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MARY ANN LINTHURST feb12-6t Eccentry	PRINTIED AND PUBLIC	Silidid BY GIOORGIE IFIRY	SINCIER, LIEWISTOWN.	MRIFIELIN COUNTRY, PA	Basing and a stand of the second seco
Whole No. 2646.	At Center At Center Fureace, Pa., 12th December, by Rev. Bo. Hamill, WALTER & GREEN, at Mitford Wis, and Miss ELLIE C. daugh- ter of Gen. Jacose Potter, of Watertown, Wis-	WEDNESDAY, FEBRUA	to shi ing units and Colombia is in our soc.	rd buttories on the Polosser and in only in only in only in the second sec	w SeriesVol. XVI, No. 15.
GOOD NEWS! A NEW arrival of BOOTS & SHOES at Billy Johnson's, suitable for fall and winter, and cheaper than has ever been sold in the place; no mistake. Mea's cearse boots from Mea's cearse been sold from 1 50 to 2 00 and verything in his line very how. Manufacturing of all kinds attended to as usual, and repairing done on the shortest no- tice. Also, a large assortment Trunks kept m hand which will be sold very low. His fiends and customers will confer a great fa- vor on him if they will stop asking him for redit, for his terms are strictly Cash. He rests both rich and goor alike, so those wisk- ing credit will please call where they sell at large profits. So, eome on, all you cash cus- mers, and provide for youselves good Boots for the Winter. BILLY JOHNSON. Estate of James Hectintick, deceased. Ministration en the estate of JAMES Means indebted to said estate are requested on ake inmediate payment, and those hav- ing claims to present them duly authenticated	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	to the neighborhood gossip, growing daily more and more careless of knowledge and of all that pertains to good-eitizenship? Time is a price put into our hands, where- with we may buy wisdom; and it will add not a little to our condemnation that we have thoughtlessly and ungratefully thrown it away. If for no higher considerations, ought we not for the sake of those who are now forming habits that will eling to them through life and will so greatly determine their character and destiny, to be more thoughtful, more wise in the use of the golden moments with which God gives us the power to make rich our own lives and the lives of others? Teachers and parents cannot too speedily or seriously ponder this question. S. Correspondence of the Gazette. MOUNTAIN CITY, Colorado Territory, Jan. 1, 1862. } Mr. Editor.—As I have never seen any news in the columns of your paper from this section of the country, I thought of giving you a brief description of the Rocky	men started after them, and he said the cld fellow was just starting to bring them back to us as he got there. The man gave him a half dollar, for he thanked him very much, as he would sooner have a half dol- lar than a five dollar gold piece, as they are great people for silver coin. We jour- neyed on, and the next tribe that we came to were the Sues, a part of the Cheyenne tribe. There is but very little difference between these two tribes, if any; the for- mer separated from the latter for some cause or other which I did not learn, and were at war with each other for a long time, but have become friends again, and are mixing together. We next camped at what they called Box Elder Station, where there was a wedding that night, and they had a great time dancing and powwowing; it was very amusing to see the performance. The Sues and Cheyenne tribes are great enemies of the Pawnees, and are at war with each other nearly all the time. These nations are uncivilized, and are moving about from place to place, but generally follow the buffalo and other large game. In the winter they are south, and come north in the spring as far as the Platte River. Sometimes they cross that river, but very seldom, as nearly all the territory	is frozen except what the mills are using. The quartz is very rich in this gulch, but does not quite pay as well as some of the leads in other gulches. The quartz here pays from seventy-five to five hundred dollars to the cord, that is, what they call a cord is the same as a cord of wood, a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, 4 feet wide; they have boxes made that size to measure it. The gulch claims pay from \$5 to \$15 per day to the hand, and then there are some that will not pay to work them. This gulch is the central part of the mines, and there is more business going on here than in any part of the mountains. Next is Spring gulch; there are no mills in this, but it is noted for its productive mining, the average pay to the hand per day last season having been about \$20. At the junction of Spring and Nevada gulches is situated Central City, now the county seat of Gilpin county. It has about 1500 inhabitants, and is quite a lively town to be situate in the Rocky Mountains. Next is Russell's gulch: there are five or six mills in this and but one or two in operation, as the quartz does not pay for crushing except from one or two claims on the lead. The great trouble is in saving the gold after the quartz is crush- ed. Next is the Gregory gulch: this is the most noted for a unarty mining (the ti for	by certain treatment be rendered invisible Matter which, in one condition, is perfect ly opaque and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will in another form become quite transparent. The cause of this wonderful effect of the condition of the matter is utterly inexplainable. Phil- osophers do not even broach theories upon the subject, much less do they endeavor to explain it. The substances dissolved in water or burned in the sir are not however destroyed or lost. By certain well known means they can be recovered and again made visible; some exactly in the same state as they were be- fore their invisibility; others, though not in the same state, can be shown in their elementary condition; and thus it can be proved that, having once existed, it never ceases to exist, although it can change its condition like the caterpillar, which becomes a chrysalis, and then a gorgeous butter- fly. If a pailful of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispersion in the water; but it never- theless continues to exist. So when a bush- el of charcoal is burned in a stove it disap- pears, in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; but yet the charcoal is still in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every ob- ject can be distinctly seen above the horizon,

