

**The Elk Advocate,**  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to the Interests of the People of Elk Co.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
BY JOHN F. MOORE.  
Office in the Court House.  
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per  
annum, invariably in advance. No deviation  
from these terms.  
JOHN G. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
Adm'n and Executor's Notices, each  
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**JOBGING DEPARTMENT.**  
Having lately added materially to  
our stock of Job Type, we are prepared to  
do all kinds of work in a manner which can  
not be excelled by any establishment be-  
tween Williamsport and Erie.  
Cards, Bill Heads, Programmes  
Checks, Notes, Handbills,  
Blanks, Envelopes, Labels,  
Tags, Visiting Cards, Letter Heads  
and any other work usually done in a coun-  
try office.

**Elk County Directory.**  
COUNTY OFFICERS.  
President Judge—R. G. White.  
Additional Judge—Henry W.  
Williams.  
Associate Judges—E. C. Schultze,  
Jesse Kyler.  
District Attorney—L. J. Blakely.  
Sheriff—James A. Malona.  
Prothonotary, &c.—G. A. Rathbun.  
Treasurer—James Coyne.  
Co. Superintendent—James Blakely.  
Commissioners—William A. Bly, J.  
W. Taylor, Louis Vollmer.  
Auditors—Clark Wilcox, Byron J.  
Jones, Jacob McCauley.  
TIME OF HOLDING COURT.  
Second Monday in January.  
Last Monday in April.  
First Monday in August.  
First Monday in November.

**Selected Miscellany.**  
EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY LAW-SUIT.  
A STORY OF FRENCH LIFE.

The Paris correspondent of the Lon-  
don Times has the following account of  
a curious case in a French law court:  
"A very extraordinary family lawsuit  
concerning the custody of two young la-  
dies, aged respectively twenty and sev-  
enteen, occupied one of the Paris courts  
last week. The plaintiff, M. Baisson, a  
gentleman of property, living in the  
Rue St. Honoré, is the father of the mi-  
nors in question by a first wife, who died  
many years ago. M. Baisson has sev-  
eral children by a second marriage. Im-  
mediately after the death of his first  
wife he placed his two children, then  
infants of tender years, under the care  
of his mother-in-law, the defendant, a  
widow. This lady became passionately  
attached to the girls, took the utmost  
care of their education, treated them in  
all respects as her adopted children, re-  
lieved the father of all expenses for  
their maintenance, and made no secret  
of her intention to leave them the whole  
of her very large fortune. Under these  
apparently most happy circumstances,  
the utmost harmony prevailed between  
M. Baisson and the mother of his first  
wife; he was able to devote himself to  
his law family with the knowledge that  
his elder children were in the hands of  
a tender, judicious and wealthy relation  
whose greatest object in life was their  
welfare.  
"But a few months ago it happened  
that the eldest Mlle. Baisson fell in love  
—a most improper thing for any young  
lady to do according to French notions.  
The rule of good French society is that  
a girl until married is never to speak to  
any man unless in the presence of her  
parents or guardians, and then only in  
monosyllable. A well bred French girl  
knows that she is one day to be married,  
and looks forward to the event with  
pleasure, as one which will give her an  
opportunity of making many old school  
fellows jealous by the display of her  
tousles. But she is supposed to have no  
preference on the subject. One day  
her father comes to her and says, 'My  
love, I have found you a husband.' To  
which she replies, kissing her father on  
the forehead, 'Merci, mon pere?'  
'Who is it?' He gives the name,  
mentions a proximate day for the wed-  
ding and then the young lady consults  
with her mother about the wedding out-  
fit. These well known rules were not  
regarded in the case of Mlle. Baisson's  
attachment. Yes! she absolutely formed  
an attachment, and her rich grand-  
mother, who had brought her up and  
was prepared to do everything requisite,  
humanely speaking, to make her future  
life happy, was privy to it.  
"The object of her attachment is an  
army surgeon, a man of merit, both per-  
sonally and through his foregoers. His  
father was a distinguished general offi-  
cer, and he himself wears upon his  
breast a constellation of medals and de-  
corations attesting his good services. But  
his only fortune is his commission, and  
on this sole ground M. Baisson, when  
informed of the engagement by his  
mother-in-law, peremptorily declared  
that the army surgeon was no fit match  
for his daughter. The father who had

