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The Post.

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PETER SPECHT, Respectfully informs the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he is now prepared to manufacture to order, and has for sale,

Buggies, Carriages, Sulkeys, Sleighs, Wagons, &c., as cheap, and a little cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BANNERVILLE. NEW GOODS. HELFRICH & BROWER. Wish to inform the citizens of Bannerville and vicinity that they have opened a new stock of goods, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of DRESS GOODS: Consisting of ALPACAS, POPLINS, FLADS, LUSTRES, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c.

Cloths & Cassimeres HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES. GROCERIES: HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE. SALT AND FISH. And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Having had large experience in the business, we flatter ourselves that we can please and satisfy all our customers. Hoping by strict attention to business and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

We ask at least that the public examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we always show our goods with pleasure. HELFRICH & BROWER, Bannerville June 13, 1870.

Select Poetry.

THE MODERN BELLE.

She sits in a fashionable parlor, And reads in her easy chair; She is clad in silks and satins, And jewels are in her hair;

She lies abed in the morning Till nearly the hour of noon, Then comes down snapping and snarling Because she was called so soon; Her hair is still in papers.

Her cheeks still fresh with paint,-- Remains of her last night's blouses, Before she intended to faint.

She dotes upon men unshaven, And men with "flowing hair"; She is eloquent over mince-pies, They give such a foreign air. She talks of Italian music, And falls in love with the moon; And, if a mouse were to meet her, She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little, Her hands are so very white, Her jewels are for her money, And her head so very light; Her color is made of cosmetics (Though this she will never own), Her body is made mostly of cotton, Her heart is made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow Who swells with a foreign air; He marries her for her money, She marries him for his hair! One of the very best matches,-- Both are well mated in life: She's got a fool for a husband, He's got a fool for a wife!

The New York City scandal.

Figures of the Alleged Gigantic Frauds Striking Illustrations, &c.

The New York city press generally is still busy with the subject of the alleged monstrous financial frauds in the city government, which the Times claims to have unearthed. In its war the Times on Saturday issued a supplement, printed in English and German, giving a full statement of accounts, which it had already published by installments, showing the amount paid to four firms, on account of work done at the county buildings and city armories in 1868 and 1869, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,789,482 16, and paid as follows:

Ingersoll & Co., furniture to county courts, carpenter and cabinet work (including \$1,447,998 for repairs on armories and drill rooms), \$5,663,646 83; Andrew J. Garvey, plastering work and repairing ditto, on county buildings, armories and drill rooms, \$2,870,465 06; Keyser & Co., for plumbing and gas works of county court and repairing ditto, and the same for armories and drill rooms, \$1,231,817 76; J. W. Smith, for awnings to county courts and offices \$23,553 29. Grand total, \$9,789,482 16.

With these astounding figures it is no wonder the Times indulges in display headings of "The El Dorado of Plumbers, Plasterers, and Chairmen," "Cost of repairing an unfinished Court House," "Plaster by the Acre, Carpets by the mile, Chairs by the League," charging that the whole \$9,789,482 16 was "signed away without question." The accounts which the Times gives in detail, it says, are "literal transcripts from Comptroller Connolly's books, and the payments for which either that gentleman or Mayor Hall endorse the warrants."

In its comments on the subject, the Times gives the following striking illustration, by way of bringing the apparent frauds home to the mind of the reader:

A GOOD DAY AT CARPENTERING. The extracts given show fraud in every line. The dates on which the work was alleged to have been done and the dates on which the warrants were drawn, are all mixed up and confused. These dates were evidently filled in at hap hazard. The tricksters were not even clever at their work. They have made a jumble of it which the merest school boy can see through. Look for instance, at what G. S. Miller, a carpenter, is supposed to have drawn in one month (June, 1870), for work done in the court house--and then remember that he drew large amounts every other month throughout the year.

