

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.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad type and Rate. Includes Advertisements, Notices, and Special notices.

JOBING 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 between Williamsport and Erie.

Table listing various printing services like Cards, Bill Heads, Programmes, etc., with their respective prices.

Elk County Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge—R. G. White. Additional Law Judge—Henry W. Williams. Associate Judges—E. C. Schultz, Jesse Klyer.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT. Second Monday in January. Last Monday in April. First Monday in August. First Monday in November.

BEALE'S

(LATE POWELL'S) EMBROCATION!

FOR ALL DISEASES INCIDENT TO HORSES, CATTLE AND THE HUMAN FLESH, requiring the use of an external application. This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medicinal virtues of each ingredient...

DR. EDMOND BEALE, 602, South Second St., Phila. For Sale by Bestwell & Messenger, Ridgway, Pa. ap00ly

THE MOST RELIABLE CUSHION used on Billiard Tables is the CAT-GUT CUSHION.

Manufactured by Kavanagh & Decker, and patented Dec. 18, 1864. (See Scientific American, volume 10, number 11.) It is the ONLY Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a perfect Cushion.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal Streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States...

The Elk Advocate.

JOHN G. HALL, Proprietor.

RIDGWAY, PENNA., MAY 30th, 1867.

VOLUME SEVEN—NUMBER 12.

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Selected Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE CROCUS.

What care I for the snow? What care I for the frost? I quietly wait till they go, Then make up for what I have lost. I put on my purple cloak, Or my golden mantle gay, And, while scarce a flower has awoke, Come out on the first fine day.

Selected Miscellany.

AFRICAN CANNIBALS.

Mr. Charles Livingstone, Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Biafra, sends to the Foreign Office the following narrative of his interview with the King of the Okrika country, in July, with a view to terminate war between that country and New Calabar; the Consul was accompanied by three chiefs of Bonny.

young men had the advantage, and brought the body back from the grave; then the spirits prevailed, and dragged them forward. A man kept beating a drum, the Okrika are well clothed, most of the cloth being made of the palm leaf. They are acquainted with several vegetable dyes; two—a yellow and blue are used to paint their persons.

when sweeping around the curve, my eye following the track, not over two hundred feet ahead of the little fellow playing with a kitten, which he held in his lap. At the sound of our approach he looked up and laughed, clapping his little hands in high glee at the affrighted kitten as it ran from the track—Quicker than lightning that blasts the tall pine upon the mountain top, I whistled "down brakes," and reversed my engine, but I knew it was impossible to stop.

many, in winter they invariably cause a rise in the thermometer. At both these seasons southerly winds produce effects directly opposite to the former, being warm winds in summer and cold winds in winter. A great portion of this vast region (in some places to within a short distance of the Arctic Circle), is covered with forests of the largest and most valuable trees.

Oh, God? that moment! I may live, sir, to be an old man, but the agony of that moment can never be erased from my memory. The cars stopped some rods from the spot, and I ran back as soon as possible. His mother saw the train stop and a fearful forboding flashed upon her at once. She came rushing frantically to the spot where we stood.

I have often thought since, how few are those who give one passing thought to the man of strong nerve and stout arm, who guides them through darkness, and storm with the speed of the wind safely to their journeys end.

Incident in the Life of a Locomotive Engineer. In returning from Philadelphia about the middle of August, 1858, the cars were crowded, and my companion in the same seat with me, I found out to be a Locomotive Engineer, and in the course of our conversation he made the remark, he hoped he had run his last trip upon a Locomotive.

RUSSIAN AMERICA. Probably the best description to be found of the vast territory recently purchased by our Government is given in a pamphlet published in 1855, by Mr. A. R. Roche, of Quebec. This pamphlet [Russian America and the Present War] was written with a view of urging the British Government to aid in fitting out an expedition for the conquest of Russian America, and its annexation to the British possessions.

With a coast upon the Pacific of some fifteen hundred miles in length, indented by numerous sounds and capacious harbors, and studded with many large islands of considerable resources, it extends back, for about one thousand miles of that coast to a distance of nine hundred miles, and for the remaining five hundred miles of the coast, to thirty miles, the latter being the portion in front of our possessions which it cuts off from the Pacific; while the Peninsula of Alaska, about fifty miles in breadth, stretches out in the Pacific for upwards of three hundred miles, the whole territory comprising a surface of nine hundred thousand square miles.

