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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

Proceedings of Councils will be found on first page.

We have an interesting article this morning, signed "Liberty," on the indebtedness, and the military and naval strength of the various nations of Europe, classified according to their liberal or despotic tendency.

"Fiat Lustitia" is received, but its great length precludes its admission. We sympathize with the writer in his complaint, and agree with him, that the act which he condemns was uncalled for and unadvised, but do not think that a public notice of it, would mend the error.

EUROPE.—The same uneasy feeling which has prevailed ever since the *coup d'etat* of the French President still continued at the last advices. Nobody seems to have any confidence in the continuance of peace. The whole fabric of civil society is like a shattered, tottering edifice through which men tread lightly, lest they may shake it down before they have time to "get from under."

Louis Napoleon, surnamed "the little," but rendered great by audacity and success, at this moment is the cause of more alarm to Europe than even the Czar himself. Wrapped in mysterious silence, it is said that even his most intimate friends know nothing of his schemes until the moment arrives for their execution. He has proved himself to be desperate, unscrupulous and faithless to the last degree. Hence the uneasiness in the minds of the government and people of England respecting his hostile designs upon that island, notwithstanding the reiterated disclaimers of any such intention by himself and his presses.

The story of the Emperor of Russia having protested against some of his acts and measures has probably no foundation. It is certain that he wishes to pick a quarrel with Switzerland, and that he meditates an attack upon Belgium. Should he make Belgium, Great Britain will unquestionably interfere, and it is stated that, in that event, she would immediately block-ade the ports of France.

Meanwhile we have rumors of extensive disaffection in the French army, but we know not what credit to attach to them. That the army of Algiers is disaffected is certain, and that army will be a very important element in the expected popular struggle both in France and Italy. In fact nothing is certain, nothing stable. Quiet is only maintained because it is at present the interest of all parties to keep quiet. The despots can only secure their own safety by maintaining peace; and the liberal party wish to keep all quiet until they can mature their plans. Louis Napoleon's startling movements are alarming to both, lest he precipitate the great catastrophe prematurely.

The situation of France is very extraordinary. The most restless and mercurial people in the world, intelligent, brave and devoted to liberty, or at least pretend to be so, they are tamely submitting to the most degrading tyranny now existing in Europe, Naples and Rome excepted. The press gagged, their best men in prison or in exile—spies in every house, and tracking every man supposed to have any influence—a half a million mercenary soldiers supporting the authority of their upstart oppressor, together with a Legislature composed of his creatures, utterly devoid of independence, or of a mind of their own—France is sunk to the lowest depth of political degradation. The spirit of the nation seems to be dead; yet nothing has occurred since 1848 sufficient to crush it to death. It is only, syncope; and we may momentarily expect it to start again to life and terrible energy, but what use it may make of its newly awakened powers the event only can show. It were folly to speculate upon a future which bids defiance to all human sagacity. All that can be said is, that there is quiet, but no peace.

MINERALS IN NEW MEXICO.—Specimens of Gold, Silver and Tin, found in New Mexico, have been exhibited in Washington. The gold is in small particles. The silver ore is said to be of very fair quality, and is said to exist in large quantites. The tin is said to be abundant, and is perhaps the most valuable of the three.

"Dye's Book of Illustrations," an accompaniment to the Illustrated Counterfeit Detector, for 1851." This is a most excellent publication, and should be in the hands of every person who has the handling of much money. Published Semi-Monthly, by John S. Dye, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PLANK ROAD.

New Route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Washington City.

The article which we copy from the Baltimore American, refers to an improvement of great importance to our City.

The Plank Road which is to connect the City of Pittsburgh with Baltimore and Washington City, by uniting our Youghiogheny Slack Water Steamboat navigation with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Cumberland, Maryland, forms a safe, speedy, and cheap route to those cities—423 miles of the Plank Road has been finished, from the town of Cumberland westward, over the mountains, at a cost of less than $1400 per mile, and has been in successful use for nearly a year; and has earned a sum sufficient to pay 20 per cent upon the capital invested. The work is in rapid course of construction, and may be finished, we understand, by the 1st day of June, inst., if the small sum yet needed shall be promptly furnished by our citizens. Shares $25 each, one hundred citizens, each taking *five* shares, (and this truly is a small sum) will produce the amount needed. Col. Shriver, the President of the P. R. is here to receive those subscriptions. We hope our citizens will cheerfully and promptly respond to this call. The length of the Plank Road will be about 76 miles. Passengers will be carried over it in 8 hours, 4 by the Slack water, and 8 by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and will make the time from this City to Baltimore 20 hours—to Washington City 21 hours, and may be reduced 2 hours to either city. Fare, we are assured, will be less than by *any other* route. Goods and produce will be carried at moderate rates, in two horse light transportation wagons upon the New York plan in 12 hours unlipured.

