have to resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates, and assumed the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed than the circumstances of that case—situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter having forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue. And our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as the use suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN:
JOHN Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

MR. MARCY'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, November 13, 1854.

SIR: The communication of the 18th ultimo, embodying the views of yourself, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason upon our embarassing relations with Spain, has been received and submitted to the President. He has given to that document the deliberate consideration due alike to the importance of the subject therein discussed and to the experience, wisdom and ability of those whose opinion and suggestions it contains. When he first entered upon the duties of his present station, he found our intercourse with Spain much disturbed by the conduct of the Spanish authorities at Cuba.

It has been his anxious desire and the object of his strenuous efforts to preserve peace and restore cordial good-will between that country and the United States. The source of our past difficulties with Spain, and of our apprehensions of future danger, is clearly disclosed in the report of yourself and associates. The measures therein presented—the purchase of Cuba—is probably the only one which would with certainty place the relations of the two countries on the sure basis of enduring friendship.

While the island of Cuba remains a dependency of Spain, and the character of her rule over it is not changed, (and a change for the better can hardly be anticipated,) annoyances to our trade and difficulties between our citizens and the local authorities will be of frequent occurrence: and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that a peace thus rendered precarious will remain long unbroken. Conceiving that the transfer of Cuba to the United States on the honorable conditions you have been instructed to offer would be as important to her as to them, it was hoped that you would find her Catholic Majesty's government disposed to receive and discuss a proposition for that purpose. The President desires you to keep this important object of your mission in view, and to enter upon negotiations in relation to it whenever a favorable opportunity occurs.

It is no longer, I believe, a secret in Spain that the United States wish to obtain the cession, and that you have authority to treat on the subject. The knowledge of these facts will be likely to elicit opinions in regard to that measure, not only from the ministers of her Catholic Majesty's government, but from other influential individuals of the nation. The Cortes will soon assemble, and that subject will undoubtedly be discussed by the members of that body in their social circles, if it does not become a subject of public deliberation. By a free and frank intercourse among official and influential men you will be enabled to determine the proper course to be pursued in regard to opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba.

Should you find persons of position or influence disposed to converse on the subject, the considerations in favor of a cession are so many and so strong, that those who can be brought to listen would very likely become converts to the measure. But should you have reason to believe that the men in power are averse to entertaining such a proposition—that the offer of it would be offensive to the national pride of Spain, and that it would find no favor in any considerable class of the people—then it will be but too evident that the time for opening or attempting to open such a negotiation has not arrived. It appears to the President that nothing could be gained and something might be lost by an attempt to push on a negotiation against general resistance. This view of the case is taken on the supposition that you shall become convinced that a proposition for the cession of Cuba would certainly be rejected.

The language of some part of the report might, perhaps, be so construed as to sustain the inference that you and your associates in the conference were of the opinion that the proposition should be made, though there should be no chance of its being entertained, and that it should be accompanied with the declaration or a significant suggestion that the United States were determined to have the island, and would obtain it by other means if their present advances, so advantageous to Spain, be refused by her; but other parts of the report repel this inference. The remark in that document that if Spain should refuse these proposals of the United States, then "the question will arise, What ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances?" clearly shows that it was not intended by yourself and colleagues to recommend to the President to offer to Spain the alternative of cession or seizure. The conclusion that the members of the conference were against such an alternative proposition is also drawn from the the following passage:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?"

The President concurs in this view of the subject. But to conclude that on the rejection of a proposition to cede, seizure should ensue, would be to assume that self-preservation necessitates the acquisition of Cuba by the United States; that Spain has refused, and will persist in refusing, our reclamations for injuries and wrongs inflicted, and that she will make no arrangement for our future security against the recurrence of similar injuries and wrongs.

As to the first consideration, I will only remark that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would be pre-eminently advantageous in itself, and of the highest importance as a precautionary measure of security. However much we might regret the want of success in our efforts to obtain the cession of it, that failure would not, without a material change in the condition of the island, involve imminent peril to the existence of our government. But should the contingency suggested in your report ever arise, there is no reason to doubt that the case will be promptly met by the deliberate judgment and decisive action of the American people.