June 8 \$37,326 09 June 6 32,381 73 June 6 35,663 83 June 10 44,474 30 June 17 48,768 21 June 20 40,866 41 June 27 44,874 59 June 30 40,549 24 June 30 34,748 20

Total \$390,751 61 Is not this Miller the luckiest carpenter that ever lived? A BRINGS ON PLASTERERS. As G. S. Miller is the luckiest carpenter in the world, so Andrew J. Garvey is clearly the prize of plas-

ters. His good fortune surpasses anything recorded in the Arabian Nights. On one day, July 2, 1869, he received for plastering and repairs no less than \$45,669 89--that is to say, warrants were made out in his name for that amount. His total receipts that same month from Connolly and Hall were \$153,755 14, not a bad month's return for a plasterer. He beat that however, in May, 1870, when he was lucky enough to receive \$304,694 57--all for work done in the new court house. He beat that again in the following month (June), when his work for a part of two months appears to have been worth \$245,715 11, June being thus pretty well "played out," the signers of the warrants deemed it best to jump back to April--a month which they appear to have thought that they had neglected. They began by paying Mr. Garvey for two days repairs thus:

April 8--Repairs on county buildings, December 20, 1869. \$66,118 31 April 12--Repair on county buildings, December 21, 1869 67,068 80

Total \$133,187 20 A plasterer who can earn \$133,187 in two days, and that in the depth of winter, need never be poor.

PLASTER AT \$1,699 A SQUARE YARD. Mr. Garvey supplies other illustrations of the magnificence of his Taunamy employes. In the Seventy-sixth Regiment armory he charges \$25,000 for plastering 1,649 square yards. This is nearly \$1,600 a square yard, and is 3,000 per cent. more than the best work is done for. Paid out properly, the amount would richly compensate a first-class workman for carefully plastering a ten-acre lot.

102 ACRES OF PLASTER. Here are some more of Garvey's plastering bills:

June 10 \$29,324 65 June 19 30,383 50 July 2 13,939 25 July 2 691 12 July 2 31,286 52 July 16 26,890 85 1870. May 6 46,025 66 May 14 45,355 92 May 21 45,444 49

Total \$269,791 44 The very highest priced work that can be put on a building, completely finished, is fifty-five cents per square yard, or \$2,662--Garvey's money would, therefore, plaster 102 acres of surface, or nearly thirteen times the area of City Hall Park.

Mr. Garvey's bills, it will be noticed are for plastering and repairs done chiefly to the new court house--for it is a surprising fact, that although the new court house is not yet finished, and large sums of money are voted every now and then for its completion hundreds of thousands have already been spent in repairing it.

CARPETS. Now let us look at the carpet bill. For carpets the following is the account:

Carpets for county court house \$221,799 48 Carpets for offices and buildings 343,931 91

Total \$565,731 39 Supposing that carpets cost \$5 a yard, this sum would suffice to cover 113,147 square yards. There are 81 acres in the City Hall Park, or about 40,000 square yards. Consequently the city authorities have paid money enough for carpets in the new court house alone to have covered the whole City Park three times over.

CARPETS FROM NEW YORK TO NEW HAVEN. At \$4.40 a yard, the money paid or alleged to have been paid, for carpets in the new court house and armories, would have purchased 122,222 square yards. If of the usual width per yard, this carpet would cover 366,666 feet, or about seventy miles--in other words, it would go nearly from New York to New Haven, or half way to Albany, or four times from the Battery to Yonkers.

But what carpets are there really in the court house? Only three floors of the new court house are occupied. On each floor 3,072 square yards are occupied as offices, making a total of 9,216 square yards. If covered with carpet at \$5 per yard, the cost would be \$46,080.

SEVENTEEN MILES OF CHAIRS. We return now to the furniture account. For chairs supplied to the armories only, Ingersoll was paid \$129,800 00. If armory chairs cost \$5 each, and is each chair was 3 1-2 feet

in width, the money paid to Ingersoll would have bought 31,145 chairs, and if placed in a straight row these chairs would have reached over 86,363 feet, or about seventeen miles. If they cost \$10 each they would make a line 8 1/2 miles, and even at \$25 each they would stretch from the City Hall Park to Forty-second street.

For cabinet work and furniture in the new court house and offices the sum of \$2,817,469 10 was spent--or at least was signed away by Mayor, Hall and Controller Connolly. An eminent upholsterer informs us, after making a careful estimate, that he would furnish the new court house magnificently for \$600,000, and make a handsome profit on the transaction.

1,884 AWNINGS PAID FOR. In 1869, July the 20th, J. W. Smith was paid for awnings furnished county courts and offices, \$23,553 51. One of the largest manufacturers of awnings assures us that the county court house awnings are of inferior quality, known as the "Methuon stripes," and could be had from makers at \$12, 50 each Smith's money would furnish 1,884 awnings. There are 422 windows in Mr. Stewart's Broadway and Tenth street building, therefore a large enough number were paid for to furnish Mr. Stewart's building three and a half times. There are only thirty-six awnings up on the court house.

