

# The Western Mountaineer.

GEORGE WEST,

(OFFICE, WASHINGTON AVENUE.)

PUBLISHER.

VOL. 2.

GOLDEN CITY, J. T., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

NO. 22.

The Western Mountaineer,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. D. Richardson, George West, Thos. W. Knox,  
EDITORS.

TERMS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year, - - - \$5 00 Three Months, - - \$1 50  
Six Months, - - - 2 50 Single Copies, - 20 cts.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1/4 Square,	1 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y'r.
	\$1.25	2.50	3.00	5.00	8.50	11.50
1 Square,*	1 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y'r.
	\$2.00	4.00	4.75	8.50	13.50	18.75
1-4 Column	1 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y'r.
	\$4.00	8.00	9.50	17.00	27.00	37.00
1/2 Column,	1 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y'r.
	\$7.00	14.00	16.75	30.00	46.00	65.00
1 Column,	1 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y'r.
	\$11.00	22.00	26.50	46.00	72.00	104.00

\*Twelve lines of Mission Type make a Square.  
Advertisements must be marked for a particular length of time, or they will be continued and charged for until or lered out as a full for. Advertisements must be paid for on or in three months. All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED, AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

## Business Cards.

**H. H. BEALS, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON  
Larimer Street, opposite City Drug Store,  
14.tf DENVER.

**J. W. SMITH, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office, at present, two doors above the  
Jefferson House,  
20.tf GOLDEN CITY.

**J. L. BRADEN, M. D.,**  
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of  
Golden City and vicinity.  
OFFICE AT THE MINERS' HOTEL,  
20.tf GOLDEN CITY.

**JAMES E. DALLIBA,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office, with Tappan & Co.,  
F STREET, - - DENVER CITY. 9.t

**J. F. KIRBY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
OFFICE, WASHINGTON AVENUE,  
Opposite the Jefferson House, GOLDEN CITY.  
June 28, 1860. 1f

**C. P. HALL,** SAM. M. ROBBINS  
**HALL & ROBBINS,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
BRECKINRIDGE, BLUE RIVER.  
Will practice before the Justice Court of the Blue  
River Judicial District and before the different  
Miners' Courts.  
OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING. 4.6m

**WESTON & NILES,**  
Bakery and Restaurant.  
GOOD HOME-MADE BREAD,  
BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK.  
Washington Avenue, 1st door North of the Bridge.  
D. H. WESTON, }  
F. G. NILES. } 27.tf GOLDEN CITY.

**R. T. DAVIS,**  
Real Estate Agent.  
Will attend to buying and selling of Real Estate  
Business entrusted to his care will be promptly  
executed. Houses and Lots for sale on reasonable  
terms. Office under Metropolitan Hill.  
WASHINGTON AVENUE, GOLDEN CITY.  
Sept. 5, 1859. 11.3m

**GILBERT & FRARY,**  
Ranching, Storage and Commission.  
ALL KINDS OF STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
Platte Street, Golden City.  
June 23, 1860. 1.1f

## Poetry.

(Written for the Mountaineer.)

### A Scrap.

Editors of the Mountaineer:

Whilst "bobin' 'round," recently, I picked up  
the following Scrap, which, if it will "pass muster,"  
you may "put in." SNIKEAC.

Little Laura, listen!  
'Tis but the wind you hear.  
Why does that tear-drop glisten?  
Is it for Willie dear?

Little Laura, weep not —  
Tho' Willie's far away!  
Go join yonder love-knot —  
Be gayest of the gay!

For Willie dreams about you;  
He loves you ne'er so well —  
He cannot live without you; —  
W. at further need I tell!

Then, little Laura, listen!  
Tho' but the wind you hear;  
It drives the ship still nearer  
That brings your Willie dear!

## Legislative.

**MESSAGE OF GOV. STEELE,**  
To the General Assembly of Jefferson  
Territory.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly of Jefferson  
Territory: — By custom, it now becomes my duty,  
as the Chief Executive officer of the Territory to  
make such recommendations and suggestions to  
your honorable body, as I may deem most advisa-  
ble for your legislative action.

You come fresh from the people, representing  
the various interests of our young and promising  
Territory.

In the main, we have prospered during the  
past year, equal to our most sanguine expecta-  
tions. It is true, many discouraging elements  
have worked to retard our advancement, but to-  
day we may congratulate ourselves that they are  
fast being overcome. Labor, with energy, experi-  
ence and capital, is fast testing the mineral wealth  
of our country. The history of no mining country  
presents us with a parallel of such rapid develop-  
ments, in so short a space of time. Over two  
hundred quartz mills have been put in operation,  
during the past year, and a majority of them are  
already doing well, with a promising future before  
them and surrounded by a country, equally as rich  
in gold, capable of accommodating one hundred  
times as many more mills and miners.

The gulch mining to the southwest, embracing  
California gulch, McNulty's gulch, Georgia gulch,  
Blue river and surrounding country, are prom-  
ising large remuneration to the sturdy miner next  
year.

Still farther to the southwest, we hear flattering  
reports from our citizens, of an exceedingly rich  
and extensive mining country.

Numerous leads of a bright and shining ore of  
quartz, called "silver ore," have been discovered  
in the neighborhood of the summit of the moun-  
tains, extending for hundreds of miles with the  
ranges. From numerous assays of this ore, many  
of the leads promise to be exceedingly rich, both in  
gold and silver, equal even to the celebrated  
Washoe mines of Carson valley.

Our agricultural resources have astonished al-  
most every one, as the impression had gone abroa-  
d that there was nothing but sterile and unproduc-  
ive plains, east of the Rocky Mountains.

The past season has furnish ed evidence sufficient  
to demonstrate their fertility and capacity for pro-  
duction. Nature has lavishly bestowed the power  
of productiveness to this country. All that is nec-  
essary is, for the husbandman to do his duty and  
his reward will be rich.

Our climate has, generally, happily disappointed  
us. We find our summer's genial and delightful,  
our winters mild and salutary.

With these advantages taken into consideration,  
we are driven to the conclusion, that we will meet  
with a rapid advancement in population and wealth.  
Already, within the boundaries of our Territory,  
the United States Census shows sixty thousand  
souls. Allowing a reasonable increase for next  
year, we will more than double that number.

The reports of the treasure carried east are mak-  
ing a marked change on the public mind in our  
favor.

When the Annual report of the United States  
mint shall be published, it will be found to fall  
out far from seven millions of dollars coined from  
the Pike's Peak country this year.

With a large amount of capital invested in im-  
provements and a circulating medium, we have  
already become a Commercial people—hence, the  
great necessity of some rule or law regulating our  
affairs in this respect. It is the interest of every  
person in the community to have capital in the  
country, either invested or as a circulating medi-  
um. It is a benefit to all, even if they own not a  
dollar of it themselves. It increases the demand  
for labor, hence, higher wages follow as a conse-  
quence. Before capitalists will invest their means  
it is well known they must have security for their  
money, and laws for its collection. Many have  
already invested their whole means here, and are  
now feeling the want of a law to protect them in  
their investments.

You are aware that a civil and criminal code was  
adopted by the last Legislature, embodying what  
was then thought to be a sufficiency to meet the  
wants of our citizens. It should not be expected  
to find these statutes, perfect in all its parts. It is  
like all other human productions, liable to imper-  
fections. No legislative body ever yet pleased  
their constituents in every particular, and it would  
be useless to try it. The time allotted for the last  
Legislature to complete its work was short, and,  
with an immense amount of labor on its hands, it  
would be only reasonable to have supposed some  
amendments or changes would be necessary.

These statutes are now published and before you  
for your examination and amendment.

According to resolutions, adopted at the Con-  
vention holden at Golden City on the 9th of Octo-  
ber last, your power is extended beyond the gen-  
eral power of a Legitimate Assembly.

The resolution is as follows:

*Resolved,* — That the Convention recommend  
that the people of the Territory take part in the  
coming election, for members of the Legislature,  
ordered by the proclamation of Gov. Steele, and  
hereby refer all matters of Government, Judicial  
or otherwise, which are now being considered by  
the Convention to that body, so to be elected, and  
that this Convention recommend that the people  
of the different localities, give instruction as to  
their peculiar views to said members of said Leg-  
islature to be elected.

*Resolved,* — That this Convention neither en-  
dorse or repudiate the so-called Provisional Gov-  
ernment.

It will be your duty, under the order of these  
resolutions, to calmly and dispassionately consider  
what measures are best adapted to the wants of  
our citizens. It is a matter for you to determine  
whether or not it will be advantageous, in saving  
time and money, and facilitating business, to per-  
mit the Code to remain in force, only amending  
and changing the objectionable portions; or to  
frame entirely a new Constitution, pass a new  
Code of Laws, and submit the same to the adop-  
tion of the people. Much is to be taken into con-  
sideration under this head.

It would be best to adopt a reasonable and prac-  
tical form of government, uniform in its nature,  
following some plan that the combined wisdom of  
ages has tested—one that is familiar to us as citi-  
zens of the United States. Such a course would  
seem to be much more advisable than to launch on  
some unknown and untried system that has no  
precedent whatever.

All governments have three distinct depart-  
ments, known as the Executive, Judicial and  
Legislative. These departments must exist  
in all governments somewhere, without inopera-  
tive. The same officers cannot exercise the func-  
tions of any two of them without degenerating the  
government into an absolute monarchy. This of  
course would not be in accordance with the con-  
stitution and laws of our common country. There  
is every probable reason for us to believe that  
Congress will ratify our organization, make legal  
all proceedings and decisions under the govern-  
ment, if we adopt such a form of government that  
it can be done.

It would be impossible for Congress to ratify  
and legalize a hundred different and independent  
systems, each one claiming entire sovereignty  
within itself, and differing in forms and laws with  
all its neighbors.

It could not be expected either, to ratify a  
government in itself unconstitutional.

The title of property, amounting to hundreds of  
thousands of dollars, has already been settled by  
judgments and decrees obtained in our courts, so  
far as could be done in this country. Hence the  
extreme necessity of adopting some form of govern-  
ment that can be recognized by our Congress.