or settlemer.t ROBERT BARR, CATHARINE McCLINTICK, Admrs.

Estate of John Rager, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters of ad ministration on the estate of JOHN RA ER, late of Decatur township, Mifflin county, ceased, have been granted to the undersign residing in the borough of Lewistown, persons indebted to said estate are re ested to make immediate payment, and ose having claims to present them duly auian8 C. HOOVER, Admr.

Estate of Reuben Myers, deceased. TOTICE is hereby given that letters tes A tamentary on the estate of REUBEN MYERS, late of Granville township, Mifilin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oliver township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those havmake immediate payment, and those hav-g claims to present them duly authenticated

anl5-6t ABRAHAM MYERS, Ex'r.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersigned. A appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Gurt of Mifflin county, to distribute the bal-ance in the hands of Wm. T. Bell, Adminisof Isaac Jones, late of Mifflin county, c'd., will meet parties interested ther at his office, in Lewistown, on TUESDAY, hth day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m jan22 JOS. W. PARKER, Aud.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersign

ing the fight-days wasting heat; The shadows come Sheek not thy weapon in the fight; Sheek not thy weapon in the fight; Courage! for God defends the right: Strike home! strike home educational. Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

He fights in vain who fights with thee; Soon shalt thou see his armine f

Come, cheer to the toil and fight; "Tim God-thy God, defends the right; Ite leads thee on." His sword shall scatter every foe, His shield shall ward off every blow-The crown is won.

His is the battle, His the power, His the triamph in that hour; In Him be strong. So round thy brow the wreath shall twine, So shall the victory be thine, And thine the Song.

Not long the sigh, the toil the sweat,

ou see his armies flee, Himself laid low

For the Educational Column. The Waste of Time.

Not long since I heard a very sensible old gentleman, in speaking of the schools of to-day as compared with the schools that flourished when he obtained his education. say that after all, those who go to school now-adays have not as much to show for the time spent or for the opportunities they possess as those who attended the poor schools in the wretched old schoolhouses forty years ago. The remark struck me quite forcibly; both as being true, and as showing how much time is squandered by pupils at school. In the old times, when school

houses were 'like angels' visits, few and

Mountains and the Gold Regions, as it may north of the Platte belongs to the Pawnees, be somewhat interesting to the readers of east of Fort Kearney. But before commencing my subject, I will give you a short account of my journey across the Plains, or the Great Prairie of the West, as it is very often called. There were thirteen of us started from St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 19th of April, at about 11 o'clock, with two mule teams, which were loaded with our provisions, baggoing to have revenge. gage and camping utensils. Our journey lay through the state of Kansas, in a due west direction; however, the route changed,

so that we could hardly tell sometimes what course we were going-sometimes north, sometimes south, and then we would take a turn either to the right or left, and go direct west; but by looking at the map it is a direct western course from the Misseuri River to the Gold Region of Pike's Peak However, let it be what course it may, it is not a very easy trip; and if you do not believe it, try it and you will find out how traveling goes with a mule or ox team at the rate of fifteen to thirty miles a day,

the Gazette.

and perhaps not that, according to the weather and the roads. When you have a journey to perform of seven or eight hundred miles, you may think

it a very wearisome one, and you will not be mistaken. The distance from St. Jose. to Denver City is about seven hundred miles, and from Denver City to the Gold Mines about fifty miles.