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JOHN G. HALL, Proprietor.  
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been content to delegate to her grand-  
mother the entire care of his daughter  
from her earliest infancy came forward  
resolutely to exercise the stern parental  
authority which the law gives him in  
order to prevent the marriage of a girl  
almost of age with the man of her choice  
and who had courted her with the ap-  
probation of the relation who stood in  
loco parentis, and had been throughout  
life her best friend.

M. Baisson went to his mother-in-  
law's house, saw his daughter, told her  
that he would never give his consent to  
the marriage, and moreover, that he  
would no longer allow her to live with  
her grandmother, and that she must  
come away with him directly. The  
young lady, in obedience to this parental  
command, packed up her trunks and  
got into her father's carriage, which was  
waiting. But the carriage had only  
gone a few yards when she suddenly  
opened the door, at the risk of breaking  
her neck, jumped out into the street,  
and ran back to her grandmother's. M.  
Baisson thought it undesirable to make  
a scene by attempting then and there to  
bring his daughter away by force. He  
contented himself by saying that he was  
inflexible, and she would hear from him  
in a few days. When next he went to  
the house he was informed that the  
whole family had gone away, and had  
left no address.

"M. Baisson went over almost all  
Europe in search of his daughters. He  
inquired at all the German watering-  
places, and at every town in Belgium,  
but without any result. At length he  
hit upon the expedient of sending a  
money letter to the grandmother at her  
old address at Paris, and learned,  
through the post office, that this letter  
was delivered to the very army surgeon  
whose pretensions to his eldest daugh-  
ter's hand formed the *casus belli*. He  
afterwards found that the two girls were  
concealed under false names in a Catho-  
lic convent at Glasgow. Thereupon he  
brought action against the mother-in-  
law, requiring her to bring the girls  
back to France and hand them over to  
his custody. The tribunal of First In-  
stance made a decree in his favor, and  
ordered the young ladies' grandmother  
to pay one thousand francs a day for two  
months unless the girls were restored to  
their father. She, thinking that the  
penalty of this decree would be the  
worst of the matter, let the two months  
expire, and actually paid the large sum  
of sixty thousand francs into the court-  
sum that she was prepared to sacrifice  
rather than surrender the girls to their  
obdurate father. But then he brought  
a further action, laying the damages at  
a million of francs.

"M. Desmarest, the lady's counsel,  
told her that the law was altogether on  
the father's side, and that if she did not  
give the children up he might go on  
bringing actions until he utterly ruined  
her. Acting upon M. Desmarest's ad-  
vice, the grandmother has now brought  
the young ladies back from Glasgow.  
The father has gained his point; they  
are now in his custody. The only ques-  
tion ultimately before the court was,  
what damages she should pay to the  
father for interfering with his authority.  
The sum, after his counsel, M. Jules  
Ferre, had been heard, was fixed at five  
thousand francs, and the balance of the  
sixty thousand francs interest is to be  
refunded to the lady. As matters now  
stand Mlle. Baisson cannot marry in  
France till twenty-five, without her  
father's consent, but in a few months  
she will be twenty-one, and then he will  
have no legal right to prevent her from  
living where she pleases."

