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M'Kean County Democrat.
Thursday Morning, Feb. 24, 1859.
S. M. PETTEGILL & CO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY
110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston.
S. M. PETTEGILL & CO. are the Agents for the
M'Kean Democrat and the most influential and largest
circulating newspapers in the United States and the Can-
ada. They are authorized to contract for us at our
lowest rates.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.
As our readers are somewhat interested in
the prospects of the early completion of this
work, we give the report of the board of man-
agers to the stockholders, exhibiting the con-
dition of the company's finances, the progress
already made in the construction of the road,
the benefits which must accrue to those sec-
tions of the State through which it will pass,
and the natural and other advantages which it
will possess over all similar works as a great
public highway.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders
on the 14th inst., the old board of managers
was re-elected, as follows: Wm. G. Moorhead,
J. C. Cresson, S. V. Merrick, C. B. Wright,
A. Boyd Cummings, Ellis Lewis, C. M. Price,
Henry Duhring, A. I. Wilcox. It is to be re-
gretted that Col. Thomas L. Kane was not re-
tained on the board; but at the election by
Philadelphia Councils, which elects three Di-
rectors, political preferences and party dic-
tation overruled superior qualifications and the
public interests. Philadelphia is represented
by John M. Riley, Alex. Cummings, Jos. R.
Planigen. The re-elected board of managers met
on the 15th inst., and re-elected the old
officers.

It will be seen by the report that the route
of the middle section, between Warren and the
mouth of the Schuylkill, is not yet deter-
mined upon, and a more thorough survey will
be made of the various routes suggested, and
the one selected which the best interests of the
company shall dictate, "taking into considera-
tion economy of construction, distance, grades,
connections and commercial advantages."

A large quantity of provisions which we heretofore
noticed as about being purchased at the
west, has arrived at Olean, and is now being
hailed to various points along the line of the
road.

It will be gratifying to those interested in
this section of the great enterprise, to know
that Col. A. I. Wilcox has been retained as a
member of the board, in the selection of the
route, and on its
...throwing stones
...the appropriation of \$950 to his editor for
about two months labor was made by a Demo-
cratic legislature. While we admit the fault
on the part of the legislature in supposing that
Rogers' services were worth \$1,700 per annum
more than the Governor's, we cannot wholly
excuse the gentlemen from charges of in-
gratitude towards his benefactors, and a mark-
ed disregard for the public interests; besides,
he seems to have lost that love for the Nation-
al Democracy which he professed in certain
quarters while the \$950 bill was pending, and
the paper he prints "up in M'Kean" does not
have that political coloring which the friends of
\$950 had a right to expect.

We did not intend to throw stones, but was
merely cautioning that gentleman against so
dangerous a practice; for, while he was a party
in the transaction; he at the same time is very
ungrateful. We will need no assistance in
going back to look up similar cases, as a very
recent one has come under our observation,
with the exception that both parties are this
time of the same color.

FOUR IN LINE LIFE.—The following from
the Warren Ledger, confirms the report receiv-
ed here a few days since, concerning the log-
ging of S. P. Johnson, Esq., by another lawyer
of that place.

"A lawsuit was brought before a board of
Arbitrators at the office of B. W. Lacy, Esq.,
with Mr. L. engaged on one side, and Mr. S. P.
Johnson, author of the lecture on "True
Manhood," on the other. Some little legal
sprawling had taken place between these law-
yers upon the preliminary matters connected
with the trial, when Mr. J. struck Mr. L. a
violent blow in the face when that gentleman
was entirely unprepared for an assault. Mr.
L. immediately turned upon Mr. J. and retali-
ated in such a manner that soon put him hors d'
combat, as the French say. Sonny kicks and
blows inflicted upon Mr. J. has disabled him so
much that he is unable to appear in court this
week, and as he was the aggressor in this in-
stance, he receives no sympathy from the public."