It will settle all future evils or difficulties which  
might arise, if the decisions, judgments and de-  
crees of our courts are allowed to be disregarded  
by our future legal organization. The reason why  
a government of our own was adopted here, it is  
not necessary now to discuss, every citizen in our  
Territory feels, or has felt, the great necessity of  
a speedy, impartial and adequate remedy for both  
public and private wrongs. It was impossible for  
the country to lay dormant under its rapid accu-  
mulation of money and population. To stop all  
progress, and wait for the tardy action of Congress,  
would have been suicidal in the extreme.

It is the duty of Congress to recognize and pay  
all expenses attendant on a government formed

here by our citizens through absolute necessity,  
for the protection of life and property.

It is no fault of our own that we have failed  
heretofore, to get a regular and legally organized  
territory. We have, ever since the first settlement  
of the country, had our delegates and agents at  
Washington, imploring and beseeching that the  
broad shield of the General Government be thrown  
around us for protection, and organizing us in a  
legal and regular way into a territory. But, time  
after time, we have been refused; our delegates  
and agents have been led to understand all favors  
we received would be by grace. We have been  
treated as outcasts and adventurers, not fit subjects  
to be recognized by Congress.

We have ever conscientiously felt and believed  
ourselves entitled to all the rights, immunities and  
protection of other American citizens. We be-  
lieved, in the settlement and development of this  
country, we were rendering our common country  
an incalculable benefit. The sufferings, trials, dis-  
appointments, bereavements and even death itself,  
all going to fill up the long catalogue of woes, in-  
cident to its settlement, can never be heard or  
seen in Congress. But the advantages resulting  
to the General Government, in having developed  
the vast mineral resources of these mountains—  
subjecting the plains to cultivation, thereby mak-  
ing it possible for millions of our fellow-citizens to  
become permanent settlers with us—erecting  
here in these mountain passes and on the plains,  
a mighty empire, soon to be added to the sister-  
hood of the Union, and shine another star in our  
political firmament. Whilst we have been thus  
engaged, there are others, occupying high places  
and receiving large remuneration from our Gen-  
eral Government, it is feared have been secretly plot-  
ting its destruction.

Our patience has also become wearied on behold-  
ing foreign ambassadors and distinguished individ-  
uals from other countries, not only receiving much  
attention and the time of our members in Con-  
gress, together with other high functionaries, but  
absolutely money in large amounts, taken by act  
of Congress from our common treasury and used  
for political aggrandizement.

During which time, we, American citizens,  
have been rendering a service to the General Gov-  
ernment that money can never repay. A govern-  
ment is denied us, or the means to support one,  
because we are outcasts, adventurers and political  
speculators.

Yet it is still our duty to apply for a territorial  
organization, urging our claims, our necessities  
and our rights.

It will be your duty to memorialize Congress for  
our numerous wants—and the great necessities  
for an immediate territorial organization. I would  
recommend the following boundaries and claim  
them as our right of having opened the mines  
therein situated: Beginning at the point where  
the 43d deg. of N. latitude crosses the 110th deg. of  
W. longitude; thence south on said 110th deg. of  
longitude to the point where the 36th deg. of N.  
latitude crosses the same; thence east of said deg.  
to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, being the  
divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pa-  
cific Oceans; thence north on the summit of said  
mountains to the 37th deg. of N. latitude; thence  
east on said 37th deg. to a point where the 102d  
deg. longitude crosses the same; thence north on  
said 102d deg. to the 43d deg. of N. latitude; thence  
west on said 43d deg. to the place of begin-  
ning.

This includes what is known as the San Juan  
Mountains, where our citizens have recently made  
rich discoveries of gold. It is their desire to be  
incorporated in the same commonwealth with us.  
Thousands of our citizens will be there before the  
spring opens upon us. The interests of our Ter-  
ritory is a mining one and should combine all with-  
in her limits possible. You should also memo-  
rialize Congress to abrogate the Indian title to  
all lands wherever white settlements are apt to  
extend.

Our citizens require additional Postal service, in  
various portions of the Territory. The kind of  
service, the time and the distance of the route,  
should be specifically set forth. An appropriation  
to build our principal thoroughfare, military  
roads and bridges should also be requested also,  
for forts and arsenals, at such points you may deem  
best for the protection of our citizens. A survey  
of the public lands, suitable for agriculture, should  
be made soon by Congress, and the right of pre-  
emption allowed settlers.

The memorial, asking a Territorial organization  
should, in my opinion, ask that an enabling act be  
incorporated in our Territorial Organic Act, al-  
lowing us to be admitted at any time we make the  
application legally, having first submitted the con-  
stitution to a vote of our people. All other de-  
mands it is necessary to make of Congress should  
now be made, and the memorials forwarded to our  
delegate at Washington.

If the course to amend and repeal those objec-  
tionable portions of our statutes shall be adopted,  
I would recommend the repeal of all laws in rela-  
tion to the collection of revenue; also a repeal of  
all laws allowing salaries to members of the Leg-  
islature or Territorial officers; for all such expen-  
ses, as I have before stated, should rightfully be  
borne by Congress; but permitting fees for ser-

VICES rendered by officers, to be collected from parties litigant, as by law directed. To an examination of the law in relation to fees, I would call your especial attention; whether they be too large for the parties litigant to pay, or too low to compensate an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Your particular attention is invited to the peculiar construction of our social and political systems. Owing to a variety of reasons, many of them forcible, the people have felt enforced to set in operation a number of local governments, complete in themselves. In legislating for the public welfare, it would be well to take into consideration the character of these institutions, and so legislate as to harmonize them into one complete and uniform system. It is not to be expected that the greatest prudence and wisdom can accomplish such a task to perfection; especially when there are so great a variety and so great a difference. But let there be as few changes and innovations on institutions already in existence, and operating with considerable satisfaction, as the nature of the circumstances will admit. This would be but the part of prudence and wisdom, and indicate a spirit of moderation, and a desire to consult the public opinion, which cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

It is impossible for me to point out all imperfections in our statutes; therefore I invite your candid and impartial attention to them all; believing your better judgment will guide you in all your deliberations. It should, however, be remembered that often a statute is rendered inoperative and void by repealing or changing a single section, for it is often connected, not unlike a chain, by links—in destroying one you destroy the whole.

It is hoped you will carefully avoid all special legislation, as you have come together for a much higher and nobler purpose. The wants of your constituents demand all the time and energy you have to spare, concentrated on laws of a general character. By keeping it in your minds that you are legislating for the masses, and not for yourselves, you will avoid many difficulties, and the path of duty will be plainly marked before you.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I have now made, in the discharge of my official duty, such suggestions and recommendations as I deem most important, and, I trust, they will engage your earnest consideration. By way of conclusion, I wish you a pleasant and harmonious session, and may the result of your labors be creditable to yourselves and beneficial to your constituents.

Denver, Nov. 13, 1860. R. W. STEELE.

## The Mountaineer.

A. D. Richardson, George West, Thos. W. Knox,  
EDITORS.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

### The Disunion Movement.

We devote considerable space to-day to the news regarding the nullification movement at the South, but we predict that it will end as all former disunion movements have heretofore. There are enough union-loving men, even in the most rabid of the southern states, to counteract the influence of the fire-eaters, and if they go so far as to declare their independence and set up for themselves, they will be brought to their senses by the General Government. Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, all slave holding states, will discountenance all attempts at disunion, and will stand by the North in whipping the disorganizers into the traces. But we have little fear of any attempt to carry out their braggart threats; they have too much at stake. South Carolina and Georgia seem to be the ringleaders in this movement, and if we mistake not they will stand alone. We are not sure but the best policy to pursue will be to let them slide, and in less than six months they would be suing to come back.

**THANKSGIVING.**—We publish to-day the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the Governor of Kansas. We shall keep Gov. Steele's Thanksgiving day, if he gives us one, and if anybody sends us a turkey, we will keep Gov. Medary's too. There's an inducement for the friends of Kansas rule. Let us see who is in earnest.

### "Vot a Beeples."

Well might that honest Burgomaster, who had grown to a ripe old age amid the familiar scenes, the old-fogy notions, and the conventional ideas of his own conservative neighborhood, in the 'Father-land,' exclaim in the fullness of his unsophisticated innocence, when he landed upon our shores and witnessed the progressive disposition, the restless activity, the increasing vigilance, the wide-awake and up-and-coming energy of the 'live yankee'—that embodiment of all that is enterprising and 'fast.' 'Mine Gott! vot a beeples!'

The American is ubiquitous—you find him everywhere. Go where you will upon the habitable globe and you will find the live yankee with all his home peculiarities—impulsive, generous, shrewd, calculating. Is a railroad to be built in Russia?—he is the contractor. Are wild steeds to be tamed, that have in vain taxed the skill and exhausted the expedients of European farriers?—he is there and successful. Is an outrage perpetrated upon the high seas?—with the 'stars and stripes' floating over him, he is 'around.' Is there a fabled land (with sunny skies and a productive soil) hidden away in the center of a vast continent, surrounded by inhospitable deserts and cruel tribes of men?—does not an American offer to head an exploring party to the very heart of that continent? Is a brave man lost amid arctic ice?—who will go further, encounter greater dangers, or accomplish grander incidental results than an American? He fears neither the frost of the pole nor the pestilence of the tropic—if the path of duty or enterprise stretches out before him. At the drop of a cap he is ready to start upon a journey around the world, and it matters not what motives urge him forward; he is brave, hopeful, daring, whether his mission be that of charity or cupidity—its result the spread of christianity or the accumulation of cash.

In illustration of this American characteristic—this cosmopolitan feature of the American mind—we have only to glance at the country in which we dwell. Only two years ago four brief lines summed up all that was known of this auriferous region; it was an insignificant telegram, that went drifting like a thistle seed about the country. But the germ survived the coldness of temporary neglect; a few hardy spirits came forth across the desert upon their mission of cupidity; twenty months have passed away, and now, the annals of Pike's Peak—lo! are they not written in books, and chronicled in the columns of many a broad sheet? The pages that are now open to our observation record a lasting tribute to the energy, the enterprise of the American mind, and the go-a-head-iveness of the American nerve.

