

THE POST.

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Offers his professional services to the public. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office one door above the New Lutheran Church. July, 4th '72.

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Middleburg Snyder County Penna. Office a few doors East of P. O. on Main Street. Consultation in English and German languages. Sep. '67.

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Office N. E. Cor Market & Water St's. Freeburg, Penn'a. Consultation in both English and German languages. Dec. 19, '72.

ROVER & BAKER,
SEWING MACHINE

Persons in need of a good and durable Sewing Machine can be accommodated at reasonable prices by calling on SAMUEL FAUST, Agent, Selinsgrove. Jan. 24, '68

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. March 31, '67

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Penn Twp., Snyder Co. Pa.

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST

Selinsgrove Penn.

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care and on the most reasonable terms. March 12, '68

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Centerville, Snyder Co., Pa. Offers his professional services to the public. 6-50

GRAYBILL & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Brooms, Mats, Brushes Cotton Laps, Grain Bags, Fly Nets, Buckets, Twines, Wicks, &c. No. 428 Market Street, Philadelphia. Feb. 7, '67

B. T. PARKS,
Attorney at Law & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Middleburg, Snyder County, Pa. Office in Court House, [Sept. 16, '47]

J. B. SELHEIMER,
DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Nails, Steels, Leather, Paints, Oils, Wash, and many other articles of domestic and foreign manufacture.

The Post.

VOL. 11. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA. JANUARY 15, 1874. NO. 42.

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One column one year,	\$50.00
One-half column one year,	\$25.00
One-fourth column one year,	\$12.50
One square (10 lines) 1 insertion,	75
Every additional insertion,	50
Professional and Business cards of not more than 5 lines, per year,	5.00
Auditor, Executor, Administrator and Assignee Notices,	2.50
Editorial notices per line,	15

All advertisements for a shorter period than one year are payable at the time they are ordered, and if not held the person ordering them will be held responsible for the money.

FAIRMOUNT HOUSE,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
Middleburg, Pa.
GEORGE GUYER, PROPRIETOR.
This house is in close proximity to the depot and has lately been rebuilt and refitted. Rooms commodious—the table well supplied with the best the market affords—
—and terms moderate.

BROWN HOUSE,
PAKTONVILLE, (Center Station)
HENRY BENFER, Proprietor.
The undersigned adopts the method of informing the public that he has opened a hotel at the above named place, on the road from Middleburg to Bearstown, and that he is prepared to entertain the public with first class accommodations.
April 4, 1871.
HENRY BENFER.

WALKER HOUSE,
McClure City Pa.
NICHOLAS SIMON, Proprietor.
This is a new house, newly furnished and is now open to the traveling public. It is located near the depot. No effort will be spared by the proprietor to make the stay of his guests pleasant and agreeable.

DAVIS HOUSE
At the Millin, Centre, Newburg & Lewistown R. R. Depot, corner of Water and Dorcas Sts.
Lewistown Pa.,
George Flory & Son, Proprietors.
Open Day and Night for the accommodation of travelers. A first class Restaurant is attached to the hotel, where Meals at all hours can be had. Terms reasonable.
9, 15-16

BUNGARDNER HOUSE,
(Opposite Reading Railroad Depot)
Harrisburg, Pa.,
A. E. LANDIS, Proprietor.
Every effort necessary to insure the comfort of guests will be made. The house has been newly refitted.
[Oct. 18, 1871]

UNION HOUSE,
Middleburg Pa.
DAVID KERSTETTER, Prop'r.
Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
D. KERSTETTER.
April 6, 1871

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,
Nos. 313 & 314 Market Street,
(Above Eighth),
PHILADELPHIA.
A. Beck, Proprietor.
Terms \$2 00 Per Day. J1874

JOHN H. ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
MIDDLEBURG, PA.
Professional business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Feb 9, '71]

SAMUEL H. ORWIG,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE, 717 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS, JR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
Window Shades,
For Stores Churches, Private Dwellings, Offices, &c.
No. 16 N. Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION
which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation.



N. Y. FANCY STORE
(GEO. SCHNUR'S CORNER) Selinsgrove, Pa.
ESTABLISHED APRIL 1872.

S. WEIS, Dealer in NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS, LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, JEWELRY, &c.
Just Received a Full and Well Selected stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.