We had pretty good weather, good roads, and a good team, and drove in twenty-one days to Denver City, having landed there ed, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' far between;" when teachers possessed very on the 12th of May, sixty one. On our to far between indians compared journey we saw very few Indians compared little knowledge, but vigorous, well-exerto the number generally along the road. I suppose we saw about a thousand or fifteen hundred in all, and the greater number of them were squaws and pappooses. The men had nearly all gone further south in search of buffalo and other game, as the weather was rather cold, and the grass too short for them to come so far north. We saw no live buffalo except one at Fort Kearney, where they had a tame one, but saw hundreds of carcasses that had been killed by some of the weary pilgrims and the Indians. Other game was generally plenty, such as elk, antelopes, wolves, badgers, jack rabbits, prairie dogs, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and other small game too numerous to mention. The first tribe of Indians that we came to were the Paw-da-wa-da-mies or Otoes as some call them, but the former is the correct name. They are settled along the western borders of Kansas, and are generally civilized. They live in houses in-stead of lodges, and have considerable ground in good cultivation, with good fences around it where timber is not too scarce. Their chief productions are sugar cane, which they are very foud of, and a small quantity of corn. They manufacture their own sugar similar to the whites. They have wooden mills, like apple mills in the States, which are worked by horse power. I had quite a conversation with an old Indian, and he told me that their mission had been deserted, that the preacher had left, and he expressed a great desire for a preacher and teacher to come to them again that they might have their children educated. They also appeared very accommodating, and are willing to lend a helping hand to the traveler, and to give all the information they can. It is very difficult to understand them, as they can talk but very little english, but with his broken english and the gestures and motions that he made, I could make out what he meant. When however they want any tobacco, they can ask for it very well in plain english. There was one asked me for some; I gave it to him, and he took off his hat and thanked me very politely. I learned afterwards. that the old man expected something from all the travelers that stopped at his house,

As we were traveling through that section of the country the Sucs and Cheyennes were preparing for a battle with the Pawnees. They told us that a Pawnee had way laid one of their men and killed him, and had taken his pony, and they were

Those tribes depend on hunting for a living, and are always ready for trading their furs and robes for provisions, and at the same time if there is any chance to steal, they are also ready, as they are great thieves, and very cuaning at that. A person has to watch them yery close, and then if they cannot steal, they will try and beg, and if you give one and not the rest they will get very angry at you. The best plan is not to give to any unless there are but two or three together; and then if you give them anything they will appear to be very good friends to you, but for all that, I would not like to trust myself with five or or six of them away out of sight of the company, for if they thought they had the advantage of me, they would take my scalp in a moment. But I must stop, as I cannot give you a full account of the different tribes, as there are two more in this section of the country. They are the Ar-apahoes and Utahs, or Uts as they call themselves. Perhaps I may give you an ac-count of them in another letter. I will now endeavor to say a few words

about the mountains and the Gold Regions. We could see the highest peak at the dis- for that. No doubt there is plenty of gold tance of about one hundred and seventy miles. The first was Long's Peak, the as I said before the trouble is in saving it highest in this section of the country. It all. If a man could get up a process to is about twenty miles north from these save all the gold, he could make a fortune parts of the diggings and is almost perpetu in a short time with his patent. There is ally covered with snow. Next is Pike's a man here who has been experimenting on Peak, which is about one hundred miles the smelting process, but he has not quite south from here, and nearly the same height accomplished it; he thought he would, but as Long's Peak ; some say that Long's is unfortunately the fire in Nevada destroyed the highest. They are about fourteen thousand feet above the level of the Plains. try it again. They look pretty high with their white caps on them. There are numerous other small peaks, but these are the main ones in the region.

chances where if I would have had the prior to the creation of the "extinct and needful I could have made money. The mals."-Piesse. last claim I spoke of could have been bought sometime ago for five hundred dollars, but it could not be had now for less than five 'Ethan Spike' contributes to the Portthousand. That same claim is paying from land Transcript a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was calfifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per led to try were capital ones-the criminals being a German and a nigger respectively.] week. Now this is not the only chance I have seen, but I can count a dozen or more within the last six months; then again, a 'Hey you formed any opinion for or person might buy a claim and it would not agin the prisoners ?' said the judge. be worth anything, but he has to look out

than three hundred dollars. There are five

or six mills in it, and are all doing very

well. The largest run that has been made

in the mountains was in one of these mills

a few days ago, yielding a thousand dol-lars to the cord (I would like to have a few

cords of that stuff.) I have not time to

give a description of all the gulches at

present. A new discovery was made in

Missouri gulch a short time ago, where the

great excitement is at present. In the last

month three mills moved there, and are

making it pay very well. - A man took ten

cords of quartz out of the new discovery

called the Stewart lead, and had them crush-

ed. After paying all expenses, he had four-

teen hundred and sixty dollars clear profit,

which is paying pretty well for a lead just

not suit poor people like me. I have seen

per cord. I have never known it to be less ible condition, pervade the air. Glass is a

opened, for as a general thing the deeper. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants they go the better it pays. The trouble is reverse this operation, rendering invisible

it takes a man with capital to earry on or gaseous matter visible. Thus the bal-

quartz mining as it ought, and that does ance in nature is maintained, although the

'Not perticular agin the Jarmin,' says I, but I hate niggers as a general principle; in the leads if the mills could save it, but and shall go for hanging this old whitewooled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not,' says I.

ministrators of John Stine, late of said erein at his office, in Lewistown, on WED ESDAY, 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 lock a m.

