

The President's Special Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day transmitted a message to Congress, as follows:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of the legislative action before termination for the protection of American citizens and their property, while in transit across the Isthmus route between our Atlantic and Pacific 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 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I stated that the Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomatic agents. When this fails, it can proceed no further.

It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passages. It is true, that 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 circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President under such instructions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing, by lawful violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens, traveling thereupon, requiring, at the same time, that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment danger shall have passed away.

Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interference in their progress, and to lawless violence. A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. Another subject equally important commanded the attention of the Senate during the last Session of Congress. The republics south of the United States on this continent have unfortunately been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war, ever since they achieved their independence.

As one of the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized 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. American citizens are deprived of protection under the flag of their country, which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress, since the constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war.

Without the authority of Congress the Executive cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the seat of difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua, or New Granada, for the purpose of defending the persons or property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed whilst passing in peaceful transit over the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or the Panama Territories, to carry on hostilities.

The executive government 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 with the executive Government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel of war to any of these ports to demand prompt redress for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in 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.

He cannot, without transcending his constitutional power, direct a gun to be fired into a fort, or land a soldier or marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore, or to obtain redress for a recent outrage upon their property.

GEAUGA COUNTY FREE FAIR

THE NEXT ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GEAUGA COUNTY FREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held on their FAIR GROUNDS, in CLARION, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th of SEPTEMBER NEXT.

GEAUGA COUNTY FAIR 1859.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GEAUGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held on the grounds of the SOCIETY, in CLARION, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1859.

CITY STYLES & LOW PRICES

1859. 1859.

JOB PRINTING.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING of every description, such as:

BOOKS, BILLS, BLANK FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, R.S. BALLET TICKETS, &c. &c.

IN THE LATEST STYLES

PRINTING in Bronzes and Colours EXECUTED TO ORDER.

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

BUSINESS NOTICE

Having disposed of our establishment, we must call upon all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, either on subscription, job work or advertising, to settle the same without delay.

The ten per cent. law has been repealed, as will be seen by reading Mr. Hitchcock's letter, in another column.

We learn that several young men in this vicinity, think of emigrating to Pike's Peak, the coming spring.

A correspondent in Chester writes that the people of that township are enjoying this winter, an interesting and instructive course of lectures, for which they are mainly indebted to home talent.

How THE MICHIGANERS CARRY THE MAIL IN THE WINTER.—Our friend and former townsman, Mr. Noah Pomeroy, writing from Aranae, Bay Co., Mich., gives the following account of the manner in which the mail is carried, in that vicinity, during the winter season:—"We have, during the close of navigation, what we call a 'dog mail' and, by the way, I will describe to you how our mail is carried in this new and wild country.

The route is from Saginaw City to Green Bay or Mackinaw, by land. The contract is taken by half breeds, (French and Indian,) hardy, athletic men. They have the thing so arranged, that one train of dogs leaves each end of the route, every week. That gives all the offices on the Bay shore, a mail a week, each way. The train is composed of from four to six large dogs, harnessed in single file, and attached to what they call a 'trancee.' This is a kind of drag, some seven feet long and about fifteen inches wide, turned up before, so that it will run easily over the snow, on which they bind their mail bags first, then their blankets, snow-shoes, provisions, hatches, &c. They are prepared to camp at night, wherever darkness overtakes them. There are generally two men and six dogs to each train. They feed their dogs on dry corn-meal and tallow. Their mail and baggage, &c., make up quite a load, which the dogs seem to draw with much ease and speed. This mail continues only during the close of navigation."

MONUMENTAL honors are falling thick upon Hon. J. R. Giddings. The last honor of this kind that we notice, is that an artist in Washington has modeled his head and shoulders in clay, and is about to send him in marble. We shouldn't be surprised to hear that some "admirer" had written his epitaph.—Cleveland Reporter.

If the fame which Mr. Giddings has acquired in his war upon the Democracy and upon the South be remembered in his epitaph, this simple inscription, which an admirer for him living, will do for him dead, "Here lies Joshua R. Giddings."—Cleveland National Democrat.