In relation to outrages and injuries, this government have good grounds to complain of the course hitherto pursued by Spain, and should that course be persisted in, it would be justified in resorting to coercive means to obtain redress; but the aspect of this branch of the subject has, however, lately somewhat changed. The present cabinet of Spain has indicated a more favorable disposition in regard to demands for satisfaction and indemnity than that which preceded it. I do not attach much importance to the recent offer on the part of Spain to institute a commission to settle all existing claims, such as now exists between the United States and Great Britain, because some of these claims are of such a character as self-respect would not permit us to submit to arbitrament in any form.

But as to the most aggravated as well as the most recent case of outrage and injury, that of the Black Warrior, the door to adjustment can hardly be considered as closed. Although the late Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations rejected our demands in that case, the present minister has distinctly indicated a willingness to recede from the position of his predecessor. He has asked for our views in writing upon the reply which his government had made to our demands, and accompanied his request with an assurance that "he would take it into most serious consideration and act upon it." After a refusal to comply with that request, this government would not be in a situation to maintain that Spain persists in denying all satisfaction in the case of the Black Warrior.

With his present lights upon the subject, the President's opinion as to the expediency of presenting to the Spanish government his views contained in my despatch to you of the 22d of June last, in answer to that reply, remains unchanged. It does not appear to him that the knowledge of those views can, in any way, injuriously affect the negotiation for the cession of Cuba, but, on the contrary, that case will show to Spain the difficulties she will be exposed to by continuing to maintain the present state of things in that island, and ought to be a strong inducement for her to yield to the change proposed to be made.

There is another point in regard to the case of the Black Warrior, alluded to in your conversation with Her Catholic Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, on the 29th of August last, upon which the President directs me to express his impressions.

Should the Spanish government propose to settle the case of the Black Warrior, he would not consider the removal of General Pezuela, and the other Spanish officers who noted in that affair, as presenting an insuperable obstacle in the way of adjusting that difficulty. When he directed me to communicate with you on the subject, in march last, he assumed that the Spanish government would feel it to be due to the United States, as well as to Spain, to manifest its displeasure towards its Cuban officials as soon as it should become aware of their gross misconduct in that case.

This reasonable expectation was clearly expressed to you in the despatch of the 17th of March last, but he did not indicate in it any particular manner in which that displeasure should be manifested. In your note to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations presenting the demand of your government for satisfaction, you specified a particular mode in which her Catholic Majesty ought to exhibit her displeasure towards those offending officers—viz: their dismissal from office. As this would be a most emphatic manner of manifesting her displeasure at their conduct, this government would have been well satisfied to have had it adopted. But the President does not wish you to assume the position that the case cannot now be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the United States, if by a change of circumstances that precise mode cannot be literally adopted.

There are other conceivable modes of punishing the official persons who participated in that outrage besides removal from office, which the government of the United States might honorably accept, if a full satisfaction for the outrage and ample indemnity for injuries and losses were made. The dismissal of the implicated officials at Havana would have been a very appropriate manner of manifesting the displeasure of their government at their misconduct, and would fully meet the President's expectation in this respect; but circumstances may have so changed that a strict compliance with the demand for this particular punishment has now become impossible. In that case, another manner of treating these wrong-doers by the government of Spain, appropriately selected may be satisfactory to the United States.

The Minister of Foreign Relations having, in apparent good faith, officially declared that Pezuela, the captain-general, and Argulles, the intendant of the customs, were not removed from their official positions at Havana for the purpose of evading or defeating any part of the demand for redress, the fact of their having been already removed, ought not, therefore, in the opinion of the President, to be regarded as presenting an insurmountable obstacle to the adjustment of the case of the Black Warrior. Should there be others still in office who participated in the outrage in that case, it is expected they will be dismissed for that cause. Such treatment will be but a slight punishment for their offence, and have a salutary influence, it is hoped, upon their successors.