From the Cumberland, Md., Journal, Mar. 6.

West Newton Plank Road.—Efforts are now being made, we are informed, to raise subscriptions for the completion of this Road. Those engaged in the work have received about $5000 in the neighborhood of Mt. Pleasant, and have strong hopes of getting what was expected from that source. Nine miles of the Road East of Mt. Pleasant has been contracted for at a very reasonable price, leaving but twelve miles still not contracted for between Mt. Pleasant and West Newton. It is said that the whole work will be completed by the first of June, as the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. are now willing to furnish their portion of the necessary means, which, with private subscriptions, will be sufficient to finish the work. All the trade of this region of country through which this road passes will be thrown into the city of Baltimore via Cumberland, as soon as it is completed.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The dwelling house of Col. Thomas Hosack of Coolspring township, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning last, and Col. Hosack himself perished in the flames. Mrs. H. was absent, and there was no person in the house at the time the fire occurred but the Colonel and his son. The young man had put on a fire early in the morning and then went to bed again, and when he awoke he discovered the building to be on fire, and to save himself was obliged to jump out from his bed room window. The whole of the lower part of the house was in flames, and he found it impossible to rescue his father, whose remains were afterwards found in another room from the one in which he had slept. It thus appears that he endeavored to make his escape from the devouring element, but was overtaken by it before he had effected his purpose. The building with all its contents was entirely destroyed.—*Mercer Whig.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE NATIONAL DEBTS—ARMIES AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

In view of the fearful approaching *European Revolutions*, some pains have been taken to arrange the following statistics, to show the relative strength of parties for and against the liberty of nations? The facts have been culled principally from an article in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, found in the Eclectic Magazine for last January. The classification is based on the supposition that Russia will head the despotic governments, and Great Britain those for liberty. The article alluded to has no reference to the United States, but confines itself to Europe.

DESPOTIC POWERS.

1. *Russia*—Debt $733,000,000; army 700,000 men; fleet 175 ships, and 440 gun boats, mounting in all 7,000 guns.
2. *Austria*—Debt $1,100,000,000; army about 200,000; fleet 156 vessels, carrying 600 guns.
3. *Spain*—Debt $1,300,000,000; army 160,000; fleet; 50 vessels mounting 721 guns.
4. *Prussia*—Debt $180,000,000; army 121,000 men; fleet 47 vessels, with 114 guns.
5. *France*—Debt $1,830,000,000; army 265,453 men; fleet 328 vessels, with 8,000 guns.
6. *Papal States*—Debt $120,000,000; army 19,000 men; fleet, 5 ships, with 24 guns.
7. *Naples*—Debt $100,000,000; army 48,000 men; fleet 15 vessels, with 484 guns.
8. *Bavaria*—Debt $82,000,000; army 62,000 men; no fleet.
9. *Grand Duchy of Tuscany*—Debt $10,000,000; army 12,000 men; fleet 10 ships, mounting 15 guns.
10. *Duchy of Parma*—Debt $1,800,000; army 5,000 men: no fleet.
11. *Duchy of Modena*—No debt; army 3,500 men; no fleet.

LIBERAL POWERS.