### Cutting an Admiral.

One day, not long after Admiral  
Dahlgren's appointment to the com-  
mand of the South Atlantic squadron,  
Bill Vickers, captain of the forecabin  
on board the flag-ship Philadelphia, had  
in hand a little ebony of humanity  
whom he was putting through a course  
of nautical training—or trying to; for  
the little beast of a contraband was too  
obstinate to comprehend a word of Bill's  
salt-water jargon. At length the fore-  
cabin's patience oozed out entirely,  
and he fetched the diminutive Guinea a  
wiper that sent him sprawling on deck.  
The Admiral, who is more soul than  
substance, happened to be standing  
within three feet of Bill (unperceived  
by the latter), and witnessing the mal-  
treatment of young Charcoal, said:  
"Halloa, there! What are you doing  
with that boy?"

"Trying to make an admiral of him!"  
replied Bill, without turning his head.  
"You see, he's about the right draught  
of water; but the blasted bit of blacking  
will make a fool of himself, like all the  
rest of the quarter-deck swabs!"

Just then happening to look around,  
and discovering who he was talking to,  
Bill put in an apology:  
"Beg pardon, sir—just got a glimpse  
of a small chap standin' there, and I  
thought 'twas Jimmy Duck!"

—Blessed are they who pay the printer,  
for they have a clear conscience.

### A VISIT TO SURRETT.

Interesting Description of the Prisoner.

The interest attaching to the prisoner  
John H. Surratt, now confined in the  
Washington county jail, charged with  
complicity in the assassination of Presi-  
dent Lincoln, induced your correspon-  
dent to seek and obtain an interview  
and conversation with him. It is un-  
necessary to dwell here upon the means  
used to obtain this interview, despite  
the stringent regulations which forbid  
any intercourse with Surratt by others  
than the officials of the jail, and his  
sister, when admitted under surveillance.  
Suffice it to say that in the case of my  
admission the officers of the jail, in no  
wise exceeded their authority or in-  
struction in the premises.

Contrary to the current reports of the  
close confinement and careful obscurity  
in which this important prisoner is held,  
I found him occupying, temporarily, the  
watchman's lodge in the jail-yard, ac-  
companied by a veteran keeper who  
looks as if he might have seen a half a  
century's service in his present vocation.

The morning was beautifully clear  
and mild, one of those charming spring  
mornings that make the open air so  
enticing to such as are compelled to close  
confinement within doors. The little  
building in which the keeper and his  
charge were enjoying the refreshing and  
invigorating air of an almost May morn-  
ing was a small octagonal structure  
of wood, with large, open windows on  
seven sides, and a glass door on the  
eighth.

The furniture consisted of a stove,  
a small deal table, two chairs, a bench,  
a water bucket and a variety of old rub-  
bish. The yard in which this rather  
loose prison is situated is enclosed by a  
brick wall eighteen or twenty feet in  
height, having two gateways leading in-  
to other yards, surrounded by walls  
about ten or twelve feet high. I did  
not examine these gateways to ascertain  
if they could easily be opened, but they  
appeared to be fastened simply by a bar  
on the inside. If this was their only  
fastening, and they could be opened as  
easily as appearances indicated, the  
security for prisoners was not very great,  
as the outer yards were filled with rub-  
bish that could quickly and readily be  
brought into requisition to aid one de-  
siring of scaling the walls.

The prisoner was innocent of any en-  
tanglement for his security whatever.  
He sat in a chair by one of the upper  
windows, reading a small volume, the  
character of which I did not enquire.  
On my entrance he rose and advanced  
towards me with extended hand. Not  
expecting to meet so distinguished a  
character in such a place, I was some-  
what taken by surprise when the name  
was pronounced, and after shaking  
hands, ventured to inquire once again  
the name. "Surratt" replied my new  
acquaintance with a smile. "I think I  
have heard of you before," I remarked;  
to which he quietly responded, "Very  
likely." He was dressed in a suit of  
dark mixed goods, cut in the prevailing  
fashion of a walking suit, evidently new.  
Upon his head he wore a black soft felt  
hat, also new. In stature I should  
judge him to be five feet nine or ten  
inches high, rather slender in form—  
almost delicate, perhaps—and apparently  
twenty-eight years of age. His hair is  
a very light auburn, nicely cut and  
trimmed, parted behind and combed  
forward. He wears a mustache and  
goatee, rather more positive in color  
than the hair on his head. The rest of  
his face was carefully shaved. Altogeth-  
er his appearance was that of a well-  
dressed and very presentable young man  
—and certainly the last one that would  
be selected from a crowd as a desperate  
character or a villain. He has a very  
pleasant voice, in conversation uses  
good language, understands himself  
perfectly, and usually wears a smile  
upon his face.

