen. Guven were killed. The rumour is not credited.

The Turkish accounts acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territory in Asia without loss. The latest news from Persia was most satisfactory, but was irreconcilable with this statement that the Russian General, Girmilloff commands the Persian army.

Constantinople dispatches state that the British charge in Peking succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Persia. The Turkish charge is satisfied with the explanation that Persia did not intercept the relations with the Shah.

Extraordinary military activity prevails all over Russia. The czar got 20,000,000 rubles from the church.

The London Observer says that agents are on the way to the United States to purchase ships and ammunition presently for Russia.

England.—Much indignation exists against Prince Albert, particularly the independent papers, and the public voice protests that he is a tool of Russia, and that Aberdeen is under his influence. The Prince, it is stated, betrays all the Cabinet secrets respecting Russia, Austria and Germany. The matter is expected to come before Parliament.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! New York, Jan. 24. The snow blocked the roads two days in England and Belgium, on the railways. There was thick ice at Madrid. The winter was very severe throughout the North of Europe. The Baltic was packed with floating ice.

It is reported that another duel between Mr. Soole and Lord Howden had been deferred, in consequence of a death in the family of the latter.

The Paris Minister contains a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 20th December, addressed to all the French Legations, on the Eastern question. The document is moderate, but very firm. It narrows all the phrases of the question, and declares that France, England, Austria and Prussia have solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and further, that the affair at Sinope took place against all provisions which Russia had declared, a material guarantee was desired to prevent the Ottoman territory and flags from further attacks by the navy of Russia. The French and English fleets were, therefore, ordered to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates in expressing the hope, that Russia will not expose Europe with new convulsions.

The papers authentically state that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and has addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, intimating that a further cessation of proceeding by the other powers will be taken as mediated hostilities, a result which they must be prepared to abide, and that France will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

The Paris papers report that the Czar has given orders for immediate preparations for crossing the Danube, which forbids the hope of his occupying the last note of the Western Powers.

The latest advices from Constantinople express little hope that negotiations will lead to a satisfactory result.

The Turkish Council has declared itself permanent. The Cabinet is harmonious on the occasion of the recent disturbances.

The Sultan has declared to the French Ambassador, that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against the Sultan's subjects.

The Russians occupied the frontiers of Austrian Wallachia from Orsovia to Constant. They are also permitted to make purchases within the Austrian territories.

Count Esterhazy has not yet gone to St. Petersburg, in consequence of a reported home political misunderstanding.

Constantinople is quiet.

Trieste is mentioned as a neutral place for the meeting of Congress.

It is reported that the peasantry along the Danube, from Kalafat to Turna, and the Russian officials, have turned out.

Authentic intelligence confirms the previous report that the Porte have accepted a note from the four powers, saying that they will not object to certain amendments to the Constitution which insist upon the evacuation of the Crimea, the maintenance of the Turkish flag, and the maintenance of the Sultan's authority. They consent to a Congress in a neutral city for a revision of existing treaties, and to consider the propriety of further amelioration of the condition of Christian subjects.

The deliberations of the Divan continued three days. When the result transpired, there was a tumult at Constantinople; and a mob of 3000, led by Ulemas, assembled, and presented a remonstrance declaring the Scheriat constitution violated by the Council. For the time riot was apprehended, and a force of marines from the English and French steamers was called to Constantinople. A proclamation was issued by the Sultan on the 22d, which restored quiet. Several of the mob were arrested and banished.

Definite information relative to the action of the Czar was daily expected.

London.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 20th, states that the Emperor of Russia has formally rejected the Vienna proposal and vote of the 6th, but consents to examine the Turkish proposition of the 20th although he refuses to recognize the "right of European intervention in Russian and Turkish affairs."

On the 25th the allied fleets had not entered the Black Sea in consequence of the tempestuous weather. The instructions to the commanders of the fleets are, that in the event of meeting the Russian ships of War, they will in the names of their respective governments request the Russian commander to return to Sebastopol, where he will find further instructions from the Russian government. On a refusal to return force will be used.

The Russian statement affect not to feel the slightest alarm about the movements of the allied squadrons; on the contrary they assert that the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea will be a signal for a simultaneous outbreak in India, Algeria and Greece, and a Greek insurrection throughout Turkey, which are all being ready organized by the Agents of the Czar.