We have received from Hon. J. L. Gillis a
bill entitled "An Act establishing certain post
roads," which has passed the House, and is
now in the hands of the Senate committee on
Post Roads, in which we find the following
new routes through our immediate vicinity:

From Smethport to Kendall Creek.
From Centreville, via St. Mary's, Buena
Vista, Marvins Creek, to Smethport.

As we expected—Mr. J. W. Clark, editor
of the Locomotive, has been appointed,
by Governor Packer, Grain Measurer in Phila-
delphia, in place of J. Allison, deceased. We
congratulate our brother of the quill on his
attaining the position.

The President's message in relation to our
Mexican and Central American affairs will be
found in another column. Mr. Buchanan is de-
termined to protect the country's interests and
honor abroad, as well as at home.

We have received the Erie Express, publish-
ed at Erie, Pa., by S. J. Goodrich, editor—a
neatly executed paper, devoted, politically, to
the cause of Stephen A. Douglas.

MANUFACTURE OF OIL FROM COAL.—B. P.
Tilden has leased the Coal Beds of L. Davis,
at Lafayette and is already actively engaged
in preparing a manufactory for making Coal
Oil, at that place. He intends expending
\$5,000 in the erection of buildings, &c.—The
manufacture of Coal Oil can, undoubtedly, be
made profitable in this county with our pres-
ent means of transportation, and Mr. Tilden,
we trust, will make well in the operation.

As we are at the close of the first volume
of the Democrat, next week will afford a good
opportunity for those who are in arrears to
pay up their indebtedness; also to renew their
subscriptions for volume second. We have al-
ready a large list of subscribers, but still there
is room for a few more names on our books.

In order to accommodate our friends who find it
inconvenient, during these "hard times," to
spare money, we will take all kinds of produce,
at the market price, in payment of subscrip-
tion.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Slidell's bill,
appropriating \$90,000,000 to be used by the
President in the purchase of Cuba, was gener-
ally discussed. It will undoubtedly pass the
Senate as originally reported; its fate in the
House is uncertain.

It is thought that Congress will restore the
tariff of 1846, before its adjournment.

The March No. of "THE GREAT REPUBLIC"
MONTHLY has been received, and is, as usual,
filled to overflowing with good things.

The California Legislature, by a vote of fifty
to one, have requested Mr. Broderick to resign
his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Important Message from the President.
Washington, Feb. 18.—The President to-
day transmitted the following Message to Con-
gress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
The brief period which remains of your
present session, and the great urgency and im-
portance of legislative action before its termi-
nation, require that I should call your attention
to the protection of American citizens and
their property while in transit across the
Isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pa-
cific possessions, render it my duty again to
recall this subject to your notice. I have heretofore
presented it in my Annual Messages both of
December 1857, and December 1858,
to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I
state that the Executive Government of this
country, in its intercourse with foreign na-
tions, is limited to the employment of diplo-
macy alone. When this fails it can proceed no
further. It cannot legitimately resort to force
without the direct authority of Congress, ex-
cept in resisting and repelling hostile attacks.
It would have no authority to enter the terri-
tories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the de-
struction of the transit, and protect the lives
and property of our own citizens on their pas-
sage. It is true, on a sudden emergency of
this character, the President would direct any
armed force in the vicinity to march to their
relief, but in doing this he would act upon his
own responsibility. Under these circum-
stances I earnestly recommend to Congress the
passage of an act authorizing the President,
under such restrictions as they may deem
proper, to employ the land and Naval forces of
the United States in preventing the transit
from being obstructed or closed by lawless
violence, and in protecting the lives and prop-
erty of American citizens travelling thereupon,
requiring at the same time that these forces shall
be withdrawn the moment the danger shall
have passed away. Without such a provision,
our citizens will be constantly exposed to in-
terference in their progress and to lawless
violence. A similar necessity exists for the pas-
sage of such an act for the protection of Pan-
ama and the Tehuantepec routes.