My conversation with this somewhat  
remarkable man was not so full and free  
as I could have wished. He evidently  
was in no mood to talk on the topics  
that were most prominent in my own  
mind, and the witnesses to the interview  
precluded me from making any efforts  
to get his confidence. After a few  
commonplace remarks on the state of the  
weather and such generalities as usu-  
ally open up a conversation, I ventured  
to ask him a leading question in regard  
to his escape to and concealment in  
Canada, to which, with a smile only, he  
replied, "I have nothing to say about  
that; but," he added, "there was no  
secrecy about my leaving Canada. I  
went on board a steamer in midday,  
wholly without disguise, and with hun-  
dreds of people on and about the wharf.  
The steamer had fully two hundred  
passengers, with whom I associated  
freely during the voyage. Nobody re-  
cognized me, though there were those  
among the passengers that I recognized."  
He would not say what steamer this  
was, nor from what port it sailed, more  
than that it was one of a regular line leaving  
a large city.

He spoke of meeting St. Marie in  
France. He claims that he recognized  
St. Marie first, and that they traveled to  
Italy together. He manifests no vindic-  
tiveness towards this witness for  
having discovered him to the authorities,  
but considers him a "treacherous"  
fellow and thinks he was mistaken in  
his character. Surratt says that he had  
information of St. Marie's treachery be-  
fore it was fully accomplished, and was  
kept advised from time to time, of the  
steps taken to secure his arrest. Had  
the actual arrest been delayed one day  
longer, as Surratt had reason to expect  
it would be, he would have been beyond  
the reach of his pursuers, his arrange-  
ments for desertation and flight being  
nearly perfected at the time of his ar-  
rest. He is careful to abstain from  
saying what those arrangements were,  
who were his accomplices and informers,  
or where he was to find a place of refu-  
ge.

He has read with great apparent  
interest the published accounts of his  
capture and escapes, and the official  
correspondence bearing on these points,  
and takes great pleasure in criticising  
them. The wonderful leap of the precipice  
in Italy, of which so much  
has been said and written, is a source  
of great amusement to him. The height  
from which he jumped he describes as  
about equal to an ordinary second  
story window, or say twelve feet. But  
he tells a story of descending more  
dangerous declivities than this in his  
flight. In one instance, his only avail-  
able mode of descent was to lie upon  
his back and to slide down a steep and  
rocky declivity, full a hundred feet in  
height. Of scarcity of food, ignorance  
of the country and consequent danger  
of recapture in exposing himself by  
asking information by the way, of the  
constant alarm and similar subjects, he  
is free and seemingly anxious to talk,  
and always in something of a boastful  
vein, but his lips are sealed in respect  
to all matters bearing in the remotest  
degree upon the great crime with which  
his name is associated, and of which he  
stands charged.

Surratt's prison hours are passed  
very comfortably. An entire corridor,  
full thirty feet in length and eight in  
breadth, with three large cells, are  
placed entirely at his disposal. In  
this corridor he is excluded from the  
gaze of the common prisoners and the  
curious visitors by a common door or  
inner grating, whenever it is not  
agreeable to him to seek the open air  
of the prison court yard. At night  
only does he have occasion to feel the  
rigors of confinement, when he is locked  
in the central of the three cells, a com-  
modious apartment at least ten feet  
square. True, the furniture is scant,  
consisting merely of a stool and a  
mattress laid upon the stone floor  
though amply provided with coverings.  
To while away the sometimes tedious  
hours of the day he is provided with a  
plentiful assortment of books, embracing  
the field of literature, from Divine truth  
to the silliest human trash. Comforts,  
and even luxuries for the toilet, are also  
abundant. His *cuisine* seems to be  
carefully looked after by outside friends,  
and no restriction is placed upon the  
amount or variety that is sent him.