The removal of General Pezuela and Argulles on the assumption that it was not made with a view to embarrass the settlement of that case, do not deprive the Spanish government of the ability to manifest its displeasure towards them for the part they took in that aggravated wrong.

Should the government of Spain recede from the grounds taken in Mr. Calderon's note to you of the 7th of May last, disapprove of the conduct of her authorities at Havana in the case of the Black Warrior, disavow their acts, show in an appropriate manner its displeasure towards them on that account, and offer full indemnity for the losses and injuries which our citizens sustained in that affair, you will entertain these propositions, and signify the willingness of your government to adjust the case on such terms. In that event you will be furnished with proper instructions to bring it to a close.

The claimants for compensation for damages for the arrest and detention of the Black Warrior, are numerous, and some of their demands are not properly maintained by proof. As Spain has not consented to indemnify them, they have not yet gone to the expense of preparing their respective claims for presentation.

It is expected that Spain will stop at the adjustment of the case of the Black Warrior. Our citizens have many other claims, originating from the conduct of her officials at Cuba, which in justice and honor she is also bound to adjust. These must be pressed upon the attention of her government, and they will also be prepared for presentation as soon as they can be after it is known that Spain is willing to adjust them.

If the cession of the Island of Cuba has to be hopelessly abandoned for the present, another very important matter will come up for consideration. The United States have asked and will most perentinciously insist upon some security against the future misconduct of the Spanish authorities of Cuba. Looking to the past reasonableness of this demand must be acknowledged by Spain. A compliance with it is but an act of justice to the United States, and of prudent precaution to herself.

Giving Spain credit for the sincerity of her repeated and solemn assurances of an intention in all times past to respect the rights of this government and the interests of our citizens, the failure of all her efforts to effect this object must convince her that there is some inherent defect in her present system of governing Cuba, and that its continuance will unavoidably lead to new difficulties.

If Spain persists in maintaining her despotic administration over this dependency situated so far beyond her immediate supervision, by resting in her captain-general powers which have been so often abused, it is incumbent upon her to provide for a direct appeal by the injured citizens of friendly powers to him for redress.

There is no local public opinion to exercise a restraining influence over him in cases where foreigners are concerned, and no freedom of the press to expose and animadvert upon his misconduct. In regard to such foreigners, the present arrangement imposes no adequate responsibility upon this officer, and just causes of complaint will continually arise, as they have heretofore arisen, until some change is made in the present system. If the feelings of Spain towards this country are such as she professes—if she desires to perpetuate the relations of peace with the United States—she will yield to our just demands on this subject.

Direct diplomatic intercourse by an agent of the United States with the captain-general of Cuba, for the mere purpose of presenting grievances, will not meet the exigency of the case. The captain-general must be under an efficient responsibility to redress the wrongs to our citizens, committed by his subordinates, when brought to his notice.

I have indicated what ought to be accomplished by such arrangement. Should there be no hope of opening a negotiation for the acquisition of Cuba, you will then present to the government of Spain the importance of some arrangement for future security in regard to our trade and intercourse with Cuba, and state to her the objects to be secured by it. If she possesses a willingness to make such an arrangement, a plan in detail will be forwarded to you for the purpose of being laid before her government.

In resuming negotiations with Spain, you will in a firm but respectful manner impress upon the ministry that it is the determination of the President to have all the matters in controversy between her and the United States speedily adjusted. He is desirous to have it done by negotiation, and would exceedingly regret that a failure to reach the end he has in view in this peaceful way should devolve upon him the duty of recommending a resort to coercive measures to vindicate our national rights, and redress the wrongs of our citizens.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant, W. L. MARCY.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of adverting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation, confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as restoring the health of the sick. See advertisement.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.—among the consignments of specie per Star of the West, were $285,000 for Page, Bacon, & Co.; $175,000 for Adams & Co.....The bill appropriating $1,000 extra pay to each member of the Legislature, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, has passed both houses. The only trouble now is, to raise the funds.....Only twenty men have been hanged by mob law since January 1.....The case of Burgoyne vs. the city of San Francisco, has been settled in favor of the city. The sum of $350,000 was involved, all of which is saved to the county.....Sixty-seven lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer Pearl.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....MARCH 10.