1. *Great Britain*—Debt nearly $5,000,000,000; army 129,000; fleet 678 vessels, with 18,000 guns!
2. *Netherlands*—Debt $781,000,000; army 50,000 men; fleet 125 vessels, with 2,500 guns;
3. *Belgium*—Debt $165,000,000; army 90,000 men; fleet 5 vessels, with 36 guns.
4. *Portugal*—Debt $160,000,000; army 38,000; fleet 36 vessels, with 700 guns.
5. *Sardinia*—Debt $120,000,000; army 38,000 men; fleet 60 vessels, with 900 guns.
6. *Denmark*—Debt $80,000,000; army 20,000 men; fleet 33 vessels, with 1,170 guns.
7. *Saxony*—Debt $43,000,000; army 25,000 men; no fleet.
8. *Turkey*—Debt $40,000,000; army 220,000 men; fleet 66 vessels, with 800 guns.
9. *City of Hamburg*—Debt $34,000,000; army 1,800 men; no fleet.
10. *Hanover*—Debt $36,680,000; army 21,000 men; no fleet.
12. *Wurtemburg*—Debt $28,000,000; army 10,000 men: no fleet.
13. *Greece*—Debt $25,000,000; army 8,900 men: fleet 31 vessels, with 131 guns.
14. *Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg—Schwerin*—Debt $10,000,000; army 4,700 men; no fleet.
15. *City of Frankfort*—Debt $7,600,000; army 1,300 men; no fleet.
16. *Duchy of Brunswick*—Debt $6,800,000; army 8,000 men; no fleet.
17. *Grand Duchy of Hesse Drumstadt*—Debt $6,200,000; army 42,000 men: no fleet
18. *Electoral Hesse*—Debt $6,000,000; army 14,000 men: no fleet.
10. *City of Lubec*—Debt $6,000,000; army 400 men; no fleet.
20. *Duchy of Saxe Weimar*—Debt $4,000,000; army 2,000 men; no fleet.
21. *Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein*—No debt; no army; no navy.
22. *Duchy of Anhalt, Dessau, and Korthen*—Debt, $3,500,000; army 700 men: no fleet.
23. *City of Bremen*—Debt $3,000,000; army 500 men; no fleet.
24 *Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*—Debt $2,556,000; army 1,200 men; no fleet.
25. *Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen*—Debt $2,500,000; army 2,400 men; no fleet.
26. *Duchy of Nassau*—Debt $2,000,000; army 3,500 men; no fleet.
27. *Duchy of Anhalt Bernburg*—Debt $1,300,000; army 300 men; no fleet.
28. *Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg*—Debt $1,500,000; army 1,000 men.
29. *Norway*—Debt $1,500,000; army 23,000 men; fleet 160 vessels, with 560 guns.
30. *Grand Duchy of Oldenburg*—Debt $1,200,000; army 600 men; no fleet.
21. *The Landgravate of Hesse-Hamburg*—Debt $860,000; army 350 men; no fleet.
32. *Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*—Debt $252,000; army 540 men; no fleet.
33. *Principality of Schwarzburg-Sundershausen*—Debt $60,000; army 450 men; no fleet.
34. *Danubian Principalities*—No debt; annual tribute to Turkey 3,000,000 piasters; army 6,500 men; no fleet.
35. *Servia*—No debt; annual tribute to Turkey 2,000,000 piasters; army 3,000 men; no fleet.
36. *Sweden*—No debt; army 5,400 men; fleet 240 vessels, with 2,400 guns.
37. *Principality of Lippe-Detmold*—No debt; army 520 men; no fleet.
38. *Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Shelitz*—No debt; army 800 men; no fleet.
39. *Principality of Reuss*—Debt, none; Army 745 men; no fleet.
40. *Principality of Lippe Shaumberg*—No debt; army 430 men. No fleet.
41. *Principality of Waldek*—No debt; army 520; no fleet.
42. *Principality of Lichtenstein.*—No debt; army 60 men; no fleet.
43. *Switzerland*—No debt; army 69,000 men; no fleet.
44. *Republic of San Marino*—No debt; no army no fleet.
45. *Poland*—Debt included in Russia, Prussia, and Austria amongst whom the kingdom is partitioned, can bring an army into the field of 300,000 men. No fleet.
46. *Hungary.*—Debt included in Austria; can organize an army of 300,000 men; no fleet.

DISCRIMINATIONS.

I make the following discriminations on the foregoing statistics:—

1. *National debt of Great Britain*, and the states classed with her, stand at $6,551,636,000; of this Great Britain is rated at $5,000,000,000 dollars. All this she owes to herself. She owes nothing to any other nation. This unites all her monied men in defence of the country. The states classed with Great Britain owe 1,551,636,000 dollars. The British debt is in fact, no debt.