In the frequent and protracted visits  
of his sister, who calls at least each al-  
ternate day and spends the time with  
him, cheering him by her presence and  
ministering to his comforts, he finds a  
constant source of pleasure. True, on  
these occasions the keeper shares the  
apartment with the brother and sister,  
but the surveillance he exercises is  
merely a matter of form.—*Correspon-  
dence Baltimore Sun.*

### COAL; ITS ORIGIN and NATURE.

There can be no reasonable doubt  
that all coals, bituminous and anthracite,  
are of vegetable origin. By a powerful  
microscope the vegetable texture of the  
mass can be distinguished, not only in  
softer qualities, but even in the hardest  
anthracite. We have seen specimens  
of indubitable jet yield to the power of  
the microscope, and reveal the original  
grain of the wood or vegetable fibre.  
Peat is the first combustible form of  
coal, and if our peat beds, now sought  
after with so much avidity, and judged  
to be such mines of wealth, were suf-  
fered to remain undisturbed, they would,  
at some future period, become beds  
of coal for warming and lighting the win-  
ters of future generations.

Coal is not a material belonging ex-  
clusively to past geological periods, but  
is in process of formation now, as may  
be proved by an examination of the  
"brown coal," well known in Europe  
and frequently met with here. Thin  
slices, which allow the light to pass  
through them, shows to the naked eye  
the original vegetable structure. It is  
this "brown coal," or lignite, is an un-  
developed coal, not yet subjected to the  
change of years which would transform  
it into pure bituminous or anthracite  
coal. To be sure, time is required to  
change the disintegrated porous mass of

vegetable fibres, roots, and tendrils,  
leaves and lignum, to hard, brilliant,  
laminated or crystallized coal. But  
nature works slowly. We find it diffi-  
cult to understand her process or to  
comprehend her infinite patience, which  
watches through unnumbered years and  
countless ages for the slow and gradual  
progression of her agencies. But it is  
certain that her transforming processes  
have not suffered an abatement of their  
original power by the discoveries of man.  
They still go on, and will so long as this  
globe and universe endure.

It is possible that the present furor  
about peat will lead to the discovery of  
accelerating the action of unaided natural  
forces, so that this material may be  
made to give out as much heat power  
as the concentrated coal, but we much  
doubt it. The principal fault with our  
coal is that it combines with it elements  
deleterious to iron, whether in a state of  
fusion or merely subjected temporarily to  
its heat. Stoves, for instance, which are  
constructed to burn coal only, will last  
a life-time or longer; but burn anthracite  
coal, and the parts warp and crack, and  
oxidize, until the stove, or that portion  
exposed to the direct action of the heat,  
must be renewed yearly, if not oftener.  
With the bituminous coal it is worse still.  
The grate, with a hot fire, yields and  
falls in pellicles, melted from the mass,  
until, in a short time, the most important  
portions of the contrivance are useless.  
To withstand the concentrated heat they  
must be made of extraordinary  
thickness.

In reducing ores, also, and especially  
in fusing iron, these components of coal  
are the cause of much trouble. They are  
foreign bodies, which have become  
incorporated with the original vegetable  
mass, and hold, chemically or mecha-  
nically suspended, sulphur, silicon, and  
other elements, which are detrimental  
to the metal.