☞ Reading Matter will be found on each Page of this Paper.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

THE NEWS.

Henry A. Wise addresses the Democracy of Virginia at Wheeling to-night.

The Grand Jury of Portage county, Ohio, found but one bill of indictment at the recent Common Pleas term. The *Democrat* sees in the light criminal business some of the good results of the liquor law.

Hon. Maxwell McCaslin, of Fayette county, Pa., has been appointed and confirmed as Indian agent, for the Osage river agency, vice Ely Moore. Also, James Arnott, of Pa., has been appointed and confirmed as Consul to Dublin, vice R. L. Loughead, deceased.

Is there a Republican party in Ohio? is the question the leading Whig papers of that State are now discussing. A few are in favor of keeping up the organization; but a majority seem to be of a different opinion. The existence of Whiggery among the Buckeyes is not discussed. There are not even any fossil remains of that institution; but it is like "the little old woman who dried up and blew away."

The steamship Baltic sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday with 85 passengers—among them Col. T. A. Thomas, late Solicitor of the United States before the London mixed Commission; Signor Susini of the Italian Opera; the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis de Tallacarne, and C. A. Rackielwitz, bearer of despatches to Russia and Prussia. The amount of specie on board was $1,137,358 03.

A letter is published in one of the New York papers from the brother of Madame Rachel, the tragedienne, denying in indignant terms the report of a Paris feuilletonist that in case of her death in the managers hands (not arms) while in the United States, they would have the right to exhibit her embalmed corpse. Rachel's departure for America will be about the 15th of August, and her debut in New York about the 1st of September.

On Wednesday morning an extensive sale of American cotton and woollen dry goods took place at the store of Messrs. David S. Brown & Co., south Front street, Philadelphia, which attracted nearly all the commission men and importers engaged in the trade in that city, as well as merchants from the south and east. The sale was made by Messrs. Myers, Clagborn & Co., Auctioneers, and amounted to nearly $200,000.

On Tuesday last an application for an attachment against Ole Bull was made by Madame Bertucca Maretzek and Francis Petrarchi, claiming the sum of $800 for their services. They stated that the Sheriff could not find Mr. Ole Bull to serve a summons, he having disappeared to parts unknown. The attachment was granted. Ole Bull's attorney publishes a card denying that he had fled, saying that he is at the New York Hotel, and appealing to his past life as a guaranty for his integrity, &c.

The President has appointed Persifer F. Smith, a very meritorious officer, Brigadier General. Gen. Shields was recommended by Whigs and Democrats of the present Congress, but in the present state of popular excitement, the President declined giving that recommendation the consequences which would have followed it under other circumstances. The President may also have applied the rule that no member or Senator can be appointed to an office created by the Congress of which he was a member.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has received "information from a source entitled to the highest degree of credit, that the 'Mocassin Chief,' who flatters himself that he is a modern 'Lochiel,' was taken to several lodges of the Know Nothing Order, in Philadelphia, by his Sancho Panza, the *pious* Cummings. The object, we understand, is to get some sort of instructions through these bodies to their Representatives at Harrisburg, which may enure to the advantage of Cameron." It further says the Order were greatly disappointed in their expectations on seeing Simon. "Many were heard to exclaim—'why, it is no wonder he was defeated for United States Senator—he ain't fit to be a Councilman—and any one will do for that place.'"

Wars and rumors of wars are coming to pass. It is not alone in the Crimea, Mexico, and in New York operatic circles that men show a belligerent disposition; but it has now broken out among Gov. Clark, of New York, and his political advisers. The Executive family is represented as being any thing but a "happy family," and, it is said, the feud is so bitter that nothing but an open rupture can result. Amicable settlements are said to be out of the question, and Adjutant General De Peyster has already resigned. Ever since the re-election of Seward to the Senate became a fixed fact the broils among the Whigs of New York generally have been very frequent; and it even resulted the other day in a "nose-pulling" between the Governor's private Secretary and the Engineer in Chief. His Excellency interfered before much blood was spilled.