Winter, with whatever of rigor may attend it, is bearing down upon us—our people are calmly preparing for its approach—when a whisper is borne to us from the south, a suppressed and incoherent breathing, of which the only articulate words are 'San Juan—gold—rich.' It is enough to enlist public attention, and with hundreds of our hardy pioneers to think is to act, and, as a result, hosts of our best men, men of mind, and muscle, and vim, and stamina, are already on their way to test the realities of that newly reported Colorado. With their eyes fixed upon that part of the sky that is supposed to shine over the Sierra San Juan—they will neither

see nor feel the attendant hardships of such a trip undertaken in such a season.

Let us, then, wait a brief season, until reliable news comes from the precursors of the great crowd of pilgrims that will, early in the spring, through the road leading to this new Mecca of mammon.—Enough have gone; the vanguard of energetic men who are now exploring the fastnesses of that hitherto unknown range will soon be ready to report. THE GENIUS OF YOUNG AMERICA IS ABROAD! and ere many weeks have elapsed the metallic mysteries of the San Juan Mountains (if they have any) will be mysteries no longer. Whilst, then, we cannot but look with pride upon a venture that is prompted by energy, and fostered by a spirit of enterprise, we must not lose sight of the fact that enough have gone to the new mines to prospect them thoroughly. Foolish haste is not dictated by prudence; therefore, our advice to 'those eager souls that thirst for Heaven' is to wait for corroborated reports and authentic information, before they give free rein to that 'nerve and bone' power of yankee up-to-the-time-iveness that would hasten them, unprepared, into vexation and trouble, instead of a land bright with gold and radiant with gems.

### From Blue River District.

From Dr. A. M. Smith we gather some items of interest from the mining region west of the Snowy Range. He left Georgia Gulch on the 13th inst.; it commenced snowing at 6 o'clock, A. M., and when he reached the summit of the Range, at 2 o'clock, the snow was eight inches deep. Upon reaching the South Park he found no snow, and the atmosphere clear and warm.

There are near one hundred miners at work in Georgia and Humbug Gulches, who will remain during the winter; this is the richest gulch in the Blue River District; there are other gulches discovered recently which are thought to be as rich as the Georgia and Humbug—the Rock Island, French, Sparks, and Pay Well.—Claims on the Blue which were thought to be worth nothing are now paying good wages.

At Breckinridge Post Office there are not more than six men to remain during the winter. In the Blue River District some three hundred persons will winter in the different gulches, who are all in good health and spirits, and with plenty of provisions.

### A Break Down.

On Friday last, at about one o'clock, a portion of the flooring of the large warehouse of J. B. Doyle & Co., in Denver, fell through, caused by the settling of the outer walls. They had lately received a heavy shipment of goods, and the additional weight upon the floors was probably the cause of the crash. Although there were several persons in the building at the time no one was injured. The loss to the firm in repairing the building and injury to the goods, will be considerable. The accident will not interfere with their business, as they have removed their stock to the stores of Buddee & Jacobs, and Miller & Russell, and will repair their own building without delay.

The following line from Milton, we commend to our political readers.—

"Link (oln)ed sweetness, long drawn out."

### Personalities.

During the past week Bliss (a misnomer) of the *Daily News*, has devoted most of that delectable sheet to abuse of us—so much so that his partner felt it his duty to come up and apologize; we have room this week for only a moiety of it. In reply to a truthful article of ours last week in relation to the state of the weather, he perpetrates the following:—

"The coolness of the vicinity of Table Mountain is not more suggestive of frigidity, than the above comments of our cotemporary. We should as soon think of seeking comfort under the lee of an iceberg, as protection from wintry blasts in our mountain fastnesses. Even now as we write, our sanctum door is thrown wide open, the sun shines in with almost a tropical glow, while from our window we can see huge snow banks enveloping Golden City, only 15 miles away. We dare say even at this moment, poor West is shoveling a path towards Mrs. Joslin's residence."

The old lady feels quite 'inligent' at the above; she says,—O, the slandersome critter! If he don't know any better than to emanate such stories as that, he'd better traverse to some other local habitation and a name; but if he ever comes up here agin I'd have him to know that he's too ornary for me to notify.'

"SLEIGHING.—The slight fall of snow of yesterday, covering the ground to a depth of about an inch, encouraged a few lovers of fun to get out a four-in-hand rig in the afternoon, and take a sleigh-ride. The team was driven through the streets, which, however, were as bare at the time as in midsummer. The grating of the sleigh on the sandy earth, with the accompaniment of a large cowbell, made most exquisite discord, and excited much merriment. Wait a few days, boys, or if you must indulge in sleigh-rides, go to Golden City. Good sleighing there, nine months of the year."

'From all blindness of heart; from pride, vain-glory and hypocrisy, from envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness, Good Lord deliver us.'

"WEST, from Golden City, was in our sanctum this morning, looking as if he had just recovered from a severe attack of the ague. He started from home enveloped in a huge buffalo overcoat, but was compelled to cast it off as he approached the out-squirts of Denver. Such sudden transitions from cold to heat, will be the death of West, we fear."

O, what a whopper! The only addition to our usual apparel when we dressed for Denver, was a revolver, bowie-knife, and a bottle of an antidote for poison, to counteract the deadly effects of Denver whisky. We never removed our coat until we were obliged to assist in lifting the coach out of the numerous mud-holes within the limits of the 'consolidated city.' We didn't replace it, as we wished to be ready to run if any of the buildings blew over or tumbled down. 'A house built upon the sand,' etc.

The following is from the *News* since the last storm:—

"A violent snow storm commenced this morning about 8 o'clock, and the fall at this writing promises to be a heavy one. Winter is at last upon us in earnest."

Ha, ha, ha, ha, h-a-a-a.

Latest advices state that there was no necessity for shoveling paths from the *News* office to Ki Harrison's. They were kept well trodden during the entire day.

Our Junior is in no way related to 'apostolic knocks' that you read of—but we presume when he reaches Canon City he will become, for the benefit of our readers, an *epistle-ic Knox, sui generis*.

TRAINS COMING.—A private letter from our townsman, Mr. Thos. H. Tucker, states that he met upon the plains between this city and St. Joseph, 2019 wagons, nearly all of which were of the largest class, loaded with provisions for the mines. He also met 19 quartz mills.

**Shooting Affray at Missouri City.**

In a letter from the Senior of the *News* to that paper, dated the 18th, he states that he found 'Missouri City convulsed with excitement, occasioned by the shooting of Tanner by Dr. Asher, yesterday day afternoon. Of the occurrence we have heard various reports. The most authentic is, that Tanner sued Asher for the recovery of a debt, gained his suit and got his money. Asher became very abusive of Tanner, and several quarrels ensued. Yesterday they met; Tanner had a stick, and Asher drew a pistol; angry words ensued, and Asher fired at Tanner: the ball entered his left cheek and passed directly through toward the back of the head, where it lodged, and cannot be found.

A warrant was issued for Asher's arrest, but we have not heard of his being found. Tanner is lying in a very precarious condition. Excitement is increasing, and we hear talk of the *Vigies*.'

**Mining News.**

News from the mines just now is extremely meager. The snow and severe weather in the mountains has caused a suspension of mining operations to a great extent for the present. Some of the mills are at work, however, and doing well, but many are lying idle for want of water and other causes. From an interesting letter in the *News* from the Senior of that paper, we learn that Rounds's mill, crushing quartz from the Tojeka Lead, on the 18th, realized \$287 from half a cord. We shall doubtless have much more weather during the winter suitable for mining. Whenever any thing of interest occurs we shall keep our readers fully posted.

**DEEP SNOW.**—A letter received from Capt. White, 'in camp, on Plum Creek, forty miles south of Denver,' speaks of deep snow at that point on Wednesday last. The messenger that brought in the letter says that additional snow fell, and when he left it was lying eighteen inches deep on a level. The weather, however, was mild, and the probability is that the snow will not remain long on the ground. Capt. W. with D. C. Hanna, Esq., and several others, is on his way to the San Juan mines. He is the partner of SNIK-TAU, and through him will keep the *Mountaineer* 'posted' in regard to matters in that locality.

We received a call on Friday from Maj. BYERS, the Senior of the *News*, who was on his way to the mountains. He took great pains to apologize for the unwarrantable attacks which BLISS has recently made upon us. He fears that something unusual must have happened to him on his recent trip to Chicago to sour his disposition. We think he is loony.

**MADE THEIR PILE.**—Messrs. James Fairbanks and James Keene, the lucky discoverers of the famous Gold Dirt Lead, started for the states on Saturday with \$35,000, the result of their mining operations the past season. Mr. Fairbanks sold his interest in that lead alone for \$17,500, cash.

"Bliss goes in for Douglas."—*Mountaineer* 15th, "The *Mountaineer* corps go sin for Mrs. Joslin et al."—*News*.  
And the *Newsboys* go sin, for Bliss sets them the example.

**THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE—**

This body has been in session during the past week, but there is not yet a quorum present for the transaction of business; probably the snow in the mountains has prevented the members from coming down. The message of Governor Steele will be found upon our first page. His Excellency recommends several radical changes, which, if carried out, will doubtless be beneficial to the Territory.

Some of the ministers who have arrived in the city to attend the Methodist Conference walked in—some as far as one hundred and fifty miles.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald*.

That is doing very well; but we know disciples who have walked six hundred miles to worship at shrine the of Mammon in the Golden Mecca. Finding their idol 'in the bowels of the earth deep buried, many of them walked back again.

**ELECTION.**—The election under the resolution of the Central City Convention came off on Tuesday last, for the adoption or rejection of the Judiciary System, and for choice of officers under it. We have not yet learned the result. In this city and many other precincts no polls were opened.

**LYCEUM.**—Isn't it time to reorganize the Golden City Lyceum. Many pleasant and profitable evenings were passed by the society last winter. Mr. Davis generously offers the use of Metropolitan Hall gratis, and we hope to see a meeting called soon, and arrangements made for another course of lectures.

**BURT & BERTHOUD'S MAP.**—This excellent new map of the quartz mining region is meeting with great favor with the people. Many purchase copies to send to friends in the states. We have a few copies at our office for sale at only two bits each.

Jno. Corson, Esq., of the Gregory Toll Road, started last week with a party of four, for San Juan. They go well outfitted, and fully prepared to sift the rumors that are extant in respect to that far-off range.