Russia, and the nations classed with her, are in debt 4,956,800,000 dollars. Throwing out the debt of Great Britain; Russia and those with her are more in debt than the other nations of Europe by $3,405,264,000. So the despotic powers have a heavier burden of debt than their opponents, after all!

2. *Armies*.—Russia, and those classed with her, have 1,585,953 soldiers. Great Britain, and those classed with her, have 1,382,655, soldiers. This gives despotism a majority of 203,290 men. This majority is as nothing in a *bad* cause. If one side can increase its army, so can the other, and those for liberty, with far greater effect than those for despotism.

3. *Vessels of War.*—Great Britain, and the nations classed with her, muster 1,874 vessels of war. Russia and her allies, can only show 786 vessels. The former can show 27,147 guns—the latter, only 16,958 guns. Here is a majority of 1088 vessels, and of 10,189 guns on the side of liberty.

If we take Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Spain, these have together, only 78 vessels of war more than Great Britain alone, while the latter has 505 guns mounted, more than all the former!

4. When we look at the United States, her naval power is stupendous. Employed in her external Marine, she has 90 Ocean, and 382 ordinary Steamers; and her internal Marine numbers 705 Steamers. Here are 1183 Steam ships. If we select the half of this number, as fit to be used in war, and add thereto her regular men-of-war vessels, it is not too much to say that she can send out as many ships fit for action, and with as many guns as Great Britain herself. What a prodigious armament could these two Nations exhibit to the despots of Europe!—Enough, humanly speaking, to sweep the entire Ocean, destroy every seaport of the enemy; and absolutely conquer the whole world! And what must the criminality of those two Christian powers be, in the sight of a Just God, if they have the resources and means, and will not apply them to the overthrow of those tyrants who are combined and leagued together, to extinguish the last spark of liberty on the continent of Europe! And what a silly effort it must be for those writers in this country, to appeal to the fears and selfish passions of the public, instead of advocating the progress of that liberty the world over, which gives the nation such proud eminance! How the despots abroad, and the promoters of despots at home, laugh at this folly! "We are not able to stand against the well-appointed armies of Austria and Russia!" Alas! how degrading to the honor and heroism of the nation has the promulgation of this sentence been!

5. But it may be asked—Why class with Great Britain so many States and nations, and so few with Russia? the answer is this—because Great Britain holds the preponderating influence, morally, and in some other interesting respects, over Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Sardinia, Portugal, and the other States named. And because, their confidence in the British government is strong, but weak in the others; and because again, the nations named with Britain, have all more or less the elements, and love of liberty among them. In a general struggle therefore, the most of them, if not all, will keep with Great Britain, especially when the object in contest, is one so dear to every true patriot and lover of good government.

6. *Finally.* Should a general war take place in Europe, the forces against liberty will not be so formidable as is generally supposed. It is admitted that the despotic powers, aided by the secret organized, diabolical plots of the Jesuits, together with the priesthood of Rome, and the police of the Inquisition called the "Famillars," will do their utmost against liberty. But it is also admitted, that to aid the liberal nations in the contest, there are millions of resolute patriots mingled with the population of despotic governments, who stand ready for revolution when the signal is given. The people oppressed and crushed by tyranny, cannot be made to work in unison to support it. Even in the United States, there is the same secret organization against liberty, and its progress. In this country we have 6 popish Arch-bishops, 26 Bishops, and 1,385 Priests, all sworn supporters of the Pope of Rome, and all defenders of the despotic Rule, of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and sustainers of the usurpation, treachery and perjury of Louis Napoleon! But the eyes of the people are being opened more and more every day, upon their true interest. And true to that interest because it is their own, pure republicans and real christian patriots will know how to act when the crisis arrives. May God, even our own, our Nation's and our Fathers' God, bless our civil rulers; and may all in authority under him and over us, be directed and controlled by his infinite wisdom and sustaining grace, to perform their duties to *his* glory, the salvation of *this* nation, and the spread of well-defined, and well-guarded, and rational liberty, throughout the world! LIBERTY.