SUNDAY BILLS. The general extravagance of these accounts proves fraud on the face of them. There is also incidental proof of it. So careless were the officials with regard to the dates, that in no less than thirteen instances the days fixed upon (apparently at hapazard) were Sundays, the account of work for which bills were rendered on days when the offices must have been closed amounting to \$636,070 05. It is only by testing dates and figures in this way that the prodigious frauds necessarily involved in the warrants we publish can be brought home to the minds of persons little accustomed to deal with accounts.

Secrets of the Circus. A Chicago reporter has penetrated behind the mysterious curtain whence all the splendors and wonders of the circus issue, and thus sets down what he has discovered:

The dressing-room was occupied by a dozen or fifteen performers in the operation of preparing for their respective acts. Some were naked, and upon their bodies in every conceivable place appeared formidable bandages and plasters. These were for strains and bruises, of which every one had his share--no small share at that. One of these gentlemen, a well known bareback and four-horse rider, while in the act of putting on a pair of elastic knees, explained that the most serious strain resulting from riding and tumbling came upon the kidneys, which were often badly injured. The breast was also strained at times, though not so frequently.

Such trivial matters as shoulder and ankle strains were continually occurring, and unworthy of notice. Heaps of porous plasters and quantities of glycerine, enough to stock an apothecary shop, were used by a circus company in one season. There are at present, he said, forty traveling circuses in the United States, involving a capital of several millions, and affording employment to several thousand people, most of them trained to it as a trade. The complete outfit of a first class circus includes all the necessities for the foundation of a colony. The number of people employed is generally about one hundred.

From one hundred to one hundred and fifty animals make up the complement of live stock, when there is no menagerie attached. Traveling companies lay out their campaigns with all the care that an army takes in preparing for a long march. The minutest details, which would be entirely overlooked by an inexperienced person, are arranged with the utmost precision. Even the arrangements for feeding and watering the stock are made with a wonderful nicety. The tour of a circus during six months, extending over thousands of miles, is sometimes made with but a little deviation from the plan laid out before the start.

Before starting each individual has an opportunity to eat what is called breakfast. He then gets on the most convenient wagon, generally knowing by experience the most comfortable loads for sleeping purposes, as the only time the circus man gets for indulging in the "balmy" is while the caravan is on the move.

The clown of to-day is generally an old performer, who, having matured in the circus business, has adopted this easier branch of the trade. His jokes are carefully prepared by another, and committed to memory; and his very antics are but the the ghostly spectres of his past agility.

The salary of a circus performer is about equal to that of an actor, although it is larger per week during the season, which is generally thirty weeks. Stars get sometimes as high as \$150, but of course this is exceptional. The average of riders and acrobats is \$40 per week. The drivers of eight, six and four horses get from \$30 to \$50 a month, and the less important of the assistants in all the departments from \$15 to \$30 a month, according to the value of their services.

Opposition to great inventions. Tradition says John Faust, one of the three inventors of printing, was charged with multiplying books by the aid of the devil, and was persecuted both by the priests and the people. The strongest opposition to the press has, however, been presented in Turkey. The art of printing had existed three hundred years before a printing-press was established in Constantinople. From 1726 to 1740 that press issued only twenty-three volumes. It was then stopped and did not resume its issues until after an interval of more than forty years.

About 1780 a press was established at Soutari, and between 1790 and 1805 issued forty volumes. Again its operations were suspended, and were not resumed until the year 1820, since which time it has worked more industriously than heretofore, although fettered with the paternal oversight of the Turkish Government.

The ribbon-loom is an invention of the sixteenth century; and on the plea that deprived many workmen of bread was prohibited in Holland, in Germany, in the dominions of the church, and in other countries of Europe. At Hamburg the Council ordered a loom to be publicly burned. The stocking-loom shared the fate of the ribbon loom in England the patronage of Queen Elizabeth was requested for the invention, but it is said that the inventor was rather impeded than assisted in his undertaking.

In France opposition to the stocking loom was of the most base and cruel kind. A Frenchman who had adapted the invention, manufactured by the loom a pair of silk stockings for Louis XIV. They were presented to the monarch. The parties, however, who supplied hosiery to the court, caused several loops of the stocking to be cut, and thus brought the stocking loom into disrepute at headquarters.

Table forks appear so necessary a part of the furniture of the dinner-table that one can scarcely believe the tables of the sixteenth century were destitute of them. They were not, however, introduced until the commencement of the seventeenth century, and they were ridiculed as superfluous and effeminate, while the person who introduced them into England was called Lucifer. They were invented in Italy, and brought thence to England.