There is no reason to believe that all  
varieties of coal have a common origin.  
They are vegetable masses, which mixed  
with inorganic particles, have undergone  
different degrees of mineralization, the  
more recent still retaining much of the  
volatile elements, the bituminous less,  
and the anthracite still less, until this  
will burn with but little flame and no  
smoke.—*Scientific American.*

### BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON.

The telegraph announces, under date  
of the 11th inst., that Count Bismarck  
has sent an energetic note to Paris, de-  
manding of Napoleon his reason for plac-  
ing the French army on a war footing.  
The same note declares that Prussia  
holds France responsible for the conse-  
quences of such a step, and asks the in-  
stant cessation or warlike preparations.  
As indications of the temper and tone  
of Prussia, it is stated that the garrison  
of Rastadt, a fortified town near the  
Rhine, has been reinforced by two regi-  
ments, and that orders have been sent  
from Berlin to the principal railway sta-  
tions in Wurtemberg and Baden to dis-  
patch cars for the transportation of cav-  
alry horses and munitions of war towards  
that section of Prussia which borders  
upon France. This looks like war, and  
the public will not be induced to believe  
the contrary, even by the pacific and  
tranquilizing tone of the *Moniteur*, the  
official organ of Napoleon. This journal  
has more than once been used to blind  
the eyes of the people and cover the  
real intentions of the Emperor until the  
opportune moment for action arrived,  
and it will be so used again. Previous  
to the Crimean war, the *Moniteur* was  
pacific, and the campaign of 1858-9 in  
Italy was heralded by no war blarney  
from the mouthpiece of the French Em-  
peror. There is, therefore, no reason  
for believing that Napoleon means peace  
because his leading paper talks in a cer-  
tain manner.

But Bismarck is fearful of the Luxem-  
bourg question, and presses its settlement  
at this time in order, if possible, to effect  
a better bargain for Prussia. The army  
of Prussia is now in good condition.  
The triumphs of the campaign against  
Austria have filled with enthusiasm both  
officers and men, and they are anxious  
to obliterate the memory of Jena, and  
establish unalterably the frontier of  
Prussia where it was fixed by the treaty  
of 1815. While this is the condition  
of Prussia, that of France is none the  
less to be commended from a war stand-  
point. The army is large and well pre-  
pared for immediate service, while the  
complaint of Bismarck shows that the  
Emperor is still pressing on military  
organization with a view of placing the  
nation upon a complete war footing.

This is the present attitude of France  
and Prussia, and when it is remembered  
that they are rivals for the leadership  
in Central Europe, and riled by arbi-  
trious men, the danger of a conflict is im-  
measurably increased. That Prussia  
distrusts France is evident from the ac-  
tion of her Prime Minister upon the  
arming question, and that Napoleon is  
jealous of Prussia is none the less cer-  
tain. Unless these feelings are allayed  
or removed, war is but a question of  
time. It may be in months, it may no  
occur for years, but it must come.—

### RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

A Rail Road meeting was held at St.  
Mary's by the citizens of Elk county,  
on the 15th instant, to consider the im-  
portance of building a railroad from  
Buffalo to the coal fields of Elk county,  
to intersect the P. & E. R. R. at or near  
St. Mary's.

Whereupon Dr. C. R. EARLEY was  
chosen President, and James Blakely,  
Esq., Gen. R. T. McGill, Hon. E. C.  
Schultze and George Weis, Esq., Vice  
Presidents, and Major H. Kretz and  
Charles McVean, Secretaries.

On motion of Judge Schultze, the  
chair appointed the following gentlemen  
a committee to draft resolutions expres-  
sive of the sense of the meeting.

Dr. W. J. Blakely, Louis Vollmer, W.  
C. Schultze, Major C. H. Volk, Joseph  
Windfelder, Joseph Patton, Esq., and  
Dr. Thompson.

On motion of Major Kretz, the Hon.  
E. C. Schultze was called upon to state  
the object of the meeting, which he  
done in a masterly manner, showing  
conclusively that St. Mary's was the  
proper point to strike, to obtain the  
greatest abundance of coal by the short-  
est distance, easiest grades and most  
eligible route.