THE SENATORSHIP ONCE MORE.

It appears by a despatch received, that the Senate Committee (to which the subject was referred, a few days ago,) have reported in favor of another trial for United States Senator, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Senate have yet to pass a resolution to that effect, but such an event is not improbable; as it is undoubtedly a Cameron movement, and the bogus "Lochiel" had at the last contest fourteen Senatorial votes, with two or three Senators who were Cameronian in every thing but supporting him openly.

But will it pass the House? That is the point. The question is a vexed one, and evidently ought to go to the people for a settlement. It has been before settled in three similar cases, and we think should again be left to the popular voice, that there may be no *mis* representation, as is the case with the five members from Allegheny county. No one dare dispute that they are outraging their constituents in supporting an Eastern man, and *such* an Eastern man.

The great Winnebago's chances grow weak with age, and he knows it. His cause is desperate; he must make a *coup d'etat*, or he will miserably fail. However, we do not believe this last move will amount to much. It is only the flutter of the dying dolphin.

☞ The beautiful poetical fragment in another column, by "the Hermit of St. Elrene," we are confident, will be read with pleasure by our readers. We believe the author intends bringing out a volume of poems shortly under the auspices of a prominent Boston Publisher. Judging from what we have seen of them, we predict they will be a great success.

NOTABLE FACT.—Not one of the three persons appointed to the Board of Claims was ever mentioned by any Washington letter writer as likely to receive the office. The letter writers reported that Messrs. Sharkey, Waldo, Walworth, Dallas, R. J. Walker, and others, were the favorite candidates. This fact shows how little that industrious class of gossippers are to be depended on.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post.]

RECOLLECTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF A SWISS IN BECOMING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

BY THE HERMIT OF ST. ELRENE.

In childhood, reared in sight of Alpine peaks,
My eyes beheld majestic mountains, lakes,
And streams and waterfalls.

I.

Oh, Fatherland!
Oh, proud HELVETIA! glorious, thou, my own—
My own, my native land! A lay of praise
I will yet sing to thee. Thy name is dear
To all thy sons—the sons of Freedom's home.
The name of Tell, of Winkelried, de Flue,
Yet fills my heart with pride to be a child
Of thine,—my own; my beauteous Switzerland!
My eyes yet shed a tear of love for thee.
But, hark! Am I the first to sing thy praise,
In strains which I not learned within thy bounds?
Oh, no! Thy beauties have inspired yet more
Than one of Albion's proud and manly sons.

I.

Oh Byron, Scott and Hemans! who am I
To soar with you toward Parnassus' peak,
To mount the steed of Hellcon on high,
And dare, like you the Delian tongue to speak,
And raise to spheres in which immortals roam!
May pigmies then with mighty giants race?
May sparrows hope to reach the eagle's home—
To soar with him in his exalted space—
And dare the dazzling light of yonder sun to face?

II.

Oh, how shall I my gratitude express
To you—the sons of Albion's valiant sires
And Caledonia's worthy clans—address
Helvetia's grateful lay? The holy fires
That burn within your poets' lofty souls;
Stir up but feeble flames within my own.
Your bards whose fame hath reached the distant poles,
Like suns arise to tell the stars—begone!
For we will rule the sky, the firmament, alone.

III.

Ye noble bards who praised in Albion's tongue,
In lofty strains, my own, my native land;
Who tuned your harps to tell, in thrilling song,
The legends old—the lore, and all the grand
And cheering tales of my ancestors' strifes
For Freedom's bliss—have thanks! In tuneful lay
Ye all have sung the brave, that gave their lives
To free their homes from wild oppression's sway,
And kept their mighty foes for centuries at bay.

And still they were not Swiss—they could not feel
The pride, the love, which all Helvetian hearts,
From childhood's tender years, yet feel for thee.
Oh, Fatherland! Thy own majestic Alps,
Thy magic scenes, thy lakes and torrent streams,
Forever leave a stamp within the minds
Of all thy children. None do love as we
Thy lofty peaks, and all thy beautious sights,
And none do weep as we, when, far from home,
We hear an Alpine song recall thy charms,
The "Ranz des Vaches" to none resounds so sweet,
And none do feel its magic force that calls
To memory all thy beauties.