Another subject equally important, com-
manded the attention of the Senate at the last
session of Congress. The Republics south of the
United States on this continent, have unfor-
tunately been frequently in a state of revolu-
tion and civil war ever since they achieved
their independence. As one or the other party
has prevailed and obtained possession of the
ports open to foreign commerce, they have se-
ized and confiscated American vessels and their
 cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner,
and exacted money from American citizens by
forced loans and other violent proceedings to en-
able them to carry on hostilities. The Execu-
tive governments of Great Britain, France and
other countries, possessing the war-making
power, can promptly employ the necessary
means to enforce immediate redress for similar
outrages upon their subjects. Not so the Ex-
ecutive Government of the United States. If
the President orders a vessel of war to any of
those ports to demand prompt redress for out-
rages committed, the offending parties are well
aware that the case of refusal the commander
could do no more than remonstrate. He can
resort to no hostile act. The question must
then be referred to diplomacy, and in many
cases adequate redress can never be obtained.
Thus American citizens are deprived of the
same protection under the flag of their country
which the subjects of other countries enjoy—
the remedy of this state of things can only be
supplied by Congress, since the Constitution
has conferred that body alone the power to
make war. Without the authority of Con-
gress the Executive cannot lawfully direct
any force, however near it may be to the
scene of difficulty to enter the territory of
Mexico, Nicaragua or New Granada; for the
purpose of defending the persons and property
of American citizens, even though they may
be violently assailed whilst passing in peace-
able transit over the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua or
Panama routes. He cannot, without transgress-
ing the Constitutional powers, direct a gun to
be fired into a port or laid a seaman or marine
to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore
or to obtain redress for an outrage on their
property. The banditti which infest our neigh-
boring Republic of Mexico, always claiming
to belong to one or the other of the hostile par-
ties, might make a sudden descent on Vera
Cruz or the Tehuantepec route, and he would
have no power to employ the force on ship-
board in the vicinity, for their relief, either to
prevent the plunder of our merchants or the
Transit.

In reference to countries where the local au-
thorities are strong enough to enforce the laws,
the difficulty here indicated can seldom happen;
but where this is not the case, and the local
authorities do not possess the physical power,
even if they possess the will, to protect our
citizens within their limits, recent experience
has shown that the American Executive should
itself be authorized to render this protection.
Such a grant of authority thus limited in its
extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a

transfer of the war-making power to the Ex-
ecutive; but only an appropriate exercise of
that power by the party to which it exclusively
belongs. The Plot at Panama, in 1856, in
which a great number of our citizens lost their
lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the ne-
cessity, which may arise for the exertion of this
authority. I therefore earnestly recommend to
Congress, on whom the responsibility exclu-
sively rests, to pass a law before their adjourn-
ment conferring on the President the power to
protect the lives of American citizens in the
cases which I have indicated, under such re-
strictions and conditions as they may deem
advisable. The knowledge that such a law
exists would of itself go far to prevent the out-
rages which it is intended to redress, and ren-
der the employment of force unnecessary. Without
this the President of the United States may be
placed in a painful position before the meet-
ing of the next Congress. In the present
disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more
of the other Republics South of us, no person
can force what occurrences may take place
before that period. In case of emergency, our
citizens seeing that they do not enjoy the same
protection with subjects of European govern-
ments, will have just cause to complain. On
the other hand, should the Executive interfere,
and especially should the result prove disas-
trous and valuable lives be lost, he might sub-
ject himself to severe censure for having as-
sumed a power not conceded to him by the
Constitution. It is to guard against this con-
tingency that I now appeal to Congress.