JOS. W. PARKER, And. an22

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersigned. appointed auditor by the court of Com a Pleas of Mifflin county, to distribute the ance in the hands of Sheriff Stanbarger. ing from the sale of the Real Estate mas Reed, will attend to the duties of his intment, at his office, in Lewistown, on ESDAY the 4th day of March, 1862, at lock A. M., when and where all per having claims are required to present a or be debarred from coming in for a e of said fund. A J. W. SHAW, Auditor.

NOTICE! LL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of KENNEDY & JUNby Note or Book Account, will please efore

April 1st, 1862, and settle the same. By so doing COSTS WILL BE SAVED, er that time the accounts will be left in ands of an Attorney for collection. R. II, JUNKIN, Surviving Partner of the late firm of Lewistown, December 18, 1861. THE OLD FOUNDRY and substan QAA Machine Shop.

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.,

UILDS to order Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Furnace and Forge Castings, ing Cylinders, Forcing Pamps, Brass ngs, Blacksmiths' Vices and Screw , Bugg, Wagen, Cartand Coach Axles, all suck Y such Iron and Steel work as is made a blacksmith shop. Always on hand; the st Bar Share, Side Hill and Bull Plows and 18, saw mill Cranks turned or in a rough Rag Irons, Carriage Irons, &c., &c. ates Power, with an improved thresher and aker. This requires the special attention armers. Those who want the best article the lowest price can satisfy themselves by ling on the subscriber at the shop and graining for themselves. No charge made for ring information. No loafing at stores or rene to secure customers. If my work ill not recommend itself I will not ask you to yit. JOHN R. WEEKES, aug7-1861 Agent. F. G. FRA

cised right arms, those who were so fortunate as to attend school thought it necessary to make the very best possible use of their scanty opportunities. To be sure, they did not become specially learned in books, but they formed such habits of industry as have been greatly useful to them in after life.

Any person who visits schools, cannot fail to be impressed with one fact, that very few scholars learn as much as they can; very many pass week after week almost without any perceptible progress, wasting their time in idleness, or in annoying the teacher and creating confusion in school This sad, almost universal fact is of sufficient importance to justify us in inquiring where the fault lies; for every person will admit that it is utterly sad that so much time and so many priceless opportunities should pass away unimproved. We may blame the children or youth, and affirm that they ought to be wiser than to misspend their time; and, to a certain extent, we should be right in so doing. But, unless I am greatly in error, we must look elsewhere for the principal blame. Do not many teachers practically inculcate the idea that time is of small value, by spending their evenings and leisure days in merriment or useless reading? Do they not really give the lie to all their good words urging their pupils to diligence and careful study, by misusing the time they themselves might devote to self-improvement ? Are there not many teachers who hardly, advance a single step in actual scholarship, or make any progress in successful teaching, from the first day of their school to the last? Is it possible that pupils shall not be somewhat influenced by such pernicious examples, and deem it no wrong to idle away the long evenings and the precious hours which the teacher finds so worthless ? 101

Again the fault must be charged not faintly upon parents. There are some parents who impress upon the minds of their children the importance of rightly using their time, who encourage them to improve the evenings in study, who aid them in their studies, and who set them a good example by using wisely their own leisure for self-culture. But to one parent of this as he has been instrumental in restoring sort, are there not fifty who seem to be to many mules and cattle that have strayed tally indifferent to the progres and intel. away from the travelers as they passed along. lectual growth of their children, who use That night we camped about fourteen miles

Next is the Snowy Range. The nearest point to them from here is about ten miles; the top is perpetually covered with snow as far as you can see. It is a very nice place to be in in the hot days of August, perhaps rather too cool for comfort on some of the highest points. Now for the Mining Regions. The central mines lie on the eastern slope of the mountains, about fifty miles west of Denver City, and about ten miles east of the Snowy Range.