Land! oh, land
Of Freedom! yes, my heart sons uplift their brows
As freemen. Freedom smiles in maiden's look;
And Freedom's voice in every breeze that takes
To shores!—and, Freedom! rears the wind thro' woods
And glens and valleys;—Freedom! thunders still
The avalanche that falls from mountain high.

Let Hellas boast of old Thermopylæ;
Let Rome exalt her Brutus, Cæsar—all
Her heroes. Hark! my native land can boast
Of Sempach, Naefels, Morat, Granson, still
Saint Jacob's swiss Thermopylæ—of men
Breeft of selfish aim and wish to rule
Their fellow-freemen. Tell and Winkelried
And Melchthal, o'Erlach,—hosts of heroes strove
For naught but Freedom's boon, which God bestows
On men alone that know themselves to rule.

And thou, de Flue, the hermit, man of Peace,—
My country's Saviour—blest forever be
Thy memory! All the hearts of Swiss yet thrill
With high emotion when their lips pronounce
Thy hallowed name; and tears of joy yet shed
My eyes as oft I read thy solemn words—
The grandest lesson taught to freemen's sons—
Thy words that saved the land from dismal breach
Of union.

Fatherland, let still his words
Be graved on all thy children's hearts,—revere
His name,—remember, when discord is near,
His hallowed teachings still!

But now a cloud
Begins to pass before my eyes, and shades
Of darkness throw themselves upon thy past
And present history.

Lo, my country's shame!
The sons of Freedom sell their blood for gold.
Oh, shame on all Helvetian routing hordes!
Their arms to fight for foreign gain, to crush
A monarch's people! Shame on rulers mean
That brought the base, disgraceful, vile reproach
On warriors brave! "Let that be brings not gold
Shall have no foine."

Oh, Sow my tears, shall
The ocean's wave in vain would try to wash
This stain away from thee, my fatherland.
I know 'tis true thy bread would ill suffice
To nourish all thy children. Thou art rich
In beauties, poor—alas! in food for all
That dwell within thy bounds. The stranger still
Doth eat the morsel there—the children's bread.
I will not grieve. I love my country, right
Or wrong. I love her still, tho' now no more
I live within her lofty shell'ring walls.

COLUMBIA! thou the glorious home of all
That find no bread in lands of want, of need,
Columbia, now the rich, receive my thanks!
With pride and joy I call myself thy own,
Thy own adopted son. Thy stars and stripes
I love. To king's allegiance never swore
My lips. I came, and all I have found free
As one that's born within the hallowed home
Of Freedom. Hail to thee, asylum! hail
To all thy noble hearts that ever beat
With love for human rights!

Let tyrants hate
Thy grand success and prosperous march, let slaves
Bewail thy victories, greatness, might! But we,
Helvetia's sons, forever love the tongue
That spake to all the world with thund'ring roar
The truth: *that man is free—his king alone is God!*

☞ Lecture.—A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, by the Rev MELANCTHON W JACOBUS, D D, in the FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Penn street.
Subject—THE BIBLE AN ENCYCLOPEDIA.
The middle-block of pews reserved for young men. [mb10

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

ON and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati Ohio and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to
J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or, at the Federal Street Station.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855 (mb10

☞ No Family should be without them.—We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy.

DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A SLIGHT BREAKFAST should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
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☞ The Pleasure and Comfort of being well FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them GOOD, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to everywhere this statement. mb10 E. GRIBBLE.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. jan30

☞ For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat Diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Scrofula and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish mixture.