**MORE PROVISIONS.**—During the past week several large trains, laden with goods and 'grub,' passed through this city on their way to Gregory. The miners will not starve this winter, sure.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." This is what a poor devil in Eastern Kansas remarked when he was driven by starvation to dine, for the first time, on frog hams.

**Indian Payments.** We find the following in the *Leavenworth Times*, in regard to the annual payment to the Delaware Indians:

The Delaware Indian Payment took place on Monday and Tuesday last. This payment was the first one made under the 7th article of the late treaty with that tribe.

There were 1,034 Indians present on the occasion of the payment, (a larger number than ever attended any previous one,) and \$35,000 was distributed among them. They celebrated the affair by a war dance, which was kept up until four o'clock, in the morning.

We observed a number of the Delawares in town, yesterday, making purchases of our merchants.

**Local Intelligence.**

The New Advertisement of J. B. Doyle & Co., will be found in another column. They have one of the largest stocks of goods in the country, and will sell them as low as any other firm.

Carpenter, of the Elkhorn is a brick, sure. He is some on politics, but makes it *summer* in our office, with his smiling countenance and "crystallian tubes," every week.

Go to Weston & Niles' Lunch Room, and buy a loaf of that Bakers' bread. It is as light as day.

The late snows in the mountains will drive down plenty of game, and in a few days we expect to be luxuriating upon fat elk and venison steak. Those who are leaving for the States will be deprived of this luxury, but they have one source of consolation: they can go to Ticknor, Robbins & Co's corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, and get a new suit of clothes made in ten hours, for a less price than at any other store west of the Grand Banks.

**Married.**

In Golden City, Nov. 15, by Reuben Borton, Esq., Mr. GEO. W. BRYANT to Miss KATE M. GRIF-FIN, both of Denver.

**Died.**

In this City, Nov. 14th, Mr. CLIFFORD ANDERSON, of Grasshopper Falls, Eastern Kansas, formerly of Kentucky.  
In Mountain City, Oct. 31, ISAAC SORTWELL, of erysipelas, aged 45 years. Deceased was formerly from Michigan.

**New Advertisements.**

J. B. DOYLE.

FRED. Z. SOLOMON.

**J. B. DOYLE & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES,**

**LIQUORS,**

**HARDWARE,**

**TINWARE,**

**MINING TOOLS,**

**Boots and Shoes,**

**CLOTHING,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**STATIONERY,**

**WALL-PAPER,**

**BLANKETS,**

**NOTIONS.**

&c., &c., &c., &c.

**OUR MOUNTAIN FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,**

Can purchase their supplies at our branch

Stores in

**CANON AND MOUNTAIN CITIES,**

AT

**DENVER PRICES,**

(Freight added.)

J. B. DOYLE & CO.

22.1f

Corner Ferry and Fifth sts., Denver

**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

**HINCKLEY & CO'S**



**EXPRESS**

Is now running regular messengers over the

**WESTERN STAGE CO.'S LINE,**

FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND DENVER

TO FORT KEARNEY,

Connecting with the

**United States Express Company!**

FOR

Omaha, St. Joseph,

St. Louis, Chicago,

Boston, New York,

And all other cities and towns in the

**United States and Europe!**

Through Receipts Given for GOLD DUST,

which is forwarded in charge of

"Sober, Faithful and Reliable Messengers."

Solely in the Employ of this Company.

Time to Omaha,.....4 1-2 Days.  
" St. Joseph,.....6  
" New York,.....9

The facilities and reliability of HINCKLEY & CO. and United States Express Company surpass those of any other company running in the Rocky Mountains.

LIGHT FREIGHT AND PACKAGES

From the States, brought through on a

QUICK TIME and at LESS PRICES, than

by any other Express.

Order Goods by UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., care of HINCKLEY & CO'S EXPRESS, FORT KEARNEY.

This company have no connection with Stage Lines, and are the only Legitimate Express Company in the Mountains.

Letters in "Government Stamped Envelopes" taken from the Mountains and Denver to the States and mailed, for SEVEN CENTS EACH. Government Stamped Envelopes, bearing our Stamp, for sale at all our offices.

Direct letters CARE HINCKLEY & CO'S EXPRESS, St. Joseph, or Omaha.

C. S. HINCKLEY, Sup't.

Agents of United States Express Company are authorized Agents of Hinckley & Co's Express at all points.

**A BIG THING!**

IT PAYS FROM THE SURFACE!

**J. C. DAVIS & CO.,**

WASHINGTON AVENUE,

Opposite the Post Office, GOLDEN CITY,

Are selling off their entire stock of

**GROCERIES! PROVISIONS!!**

CLOTHING!

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

**AT COST!**

Now is your time to lay in your

**WINTER STOCK OF GOODS.**

Give us a call and we will warrant your satisfaction.

**STOCK WANTED!**

THE Subscriber wishes to dispose of his large Frame Store on Washington Avenue, Golden City, in exchange for Horses, Mules, Oxen or Wagons; this is in an excellent business locality. Also a good Dwelling House, and several Lots, all of which property will be sold very cheap, and the payment taken nearly all in stock, wagons, &c. Apply to J. M. WHITTEMORE, Or at the *Mountaineer* Office, Golden City, Nov. 1, 1857.

The Mountaineer.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

Agriculture.

As the mineral resources of our new country are being developed, we are glad to know that our agricultural resources are not neglected. The impression seems to have gone abroad that there is no farming land in the Pike's Peak region that would pay for working; the experience of the past season, however, has proved the fallacy of this belief. Garden vegetables of all varieties have been raised in sufficient quantities for home consumption, although comparatively little attention has been paid to the matter; and the experiment of raising barley, oats, wheat, and corn has been tried and proved successful; next season much attention will be paid to farming in this region. Farms are being fenced in in every direction, and preparations made for going extensively into the raising of grain, as well as garden vegetables.

We received a call a few days since from Mr. C. W. Walker, who has a claim upon St. Vrain River, about twenty-five miles from this place. He informs us that the whole of the country upon the St. Vrain, Thompsons, Cache a la Poudre and along the Platte, is claimed, and with very few exceptions will be improved in the spring. These parties are putting up substantial farm-houses upon their claims, intending to settle permanently to the business of farming.

Scott, Walker & Co., have four claims on the St. Vrain, and are building a frame house, 18 by 28, with suitable out-buildings; they intend to get about 200 acres under cultivation in the spring and put in barley, oats, wheat, sorghum, or chinese sugar cane, and garden vegetables. These gentlemen, with other parties in the vicinity, have dispatched two large wagons to the States for grain and seed, farming utensils, etc., under the charge of Messrs. Milo and Perry Smith.

The settlers there have formed a district called the Illinois District, of which Milo Smith is President and Holland Scott is Secretary.

In our immediate vicinity, we notice extensive preparations for farming on a large scale. Upon Clear Creek, below us, the claims are all taken, and the proprietors are fencing them in. The Baugh Brothers are enclosing 600 acres, and will have a large amount under cultivation; Mr. Jos. Ehle is fencing the whole of his claim, and will have about 100 acres under cultivation; Judge T. B. Boyd and Sons have some 200 acres under fence, and will have a considerable amount of it under cultivation next season; J. B. P. Irwin, and McCleery and Sons have their claims fenced. Farther down the Creek many improvements have been going on, but as we have not visited them we cannot speak from our own knowledge. All of these farms can be easily irrigated from Clear Creek.

On Ralston's Creek, also, we hear of several who are making preparations for farming to a considerable extent.

We are glad to see our people going extensively into agricultural pursuits. There is no doubt that in three or four years we can raise a sufficient supply for our own consumption.

"Grin and Bear It."

There is one essential element in the composition of human nature which, if properly educated and carefully fostered, would tend to make this world much more as the Creator mercifully ordained that it should be. Human nature is frail; nothing establishes that fact more pointedly than the vile habit men have fallen into of 'crying over spilt milk.' Knights of the 'lugubrious countenance' abound in the world—they meet us at every corner, and bore us with a narration of their misfortunes at every turn. This is all folly—giving way to grief don't create joy. Sinking under the stroke of adverse fortune will not tend to make the clouds put on more roseate tints in the future—sorrow does not beget joy—despondency and despair never were known to be the parents of bright hours and joyous hopes.

The Wisconsin poet is on the right track when he exclaims:

"In the great barn-yard of life,  
Do not be a lazy cattle—  
Be a rooster in the strife!"

What if misfortune hangs out her black banner from the parapets of your 'Castle in Spain,' let the flags float there, and turn your face in another quarter. Never give up to disappointment—sinking under the stroke will not give you strength to wage the battle to a successful issue! But be up and doing—be cheerful and good-humored—meet the issues of life manfully and earnestly, and, if you fail, try the thing on another time. 'Be virtuous and you will be happy' is a good old saying—but 'be cheerful under adversity' is a better one, and one better adapted to the necessities of humanity in general. Cheerfulness promotes good digestion, sweet sleep, strength to encounter and overcome the obstacles that the fates are ever heaving into our pathway; but a grumbling, growling disposition—a sad countenance and a heavy heart—derange the head and debilitate the muscles.

Sorrow must sometimes come to all, under some circumstances it is normal and appropriate—but the morbid melancholy that makes men grow old before their time, the unnecessary sorrowing over mislaid plans is a humbug that will cast gloom over the brightest future, and obscure the landmarks that would otherwise enable the unfortunate to escape from the labyrinth of their difficulties.

Then we sum up the moral: Be cheerful and you will be happy—avoid despondency as you would brandy—and Wm. T. Porter says 'avoid brandy as you would avoid the devil!'

LEFT.—Our friend and neighbor Frank Roberts left on Wednesday, to spend the winter at his home in Boston. Rumor says he is largely engaged on the Newton Branch R. R. We wish him a happy time.

What d—d fools the eastern people are making of themselves about the Prince of Wales, was a remark given yesterday in our presence.

We thought so, although we didn't express our feelings in exactly the same terms.

FORCING THE SEASON.—Some of the boys got out a four-in-hand and went a sleighing about the slushy streets of Denver last Friday. A cow-bell furnished the 'tintinnabulation' for the occasion.

Billiards.