THE POINT DEPOT AND TRADE AND TRAVEL ON THE PENNA. RAILROAD AND CANAL.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of our citizens seem anxious to annul the grant made to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, to erect a Depot at the Point.

Should this be done, the extra charges for drayage of goods will force Western merchants to ship their goods by New York or Baltimore. This is the real question, whether a toll house shall be built at Pittsburgh, to force men to pay extra charges for one or two miles land carriage, or whether we will allow a Western merchant the same privilege extended to him in New York, of hauling his goods to the transporter, receiving his receipt and coming home to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago or Milwaukie without having to stop at Buffalo and Cleveland, to pay extra charges for drayage from the Depot to the Lakes.

Every merchant knows that merchandise is now carried to Cincinnati, from New York, which the canal and Lakes are open, cheaper than the same merchandise can be transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The toll on the New York Canal have been balance every year, and their business and revenue have increased the same year with the like result, has been followed in Ohio, and the telegraph, this morning, informs us that a further reduction has been made on the Ohio Canal. Is it possible that the business men of Pittsburgh will permit the Pennsylvania Railroad Road. They agree to carry goods in Pittsburgh "as cheap as if shipped over the Penna. Rail Road," which will inform our citizens that there are other lines of rail roads in the world, or other sale of us, anxious to do all the business. As far as our merchants are concerned, I take it, that whether their goods are delivered at the Point, or one mile out from the Point cannot make much difference.

ANTI TOLL HOUSE.

The editor of the *Louisville Journal* makes the following eloquent appeal in behalf of Kossuth:

In that dark hour of our country's hopes that lowered upon the cause of human freedom just before the victory of Saratoga, though many despaired, a few brave spirits hoped almost against hope. It was in that dark hour that the sympathies of France cheered from across the sea, the champions of freedom, and spurred our fathers to renewed efforts. The hopes of freedom are dark enough now in Europe, and the darkness is the deeper from the despair of American republicans. How many are now forgiving to move in the cause of Hungary, because they can see no way for a successful struggle, but we have faith in the justice of Providence, and we feel sure that at the proper time the republicans of Hungary will strike for freedom, and the cause must once more triumph throughout Europe. For such a hope even as that, it is worth while to struggle, and we have no fear about trusting Kossuth with the hopes, desires, and movements of European freedom. He that suspects Kossuth may have good reasons for suspecting himself. The brave, the true, and the hopeful may rely upon the heart of Kossuth; he has never yet been recreant. His public life shines through the calumnies and falsehoods of despotism as the morning star shines through the fogs of the atmosphere. His private character is without a blemish. Let those who eagerly snatch at falsehoods on Kossuth remember the flood of lies that once attempted to waste away the character of Washington.

Let the friends of freedom bestir themselves to-night, and aid the illustrious Magyar in his effort to rouse the republicans of Europe to throw off the chains of despotism, and free the mind of Europe from the weights that oppress it. Let us do something to open the prison doors of Europe, and give light and air, and the joys of earth, to those whose only crime has been; a love of republicanism. The hearts of the American people should yearn towards Hungary and her cause—it is the cause of truth, of morality, of virtue, and of everything that can ennoble and elevate humanity. Let us cheer the great Hungarian in his career. No honest-minded, true-hearted man can ever feel sorry for any effort he can make for such a cause as this.

NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

We gave by telegraph a brief summary of the news by the Arctic. Below we give more full details from the Eastern papers:

ENGLAND.

The New British Cabinet has been formed.—Among the prominent members of the Cabinet, are the following:

Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Walpole. Foreign Department, Lord Malmsbury; Colonial Department, Sir John Packenham; First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henly; Postmaster General, Earl Hardwicke; Secretary of War, Mr. Bernsford. Attorney General, Sir J. Wesligor. Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas. Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley. The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Lord Blackburn.

The London Times remarks on the above arrangement of the Earl of Derby's Administration, that the administration is now complete in the House of Lords. Started into existence with the same readiness as the Cabinet. Chief Justice Blackburn, if he accepts the offer made by Lord Daniels, will make an excellent Irish Chancellor. Lord Stanley, the new Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has probably enjoyed much direct preparation for that office as a distinguished excavator of Assyrian marbles. Sir J. Thesiger the Attorney General it is said, with a view to the Speakership of the House of Commons of the new Parliament. Lord Lyndhurst declines office, but promises his support to the new Ministry, as also, it is rather superfluously added, does the Duke of Richmond.