The case of Mr. T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

, See advertisement. feb9:1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE SHERIFF OF THE SAID COUNTY, GREETING:
{L. S.} *Witness*, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh on the 6th day of March, 1855, the Petition of RICHARD HOPE, eldest son of THOMAS HOPE, late of the Township of Mifflin, and County aforesaid, deceased, was presented to the Court, showing that the said Thomas Hope died intestate, about forty years since, leaving issue five children and a widow, who lived and remained a widow of the said Thomas Hope (who died in the year 1816,) until the time of her death, in the year 1825, viz: The petitioner above named, (Jane Allison, wife of William Allison, who has since died, leaving six children, viz: Elizabeth Lapsley, wife of William Lapsley, who died about the year 1835, leaving issue two children, one of whom has since died, leaving the eldest, viz: Thomas Lapsley, still living) William Allison, now residing in some part of the State of Ohio, or was at the time of the death of his wife, who died about the year 1850, leaving issue two children, viz; Hannah Allison, who now resides with James Payne, in Jefferson township, and county aforesaid, and Andrew Allison, who now resides with James McKeehrie, in Mifflin township, and county aforesaid. Richard Allison, who having enlisted in the army of the United States in 1846, and no authentic information has ever been had of him since. Robert Allison, now a lunatic resident in the City Poor House, James Payne being his Committee. Jane Allison, since intermarried with Joseph Cochran, with whom she now resides, in Jefferson township. Robert Hope, who died in the year 1855 without issue. Margaret Hope, who died about 1840, without issue, and Elizabeth McGowan wife of John McGowan, who died about the year 1829, leaving issue three children, and her husband, John McGowan, since intermarried with C. A. Corry; Elizabeth McGowan and Thomas McGowan, all of whom are twenty one years of age, and reside in Mifflin Township; and that the said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of joining Lots situate in the Township of Mifflin and County where it joins David Redick's land, at a white-oak; thence north 22 degrees, west 19¼ perches, to a post; thence by land of David Redick N. 72¼ E. 81¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of William Walker, S. 65, E. 86¼ perches, to a post; thence south 101 perches, to a post; thence by land of Samuel Cowan, N. 65¾, west 86¼ perches, to the place of beginning—containing fifty-one acres and thirteen perches, and The other Lot beginning at a post at the corner of William Walker and said Thomas Hope; thence by land of said Thomas Hope south 40 perches to a post; oak; thence by said land north 45¾ perches to a white-oak; perches, to the place of beginning—containing three acres and thirty perches, with allowance of thirty perches for road, with the appurtenance. No partition or valuation of the said Estate having been had, the petitioner prays the Court to order an inquest to make part lien of the premises aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole. But if such partition cannot be made thereof to make report of their proceedings herein, according to law; and as in duty bound will pray. RICHARD HOPE.

Now, therefore, we command you, that taking with you twelve free and lawful men of your Bailiwick, you go to the premises aforesaid, and there, by their oaths or affirmations, that you make partition to and among the children and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and such proportion as by the laws of this commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without spoiling the whole. But if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same, and to make report of their proceedings herein, according to law; and as in duty bound you will pray, &c. RICHARD HOPE.

Now, therefore, we command you, that taking with you twelve free and lawful men of your Bailiwick, you go to the premises aforesaid, and there, by their oaths or affirmations, that you make partition to and among the children and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and such proportion as by the laws of this commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without spoiling the whole. But if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to law.

And further—That you cause said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate, with the appurtenances, will conveniently accomodate more than one of the children or representatives of said intestate, and if so, how many it will accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all parties interested; and that you make return of your proceedings herein, to the next general Orphans' Court.

Witness the Honorable WILLIAM B. MCGUIRE, Esq., President Judge, on the 6th day of March, 1855.

JOHN HORNER, Clerk.

ROCHESTER IS BOUND TO GO AWAY.

ANOTHER GREAT PUBLIC SALE, *and Giving Away of Lots, Acre Lots and Acres, at ROCHESTER, Beaver County Pa.*

In 1854, the subscriber *sold* at this place, about *one hundred and Fifty Lots*, and donated grounds, liberally, for churches lots are already built upon, and among the late erections are an extensive *Steam Saw Mill*, and a still more extensive establishment for the *building of Rail Road Cars*, with a foundry, carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, &c., to accommodate 150 workmen. These workmen will, many of them, remove with their families to ROCHESTER, from *Philadelphia, New York* and *New England*, within the next sixty days.