If the editor of the National Democrat goes on in that kind of style, we should not be surprised if, before he dies, some Southern artist should model his "bust" in dough.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill for the construction of city railways in Chicago.

The Ohio Statesman says that Mr. John Griener, editor of the Columbus Gazette, is so ill that his recovery is considered doubtful.

New counterfeit fives on the Rolltown Bank of Pittsburgh were put in circulation in New York City on the evening of the 18th.

We observe that the important announcement is now "going the rounds," that the Queen of England is a grandmother before she is forty years old.

A FRENCHMAN, 49 years of age, residing in German township, Fulton County, shot himself on the 16th, under the apprehension of being arrested and sent to the Penitentiary.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas has passed a law making 10 per cent. the legal rate of interest on judgments, and allowing the rate on contracts to be agreed upon by the parties.

A DISPATCH from St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 19th, states that Mr. Honly, chief electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company had arrived there with batteries and instruments to commence operation with them on this end of the cable.

A DISPATCH from Washington, dated the 19th, says: "The receipts of the treasury last week were \$1,586,000, the amount on deposit \$1,132,000. Fayette McMillin to-day resigned the Governorship of Washington Territory."

It seems, by a dispatch from Savannah, Ga., of the 12th, that the grand jury have indicted Capt. Correll, and thirty others implicated in the slave trade, in connection with the yacht Wanderer, and what they are to do in prison.

The Senate, on the 19th, voted to postpone the Homestead Bill of Mr. Grow, and take up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. This is, of course, equivalent to the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill. The postponement was effected by the casting vote of the Vice President.

The Columbus City Pact bears from Lorain County, that an attempt will be made before the next Grand Jury to find a bill against Messrs. J. K. Leno, U. S. Deputy Marshal, and Samuel Davis, his assistant, both of Columbus, upon a charge of kidnapping the fugitive slave "John J. White."

On the 19th, one of our subscribers who has not paid in advance should do so at once, that he may commence the New Year with substantial profits of interest.

N. B. Those of our subscribers who are indebted for one year or more, who wish to have the paper continued, can by paying arrearages, and one year in advance, have the same at the rate of \$1.50 per year, if paid by the 1st of February. If we are obliged to go round and make collections, we shall charge the \$2.00 invariably, according to our published terms.

CHARDON, O., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

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The King of Naples is Dead.

We learn from the intelligence of the steamship Asia, that his Majesty the King of Naples, Ferdinand II., alias King Bomba, departed this life on the 20th of January, at the age of 45. The following short biographical account of this tyrant's career, which we clip from a contemporary, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers:—"King Ferdinand, the son of Francis I. and Isabella of Spain, was born in January, 1810, and ascended the throne of the Two Sicilies in November, 1830. He found his Kingdom distracted with dissensions, arising from the unsettled condition of affairs on the Continent, and essayed to bring order out of confusion by adopting measures of prudence and clemency, which gave his subjects reason to hope for better times than they afterwards experienced. On succeeding to the throne, he extended an amnesty to political exiles, promised measures of economy in the administration of Government, ordered the publication of documents calculated to throw light upon the finances, and told his people that their taxes should be reduced. The Bourbons, however, could not keep their promises, and new troubles came. The people revolted, and from 1832 to 1848, the army was constantly in service to keep the turbulent spirit in check. On the 12th of January, 1848, the King's birthday, a formidable revolt broke out in Palermo which was quelled after great bloodshed, and the King remained absolute. Since the fall of Rome, the atrocities of the Neapolitan Government have passed into a proverb. Various attempts at interference, by other powers, with a view of ameliorating the rigors of the King's system—especially those of 1851, when Lord Palmerston appealed to the Continental Powers, and of 1855, when England and France united in an attempt to abate the universal proscription and exile were made without success. King Ferdinand adhered to his absolutism, unmoved by appeal. He is said to have earned the title of "King Bomba" by his fancy for bombarding the chief cities of his kingdom, in turn. The bombardment of Messina, which lasted four days, is the most remarkable instance of the kind.