Those of our readers who are enamored of billiard playing can appreciate the following by the funny 'Doesticks':

'I need hardly tell you that the game of billiards consists in punching ivory balls about on a big table, covered with green cloth, that looks like half an acre of meadow-land, with an India-rubber fence round it; that the balls are punched with long wooden ramrods, with wax on the end to save the wood, and leather put on to save the wax, and chalk put on to keep the leather from wearing out. You take your ramrod and rub some chalk on the little end; then you lean over the table; then you squint; then you lift up your leg; then you fiddle a little on your left hand with your ramrod; then you punch your ball; if your ball runs against the other man's ball, you've done a big thing, and you poke up a lot of buttons that are strung on a wire. This is all there is of the game of billiards. Anybody can punch billiards—I can, and maybe you could.'

Well, Berger has come, the great French puncher; and of course I've been to see him punch a few billiards with Phelan. Phelan is a pretty fair puncher himself, but he can't punch so fast as Berger—in fact B. has to give P. a hundred buttons or so in every game. I've often played with Phelan myself, but he always beats me; he has a private understanding with the man that pokes the buttons—when he punches the balls the man pokes buttons; when I punch the balls, my button will the man poke. So Phelan goes out; but my game is a little the best—in fact, I've challenged Phelan to play me a thousand buttons for a lot of money, and I've offered to keep the game myself so as to be sure all is fair. Phelan's conspiracy with the men who poke the buttons is a disgraceful thing; it discourages young men, and makes them think they can't punch billiards as well as Phelan can. I'm bound to break it up. But Berger has out-generated Phelan. Berger has bought over all Phelan's button-pokers—pays them more money than Phelan did—and now they give Berger all the buttons.

Ha! ha! Big thing on Michael! Well, on Friday, Berger was going to do some punching, and there was I in the midst. Berger is a fat man; the top of his head is as bald as a goose-egg, and he has a stomach like a three-foot celestial globe—in fact, he is shaped just like a billiard ball, and might be used for one, if you'd take his boots off and tie his heels to the back of his neck—only I don't want him to carom on me!

He brought all his tools with him from France—a table that isn't so long by a few feet as Phelan generally makes his—a lot of balls and ramrods, and everything.—The room was full, all anxious to see the Frenchman punch; and the Frenchman punched, and pretty good punching it was. He made the balls hop all over the table, and generally had three in the air at once. Neil Bryant was there, and Neil is a pretty good judge of billiard punching. I did my favorite shot with great success, jumped my ball off the table, caromed on Neil Bryant, and holed it in a spittoon.

Phelan said it was a big thing, so did Neil. Berger rolled himself round to the corner of the table, chalked his ramrod, and executed a fancy lick; he made his ball run around the table three times, on the edge of the cushion, leap off at a sharp angle, carom on Neil Bryant, come back to the table, take eighteen cushions, and stop exactly on the center spot.

Phelan had a try. He did one of the simple shots that I taught him—the one where the cue-ball takes twenty-one cushions, knocks the hats off three Dutchmen in the corner, comes back and stops inside the string. Berger didn't think much of that; so he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and put in a tremendous lick; the ball hit Phelan on the middle vest-button, caromed on Neil Bryant, came back to the table, took four cushions, went out of the window, gave a stage-driver a black eye, came back and took a cushion, caromed on Neil Bryant, took two cushions, went twice round the block, took a cushion, went

out through another window, and came in through the sky-light, took four cushions and caromed on Neil Bryant, and all in four minutes, without stopping for breath, or sweating a hair.

All hands were occupied for forty minutes in reviving Phelan, who had fainted from envy.

Berger then made his grand shot—he put such a tremendous twist on his ball that it took every cushion on every table in the room, caromed on Neil Bryant, dodged out of the window, traveled once or twice up and down Broadway, ran into a pistol gallery, rang the bell nine times in rapid succession, and came back to the table, previously executing two brilliant caroms on Neil Bryant.

This concluded the show, as I supposed, but as I got to the corner of Broadway and Broome streets, I caught sight of Neil Bryant rushing round the corner, closely pursued by two billiard-balls, from which I suppose Berger must have done another fancy shot after I left.

But Phelan's conspiracy with the billiard-markers all over the country is outrageous. He has every one of them so far under his control, that there isn't a place in the United States where, when I play billiards with Michael Phelan, the marker don't count more for him than for me.

Consolidated Ditch.

We had a call this morning from W. D. Arnett, Esq., Superintendent of this improvement that has done so much for the country around Missouri Flats. He informs us that the ditch is at present frozen up, but is in good order whenever the weather is mild enough to melt the ice.

A number of improvements will be made this winter by enlarging and deepening the channel of the ditch in shallow and narrow places. Two new branch ditches, for water-powers, will be opened, one down Leavenworth Gulch, and the other around Quartz Hill and down Nevada Gulch, to Gregory Point. A large number of water-powers will thus be furnished at a cheap rate, the rent varying at from four to ten dollars per day, owing to location &c.

By careful management the past summer, the company has gotten nearly out of debt, and their prospects for the future are very flattering. At the recent annual meeting, Dr. Hobbs, of our city, who has become a large stock-holder, was elected president of the company; S. M. Owens was re-elected secretary, and W. D. Arnett superintendent for the ensuing year.

We are glad to chronicle the success of the enterprise.—News.

Waddell & Russell.

A correspondent of the Republican, writing from Leavenworth City, since the rumors in regard to the failure of this firm, says:

Rumors of the failure of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, the great freight-firm, obtained some credence a few weeks ago, and of course, circulated like wild-fire, as bad news always does. The story was based upon the fact of the temporary embarrassment of the firm, caused by the failure of the government to adjust their accounts and pay them in full for past contracts. The matter is all arranged now, and the immense machinery of business which this company controls, will again work as smoothly as ever. No greater calamity could possibly befall the country than the failure of such a heavy firm, since the immense business they do, closely links the general prosperity with theirs. Nearly every town, neighborhood and individual upon the Missouri river is, either directly or indirectly interested in their continued success, well knowing that their failure or suspension would affect them almost as much as the principals.

The editor of the New Orleans Delta says that many items that would have been of interest to his readers, were spoiled in his pockets as he was swimming a lake to get to his office during the late inundation.

**Accumulation of Money in California.**

It appears that there is a plethora of money on the Pacific coast—an accumulation of precious metals which is having a marked effect upon the development of California industry. The San Francisco Bulletin of the 1st thus speaks of it:

Up to the 16th of this month, the falling off of the treasure exports during the present year, had been \$4,086,152.64. The causes of this great decrease still exist, and there is every probability that the amount of gold export during the current year will fall full \$6,000,000 short of the export of any previous year since 1850. Nor is this condition of things temporary, growing out of commercial derangements at home or abroad. The cause is self-explanatory and well understood by all our people.—California is producing a large variety of articles required for home consumption that in years past had to be brought from abroad. The money formerly sent to the Atlantic States and Europe to purchase such articles, now goes to our own people who are gradually becoming producers and manufacturers.

The present year is an extraordinary one in this respect, and probably some millions of dollars will be paid to our people for manufactured articles and farm products, which last year even had to be imported. Our merchandise exports, also, are wonderfully increased this year—an excess of three millions of dollars over last year being probably a moderate estimate; and every dollar's worth of grain, lumber, wool, or other article of domestic production exported, accomplishes the object of retaining so much gold in the country. From these facts it is evident that money is now accumulating in California with unexampled rapidity, and there is no prospect that such will not be the case for a long time. Unless our mines are really giving out, there is no arriving at any other conclusion than that the safes of our bankers, capitalists and merchants are filling up with coin. With the steady enlarging area of mining ground, and the probable constant increase of the number of miners engaged at home, in Utah, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, it is not necessary to attempt to prove that the treasure products of this coast are not becoming less. On the contrary, every fact goes to show that the gold product is certainly well sustained, with a long future before us of equally promising returns.

**Discontinuance of the Pony Express.**

We clip the following from *Vanity Fair*, in regard to the cherished Pony. That paper has, however, wasted its sweetness on the desert air, as the Pony Express 'still lives,' and is likely to flourish a long time yet.

California papers inform us that, owing to the re-arrangement of the Salt Lake and Denver mails, the famous Pony Express has been placed upon the retired list. The state of mind of the pony, upon receiving this cheering intelligence may be more easily imagined than described. Our special correspondent in that section of the country gives us a few interesting particulars in connection with the subject. The news was at first received by the Pony with an incredulous horse-laugh, but no sooner was he assured of the truth of it than, kicking his shoes in the air, he abandoned himself to a fantasia of festive dances, in which the gallop, of course, was a leading feature. He has since issued invitations to a great many fillies and colts of his acquaintances to a hay dansante, a provocation to which none of them are likely to say Neigh.

While the Prince of Wales was passing up the Hudson river, Judge Roosevelt pointed out to the party several revolutionary localities, and among others very sensibly indicated the spot where Maj. Andre was hung. The information is said to have elicited a marked shrug of the shoulders of the listening youthful lord and heir to the throne of England.


**Prices Current.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MOUNTAINEER, By W. A. H. LOVELAND & CO., Washington Avenue, Golden City.