This car building establishment is made of *iron*; and *capital landing*, and 202 feet on *New York street*, which is now being graded, 100 feet wide, from the car buildings and *upper* street, where nine-tenths of the lots were sold last year, and will be sold the present season. Indeed, a large portion of the present population of *Rochester Borough* now *town*." And on this upper terrace nine-tenths of the dwelling houses are now building, or have been built, and room on the *lower terrace* for twenty-five more.

The First Public Sale of Lots, at Rochester, for the year DAY OF MARCH, next, at ten o'clock: and a similar sale will be made monthly, through the season. At these sales will be offered one hundred Lots will be disposed of during the year, and not less than fifty to seventy-five buildings will be erected at Rochester, in 1855.

Among the buildings now in contemplation, the most prominent are, a magnificent Hotel, a large establishment for an Eastern company, for building omnibuses, coaches, carriages, &c; an extensive Pottery and Fire Brick concern; an Academy, with public lecture rooms, &c; two or three churches, and a Female Seminary.

These establishments, with the labor necessary to complete the *Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad*, from the south of Beaver into *Rochester*, and the erection of depot, station houses, &c, which will give abundant employment, and bring the trade in, and not less than fifty to seventy-five dwellings will be erected at Rochester, in 1855.

Lots will be sold remarkably low, ray, from $50 to $500, and on mo't accommodating terms. Those who buy, will become *citizens*, and to pay *part, or all*, by their own *industry*, can be accommodated with *eligible Lots*; and if they desire to build, it house will be built upon them—the purchaser having the use time to pay purchase money, so that he pays promptly, a reasonable *ground rent*, and *interest* on the buildings agreed.

The undersigned is authorized to contract for the immediate *erection of twenty tenement houses* for this particular object; also to receive proposals for a large amount of grading, excavation, removal of earth, &c; and to offer for *sale or rent*, coal banks, coal yards, stone quarries, and stone yards, brick yards, lumber yards, &c. In and adjacent to the Borough, for all of which, maps, specifications, prices, &c, will be ready on the 15th instant. Let those who wish know more of the particulars, call two or three days before the day of sale.

Those who desire to be better informed with regard to the present and future prospects of this rapidly improving *town*, are advised to take a look in the "*upper town*;" and not suppose, as many have done, that the half mile of old wooden and brick buildings under the hill, with the Ohio river on one side, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad on the other, is *the Rochester* about which we have been speaking. This is a mistake; for, not only the *future city*, but even the *present Borough* is chiefly on the *upper plain*, overlooking the *lower town*, the Ohio river, the neighboring villages, and many miles of picturesque surrounding country.

The site, for a town, is not surpassed in beauty or healthfulness by any other, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, while its slightness and adaptation for gardeners, are acknowledged by all who know the place. Let those who doubt, come and see.

March 1st, 1855—(mh10:3ts) M. T. C. GOULD,
Rochester, Pa.

Duff's Mercantile College.
FOUNDED IN 1840.—INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
On reference to any of our city merchants, it will be found that this is the only establishment of the kind ever established; it is thickly in which they have any confidence—the only one in which "double Entry Book-Keeping has been thoroughly taught;—the only one in which Accounts can get reliable advice in case of difficulty with their books;—the only one in which the doctrines of Partnership settlements are thoroughly elucidated;—the only one in which Lectures upon Commercial Law have been regularly and systematically delivered for nearly eight years;—the only one in which a good Handwriting can be obtained;—the only one in which Teachers of Penmanship can be instructed in the ornamental branches of the art;—the only one whose Professor of Penmanship will let visitors have a specimen of his Writing. Call and get a Circular, and a specimen of Mr. Williams' splendid writing. mh10

Freemen, Arouse!
THE citizens of Ross township are requested to meet at the house of Joseph Gantz, in said township, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, to place in nomination suitable persons, to be supported at the coming election, for the different offices of said township, without respect to party, and in opposition to secret oath bound aspirants or conspirators. Come one, come all, and defend your rights.
BY ORDER.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of