The mining ground is in the gulches or ravines of the lower mountains that run from the range east towards the plains, and have their different names. I am at present in the Nevada diggings, or rather Nevada gulch, as they all go by the name of gulches. The next are Spring gulch, Russel's gulch, Lake gulch, South Clear Creek, North Clear Creek, Missouri, Eureka, Quartz Valley and Gregory gulches. These are the principal, with a great many smaller ones. I will commence with Nevada gulch, which is about three miles long, run-ning from northeast to southwest. About half way up the gulch there was a flourishing town of about one hundred and fifty houses, but on the evening of the 19th November a very high wind carried fire from the woods, where there was a man burning brush, to the town, and destroyed about one hundred and twenty buildings, with a large twelve stamp quartz mill, but fortunately there was no furniture or goods burnt, as plenty of assistance was at hand to get all out of the houses before they were consumed. The town has pretty much been rebuilt since. The mill has also been built up, and is now running. There are about forty quartz mills in this gulch, which are driven by steam power; they are all in operation except two or three, and are deing very well. There is no mining going ed, when paper is burned, these substances on at present except quartz, the gulches all disappear and become invisible. In Agent. no effort to induce them to study, to en. from where we saw him, when three of being all stopped till spring, as the water fact, every material which is visible can, who killed Ellsworth.

his furnace. I believe it is his intention to

Some people say that Pike's Peak is a humbug. I will acknowledge it is in some respects, but there is gold here and a great deal has been taken out of the ground. If a person expects to come here and pick it up by the handful off the ground, he will be humabugged, for if they want to get it, they must not be afraid of the pick and shovel, or to get their nice hands soiled. A professional man has no business here.-There are more lawyers and doctors here than of any other profession. Seeing a lawyer and a doctor walking up and down the gulch, arm in arm, puts me in mind of a highway robber-it is either your life or your money, but it is generally the latter. as they all know how to charge. There is one class, however, that exceeds all the rest and they are the gamblers. Then there is a class that is just as scarce as the others are plenty, and they are the preachers. I know of but one or two; there was one lived in the gulch that I am now in; he started home in the fall, but before he got away from Denver City he unfortunately lost all his money playing monta. (He was a good one)

1 will stop at this for fear of wearving your patience, if I have not already, and bid you goodbye until you hear from me again. I send my respects to all the gentlemen, and my love to all the lady readers G. W. A. of the Gazette.

Materials in Their Invisible State. If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid. a clear and colorless liquid, it is rapidly dis-solved and vanishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water. and to appearance no effect whatever is produced. Thus, in a pail of water we may dissolve and render invisible more than ten pounds worth of silver, lead and iron; but every other metal can be treated in the same way, with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles are burn-

'Do you know the nature of an oath ?' the clark axed me.

beautiful illustration of the transparency of

a compound which, in truth, is nothing,

but a mixture of the rust of three metals

The power of matter to change its con-

ditions from solid capacity to limpid trans-

parency causes some rather puzzling phe-

nomena. Substance increases in weight

without any apparent canse ; for instance,

a plant goes on increasing in weight a hun-dred fold for every atom that is missing

from the earth in which it is growing .-

Now the simple explanation of this is that

leaves of plants have the power of with.

drawing the invisible charcoal from the at

mosphere, and restoring it to its visible

state in some shape or other. The lungs

of animals and a smokeless furnace change

matter from its visible to its invisible state.

continual change has been going on long

A Down East Juryman.

'I orter,' says I. 'I've used enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about-

'That'll do,' says the clark. 'You kin go hum,' says he ; ' yor wont be wanted in this ere case,' says the clark, says he.

'What?' says I, 'ain't I to try this nigger at all ?'

No,' says the clark.

'But I'm a jewryman, says I, 'and you can't hang the niggor onless I've sot co him,' says I.

"Pass on, says the clark, speaking rather STORE.

'But,' says I, you mister, you don't mean as you say; I'm a regular jewryman, you know. Drawed sout of the box by the seelick man,' says I. 'I've ollers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now, when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him! Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteentth centry? And is this our boasted ----' Here somebody hollered 'Silence in Court.' 'The Court be---!' I didn't finish

the remark, for a couple of constables had holt of me, and in the twinkling of a bed post I was hustled down stairs into the street.

'Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask, what are we coming' to, when jewrymen-legal, lawful jewrymen, kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about Cancers, Mormons, Spiritualism, free love, and panics-whar are they in comparison? Here's a principle upsot. As an individual, perhaps, I'm of no great account; t'an't fur me to say ; but when as an enlightened jewryman, I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger-why it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the hull State itself was, figgerativespeakin, kicked down stairs! If thar's law in the land, I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeus Corpus or icksey Dicksit.'

President Lincoln must have a 'thundering lot' of relatives down South. Every day almost we hear of a 'cousin.' a 'brother-in-law,' or some other 'kin,' and strange to say they are all seceshers. We think we have heard of about two hundred. They outnumber the 'brothers of Jackson