<b>Groceries and Provisions.</b>	Laths, pr M.....12 a 15
Flour, prwt.....\$12 a 13 50	Brick, ".....10 a 12
Meal,.....10 a 12c	Lime, pr bushel.....40c
Bacon, pr lb.....30 a 35c	<b>Miscellaneous.</b>
Beans, pr lb.....13c	Hay, pr ton.....\$20.00
Beef, on foot, lb.....4 a 5c	Hides, each.....2.00
Dressed, pr lb.....8c	Leather, (Sole) pr lb.....750
" Retail pr lb.....10 a 12c	Calfskins, lb \$1.75 a 2.50
Butter fresh roll lb.....60c	Blasting Powder, per
" firkin pr lb.....35 a 41	Keq.....\$10 a 12
Lard, pr lb.....30	Safety Fuse, pr foot.....3c
Potatoes pr lb.....8 a 10c	<b>Dry Goods.</b>
Onions, pr doz.....60c	Boots, pr case.....\$45 a 75
Beets, pr doz.....50c	" pr pair, 4.00 a 8.00
Peas, pr bushel.....\$4.00	Shoes, pr case.....\$18 a 24
Radishes, pr doz.....37c	" pr pair.....\$2 a 2.50
Cheese, pr lb.....30 a 40c	" (Ladies), \$1.50 a 3.00
Eggs, pr doz.....50c	Sheeting, pr yd.....15 a 20c
Coffee, (Java) pr lb.....30 a 35	Prints, ".....20 a 25c
" (Rio) pr lb.....25c	<b>Clothing.</b>
Tea, pr lb.....\$1 a \$1.25	Pants, heavy cottonades
Sugar, pr cwt.....\$23 a \$28	pr doz.....\$18 a 22
" pr lb.....25 a 31c	" pr pair.....\$2 a 3
Molasses, pr gall.....\$2.00	" Sattinets doz.....36 a 48
" (Belchr's) 3.00	" pr pair.....3.50 a 4
Tobacco, sm'g. pr lb.....75c	" Casse's, doz.....48 a 50
" chewing, 4 a \$1.50	" pr pair.....6 a 10
Cigars, pr box.....\$2 a \$6	Shirts, (Woolen,) per
<b>Hardware.</b>	doz.....\$21 a 24
Iron, (in demand) 25 a 30c	Shirts, (wool.) each.....2.00
Steel, " pr lb.....50c	" (Hickory) doz.....9.00
Nails, pr cwt.....\$18 a \$22	" " each.....75c
" pr lb.....25c	<b>FREIGHT.</b>
Glass, pr fifty feet.....\$9.00	From the States, per
" " light.....2 a 3c	cwt.....\$8 a 10
<b>Oils and Paints.</b>	To Gregory Diggings,
Linseed Oil, pr gall.....\$3.50	pr cwt.....\$2 a 3
W Lead, pr 25 lbs.....\$6 a \$7	To Arkansas Gulch, per
<b>Building Materials.</b>	cwt.....\$8.00
Lumber, pr M \$40 a \$50	To Blue.....\$7.00
Singles, ".....6 a 8	" Tarry all.....\$ .90

**Advertisements.**

**LETTERS FOR GOLDEN CITY!**  
DIRECTED TO CARE  
**HINCKLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS,**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.,  
WILL be delivered in LESS TIME and at LOWER RATES, than by any other route.  
LOVELAND & CO., Agents.  
5.tf Golden City

**CHANGE OF TIME!**  
THE WESTERN  
STAGE  COMPANY,  
WILL on and after July 1st, 1860, run a daily line of FOUR HORSE COACHES, Carrying Hinckley & Co's Express, leaving Denver at 5 A. M., for Golden, Mountain, Central and Missouri Cities; Russell, Nevada and Graham gulches, Clear Creek and Sacramento City.  
Returning, will leave Sacramento City at 5 A. M., arriving at Denver at 5 P. M., connecting with Southern Stage Co's line, for Hamilton, Tarryall, Blue and Arkansas River Mines; also, with C. O. C. & P. P. Express for the States.  
J. G. CROCKER, Ag't, Denver.  
R. H. WILLARD, Sup't. 2.tf

**HARRISON, SOLEY & CO.'S**  
COLORADO CITY  
AND  
**DENVER EXPRESS!**  
Leaves Denver every Tuesday Morning.  
Leaves Colorado every Friday Morning.  
Transporting Passengers, Letters and EXPRESS MATTER.  
Office in Denver, at the Store of TAPPAN & CO.  
Office in Colorado, with Messrs. FOSDICK & BEACH. 4.tf

**500 DOZEN STRAW HATS,** for sale cheap, by TAPPAN & CO  
Corner F and McGaa streets, Denver,  
And Corner West Fifth street and Colorado Avenue, Colorado City. 3.tf

**17,000 EXTRA QUALITY MANILLA CIGARS,** for sale by TAPPAN & CO.,  
Corner F and McGaa streets, Denver,  
And Corner West Fifth street and Colorado Avenue, Colorado City. 3.tf

**HYDRAULIC HOSE AND FORCE PUMPS,** for sale by TAPPAN & CO.,  
Corner of F and McGaa streets, Denver,  
And Corner West Fifth st. and Colorado Avenue, Colorado City. 3.tf

**Printing! Printing!!**

THE WESTERN MOUNTAINEER  
BOOK AND JOB  
**PRINTING**  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
WASHINGTON AVENUE, GOLDEN CITY.

Having recently refitted and enlarged our office with  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
Type, Cuts, Borders, Rules, Inks, Bronzes, Papers, Cards, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of  
**PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL**

JJJJ	0000	BBBBBB
JJJ	000000	BBB BBB
JJJ	000 000	BBB BBBB
JJJ	000 000	BBB BBB
JJJ	000 000	BBBBBBB
JJJ	000 000	BBB BBB
JJJJJJJ	000000	BBB BBB
JJJJJ	0000	BBBBBBB

**LAW BLANKS,** SUCH AS  
**JUSTICES' BLANKS,**  
**LEASES,** **MORTGAGES,**  
**BILLS OF SALE,**  
**CHECKS,** **DEEDS,**  
**BLANK NOTES,**  
**RECEIPTS,** **DRAFTS,**  
**CERTIFICATES,**  
**BONDS,**

**Ball Cards,** **Business Cards,**  
**Admit Cards,**  
**BILL HEADS,**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**Ranch Bills,** **PROGRAMMES,**  
**Auction Bills,**  
**Theatre Bills,**  
**STORE BILLS,** **SHOP BILLS,** **LABELS,**  
**Ball Billets,** **Business Circulars,** &c., &c.  
We have the **LARGEST**

**WOOD TYPE**  
in the country, especially adapted for  
**POSTERS!**

Bankers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and all classes of business men, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are prepared to execute printing, in every branch, in a superior style to any establishment in the country, at  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
Give us a call and see our specimens; then judge for yourselves.  
**GEORGE WEST,**  
Golden City, Nov. 7, 1860: PROPRIETOR.

**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

A. HANAUER. DOLD & BRO.  
**DOLD & CO.,**  
COR. FERRY AND FIFTH STS., DENVER CITY.  
Wholesale and Retail

**GROCERY HOUSE!**

THE public are respectfully informed that we have always on hand the following articles, which we are determined to sell at the lowest possible rates, being enabled to do so from our having unusual facilities in getting goods, and being connected with first class houses in the East.

**Staple and Fancy Groceries,**  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
Mining Tools of every description,  
**Hardware, Tinware,**  
**Cutlery, Saddlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.,**  
A full assortment of  
**Boots and Shoes.**  
An extensive variety of  
**CLOTHING,**  
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.  
A general assortment of  
**Hats and Caps,**  
And a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves.  
8.tf **DOLD & CO.**

**GREENLEAF & BREWER,**

(NEW BRICK BUILDING.)  
Larimer, between E and F streets,  
DENVER CITY.

DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Mining and Farming Utensils,  
Provisions, Choice Wines and Liquors,  
Hardware, Cigars, &c., &c.  
In addition to our stock of Staples, we offer a large assortment of

**FANCY GROCERIES!**  
CONSISTING OF  
Canned Fruits, Candies,  
Spiced Oysters, Canned Oysters,  
Elemic Figs, Malaga Raisins,  
Prunes, Dates, Nuts, &c.  
WITH our increased facilities for the transaction of business, we are determined to sell  
**GOODS AT LIVING PRICES,**  
and hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.  
**STORAGE AND COMMISSION!**  
Goods Stored at reasonable rates and sold on commission if desired.  
**GREENLEAF & BREWER,**  
17.tf Larimer, between E and F sts., Denver.

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

**Gloves, Under Clothing,**  
**Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,**  
**Threads, Collars,**  
**Needles, Combs,**  
**Trimmings, Tooth**  
**Hoop Skirts, Brushes,**  
Etc., Etc.

A LARGE assortment just received and for sale by the package.  
**TAPPAN & CO.,**  
Corner F and McGaa streets, Denver,  
And Corner West Fifth street and Colorado Avenue, Colorado City 3.tf

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN BREWERY.**

**ALE...LAGER BEER...ALE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their Spring Stock of Barley, Malt and Hops, and will now keep constantly on hand a good supply of  
**Lager Beer and Ale!**  
at their Brewery.  
Orders left with J. B. Doyle & Co., will receive prompt attention: **SOLOMON & CO.**  
Denver, June 28, 1860. 1-6m

**WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET,**  
FORD ST., NEAR 2ND STREET,  
GOLDEN CITY.  
**Fresh Meat at all times on hand.**  
1-tf **MICHAEL POTT.**

Correspondence.

(Editorial Correspondence of the Mountaineer.)

From the Arkansas Country.

THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES AT FORT WISE.—THEY WANT TO MAKE PEACE.

BELMONT HOUSE, COLORADO ROAD, }  
Nov. 18, 1860.

By the arrival of Mr. Byrum, from Fort Wise, we learn that some twelve or fifteen chiefs of the Kiowas and Comanches came to that post on the 10th inst., with a view of making a treaty of peace. Prominent among the latter was the old chief, 'Buffalo Hump,'—the one so noted several years since in Texas, for his active warfare upon the white settlers. The veteran warrior made a speech in regard to the matter of coming to terms with the 'powers that be.' He took particular pains to expound some of the peculiar ideas of the Indian. 'When, said he, a white man kills a white man, his brother looks after the man that killed him, and wants to serve him the same way. Now if a white man kills an Indian, all that the Indian's brother wants, is to kill some other white man; he don't care what one. You white men have killed many of our men; we have killed the same number of yours, and are satisfied. Now we want peace, and will promise to be good to all that are traveling through our country. When we see them in want or in trouble, we will help them all we can. We don't want these soldiers to hunt us down and shoot us, and shan't do anything to make them do so.'

Dr. Culver, the acting agent since the resignation of Col. Bent, did not have power to make a treaty with them, farther than by verbal promises. The matter is not yet settled, but there is a strong prospect that it will be amicably arranged, as soon as our newly-appointed Indian Agent, Col. Boone, can visit Fort Wise. The Arkansas and Smoky Hill Routes will be as safe for the emigrant of 1861 as the Platte has been during the present season. The buildings at the Fort are completed and occupied. Officers and soldiers are having a good time. Cards and chess-boards have active use. Winds at the Big Timbers blow furiously. On some days the whole valley is obscured by clouds of dust. In a few instances wagons were overturned, and roofs removed. The road from Denver to the Belmont House is very bad. We have been two days reaching this point, forty miles. In some places the snow has completely obscured the road, and travelers are literally obliged to make their own way. On the divide between the Platte and the Arkansas, there is upwards of a foot of snow. Within ten miles of Colorado, it is reported that the road is entirely clear.