All the measures of the late Ministry are considered dead.

Some suppose the dissolution of Parliament will be deferred for a short time.

Parliament has adjourned over until the 27th, in order to allow Lord Derby to complete his arrangements.

The dissolution of that body will at once take place, and be followed by a new election.

FRANCE.

We have nothing by this arrival of peculiar or striking importance from France.

M Bocher, Administrator of the Orleans estate; with MM. Delavaigne and Mayn Faucher have been arrested, having in their possession insurrectionary documents in favor of the Orleans family.

The papers are commenting on the fall of the Russell ministry, and the revenge of Lord Palmerston.

The change in the British ministry has had no effect on the Loan.

The Police had seized about 20,000 copies of an address to the electors, by M. Croce Spinelli, on the ground that having been sentenced to expulsion, he is not qualified to be a candidate.

Active negotiations are going on with a view of inducing the Duchess of Orleans to consent to the Count de Paris waiving his rights in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux.

Several additional candidates have been named by the President to seats in the corps of the Legislature.

A number of prisoners confined in the Citadel, had been liberatad.

Another batch of prisoners was about being sent to Cayenne.

The President had issued another decree in reference to the uniforms to be worn by members of the Senate and Council of State.

Letters from Berne deny that the English Charge des Affairs supported the French note concerning the Press.

It is alleged that the rumor of a protest from Russia, in reference to the proclamation of the Empire is without foundation.

M. Dupin declines a nomination for the Legislature.

The Secretary of the Pacha of Egypt reached Paris on Saturday on a special mission.

A memorial has just been presented to the Council of State, which bids fair to bring down an avalanche of Bonspartist claims upon the Treasury.

The signatures of the protest against the decree confiscating the Orleans property, seem to have produced an irreparable breach between L. Napoleon and the Ex-President of the National Assembly.

The "Siecle" publishes the following list of opposition candidates for Paris—Dupont de l'Eure, Gen. Lamoriciere, Gen. Cavaignac, Carnot, Goudchaux, Bixio, Eugene Sue, and Ferdinand Lasteyrie. In support of their election, the "Siecle" says a few words which will not be lost upon the intelligent of Paris, who read with more avidity now, that it is prevented by brute force from speaking out.

It is said to be certain that the state of siege in Paris will be raised immediately after the meeting of the Senate and the corps of the Legislature.

The date of the meeting of the Legislative Convention is not yet fixed. The 20th of March and the 4th of May are spoken of. It appears, however, to be the intention of the Government not to convene the deliberative political bodies before having the decrees which it considers necessary for the organization of vigorous authority and the safety of the administration.

ITALY.

In spite of the police and the French army, the anniversary of the Republic was celebrated at Rome with great spirit.

BELGIUM.

The Government still entertains serious, tho' not unfriendly feelings towards France.

It is authoritively stated that the French Ambassador at Brussels has been charged to demand of King Leopold that the Waterloo monument and the Lion of England which is upon it, be destroyed. It is supposed that England will oppose this demand.

The Bank of France would, in a few days, reduce the rate of discount to 3 per cent. On Tuesday, at the Paris Bourse, Fives were quoted at 103f. 86c.

THE VERY LATEST FROM FRANCE—BY TELEGHAPH.

PARIS, Wednesday morning.

The special mission on which the Secretary of the Pasha of Egypt has visited Paris, is said to relate to the posture of affairs between Egypt and Turkey.

The Government has undertaken to supply the candidature of the exiled ex-Representatives.

The General officers on the active list are to be allowed to accept office as Senators without losing their rank, or being placed on the retired list.

Rear Admiral Jacquinot has been appointed second in command in the Mediterranean fleet.

The Moniteur offers a prize of 50,000 francs for a discovery that shall render the the Voltaic Pile applicable with economy and industry, as a source of heat, to lighting, or to chemistry, mechanics, or medical practice. All nations can compete for the prize for five years.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, P. M.

The Cotton market is firmer. The sales to-day have been 3,000 bales, and prices have a hardening tendency, especially for middling Orleans.

