Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. F. WILLIAMS ... D. L. REYNOLDS ... RIDDLE ... RUSSELL REAKIN

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1858.

A LITTLE GOSSIPING ARTICLE.—Some five or six months ago we published in the GAZETTE, a letter which first appeared in "The Supplement to the New York *Gazette*" of December 13, 1758. This letter came to us through the columns of the Newport (R. I.,) *Mercury* and was dated at Fort Du Quesne, November 26, 1758. It was published in the *Mercury* as "the freshet news from the West," on the 19th of December 1758. On the hundreth anniversary of the establishment of the *Mercury*, which occurred some time last summer, a *fac-simile* of the first number issued was struck off and distributed to subscribers. One of these copies fell into our hands at the time, by the politeness of our fellow citizen Stephen Northam, Esq., who is a native of Newport. In anticipation of the approaching 25th, Mr. Chas. Herbst, a native of this city now living in New York, sent Mayor Weaver a copy of the said paper and the Mayor has laid it on our table, so that it comes around again in due time. An interesting fact about this *Mercury* is that James Franklin, a brother of Dr. Ben. was its first proprietor and editor, Ben., who attained to some celebrity in due time, was even then begining to "make his mark." He was in fact the advertising columns of James' paper that "Poor Richard's Almanack" for the year 1759 was out; that besides the usual matter about the weather, stars, etc., it contained a receipt for making hard-soap, the letter of Cicero to his son Marcus and every conceivable hint, receipt and proverb between the two subjects above specified.

One other fact we note: our readers will remember that our esteemed and ever welcome correspondent "C." in an article which we published a day or two since, quotes from three letters—one from Col. Boquet, of date Nov. 25, one from Capt. Haslet, Nov. 26, and one from Gen. Washington, Nov. 28, all of which were written at "*Fort Duquesne.*" "Surely," says C., "if the name Pittsburgh had been so promptly given, as is stated in Bancroft's History, some of these letters would have been dated at Pittsburgh." Well, we find in the letter above alluded to, by whom written we are unable to learn, the following sentence:

"Two hundred of our People are to be left at Fort Du Quesne, *now Pittsburgh*, to keep possession of the ground."

Notwithstanding this statement, the letter was dated at "Fort Du Quesne." We think that the fact that this military post was well known everywhere, explains why military men should date their letters and dispatches at Fort Du Quesne, rather than at Pittsburgh, even after the latter name had been given. At any rate, it is certain that in this letter, written one day subsequent to the taking possession of the Fort, the above sentence is found, and that the name "Pittsburgh" had already been given.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—If the returns of the late elections are to be relied on as a test of relative population, it is plain that the north-west will gain largely in the apportionment following the census of 1860. Take, for instance, the 3d Congressional district in New York, (the first in the city,) now represented by Ficklen, and the Chicago district, now represented by Farnsworth, and look at the votes lately cast in both, as follow:

SICKLES' DISTRICT.		FARNSWORTH'S DISTRICT.	
Sickles' vote	3177	Farnsworth's vote	21798
Walbridge's do	2874	Dyer's do	13159
Williamson's do	3015	Blackburn's do	701
Total	9066	Total	35658

This shows a difference of nearly four to one in favor of Chicago, and there are other districts casting still heavier votes—Lovejoy's 38,814 and Kellogg's 36,918. The other districts are not so heavy, but only two of them fall below 23,000. But let us take the two states as points of comparison. Illinois polls a total of 262,071 votes, divided among nine districts—an average of 29,119 votes. The White New York polls a total of 338,382, divided among thirty-three districts—an average of only 16,334 to each.

Iowa is another case in point. With but two representatives in Congress she polls 90,000 votes, and by 1860 may run this total up to 100,000. Here the discrepancy is greater than in Illinois.

We have not before us the vote of Wisconsin and Michigan: but we have no doubt they will show about the same result as Illinois. In Indiana the difference is less: but the total vote of Indiana is about the same as that of Illinois, and she has only two members more.

It is certain, therefore, that the Northwestern States will gain in the next apportionment. Iowa cannot be put off with less than five members, and may get six. Illinois will get eleven or twelve, Michigan five or six and Wisconsin as many as Michigan. The next question is, if the Northwest gains eight or ten members, what section will lose? The east, the middle, or the south? Our guess is that the most of the loss will fall upon the South. The east will probably lose one or two, and New York one or two; the middle will hold its own, and the South will lose the rest.