The saw-mill was brought into England from Holland in 1663. But its introduction so displeased the English that the enterprise was abandoned. A second attempt was then made at Limehouse, and the mill was erected, but soon after its erection it was pulled down by a mob.

A NEW version of "Enoch Arden" has appeared in Freeport, Long Island. Twenty-seven years ago a young man married a bell of that village. As the newly wedded pair had the good wishes of the entire community, the wedding-day was made a half-holiday by the simple villagers. The young husband followed the sea for a livelihood, but he did not prosper, and finally, when the gold fever broke out, he sought the new El Dorado. His wife was yet young and with his two children struggled on. A few letters were at first received, but soon they failed to arrive, and his wife gave him up for lost. A short time ago Freeport had a genuine sensation in the arrival of the long-lost one; but it brought sadness to the heart of his once wife, for she had found a new husband and a father for her children. The husband, however, found no fault, and according to the unpleasantness to his own unmanliness, instead of reprimand, settled a considerable fortune on his two children, and suddenly left the neighborhood.

SEASONING OF WOOD.--A writer in an English journal informs us that small pieces of non-resinous wood can be seasoned perfectly by boiling four or five hours--the process taking the sap out of the wood, which shrinks nearly one-tenth in the operation. The same writer states that trees felled in full leaf, in June or July, and allowed to lie until every leaf has fallen, will then be nearly dry, as the leaves will not drop off themselves until they have drawn up and exhausted all the sap of the tree. The time required is from a month to six weeks, according to the dryness or wetness of the weather. The floor of a mill laid with poplar seasoned, and cut up and put in place in less than a month after the leaves fall, has never shown the slightest shrinkage.

The Two Maniacs.

More than fifty years ago, a party of young men were in the habit of meeting together, evening after evening, in the village tavern, to enjoy what they termed harmless pleasure, chatting over the table, and passing round the jovial cup.

It was generally late before they separated, and it is needless to say that they seldom returned home sober.

One, night when they had been particularly merry, and had entertained one another with tales of wonder and fear, one of the party declared he feared nothing, neither God, nor man nor devil.

"Will you go through the churchyard," said another, "stand upon a tombstone, and cry out, 'Arise, ye dead and come to judgement!'"

"Yes, I will," he replied; and forthwith proceeded towards the graves, while two of his companions followed to hear whether he would do as he had said. Bold in his impious daring he walked half-way through the churchyard, and mounting on a tomb, cried aloud, "Arise, ye dead, and come to judgement!" Once more he repeated the solemn words, when suddenly a white object sprang up from behind a tomb, and a shrill voice exclaimed, "Yes, Lord, I come, I come!"

The wretched drunkard fled in terror; and, when found, he had lost his reason, which he never again recovered. His two companions were so much impressed with the solemn incident that they reformed their evil ways.

But what was the cause of this strange occurrence? A poor crazy woman, who was in the habit of straying about by night, as well as by day had laid herself down to rest among the graves. Her head wandered, but her heart was fixed upon Him who changeth not; and hearing, as she thought, in the solemn midnight hour, the voice of the great arch-angel calling the quick and the dead to meet their Judge, she gladly responded to the summons; for she was prepared to welcome her Lord with joy.

Clever Trick.

The following amusing story is told of Wiertz, the celebrated German artist:

After having finished a portrait of the old aristocratic Countess de-- who pretended to be only thirty when nearly sixty, she refused to accept the painting, saying that it did not look anything like herself, and that her most intimate friends would not recognize a single feature of hers on that canvas. Wiertz smiled kindly at the remark, and as a true knight, gallantly re-conducted the lady to her carriage. Next morning there was a grand disturbance in the Rue de la Madeleine. A big crowd gathered before a window, and the following words were whispered from ear to ear: "Is the Countess de-- really in jail for her debts?" Wiertz had exercised a little vengeance toward his noble but unfair customer. As soon as she had refused the portrait he sat to work and painted a few iron bars on the picture, with these words: "In jail for debt." He exhibited the painting in a jeweler's window, in the principal street of Brussels, and the effect was instantaneous. A few hours later the Countess was back in Wiertz's studio, pouring invectives on him at high pressure--to have exhibited her likeness under such scandalous and etc., etc., "Most noble lady," was the artist's reply "you said the painting did not look anything like yourself, and that your most intimate friend would not recognize a single one of your features in the picture. I wanted to test the truth of that statement--that was all?" The portrait was taken away, the city laughed, the artist charged double price, and gave the amount to the poor of the city.