The prospects of the formation of a Protective Cabinet, has imparted more firmness to the grain markets, and a larger business has followed at full prices.

The price of corn ranges from 29s to 32s 6d.

London Money Market.—The London Money market continues easy, and capital abundant.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 97¼@97¾ The English Funds are unchanged; Foreign stocks are active. There is but a light supply of American securities, and prices have advanced.

State of Trade.—There has been a fair and healthy business doing at Manchester, and the market with small stocks is firm.

Liverpool Provision Markets.—Pork is scarce and commands high rates. Beef is quiet without change in price. Lard and shoulders have advanced.

Grocerics—Sugar and coffee command full rates with a fair business doing.

Brown and Shipley's Circular states cotton quotations to be the same as per America; the sales for the four days being 30,000.

From the New York Tribune

SLAVE CATCHING BY CONSCIENCE.

Rev Orville Dewey, Chaplain to the Washington House of Lard, winds up a recently published lecture as follows:

"Upon the ground of a reflective conscience I endeavor to place myself; and these points are very clear to me:

"Firstly, That the immediate emancipation of the southern slaves would not be right; they are not prepared for freedom, nor do they generally desire it.

"Secondly. That till this event takes place, it would be fatal to that order of things, fatal to our peace and Union, for us to hold them free and irreclaimable the moment they touch our soil.

"Thirdly. That, therefore, there must be some kind of fugitive slave law.

"Fourthly. That the present law is not more stringent than its predecessor; that it contains no new features of intolerable tyranny, such that it must be rejected on this account; that it is not rejected on this account, but because any effective bill would be disliked and resisted."

—If the Rev. Doctor's reflective conscience is able to make these points clear to him, we think it must have a very stretchy conscience or a very weak reasoning faculty, for the one seems to have the other at a great advantage. Let us look at the matter a little on the ground of common sense and common humanity. Our four points are:

1. That if the emancipation of the mass of of southern slaves would be wrong because they are not prepared for freedom and don't want it, the inference is plain that those who are not only prepared for it and want it, but actually achieve it, have the most absolute and irrefragable right so to do, and that ordinary human sentiments and the dictates of the Christian religion command as solemnly to respect that right.

2. That whenever a fugitive appeals to a Man—not to say a Christian—saying: "I seek liberty, and the bloodhounds are hot upon my track," the Man will not seize and hand him over to the scourge and the fetters of the pursuer, but will help and shield him, and bid him God-speed on his way to freedom. Possibly here and there a Doctor of Divinity, endowed with a reflective conscience, may think that he would do otherwise, since occasional sinecures are in the gift of the powers that favor such pretenses; but we pronounce them untrue and hypocritical. And the proof that this is so, is the fact that in nine cases out of ten fugitive slaves are practically held free and inviolate the moment they touch our soil. This is so notoriously the case that slave-holders often refuse to attempt the recovery of their lost chattels, even when they know where they are, the difficulty and the expense are more than the merchandise is worth. And our peace and Union don't seem to suffer from it.

3. The execrating statute be necessary, in order so carry out an unfortunate and not creditable provision of the Constitution, so much the greater the need that it should be so framed as to render it humanly impossible that no person legally free should ever be sent into slavery by its operation.

4. Whether the present law is worse than its predecessor is not the question, but whether it is one fit to be made. Mr. Webster,—high judicial authority,—has substantially said it is not, because it does not provide for a jury trial. If any law would be disliked, how much more such a one as this?

—It will be seen that our four points differ essentially from those of Dr. Dewey. How far his apology for slave catching,—next to slave stealing the most brutal, mean, and inhuman business in the world,—if creditable either to his conscience, his understanding or his religious profession, we do not undertake to decide.

The Messrs. Belchers, of the St. Louis Sugar Refinery, are digging an Artesian well on their premises, with every prospect of ultimately obtaining an abundant supply of pure water, for the use of that extensive establishment.

They have already attained a depth of 1,275 feet below the surface, or 746 feet below the level of the river, and they expect to go some 500 feet deeper. The *Intelligencer* says that the different formations of the earth have been carefully noted from the commencement, and are found to consist of limestone, sandstone, shells or clay slate, feldspar, a kind of shale, talized clay, red marl, bituminous marl &c., principally, however, of the two first named.