T. W. K.

**Snow.**—The snow which fell last week all disappeared in the valley, before Saturday night, leaving the roads somewhat 'dubersome.' On Monday commenced falling again, and continued through the day. Tuesday morning the ground was covered to the depth of about eight inches. The sky was cloudless, with the sun doing his best to 'wipe out' the snow. Today (Wednesday) the weather continues beautiful, and the thermometer indicates 51 above. Another day like this will show us bare ground.

General Intelligence.

(From the Daily News Extra, Nov. 18th.)

Special Dispatches for the News!

FROM FT. KEARNEY BY HINCKLEY & CO'S EXPRESS.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN MOVEMENTS!  
SOUTHERN SENATORS RESIGNING!

VOLUNTEER MINUTE MEN ORGANIZING.

St. Louis, Nov. 12, 9, A. M.—In the South Carolina Legislature the speaker announced the resignation of Chestnut, as U. S. Senator. A resolution offered that the resignation be accepted as an act of loyalty to the State. Committee on Federal Relations reported amendment to Senate bill calling a convention, fixing December instead of January as the time for operation. Passed unanimously, and Senate concurred. A resolution empowering the Governor to raise 10,000 volunteers, will be considered to-day. Toombs of Georgia has resigned. Election of U. S. Senator, which was to have been made on the 9th, laid on the table. A bill introduced to tax manufactured articles from Massachusetts. Also to prevent citizens of offending States from suing in Georgia courts. Adjourned till to-day.

On Saturday a meeting was held at Augusta, presided over by the Mayor. Resolutions protesting against the expulsion of two citizens without trial, and in favor of law and order, adopted. At night a rampant secession meeting was held, and violent speeches were made. Delegation of Minute-Men appointed to attend Military Convention at Milledgeville.

On Saturday military companies, from Montgomery, fully equipped, tendered their services to the Governor.

A despatch says that some of the citizens of Mobile opposed secession, but nine-tenths of the country was for disunion. A plan for secession will be organized this week. The Governor, the Judiciary, both U. S. Senators, all Congressmen but one, are for disunion. An immediate convention has been determined on, and Minute-Men enrolled.

In New Orleans they are moving for an extra session of the Legislature.

In Philadelphia, the attempt to form Republican clubs into posses to support Lincoln to the Presidential chair was defeated. Resolutions expressing good will towards all sections were adopted. One ward club tendered their services for the inauguration, to oppose Southern Minute-Men.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 10th.—In the House to-day, the Speaker announced reception of a communication from Senator Chestnut resigning his seat as U. S. Senator from South Carolina. Mr. Wakey offered a resolution that the resolution be accepted, and that what under other circumstances would be regarded as a regret is now recognized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina.

WASHINGTON 12th.—We are privately informed that the declaration of independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation. As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition either on the part of the administration or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere with the present Southern movement, except perhaps in a friendly spirit. It is now probably that the President will soon issue an address or proclamation; as the selection of delegates to the South Carolina convention is to take place at an earlier day than was anticipated, and as in consequence there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the annual message as was originally contemplated.

Such is the alarm at Washington that it will not be continued as the seat of government. The value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession movement.

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 12.—The rumor that Vice-President Breckinridge is going South to make union speeches, or interfere in any manner whatever in the troubles of the secession States, is without foundation. A meeting of the Bell and Douglas parties

was held here to-day; resolutions were adopted, denouncing, in strong terms, any attempts at secession or disunion by any States; speeches were made by Leslie Coombs and others. The bankers here are charging five per cent. discount on South Carolina and Georgia Banks.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 12.—The affairs of the South attract much attention here, and the people are calmly awaiting the issue. Meetings will probably be held in all the counties of the State before the Legislature meets, for an expression of public opinion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Southern Medical Students had another meeting to-day, and resolved to postpone decision in the matter of leaving New York, till the Southern States had seceded.

It is reported that the Bank of South Carolina has suspended specie payment.

HENDERSON, KY., Nov. 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, irrespective of party, was held here to-day. Ex-Governor Dixon presided. Strong union speeches were made by all parties. A meeting of the whole county is called for on Saturday.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 12.—Mr. Pailidge has introduced a resolution in the Legislature declaring Georgia out of the Union. A similar bill introduced in the Senate, and calling a convention to ratify the action. Both have been referred to a committee. Senator Toombs' resignation will take place on the 4th of March, unless Georgia sooner secedes. A resolution was offered, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the electoral vote of those States which nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It was made the special order of the 20th. A resolution was offered contemplating a call for a Southern convention in February at Atlanta. One of the provisions of the Retaliation Bill exempts all foreign goods and merchandise imported into Georgia and other Southern points from state, county, and corporation tax, after January first. A bill has been introduced into both Houses, calling a convention to which all federal affairs are to be referred.

The following late intelligence we condense from the Daily News of Monday. It was forwarded specially for that paper from Ft. Kearney by the C. O. C. & P. P. Express:—

*The Crisis in the South—Exciting news from South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia—Preparations for Secession—Important Proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature—Proposed Repudiation of Northern Claims—Interesting Dispatches from Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, Columbia, Montgomery, Milledgeville, Nashville and New Orleans.*

RICHMOND, (Va.) Nov. 15. The Richmond Enquirer urges a State Convention at an early day, which might settle peaceably the dangerous question. It says: It was with a view of concentrating public opinion upon a convention, as well as to prepare the people for any un-seen emergency, that Gov. Wise inaugurated his minute men, and that he contemplated no raid upon the Federal Government. The last accounts are unprecedentedly favorable to Bell, and full of official returns may be necessary to decide the result in the State.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9. The Southern press continues to discuss the question of secession, pro and con. It will in the end amount to nothing but talk, if no aggressions are made on the rights of the South.

The news from South Carolina is viewed with indifference. If she wants to go out of the Union, she can go, peaceably; Virginia will not go with her, that is certain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Charleston, assembled to-night at Institute Hall, to ratify the call for a convention by the Legislature. The galleries were filled with ladies. Judge McGrath presided. Speeches were made by McGrath, Spratt, Rhett, Col. Cook, Connor and others. When a speaker declared this Union is dissolved, the enthusiasm was perfectly wild.—Outside meetings were addressed by leading merchants, declaring their readiness to sacrifice all in maintaining South Carolina's honor.

There is no longer any doubt that South Carolina will secede. Palmetto banners are multiplying. The Courier office displays the Palmetto flag with the words, "South Carolina has moved—other States will follow." On the reverse is a single star, with room for others, as they come. The Legislature adjourns to-morrow noon.

The Bank of Charleston has agreed to take \$100,000, and the balance of the \$400,000 loan will be taken by other city banks.

Mr. Hill, member of the House from Georgia, has taken a decided stand for secession. Senator Hammond has resigned.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 13.

Gov. Pettus has issued a proclamation, convening Legislature on the 26th, to consider the propriety of providing sure and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippians, than the late election and past action of the Northern state governments promise.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12.

The Senate bill to suspend the penalties of suspension of specie payment by banks has passed its second reading. The convention bill passed its third reading and was passed unanimously. Its title was changed to an act, and will be sent to the Senate for concurrence to-morrow.

The bill to arm the State was recommitted.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.

The Military State Convention met to-day. The attendance was very large. Resolutions were passed favoring secession. Governor Brown made a strong resistance speech, declaring the right of secession, and the duty of other States to sustain their rights. He declared if Federal troops attempted coercion, for every Georgian who fell in the conflict, the heads of two Federal soldiers should atone for the outrage on State rights.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

George Brown, the reform Mayor, was inaugurated to-day. He closed his inaugural address with strong expressions of Union sentiment of the people of Baltimore, the largest of all Southern cities, when he said the true policy of Maryland was to adhere to the Union so long as she could do so with honor and safety.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The States newspaper comes out as an independent journal, opposing disunion.

A company of U. S. artillery left Fort Hamilton on Saturday for Fayetteville, N. C., to protect the U. S. Arsenal at that place.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.

Mr. Keitt was serenaded by the people at twelve o'clock, last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt and decided action. He said Mr. Buchanan was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union. If she should not accomplish it otherwise, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution and involve all the States in common ruin.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired. The members are now en route to their homes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Constitution publishes one of the forms of a Declaration of Independence that is to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration, with the list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in that State. A copy of this, it is understood, was laid before the President yesterday.

Private accounts say that the Charleston Light Infantry have taken charge of the Government arms in that city, supported by Federal authority in the absence of Government troops.

Many letters have been received from leading politicians of all parties in the border Slave States, expressing decisions against the legality of secession under the constitution.

The monied and mercantile interests are also making their voices heard for the administration, and they are almost unanimously standing for the Union. Virginia is by no means favorable to the precipitate action of South Carolina. Mr. Hunter is understood to be against the secession movement.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.

Georgia and South Carolina bank notes are taken at five per cent discount.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.

The excitement continues intense. The people are determined to send delegates to the Convention, pledged to get the State out of the Union at any cost, immediately. Volunteers, including German companies are forming with State colors; a great demonstration is projected for Thursday evening, the 15th, to welcome back the delegation representing Charleston in the legislature. Despatches are continually coming from neighboring States, offering ready equipped military organizations, paying all their own expenses to aid the State in the event of coercion. The West Point Rice mill, the largest here, was burnt last night. Loss, \$200,000, insured here. The banks have not yet suspended, but the opinion prevails that they will be obliged to do so within a week. A large amount of foreign paper is laid out, but not protested. Merchants are perfectly solvent and scorn the idea of repudiating. A crisis may arrive some time this fall, but they are confident that they are able and willing at a future time to meet liabilities. The money market is very stringent, and banks refuse to discount.

The ladies of the State have started a subscription to a testimonial to Caleb Cushing. It is proposed that it shall be a miniature in silver of the brig Joseph.

The Washington Light Infantry took charge of the U. S. Arsenal this morning. It is supposed that there is an understanding between Governor Gist and the President in regard to this matter.

A convention of the cotton States, supposed for the purpose of adopting a non-intervention trade policy with the Northern States, is talked of.