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The preamble to the Act declared that the Constitution was "Republican in form and conformable to the Constitution of the United States." A separate vote was demanded on this preamble and ordered by the House. On this vote the result was, Ayes, 113; Nays, 95. All the Nays were Republicans and Free State with the exception of Messrs. Humphrey, Marshall, and Underwood, of Kentucky; Davis, Harris, and Ricard of Maryland; Tripp, and Hill, of Georgia; Vance of North Carolina; Kunkel and Edie of Pennsylvania; these last two being Americans. Mr. Nichols of Ohio being the only Republican who voted Aye, to this Preamble, to this Constitution of those who voted Yea to this preamble, thus designating the Republican character of the Constitution, but voted nevertheless, for the bill and preamble—Case, Colfax, Kilgore, and Pettit of Indiana; Balmhurst of Wisconsin; Kunkel of Pennsylvania; Curtis of Iowa; and Thayer of Massachusetts, voted nevertheless for the Constitution, which they had thus condemned, as not conformable to the Constitution, or Republican in its form.

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Hunting Skunks—New Business.

A SPRING trade in skunk skins has recently sprung into existence in our country. Madison township is taking the lead. We learn that on Monday last about thirty men in that township were out hunting for skunks. One man, it is said, brought in forty five in his day's work. One skunk is worth from 30 to 60 cents each. But it seems the business is not confined to our country alone. We learn that Mr. Ed. Rowland, of Windsor, Ashland county, has purchased and sent to New York, during the present winter, nearly fourteen hundred skunk skins. Next winter, we suppose, new and beautiful furs will be all the rage among the ladies. The Ashlandian Sentinel says:—

We heard that a citizen of Saybrook came on a to a very bank of skunks, the other day—taking \$12 from one coat.—Painesville Advertiser.

Our citizens are looking for the end of the rat season with closed nostrils, and bated breath. The very air of every farmer's shop is now, "warranted to stink or no sale," while the tenants over the tin shops where pedlars with return cargoes from the country do congregate, are forced to desert the premises.—Cleveland Herald.

"Our citizens" are obliged to hold on to their noses while reading the odoriferous articles of our contemporaries, but they have no particular objection to the discussion of this "skunk" question, provided they do not employ too strong language in expressing their feelings, or say anything to offend the moral sense of community.

Magazines for March.

ARTHUR'S LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE for March, is a capital number. Its contents are varied and interesting. In addition to the usual variety of fashion plates, it contains a beautiful steel engraving, "The Only Child," which alone is worth the price of the number.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY for March is filled with amusing and instructive reading matter. This magazine seems well calculated to suit the popular taste. If the numbers now issued be a fair indication of the nature of those yet to come, it must prove a perfect success.

THE MARCH number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY is received. We need not say that the number is a good one, to any who are familiar with the merits of this deservedly popular magazine. The ATLANTIC MONTHLY is designed to suit the tastes and represent the feelings of the most thoughtful and independent class of American readers. Its fidelity to the cause of Freedom commands it to the anti-slavery men of the country. It is purely original and thoroughly American.

THE MARCH number of HOUSEHOLD WORKS comes to hand, with an interesting table of contents. It is enough to say of this magazine, that it is conducted by the distinguished English novelist, Charles Dickens.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIANS.—A

dispatch from Washington, of the 19th, says:—"By the treaty ratified by the Senate the United States acquire about 10,000,000 acres of land from the Yaucaiton band of Dakota Indians, who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty."

Instead of being entrusted with large amounts of money, as has heretofore been the case with other Indians, they are to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, farm houses, and whatever else may be necessary to advance them in civilization. This treaty was negotiated with the Yaucaiton band by Mr. Mix, at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as was also the treaty with the Senecas at Tonawanda, recently ratified. They are to remain where they now are.

The lands in the West to which they are to claim under the former treaty, are to be sold, and the proceeds applied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will be recollected that the lands with which they parted in Western New York, were sold to the whites.

FROM COLUMBUS.

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DEAR SIR:—Saturday was made memorable by the passage of the Bill for the admission of Oregon. This Bill was opposed by many Republicans, on the ground that its Constitution was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contained, moreover, provisions indicative of a state of barbarism which rendered it an unfit companion for the sisterhood of States.