The general tendency of population is to the growing region we have indicated. It will eventually become the centre of political power in the Union, or rather it will exercise a controlling influence in it. Fortunately for the cause of truth and right, the Republican party has gained a solid foothold there, and will grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength. The lapse of every ten years will increase the political power of the productive Northwest, diminish relatively that of other sections: and it is a cause of congratulation that so important a region is educating in the right political faith

DEATH OF HON. JONATHAN KNIGHT.—We learn with regret from the Washington *Tribune* that HON. JONATHAN KNIGHT died at his residence on Tuesday morning last.

Mr. Knight was elected to Congress from the 20th district in 1854, and was one of the most popular members of that body. Every body that knew Father Knight, liked him, and it is a pity that the people of his district had not seen enough to keep so good a representative. He was a man universally beloved in Washington county; and as we knew him well, we feel, as almost every one in that county will feel, that we have lost an old and valued friend.

In his earlier years he was a consistent and zealous Whig, but identified himself with the Republican party at its formation. He was never, however, a violent partisan, and had more reputation as a civil engineer, in which profession he was quite eminent, than as politician. He was, we believe, the chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Road in the infancy of that enterprise, and he enjoyed a wide reputation as a safe, prudent and reliable man in all matters connected with his profession. His advancing years had, however, kept him latterly from active employment, and he has passed away in a green old age amid the sincere regrets of all who knew him.

ANOTHER late arrival from the mines has given even greater faith to the reports from the South Platte. Mr. A. French, lately from Brandon, Vt., has just returned from the South Platte, with seven of his companions, all bring ing specimens of the gold, and fully confirming the former statements of Parsons and others from that place. After Parsons left the mines, the Lawrence Company continued to find better digging, and their enthusiasm was rising to a fever point. It is believed that about one thousand will winter in or near the mines, unless they are snow-bound before they arrive there. Mr. French met about four hundred on his return by the Northern or Fort Laramie route. He reports that the Northern route is over one hundred miles nearer, and that the camping places are about equal to those on the Arkansas and Santa Fe route. He came down the Republican Fork to Fort Riley, over a nearer route than by the old road to Fort Leavenworth.

PERSONAL.—The late Judge Jay of New York bequeathed to his son one thousand dollars in trust, to be applied by him, at his discretion, in promoting the safety and comfort of fugitive slaves.

PRUSSIA.—The London *Times* has the following in relation to the new Prussian ministry:

We believe the following will be found to be a correct list of the new Prussian ministry:—

Prince Hohenzollern—President of the Council.

Baron Rudolph von Auerswald—Minister without a Portfolio.

Baron Schleinitz—Foreign Affairs.

Von Patow—Finance.

M. Flottwell—Interior.

Von Bonin—War.

Von Bethmann-Holweg—Public Instruction.

The Ministers of Commerce and Justice are not yet named, but it is possible that M M. von der Heydt and Simons may be permitted to reoccupy the points from which they have recently been dismissed.

With regard to the new Ministry, we may remark that Baron Schleinitz was Minister for foreign Affairs in 1849, when the King took the oath to the Constitution, from which position he was ejected by the intrigues of Baron Manteuffel.

M. Von Auerswald was President of the Ministry in 1848, immediately after the revolution. He is a staunch Liberal, very popular, and leads the Right Centre in the House of Representatives.

M. von Patow is a decided Liberal, and has always been opposed to the extension of the army. As it is known that the Regent is favorable to such an extension, at least so far as the officers are concerned, it would appear that he has waved this point of difference in order to secure the services of M. von Patow.

The appointment of General von Bonin as Minister of War is a direct defiance to Russia, at whose demand he was dismissed from the same post during the Crimean war.

M. von Bethmann Holweg, leader of the Left Centre, and of the Liberal Protestant party, refused to sit in the late Assembly because the King would not dismiss his Ministers when defeated by overwhelming majorities.

M. Flottwell has not as yet sided with either party.

With regard to other arrangements, it is understood that Baron Bunson was invited by the Regent to repair to Berlin with the intention of offering him a portfolio in the Ministry, on the formation of which the Baron's advice was taken. For the present, however, it is decided that he will not enter the Ministry, as he prefers to take his seat as an independent member of the Upper House.

The Prince of Hohenzollern, the father of the Queen of Portugal, is a man of great political insight and military acquirements. He is, though a Roman Catholic, a decided Liberal, and his nomination to the Presidency of the Council, is a strong proof that the Regent, a strong Protestant, fully appreciates his abilities. The Prince was very popular at Dusseldorf, where he resided for some time as the Commander of a Division of a Prussian army, and it is said that his strategetical knowledge, coupled with a great talent for administration, will probably lead to his filling one of the highest commands in the Prussian army, should circumstances require it.