Having thus recommended to Congress a
measure I deem necessary and expedient for
the interest and honor of the country, I leave
the whole subject to their wisdom and discre-
tion. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Two fashionable, attired ladies met on the
sidewalk a day or two since, where the deep
snow had only been shown wide enough for
one to get along. It was a humiliating thought
for either to back out, and after enduring each
other's indignant gaze for a moment, they re-
solved not to do it. As "Greek meets Greek,"
so they met. There was a clash of steel, a
cloud of snow—then two collapsed quantities
of Dry Goods and hardware went sailing along
the street in opposite directions with the ma-
jesty of a seventy-four gun ship with shatter-
ed sails.

MARRIED.
On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Columbus
Cornforth, at the residence of John A. Rob-
bins Esq., Mr. JOHN W. ROBINSON to Miss SARAH
BENNETT, all of Norwich township.

DIED.
At Annis Creek, Ceres township, on Friday,
the 18th instant, Miss IANNE S. EVANS, aged
about 24 years.

In Keating township, on the 13th instant,
IDA MELISSA, daughter of George A. and Phoebe
N. Hyde, aged 9 months 23 days.

Young, like a bad about to blow;
Her God did call and she must go;
God takes her home to serve him there;
To mourn now you must forbear;
Shee taken you she was but lent—
Her time's expired, her days are spent,
Sits upon her light to dim on high—
To the bright world beyond the sky. P. B.

County Directory.
Pres't Judge—Hon. R. G. White, Wellboro
Tioga Co. Pa.
Associate Judges—Hon. J. Darling, Smethport,
Hon. S. Holmes, Bradford.
Sheriff—Joseph Morse, Smethport.
Prothonotary—Samuel C. Hyde, Smethport.
Register and Recorder—C. K. Sartwell, Smeth-
port.
Treasurer, (pro tem.)—Elias Parsons, Bradford.
Commissioners—Daniel J. Keyes, Eldred, W.
L. Colegrove, Norwich, Nelson Peabody, Ceres.
Cannibals' Clerk—J. R. Chadwick, Smeth-
port.
Auditors—B. C. Corwin, Smethport, V. P.
Carter, Ceres.
District Attorney—Warren Cowles, Smethport.
Coroner—James Bond, Lafayette.

ATTENTION ALL!!!
ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts
with Dr. L. R. Wisner, are requested to
call and settle the same without delay. Those
who fail to do so will find their accounts left
with Equire Backus for collection.
Smethport, February 22, 1859. 50-1f.

Notice.
We, the subscribers, have this day entered
into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to
the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the
first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act re-
lative to Limited Partnerships," and do hereby
certify that the name of the firm under which
said partnership is to be conducted is BRYANT
P. TILDEN, that the general nature of the busi-
ness to be transacted is the mining of coal and
iron ore and the manufacture of coal oil; and
the same will be transacted in the township of
Lafayette, County of M'Kean, State of Pen-
sylvania; that the name of the general
partner is Bryant P. Tilden, of Dorchester,
Mass., and the special partner is Edwin Bruce,
of the city of Boston, Mass.; that the capital
contributed by the said Edwin Bruce, special
partner, is three thousand dollars in cash; that
the period at which the said partnership is to
commence, is the 17th day of day of February,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and
that it will terminate on the 17th day of Feb-
ruary, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
one.
BRYANT P. TILDEN,
EDWIN BRUCE,
By his Attorney in fact,
L. A. BIGELOW.

Election Notice.
WHEREAS, the electors of the Borough of
Smethport, at the charter election held
on Friday, the eleventh day of February, last
past, failed to elect but four persons for mem-
bers of council for said Borough—the general
law as charter requiring five; and whereas
the electors aforesaid failed to elect one person
for town Constable, according to said law or
charter of said Borough.
And now to wit: in compliance with the
requirements of the Act of Assembly in such
case made and provided, and also by order of
a majority of the above named Council, I order
and appoint a special election, to be held at the
Court House in said Borough of Smethport, on
the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of
electing one person as member of the Council
of said Borough, and to fill the above vacancy;
also to elect one person to act as town Consta-
ble of said Borough.
SMETHPORT, February 21, 1859.
To JOHN G. YOUNG, High Constable.