"But we have still more recent evidence of the comparative mildness of the climate upon the American side, even in a higher latitude. At Point Barrow in 71 degrees north, where there is a large Esquimaux village, and where Her Majesty's ship Flaver wintered in 1852-3, her commander, Lieutenant Paine, reported that during the entire winter the fall of snow did not exceed one foot in depth, and that on the coldest day the thermometer only marked forty-three degrees below zero; a degree of cold not much greater than that which was experienced at Quebec last winter, where, also, the entire quantity of snow which fell during that period was about fifteen times greater than that reported to have fallen during the winter of 1852-3 at Point Barrow, situated twenty degrees further north.

"Of the many large rivers which flow through Russian America, none of them have been explored to their sources; but several of them, such as the Colville, the Stikine, the Yukon or Kwichpack, and the Kulkowin, are supposed to run a course of upwards of one thousand miles, and to be navigable for a considerable distance. From their breadth as well as their length, and the volume of water which they discharge into the sea, they may certainly be included in rivers of the first class. The Colville, which was discovered by Simpson and Dease since the convention of 1826, is two miles wide at its mouth in the Arctic Sea where Capt. McClure observed its influence twelve or fourteen miles out at sea, the water at the distance being of a dirty mud color and soverely salt. The Stikine enters the Pacific at 59 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, where it is three miles wide and at a distance of thirty miles from the sea has a width of one mile; but its source is in British territory. Of the Yukon or Kwichpack, Sir John Richardson says: 'It rises to the west of the Rocky Mountains, not far from the union of the Francis and Lewis which form the Pelly, flows first to the north, and after receiving a large tributary named Porcupine, to the westward, falls into Behring's Sea, and that in 60 degrees north latitude, and 147 degrees west longitude, which is about one thousand miles from its mouth, it is one mile and a quarter wide. These three magnificent rivers, falling into different seas, probably represent three distinct river systems of the northwest corner of this continent, each being fed by numerous smaller, yet considerable streams, and the three together draining an extent of country much larger than the whole of Canada. The Rat River, mentioned by Mr. Biber, of the Hudson Bay Company's service, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society, flows from Russian America through the Rocky Mountains at the first complete break in the chain in 67 degrees north latitude into the Mackenzie of the British territory, the latter having according to Sir John Richardson, a course of 2,800 miles (800 miles longer than the St. Lawrence); and an unbroken navigation, fit for steamboats, from its entrance in the Arctic Sea to the Portage of the Drowned, a distance of from twelve to thirteen hundred miles. In addition to the Russian territory being everywhere drained by the finest rivers, it contains many large lakes communicating with the former, and is indented with numerous deep and spacious harbors, and also by several extensive arms of the sea. Of the latter, Cook's inlet runs upwards of two hundred miles into the land. These lakes and rivers, and these inlets and harbors, may be viewed as very important features of the country. They not only assist to temper the climate (the former by draining the land) which generally shapes towards the sea and towards the Mackenzie, and the latter by the salt atmosphere, which their waters diffuse through the interior, but they tend to enrich the soil upon their banks, by a short period of overflow in the spring, and may be made to afford facilities for inter-communication, rendering accessible the most retired and most sheltered valleys, and for the establishment and active prosecution of an outward commerce."

The Cleveland Plaindealer tells this horrible story: "We once knew a man to struggle for years to color a particular obstinate meerschaum pipe. He smoked incessantly: He tried all the different kinds of tobacco, put a bottom in it, boiled it in tobacco juice, but all to no avail. It wouldn't color. He grew morose and sour, shut himself up by himself and smoked, and smoked, uttering savagely between his clenched teeth—'Color, I say—D—n ye, I'll e-o-l-o-r ye!' He gave up all business and devoted himself wholly to smoking, determined as he said, to color that pipe or die in the attempt. One day he failed to make his appearance at breakfast. His room was opened and there he sat in his chair dead, the fatal meerschaum clutched tightly between his teeth. The meerschaum was as white as when it emerged, Venus like, from the room of the sea, but the man was turned a rich, dark brown. The meerschaum had colored him."

Black River, Wisconsin, is completely jammed with logs for fifteen miles. It is estimated that there were not less than 225,000,000 feet in the river at the opening of spring, of which 120,000,000 have already gone down.

The Danish Government, it is said, has informed foreign Powers that the Prussian Government continues to disregard the obligations of the treaty of 1865 in regard to Schleswig.

"Mind your own Business. That of others will take care of itself."