We have selected our stock with great care and offer it at Greatly **REDUCED PRICES**
A full Assortment of SILKS, LACES FRINGE Embroideries, Ruches Kid gloves in large quantities, can suit any lady in Price and Color.
Hoop Skirts, Counterpanes on Hand Very Cheap. We cannot enumerate all our articles, but we assure the public that we have a large stock of goods of every description in our line on hand. A full assortment of
HATS AND CAPS OF THE LATEST STYLES ON HAND
—Call soon and examine our Stock and you will be astonished at our low prices—
—prices Than kinf for past favors we solicit a continuation of the same —
Oct. 16, 73, &c. — S. WEIS, Selinsgrove Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1853. REBUILT 1871.
THE OLD CORNER
Rebuilt and Refurnished with the Finest and Cheapest Assortment
DRY GOODS!
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, QUEENWARE,
Hardware, Groceries, Cedarware Hats & Caps
Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shoe Findings,
WALL PAPERS, GLASS, &c., &c.,
EVER OFFERED TO THIS COMMUNITY.

The subscriber having removed into his NEW STORE ROOM, on the Corner of Market and Pine Streets, is now prepared to offer, to his old customers, and all new ones that may favor him with their patronage, great inducements. He is determined that
THE OLD CORNER
SHALL STILL CONTINUE THE MOTTO FORMERLY ADOPTED,
"THE CHEAP CORNER."
By a strict attention to business, and keeping at all times the most complete stock and selling at the lowest prices, he hopes to merit a full share of patronage.
—All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.—
Selinsgrove, April 29, 1871. W. M. F. ECKERT

1873. WINTER. 1873
JUST OPENED,
IN MIDDLEBURG, BY
Geo. Alfred Schoch.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRY GOODS,
Fancy Cassimers, Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Shawls, Fans,
Parasols and White Goods.

ALSO—A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES,
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Fish, &c., &c.
TOBACCOS, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
ALSO—Queenware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, Baskets, Etc., Etc.
I have selected the above goods with great care, and ask an examination of the same by those wishing to purchase. Call and see for yourselves. Compare my prices with others.
Thankful to my friends for their patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
[June 25, 1873-14].
G. ALFRED SCHOCH.

FURNITURE
XMAS PRESENTS.
GOULD & CO.,
Are determined to sell their Furniture at cost rather than discharge their men. Walnut Chamber Furniture at less than the price of Cottage Furniture. Other articles at surprising prices, such as 500 Best Haircloth Oiled Walnut Teas Sofas, at \$18 50; 500 All-wood, any color, Terry or Rep, Walnut Sofas at \$19 50; 1, 500 Haircloth Terry or Rep, Oiled Walnut Parlor Arm Chairs \$3, 95; 100 Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Tennessee and Lionbone Marble, \$78; 200 Italian Marble Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, \$47 50; 500 Elegant Oiled Walnut Parlor Suits, in Hair cloth, Terry, Rep, Flush, Brocade or Satin, from \$65.

GOULD & CO'S Five Stores are N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Cor. SECOND and SPRUJE Streets, 1296 MARKET Street. Depot and Manufactory, 242 and 244 S. SECOND St. (Dec. 19, '72)

Fire! Fire! Fire!
LEBANON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co.
OF JONESTOWN, PENN'A.
ESTABLISHED JUNE 1, 1850.
Assets, \$11,307,000.00.
David M. Rank, Pres. G. F. Melly, Treas. Jac. G. Hellman, Sec.

T. J. SMITH,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA.
Offers his Professional Services to the public. Consultations in English and German.
HARDING & FERRIS,
Patent & General Claim Agency,
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Harding is well known through this section of the country as a thoroughly reliable man, and business entrusted to him will secure prompt attention. June 12, '73.
THEOS. SWINEFORD,
WITH **KAUB & FRYMIRE,**
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.**
501 & 503 CHERRY STREET,
Selinsgrove, Pa.

Captain Brady's Famous Leap.
SKETCH WRITTEN BY JUDGE MOSES HAMP-
TON.

In pursuance of your request, I furnish you the following sketch of the celebrated leap of Captain Sam. Brady across a river when pursued by the Indians.—This narrative was originally prepared at the instance of Judge Wilkins, but never having been in print, I trust it may prove of some interest to your numerous readers:
Having heard of "Brady's leap" from childhood, I have taken some pains to obtain all the facts within my reach which might tend to shed light on the subject. The only documentary evidence I have been able to procure is found in a small work entitled "Historical Reminiscences of Summit County," by Gen. L. V. Bierce, of Akron, Ohio, which was sent to me by the author in 1856, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed by me to him, seeking for information on the subject.

His statement is very brief, and I copy it entire: "As I remarked on a former occasion, the Cuyahoga river, portage Path and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, were originally the boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. The Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks and others of the Six Nations reside, in the territory until the difficulty with Diver in 1806. There was, on the first settlement of the country, an Indian trail, commencing at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, and running from thence through west Portage county, crossing the Cuyahoga in Franklin, at what is called the Standing Rock; thence west to Northampton in Summit county, where there was a settlement of Indians; thence to Sandusky and Detroit. This trail was the great Indian thoroughfare from Detroit to the Ohio river. On it was constantly passing large parties of Indians, and it became, of course, the favorite hunting grounds of these Western Nations.—The Indians were as ready as they for the encounter, and a war of extermination commenced. In 1780 a large party of warriors from the villages on the Cuyahoga had crossed the Ohio and made an incursion into the white settlements, murdering several families, and taking away a large amount of plunder.