Dr. Earley, being then called upon,  
showed by comparison and analogy that  
this point of intersection, above all oth-  
ers, seemed to meet the object desired.  
George Weis, Esq., being called upon,  
responded in a few pertinent remarks,  
showing how enterprises of this kind  
were commenced, as well as carried  
through, of what vast importance to the  
public generally, and stimulating the  
citizens to energy in the work.

At the close of Mr. Weis' remarks,  
the Committee on Resolutions made the  
following report, which was twice read  
and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Pennsylv-  
ania, at its last session, has organized the  
Northern R. R. and Transportation Com-  
pany, being a road extending from the  
State line in McKean county, to the line  
of the P. & E. Railroad, the connection with  
said P. & E. Road to be at some point on  
the southern line of Elk county; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the great im-  
portance of a Railroad connecting us with  
the city of Buffalo on Lake Erie, by which  
important benefits will accrue to us both—  
to us, in the opening of our immense and  
inexhaustible coal fields, and obtaining a  
market for our product, and to them in ob-  
taining an unlimited amount of fuel at a  
cheaper rate than has heretofore been pos-  
sible on account of the great distance and  
cost of transportation; and

WHEREAS, Several different routes for  
the said route are under consideration at  
the present time, therefore

RESOLVED, By us, the citizens of the bor-  
ough of St. Mary's, in Elk county, in pub-  
lic meeting assembled, that we do most  
heartily concur in the construction of the  
Northern Railroad and Transportation Com-  
pany. That we appreciate the great  
benefits which it, when constructed, will  
confer, not only upon the inhabitants of  
this region, but upon those in other por-  
tions of the country.

RESOLVED, That we will lend our most  
heartily assistance, both moral and material,  
to aid and further the construction and  
completion of the said road.

RESOLVED, That we prefer, and do not  
record our preference for, the route from  
Bishop's Summit to Miller's West Creek  
Summit, and that we cordially invite the  
attention of those immediately interest-  
ed in the road, to the superior advantages  
offered by this route.

RESOLVED, That we also invite their at-  
tention, as well as the attention of the citi-  
zens of Northwestern New York, to the im-  
mense deposits of coal in this immediate  
region, and on the line of the above men-  
tioned route, as well as in the immediate  
vicinity of the terminus above mentioned.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this  
meeting be published in the Elk Advocate,  
McKean Miner, and Buffalo Courier, and  
Express; also in the Rochester papers.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the  
President.

C. R. EARLEY, Pres't.  
HUBMAN KRETZ, Sec'y.  
CHAS. McVEAN, Sec'y.

—The proceedings given above should  
have been published in last week's pa-  
per, and would have been if they had  
reached us before Thursday noon, the  
day on which we publish.

We are glad to see that the people of  
this region are at last waking up to the  
importance of having a railroad to Buf-  
falo. By reference to the map the reader  
will discover that the distance from  
St. Mary's by the proposed route is only  
about 150 miles—whereas, the dis-  
tance from St. Mary's to Erie is 190  
miles, with gradients on 25 miles of the  
road exceeding 100 feet to the mile, the  
distance from Erie to Buffalo is, we  
think, about 90 miles. It will thus be  
seen that the new route saves at least  
59 miles in distance, and the gradients  
are said not to exceed 60 feet to the  
mile. It is not necessary for us to refer  
to the advantages this road would bring  
to our doors. Where hundreds of tons  
of coal only are now mined and shipped,  
there would then be thousands.

Our people cannot get too much in-  
carious with regard to this great enter-  
prise. Let the road be built at once.  
Of course it will require a large amount  
of capital, but they are not expected to  
furnish more than their share. The  
city of Buffalo is wealthy, she needs our  
coal, and she will not object to pay her  
share when she sees that our people are  
willing to go to work in earnest to en-  
rich themselves. M.