The boot factory at Cheraw, is receiving heavy orders for the Southern trade. There is a disposition to buy such Northern goods as Southern merchants may not have on hand; but no new orders will be given to Northern manufacturers, except for articles really necessary. Lincoln was burnt in effigy at Aiken. No man will be elected to the convention unless pledged to secession before the 1st of January.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 14. Hon. Alex. A. Stevens, and H. V. Johnson made union speeches this week. The bill appropriating a million of dollars, to be used at the discretion of the Governor, for putting Georgia in a state of military defence has passed the House of Representatives unanimously. It is believed that the convention bill will pass with equal unanimity.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13. Some union men are making efforts to influence the sending of commissioners to South Carolina and Georgia, and induce those States to submit to the action of a Southern Conference. Inasmuch as the Legislature is not in session, the probability is that the movement will fall to the earth.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DENVER, Tuesday Nov. 20, 1860. House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Holly in the Chair. On motion of Mr. Weed, reading of the journal was dispensed with. On motion, Mr. Patterson from the 6th district, and Mr. Durkee from 1st district, were duly sworn in as members of the House. On motion of Mr. Patterson, a call of the House was ordered and the absent members sent for. On motion of same, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with. On motion, the House met the Council in joint session, for the purpose of general consultation. House went into joint session with the Council. House re-organized, Mr. Holly in the chair. Joint resolution from the Council, raising a committee of three from the House and two from the Council, to whom is referred the Governor's Message, and all matters of legislation, with orders to report what action in reference thereto should be taken by this Legislature.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Patterson, Moore and Bailey, on the part of the House, to act with the committee appointed by the Senate, as ordered. House adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Nov. 20, 1860. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. J. C. Bowls in the Chair. Minutes read and approved. On motion, a call of the Council was entered—absent members sent for. On motion further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. On motion of Mr. Weed of the House, the Council concurring, the Council and House go into joint session for general consultation. On motion of Judge Purkins, the joint session closed, and the Council and House retired to their respective chambers. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Bowls in the chair. The following Resolution offered by Judge Purkins, in the Council and passed, was sent to the House—the House concurring, was adopted:

Resolved,—That a committee of five be appointed, two from the Council and three from the House, to whom shall be referred the Governor's Message, the Code of the Provisional Government adopted at the last session of the Legislature, and the Resolution of the Golden City Convention, known as Bowen's Resolution, with instructions to report what action this body shall take in reference to the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: G. W. Purkins, Chairman, Dr. Pollock from the Council; J. C. Moore, A. O. Patterson, G. W. Bailey, from the House.

On Motion adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. W. H. DeGraff, Clerk.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

To the People of Kansas:— In the beginning we are promised that 'while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.' This great promise to man's hope and industry was made by Him, who is the foundation of truth; who also said 'go forth, replenish the earth;' and who said 'unto the tempest 'be still.' But into God's great purposes man cannot pry,—His ends

are worked out in His own good time.— He chasteneth for our own good, giveth and withholdeth that His name may receive the greater glory among His creatures.— The contrite in heart are chastened, and the proud are humbled. Let man, therefore, not repine at what, to him, is a mystery, but let him thank God with humble obedience, putting trust in his great promises, fulfilled unto so many generations—rather bow in grateful adoration to Him by whose power he breathes and moves, than ignorantly curse the hand which extendeth blessings and withholdeth no needed good.

THEREFORE, I, SAMUEL MEDARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do, in accordance with custom—a custom sanctioned by a christian people—appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1860, as a day of thanksgiving and praise for the many mercies vouchsafed to us. Though drouth has come upon us, and our people are sorely tried in this their hour of destitution—though the granaries are empty and food is given out with a sparing hand, yet it is a cause for rejoicing, for thanksgiving and praise, that unusual health pervades every part of our Territory—that plenty is within reach—that the means of communication are rapid—that the hearts of a christian people beat quick in acts of mercy, so that our wants are but to be made known to be supplied; and, more than all, that we have an opportunity of doing good works for one another—that our hearts may have a closer communion, and society be moulded together with Faith, Hope and Charity.

Given under the Seal of the Territory, at the City of Leecompton, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1860. S MEDARY. GEO. M. BEEBE, Sec'y Kansas Territory.

A Duel.

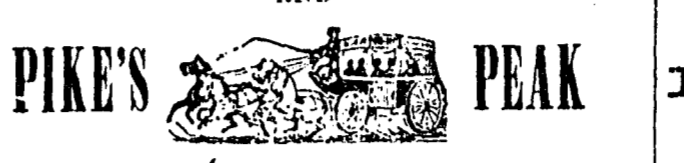
For a time, yesterday, the most intense anxiety prevailed, and the popular heart was caused to beat quicker, as rumor with her many tongues Heralded the approach of a sanguinary contest—an affair of honor—between two of our prominent and beloved citizens. The parties were no less personages than an editor of one of our city papers, and a Justice who has worn the judicial ermine in our midst and dispensed justice to a wayward people—an ensample for good works and a terror to evil doers. It was announced that letters had passed, the preliminaries had been arranged, and that ere the sun in his diurnal round had reached his meridian splendor, the crimson blood of one, or it might be both (oh, horrible!) would stain the newly fallen mantle of snow, which in its quietness and purity preached against these naughty deeds. Expectation was on tip-toe—the weapons of the dire encounter were unknown, but dimly guessed at—whether they were to be warlike staves of bar-soap, which with water might result in annihilation, or fatal mullen stalks, which might enter the brain and topple reason from her throne. We can breathe freer now; for some reason the great 'foul' did not come off. Perhaps on account of the extreme cold weather of yesterday.— Denver Mountaineer, 21st.

The Gulf Stream.

There is a river in the ocean. In the severest drouths it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottoms are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Seas. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of water. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters, as far out from the Gulf as the Carolina coasts, are of an indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that this line of junction with the common sea-water may be traced by the eye. Often one-half of the vessel may be perceived floating in gulf-stream water, while the other is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want of affinity between these waters; and such too the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of the Gulf.

Express Line.

THE Central Overland California AND



EXPRESS COMPANY!

This old established Company have recently extended their LINE TO THE MOUNTAINS!

And offer to the public the same Facilities. Despatch and Security

For the transmission of Passengers, Treasure and Letters,

Which they have ever given for like service to and from the States.

They have placed upon the route the best stock, and will make DAILY TRIPS

TO AND FROM THE MOUNTAINS, Central City and its vicinity,

Quicker than any other Line! FORWARDING

Express Matter and Letters PLACED IN THEIR CHARGE,

TO ALL PARTS of the UNION WITH SAFETY, PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.

Running in connection with their Tri-Weekly Express

FROM DENVER TO LEAVENWORTH AND

ST. JOSEPH,

They present to the mountain community a Quicker, More Frequent, Certain and Reliable

COMMUNICATION WITH THE STATES, than can be otherwise obtained.

THROUGH TO ST. JOSEPH OR LEAVENWORTH

FROM THE MOUNTAINS IN SEVEN DAYS,

FROM DENVER In Six Days!

AT ALL TIMES AHEAD OF ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR STAGE LINE.

This is THE ONLY TRI-WEEKLY LINE

TO THE STATES, AND HAS NO CONNECTION WHATEVER,

With any other. TREASURE, EXPRESS FREIGHT AND

LETTERS FORWARDED by every Coach, in charge of an Efficient and Trustworthy Messenger, solely in the employ of the company.

Letters taken through from any point in the mountains to St. Joseph and Leavenworth for ten (10) cents each, Newspapers five (5) cents. Government Stamped Envelopes, bearing our Express Stamp, for sale at our offices in Denver and the Mountains. Address Letters

Care of C. O. C. & P. P. Express Co., St. Joseph or Leavenworth. Principal Mountain Agency at Central City.

JAS. B. JONES, Agent. Denver, Oct. 31, 1860. 19.tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

"THE MINERS' BANK."

FORREST BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill. and Denver, J. T.,

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT, EASTERN EXCHANGE FOR SALE

At the current rates, on New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Office, Blake st., near the Bridge. Deposits received on Current and Special Account. Denver, Oct. 3, 1860. 15tf

A. M. CLARK. E. H. GRUBER, M. E. CLARK. CLARK, GRUBER & CO.,

DENVER CITY, AND LEAVENWORTH, K. T., BANKERS.

DEALERS IN Exchange, Currency, AND

GOLD DUST. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

WE DRAW ON American Exchange Bank, New York, Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis, Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Cincinnati, Marine Bank, Chicago,

AND CLARK, GRUBER & CO., LEAVENWORTH CITY.

WE have in connection with Banking, a MINT and are prepared to Exchange our Coin for Gold Dust. The native gold is coined as it is found, alloyed with silver. The weight will be greater, but the value the same as the United States Coin of like denomination.

CLARK, GRUBER & CO., Denver City. 7.tf

Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairing IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Executed in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. C. N. BELCHER, Ford st., Golden City. 1.tf

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Groceries, Provisions, Produce, MINING TOOLS, &c., &c., by

W. A. H. LOVELAND & CO. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Geo. West, Mark L. Blunt, James Macdonald, Lawrence Panton, James McIntyre and Joseph H. Bird, of Golden City, J. T., and known as West, Blunt & Co., expired on the 1st day of November, 1860. James Macdonald is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the company.

GEORGE WEST, LAWRENCE PANTON, MARK L. BLUNT, JAMES MCINTYRE, JAMES MACDONALD, JOS. H. BIRD, Golden City, Nov. 5, 1860. 20.3w

HOWARD'S Watch and Jewelry ESTABLISHMENT,

Larimer street, corner of F, DENVER, WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description carefully repaired and guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Watch Glasses of the best quality on hand. A fine collection of Rocky Mountain Minerals, &c., on exhibition, free of charge. 20.3m

MASONIC. GOLDEN CITY LODGE, U. D., hold their Regular Meetings on the 2d and 4th Saturdays of every month, at their Hall, in Golden City. Visiting Brothers, in good standing, are invited. 1.tf I. E. HARDY, W. M.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Saddles for sale by TAPPAN & CO., Corner F and McGee streets, Denver, and Corner West Fifth street and Colorado Avenue, Colorado City. 3.tf