HOLLAND.—A bill had been brought before the States at the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins, the second three millions. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa do, 260 florins; on a cotton or rice do, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam and 9000 in Curacoa.

SPAIN.—The vice president of the Council of State, Martinez de la Rosa, had caused much excitement by delivering a speech in favor of the emancipation of the Inquisition as a disgrace and an anatomy on Spanish soil.

RUSSIA.—The Russian *Gazette* of St. Petersburg, of the 30th October, gives an account of the election of Municipal Counsellors by the inhabitants of two villages in the suburbs of St. Petersburg. These inhabitants had been attached to the glebe as serfs of the Admiralty since Peter the Great's time, and were forced to work as carpenters. The Emperor Alexander II. by a ukase published in the month of March this year, enfranchised them, giving them the power of becoming citizens of the capital itself, or of forming a distinct community. The number of persons thus freed amounts to 3,455 of both sexes.

MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON CAPT. MONTGOMERY.—We alluded, two weeks since, to an attempt which was being made by the pro-slavery fanatics of Bourbon and Linn Counties to re-open the troubles in that section, by violating the amnesty agreed upon by Gov. Denver and Capt. Montgomery. From a gentlemen from the southern country, we learn that the plan of operations is being followed up, only that, failing in obtaining the indictment of the Captain by the civil authorities, they are now resorting to the old game of violence. A week ago last Saturday night a couple of gentlemen were staying with Captain Montgomery. After passing the evening in pleasant conversation, in which the Captain with his guests participated, they retired—the Captain and the two guests another. Contrary to his usual custom, the Captain left the fire uncovered, so that its light illuminated the room. About an hour after they had retired, an alarm was made outside of the house some one calling for Capt. Montgomery. He rose immediately went to covering the fire as rapidly as possible. Again there was a shout, and Montgomery replied, asking what was wanted. The reply was that they wanted him. The Captain immediately got his rifle, while one of his little boys soon completed the covering of the fire—rendering the room dark. The two guests had also arisen, and slipped on their clothes. Montgomery then cautiously began to open the door. As soon as it had been opened a few inches, a tremendous volley was fired from the party outside, some of the slugs and bullets striking the children's bed in the room. The guests had a Sharp's rifle, and attempted to use it from a port-hole, but it proved to be out of order and would not go off. The Captain's rifle was also damp, so that it missed fire. Finding they could not use their firearms, the fellows demanded quiet, awaiting a further attack from the ruffians. But the cowards dare not attempt to enter the house, and finally mounted their horses and rode away. The trace the next morning showed that the villains numbered some twelve or fifteen strong.

We have these facts from a reliable source They show that the murderous spirit of the miscreants who have invested our southeastern border is still as unappeasable as ever. Capt. Montgomery is evidently to be forced into another conflict. If so, the responsibility for what may ensue will rest upon those reckless wretches who have invoked anew the demons of discord and violence.—*Lawrence Republican.*

The claims against Mexico, it is said, have been trumped up to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, although a clean settlement was provided by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Of course, there can have been no American interests in Mexico to suffer to that amount. The intention is probably entertained to wipe out these fictitious claims by another acquisition of territory, a largess being given to Mexico to be divided among the men in power, some of whom we judge by the following paragraph, are already represented in Washington:

"A dispatch from Washington states that secret agents from persons in high standing in Mexico are in the city urging the President to decisive measures in relation to that country."

NARROW ESCAPE.—The dwelling of Samuel Raley, near De Soto, Miss., was burned recently. The Chickasshay Advertiser says:

He and his family were at church in De Soto, excepting four small children, that he had left at home in bed. The fire was accidental, originated from the chimney, and reaching the roof of the house before the little fellows were aroused, which fortunately was done by the explosion of a gun which hung on the rack. The oldest was awakened by the explosion, and had barely time to arrouse his little brothers, before the roof, with a powerful crash, fell in and enveloped in flames the bed where, only a few moments before, the little fellows had so snugly and unconsciously reposed.

POISONED CONFECTIONARY.—Much indignation continues to be expressed in England at the adulteration of confectionary, at Bradford, where by 200 persons were poisoned, 17 of whom have died. It was caused by the confectioner putting 12 pounds of plaster to 40 pounds of sugar. He sent his boy to the druggist's for 12 pounds of plaster, called "daff." The druggist directed the boy to go down to the cellar and take it out of a cask which he designated, but the boy made a mistake and got an article of poison instead.