"Brady called together his band and started in pursuit. He led on the men, guided more by courage than discretion, until he entered the Indian village on the Cuyahoga river in what is now Northampton. The Indians expecting pursuit, were prepared for him, and with numbers four times his own, attacked him on all sides, and, with his followers, he was put to a perfect rout. The retreat became a flight, and every man was for himself. The Indians singled out Brady, and leaving all the rest, a chase commenced for him, which continued without interruption till he arrived at the Cuyahoga river in Franklin, just north of the present location of the bridge on the road to Ravenna.—The Indians had extended their lines so as to hem him in, and with loud shouts of triumph, thought their prisoner safe. The river was here bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks, the chasm being 22 feet wide. Brady, on reaching the river, gave a bound that despair on one side and hope on the other alone could have effected; and clearing the abyss, he gained the opposite bank."

This statement, I have no doubt, is substantially correct as far as it goes, but it is by no means full and complete. Having been on the ground and examined it carefully, and from inquiry in the neighborhood as to the tradition among the first settlers, as well as from information derived from my father fifty years ago, I believe the following additional facts to be true.

The place where Brady leaped across the Cuyahoga river is a little village called Franklin Mills, six miles west of Ravenna, the county seat of Portage county, Ohio, and within about two miles of the railroad leading from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. Both above and below this place the banks are low, and the stream easily forded at an ordinary stage of water. But for the space of perhaps a half mile or more, the ground ascends on either side of the river, by a gentle rise, for the space of half a mile.

The geological formation is that of gray sandstone, and the Cuyahoga river at this point passes, for some distance, through what seems to be a fissure in the rock, caused by some internal convulsion of nature. The fissure, I was credibly informed, is about thirty feet deep, and the point where Brady jumped, the rock projected a short distance over the abyss. The distance he leaped, as I was informed when last there in 1856 was 27 feet and 6 inches, on a dead level, or horizontal line. General Bierce says it was 22 feet. Whether the tradition, as given to me, or Gen. Bierce, be the better authority, I will not undertake to decide. I did not measure it, because the projecting rock on the east side was out of the way in making the low-path along the bank, as this part of the river is used for slack-water navigation on the Green-Oak Canal to Cleveland, and the route of his men, the Indians, abandoning the latter, singled out others they most feared, and most desired to capture. They extended their lines up and down the river, so as to hem him on to the brink of the fearful abyss, not anticipating for a moment that he would attempt to leap across it.

As they approached the river the descent was long and gradual and the timber open; and although Brady could run as fast as his savage pursuers, he soon discovered that their lines were too long to enable him to pass either end. They could easily have shot him, but they desired to take him alive that they might wreak their vengeance, by their choicest mode of torture, for the many injuries they had sustained at his hands. As they approached the river, being now sure of their prey, they called on him to throw away his gun or they would have him. He took their advice, threw away his gun, shot-pouch and powder horn, but not for the purpose, as they vainly supposed, of surrendering himself to their savage pursuers, when he might reach the bank of the river. It was for the purpose of freeing himself from encumbrances, that he might be the better fitted to accomplish the dreadful leap he had resolved to take, and accordingly when he reached the brink he bounded over the fearful chasm, and landed safe on the other side.

The Indians were so close upon him, that while recovering from the shock of landing on the rock, and before he was able to get into the bush, they fired upon him now that he was likely to make his escape. A ball took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh, but did not disable him from running. He made directly for a small lake, which was northwest of that point about two miles distant. This lake bears the name of "Brady's Lake" to this day.

The Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad passes over a narrow neck of land which divides this from another lake, about four miles west of Ravenna. These lakes, from their close vicinity, are sometimes called the "Twin Lakes," and may be seen and recognized by any traveler. That one on the west side of the Railroad is Brady's Lake."

Being perfectly familiar with the habits and customs of his enemies, and knowing they would never relinquish their pursuit so long as the slightest hope of success remained, and he was bleeding quite freely, he knew they could trace him by his blood, he found a tree that had fallen into the lake, at a place where the shore descended very gradually where the water lily, which has a very large leaf, covered the surface of the water for a considerable distance. He got on this log and went along to the top of the tree, then stepped into the water and crawled away some distance, where he found the water shallow enough to enable him to lie down on his back, with his face merely above its surface, but completely concealed from observation by the large leaves of the water lily.