The first appearance of carbonated acid gas, was at the depth of 44 feet. Six hundred feet below the surface a saline property in the water was discovered, which continues to increase up to the present time. The water in the well now stands about thirteen feet above the level of the sea, or near five hundred below the surface. The boring is progressing through a limestone formation of considerable thickness, after which, from the character of the formations just above, it is thought the water will lose its saline property, and once more become fresh.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 1st mo. 29, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it; it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LIVERTON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIER, ESQ., PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen; from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar8:d&wT

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As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members. feb18:d1m

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the United States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. (See advertisement.)

☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE without Doctor M'Lane's Liver Pills—The frightful catalogue of diseases that have their origin in a diseased state of the Liver, manifest themselves to a greater or less extent in almost every family. Dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the bowels, aches and fever, pains in the side, nigh dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement; and for these, Dr. M'Lane' Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have been known for years to be safe, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS—Take two or three pills at bed time, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight laxative should invariably follow their use.

The latter pill may be used where purging is simply necessary. As an all-healing purgative they are unrivalled by none. And in all cases of bowel complaint, they give relief to sick heads, be also in sight in fashionable circles.

☞ Beware of spurious imitations. Ask for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, and see that the signatures of C. McLANE and JOHN F. FAHNESTOCK are on the wrapper, in order to secure the genuine article. For sale by C. McLANE, Wholesale Druggist, Corner of Wood and Third sts., Pittsburgh.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNN offers to those suffering from deafness, his unfailing aural remedies, which have been used in nearly three thousand cases of deafness. Those respectably recommended can refer to cases of the internal, middle, and external Ear, and have been pronounced by three celebrated surgeons, Brainer, of Berlin, Itard of Paris, Cutter, Edwards and Yearsley, of London—as being the most wonderful and effectual ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear, their effects are apparent in the 12th or 15th day. Dr Le B. guarantees cure in every case where the organ is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been deaf and dumb, and whose hearing is now completely restored, and are now enabled to learn the language. The names of over fifteen hundred persons who have been cured by Dr Le B. may be seen by application. Patients by sending a description of their case, can have remedies sent to any part. Terms $5 consultation fee, $10 to be paid when the Ear is cured. Office and Dwelling, No. 6, Liberty street, which will be found at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear, 25th Edition, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, translated from the French original, M. Ambroise Le Brunn, Union Square, Post office, N. Y. feb 19:

DRY GOODS

HOTELS, STEAMERS, SHIPS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

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IN MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK HOUSE, Where they can at all times be supplied with a full stock of FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

To which Branch of trade their attention will hereafter be directed.

They will have constantly on hand and will receive daily from the manufacturer, every description and quality of

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LINEN and COTTON SHEETING,
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PARAMATTAS, CHINTZES,
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The attention of CITY and COUNTRY DEALERS is particularly invited to our STOCK.

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mar8:3m

T. WOODS & CO., Produce Dealers, For Warding and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles No. 61 Water st. Pittsburgh mar8:3m&w

I HAVE this day associated with me in business, my son, Jas. Hamilton. The business will be hereafter carried on under the name and style of W. & J. H. SAWYER. B. C. SAWYER.

March 1, 1852—[mar11:3t]

ANTHRICITE COAL.—22 tons Anthricite Coal, (but one of 20 tons) for sale low to close out the lot

mar11:3t Canal Basin

Notice.

ABOND, given by THOMPSON BELL, for the last payment of property purchased from me for twenty five hundred Dollars, payable 1st of April, 1852, was lost or mislaid.

All persons are hereby notified that I have received payment for the same, and that it has been entered on the Recorder's Office, and I request any person finding the same to deliver it to Mr Bell

mar11 A. KIMMEL.

Select School.

MR. WM. S. RENTOUL begs to announce to the friends and the citizens of Allegheny, that he will open a School in the town of Allegheny, on the first of April. He has secured a commodious place from on Federal street, south of the canal bridge, next door to Mr. Herr's store, and at least one door south of Jacob Lenhart's office, 2d door south of Lenhart's office, which will please be made.

He is permitted to refer to Rev.