The preamble to the Act declared that the Constitution was "Republican in form and conformable to the Constitution of the United States." A separate vote was demanded on this preamble and ordered by the House. On this vote the result was, Ayes, 113; Nays, 95. All the Nays were Republicans and Free State with the exception of Messrs. Humphrey, Marshall, and Underwood, of Kentucky; Davis, Harris, and Ricard of Maryland; Tripp, and Hill, of Georgia; Vance of North Carolina; Kunkel and Edie of Pennsylvania; these last two being Americans. Mr. Nichols of Ohio being the only Republican who voted Aye, to this Preamble, to this Constitution of those who voted Yea to this preamble, thus designating the Republican character of the Constitution, but voted nevertheless, for the bill and preamble—Case, Colfax, Kilgore, and Pettit of Indiana; Balmhurst of Wisconsin; Kunkel of Pennsylvania; Curtis of Iowa; and Thayer of Massachusetts, voted nevertheless for the Constitution, which they had thus condemned, as not conformable to the Constitution, or Republican in its form.

To my mind, this Constitution instead of being conformable to the Constitution and Republican in form or spirit, is barbarian both in form and spirit. But we of the Free States, our complaint of these developments of the barbarian tendencies of our national and state institutions so long as such measures are carried by our own Free State and Republican votes. Thus the vote for this barbarous instrument were Ayes, 114; Nays, 103; majority 11, only. Republican and Free State-votes for it were as follows, viz.:—Nichols, Lotter, and Horton, of Ohio; Case, Colfax, Kilgore, Pettit, of Indiana; Conist, Finney, of Massachusetts; Foote, and Wood of Maine; Curtis, of Iowa; Craig, of New Hampshire; Kunkel, of Pennsylvania; Balmhurst, of Wisconsin.—15. So that these gentlemen had voted against that instrument, the majority against it would have been 19. The result of this triumph of Slave Democracy, by the aid of Republican votes, was a Pro Slavery justification in the mob rendered the leading Republicans who voted for that measure; and then visited the "White House," when the President made a speech, in which he took occasion to declare (as he is reported in the Intelligence) that "expansion was to be the future policy of the Republic, and that whoever opposed it were enemies." Possibly the Executive employees had been moistened with a little of that "Old Rye" which he declared to have been the "best he ever drank."

FROM COLUMBUS.

DEAR SIR:—The Speaker of the House, this now suspended business to announce the reception of an important message from the Senate, which was thereupon read by the Clerk, announcing the passage of the House Bill, No. 8, "To repeal the Ten Per Cent. Interest Law." Very evident manifestations of applause followed this announcement from the different parts of the Hall, which were promptly checked by the Speaker.

The House has been to-day engaged in a lengthy and interesting discussion upon the proposition to repeal the Library portion of the School Law without taking a vote. Think it will not pass.

The Akron Powder Mill Explosion.

The Dry House connected with the Austin Company's Powder Mills, at the Old Forge, one mile north-east of Akron, was blown up about half-past nine the morning of the 18th, with terrific violence.

The building in which the explosion occurred was situated but a short distance from a travelling road, at the foot of a steep hill. A correspondent of the Dealer writes:—"The building was literally blown to atoms, not even the foundation left. Another building a few feet distant was blown off with the first floor, and still another, a few rods further off had the roof and one side blown out."

Several other buildings connected with the works were unharmed and otherwise materially damaged. A barn upon the hill some ten or fifteen rods distant, was also blown down, as was also the school-house on the opposite side of the street; and the house in which the barn belonged, some rods further distant, was reduced almost worthless. In fact every building within 100 rods was more or less injured.

Fortunately, however, the alarm was given before the explosion took place, and no person was injured. The school-house was vacant, the school having closed last Friday. I understand that Mr. Elgerton, our Representative elect from this district, was riding down the hill, and discovering the building on fire, gave the alarm, and immediately put his horse to his utmost speed, by which he succeeded in getting past all danger.

The explosion was the result of some defect in the arch or oven in which the fire was kept up. I have not been able to ascertain at what time it occurred, but it is estimated at from three to six thousand dollars, but I imagine that it is not so impossible to estimate the entire loss at this time, as the concussion was sufficient to damage windows and chimneys