His pursuers, afraid to risk the fearful leap, and unwilling to give up the pursuit, went down the river to a point where they could cross with safety. On making the point on the other side where Brady landed, they took his trail and followed it by his blood to the lake, then along the tree to its top, they then searched the water for some distance but failing to find him, they concluded he had plunged into the deep water and drowned himself rather than fall into their hands.

They then returned to take a more careful survey of the spot where this extraordinary feat of agility had been performed. After carefully contemplating the whole scene, and being unwilling to admit, (and this is a well-known trait of Indian character), that any white man can excel an Indian in feats of activity, they gradually came to the conclusion that he was not a man, but a turkey, and flew across, saying, "*he no man, he turkey—he flew!*" and in order to commemorate that fact they carved on a rock close by a rude representation of a turkey's foot.

Enormous Cuttle Fish on Newfoundland.

The probable existence of cuttle fishes of enormous size on the American coast has been repeatedly insisted upon, but without the desirable confirmation of actual examination and investigation on the part of scientific men. Quite recently, however, a case has been brought forward which furnishes every satisfactory data on the subject. It appears, from a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Dr. Dawson, principal of McGill College, Montreal, that on the 26th of October, two fishermen who were out in a small boat observed some object floating on the water at a short distance, which they supposed to be a large sail or the debris of a wreck.—On reaching it one of the men struck it with his "gad," when immediately it showed signs of life and reared as big as a six-gallon keg, with which it struck the bottom of the boat violently. It then shot out from about its head two large, livid arms and began to twine them round the boat. One of the men seized a small axe and cut off both arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon the fish backed off to a considerable distance and ejected an immense quantity of inky fluid, that darkened the water for a considerable distance around. The men saw it for a short time afterward, and observed its tail in the air, which they thought to be ten feet across. They estimated the body to have been sixty feet in length and five feet in diameter, of the same shape and color as the common squid and moving in the same way as the squid, both backward and forward. One of the arms which the men brought ashore was unfortunately destroyed, but a clergyman who saw it assured Mr. Harvey that it was ten inches in diameter and six feet in length. The other arm had six feet of its length cut off before leaving St. John's; the remainder, which measured nineteen feet in length, is but three inches in circumference, except at the extremity, where it broadens like an ear to six inches in circumference. As usual in the cuttle fish, the under surface of the extremity of the arm is covered with sucking disks, the largest of which are an inch and a quarter in diameter. The men estimated that they left about ten feet of the arm attached to the body of the fish, which would make it about thirty-five feet long. A photograph of the fragments of the arms and some of the disks were sent to Dr. Dawson, who exhibited them at the meeting of the Montreal natural history society. A trustworthy witness informed Mr. Harvey that in the winter of 1870 the bodies of two cuttle fish were cast ashore on the coast of Newfoundland, measuring forty and forty-five feet respectively.

VENTILATE YOUR CHILDREN'S ROOMS.
—Most parents, before retiring, make it a duty to visit the sleeping rooms of their children. They do so in order to be satisfied that the lights are all extinguished, and that no danger is threatening the little ones. But if they leave the rooms with closed windows and doors, they shut in as great an enemy as fire, although the ravages may not be so readily detected. Poison is there, slow but deadly. Morning after morning, too little children awake weary, fretful and oppressed. "What can it mean?" "What can it be?" the mother cries. In despair, she has recourse to medicine. The constitution becomes enfeebled, and the child grows worse. The cause, perhaps, is never traced to overcrowded sleeping-rooms, without proper air; but it is, nevertheless, the right one. An intelligent mother, having acquainted herself with the principles of ventilation, will not retire to her room for the night, without having provided a sufficiency of air for her children in the same manner that she provides and regulates their night covering, or any other requisite for refreshing slumber.

Sometimes, by judiciously lowering a window, and at other times by leaving a door wide open, this end may be attained. In many houses the day and night nurseries communicate. When this is the case, the windows of the further room should be left open. Even in severe weather, young children can bear this arrangement if they are not exposed to a direct draft.

GOD LOVES HIS CHILDREN.—"What kind of children does God love?" said a christian, one day, to the children of a Sunday-school. "Good children," "Good children," was the answer from several voices.
The teacher was silent, and the scholars were perplexed to know what answer he desired them to give. Presently he said, "Jesus loves bad children."
The children were surprised at this, and one little girl anxiously asked whether it was really true. When she was assured it was really true, because it is written that God loved the world, and in it "there is none that doeth good, no, not one," she burst into tears, and said: "Oh! I am so glad then, for I am a bad child!"
Thus the "Gospel of the grace of God" first dawned upon a little child and melted a rebellious spirit into tenderness and tears.—*The Appeal.*
If you cannot be a great river, bearing great vessels to the world, you can be a little spring by the dusty wayside of life, singing merrily all day and night, and giving a soul