A despatch has been received by the Papal Nuncio in Paris, informing him that the Pope has addressed a "memorial" to all the European Courts, setting forth the facts of the Mortara business, as represented from a Holy Inquisition point of view, and stating it to be his Holiness' deliberate conclusion that, as the blessed nesses' deliberate conclusion that, as the blessed child has received the grace of baptism, no authority, even of the Pope himself, can be sufficient to neutralize its effect—ergo, the child must still be withheld from his mother and father in order to receive a Christian education.

THE arrival at the mouth of Kansas river of twelve Indian families of the Shawnee Reservation has created some excitement among the settlers on the Shanee Reservation. There are between 60 and 70 persons in all, and each is entitled to select 200 acres of land now taken up by squatters. This will turn a number of squatters off who have erected cabins and other important improvements on the land.

It is authoritatively stated that Napoleon III is taking steps to carry into execution a favorite plan of Napoleon I, for laying up stores of corn, after the manner of the Pharoahs, in every large town, during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity. The protectionists like this plan, which they think will secure them altogether against foreign importations.

A man named Albert Parsons fell upon the sidewalk dead in Boston, Massachusetts, on Thursday. In his pocket was a written request that his body might be burned. He died of a disease of the heart, and had carried the request alluded to in his pocket for several years.

HON. NEAL DOW has been elected Representative to the Maine Legislature to fill a vacancy in the Portland delegation.

Senator Douglas has written to Washington a letter announcing that he will not be there until the 15th of December.

On the 13th instant, the vaults of the banks of New Orleans contained $13,025,597 in specie.

TONIC.—Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Arkansas, says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your 'Iberhave's Holland Bitters,' and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic."

Dyspepsia Notice.—Boerhave's Holland Bitters is a cured one of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I have cured one of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA SCUCHMAN.

PITTSBURGH, October 24, 1856.

(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced me much considerably. My wife was also afflicted under the same circumstances and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called Boerhave's Holland Bitters, we found it obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value.

JOHN FORSYTH.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22d, 1857.

CAUTION!—Be careful to ask for Boerhave's "Holland Bitters. The great popularity of this medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

☞Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAGE, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists, Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. mh24dawly

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States—let it be used.

It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞Name genuine unless the fac-similie of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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REINEMAN & MEYRAN,

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Mink Sable,
Stone Martin,
Siberian Squirrels,
Fitch, &c.

Capes, Half Capes, Victorines,
Muffs, and Cuffs,
Also, Felt Hats.

These goods have been selected with great care, and will be sold at small profits.

Ladies wishing to purchase fresh FURS are invited to call and examine stock.

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The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, of 3,000 tons register, Capt. Henry Churchill, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her pier, North River, New York, on Monday the 6th of December, at 2 P M., carrying passengers, mails, and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well known and commodious steamship HERMAN, Capt. Cavendy, for Francisco, California. These splendid and unsurpassed accommodations for safety and comfort of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly regulated and in good order, and the country healthy.

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BEAMLESS—2 bush bags 2¼c×25 ₰ 100
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" 3 " " 30@32 " "

FLOUR SACKS, (neatly designed and printed to order—
9 or 12 lbs each, unbleached) $10@12.50 ₰ 100.
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25 or 98 " " $36@40 ₰ 100.
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PAPER BAGS, from 2 or 10 lbs, for Grocers, Tea Dealers, etc., at about the price of paper

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TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. *These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.*

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—$1 and 4 postage stamps enclosed to any medical agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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from A. to A, which for beauty of exterior, powerful tone and elasticity of touch, are beyond comparison.

SUPERIOR TO ANY INSTRUMENTS

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Purchasers are hereby notified that the Pianos of Messrs. Chickering & Son's manufacture are furnished to no other Chickering & Son's agent in this city, except the subscriber, who has had the dealer in the city, except the subscriber, who has had the

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LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS' BOOTS and SHOES;

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BOOTS, SHOES, OXFORD TIES,

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A very superior article and very neat, direct from the Manufactures, which for sale at wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

This stock comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in any city, suitable for city and country sales, and having over twenty years experience in buying, he trusts he can now suit all tastes. He respectfully invites all to want to call, assuring them that they will be pleased.

Remember the place JAS. ROBB,

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Third Door from the Diamond Market

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