There have been no operations of magnitude, small skirmishes have taken place between the outposts daily.

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Railroads and the Public Lands.

The aid of the General Government is solicited, in numerous cases, in behalf of railroad enterprises in the West. Large grants have been made to similar undertakings. We observe that the following bills have been introduced in Congress:

I. A bill granting to the State of Minnesota certain of the public domain, to aid in the construction of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

II. A bill giving a right of way, and granting alternate sections of public lands to the States of Wisconsin and its grantee and assignee, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi river.

III. A bill giving a right of way, and granting alternate sections of certain public lands to the State of Wisconsin and its grantee and assignee, to further the construction of a railroad through the State.

IV. A bill giving a right of way, and granting alternate sections of certain public lands to the State of Michigan and Wisconsin and their grantee and assignee, to further the construction of certain railroads therein specified.

V. A bill granting to the State of California a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sacramento city, by Auburn, to Nevada city, in said State.

VI. A bill granting to the State of California a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marysville to Boston, in said State.

VII. A bill making a grant of land to the State of California in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

VIII. A bill making a grant of land to the State of California in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of a railroad from San Francisco to San Jose.

IX. A bill granting lands to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, and to Minnesota Territory, to aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to St. Paul.

A proposition is before the Legislature of New York during the influence of our representatives in procuring a donation of public lands by Congress, for the benefit of this State.

Important from Mexico.—Two Weeks Later from California.—Additional Intelligence of the Gadsden Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 17. The steamer Texas, at New Orleans, says she has already reported, brought Gen. Gadsden and his treaty with Mexico.

The boundary agreed on commences three miles north of El Paso, thence northeast three leagues south of Lake Guzman to the thirty-fourth degree of latitude and the one hundred and sixtieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence northwest to a point two leagues above the mouth of the river Colorado. The new territory embraces nearly all of Pimeria, and thirty-nine millions of acres.

The eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is cancelled. Mexico is to receive twenty millions of dollars in fifteen installments—three millions on the ratification of the treaty, and the balance in tri-monthly installments, with interest, out of which five millions are to be set apart to pay American claims, including the Garry indemnity. But it is stipulated that before the Garry people receive any portion as an indemnity, they shall release to the Mexican government all title to the lands on the Isthmus. This is all the mention made of the Garry company in the treaty. If the United States wish, they can pay the whole amount mentioned at once, and save the interest. A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed at Washington to adjust all claims.

Santa Anna is going for a short time to this country. General Salas is to depart of interim. The empire will be proclaimed as soon as the treaty is ratified.

General Almonte is created General of Division and Grand Cross of the Order of Guadalupe, and to be sent as Minister to Berlin.

News from California to the 20th ult is received, but the dispatches come sealed, and contents unknown. The California mail was brought from Acapulco to Vera Cruz in fifty-two hours fourteen minutes. There are rumors of the loss of another Pacific steamer on Christmas day, which we do not touch for. It is said that the passengers and property were saved. There are rumors also of the failure of two banking houses in San Francisco. An agent of Adams' Express, I learn, came in the Texas, bringing important papers from California.

A Capital Idea.—It is proposed on some of the western railroads to furnish "Baby cars" for the convenience of those traveling with their appendages as well as for the comfort of travelers generally. The cars will be commodious and well supplied with cradles, jumpers, rattles, sugar-candy milk, paragonie, and other relatives and conveniences, an experienced matron with both wet and dry nurses, will be always in attendance. Babies will be checked through, and parents may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

MARKETS.

CONTRACTED WEEKLY BY TIDOR AND ROBERTS. FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour per bush, Wheat per bush, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter per lb, Eggs, Duckwheat per bush, Hay per Ton, Wood per cord, Coal per bushel, Chestnuts per bushel.

Woolen Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Fullings, First Common, Second, Fannel, Hemlock, Chair Blank, Cherry.

TRY BARRELS INDIAN LINIMENT.—It is clear and pleasant to use. Warranted all it is recommended or money paid back. Prepared by H. G. O. Gary, Druggist and Chemist, Cleveland Ohio, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by an authorized Agent in every town in the State. For sale by Fred Kittel, Ebenburg Pa., and by Hughes & Wherry, Jefferson Pa.