The Post.

VOL. 14. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1876. NO. 18.

Advertising Rates.

One column one year,	$60.00
One-half, column, one year,	30.00
One-fourth column, one year,	15.00
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 paid the person ordering them will be held responsible for the money.

THE POST.

Published every Thursday Evening by JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable within six months, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Subscriptions outside of the county [illegible] IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

CHARITY.

If we knew the care and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses,
Sore [illegible] by day—
[illegible] hidden chide him
[illegible] and gain?
Leav[illegible] shadow—
Leaving [illegible] love a stain.

If we knew the clouds above us
Held but gentle blessing there
Would we turn away all trembling
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows
Flitting o'er the dewy grass,
If we knew that birds of Eden
Were in mercy flying past.

If we knew the silent story
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would we drive it with our coldness
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life has many a tangled crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe;
But the cheeks, tear-washed, are whitest,
And kept in life are flowers by snow.

Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love toward erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that, when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light above,
We may say, "Dear Father, love us
Even as we have shown our love."

Miscellaneous.

Earnest Words to Preachers

We find the following excellent advice to the clergy in the *Christian*.

Make no apologies. If you have the Lord's message declare it; if not, hold your peace. Have short prefaces and introductions. Say your best things first, and stop before you get prosy. Do not spoil the appetite for dinner by too much thin soup. Leave self out of the pulpit, and take Jesus in. Defend the Gospel, and let the Lord defend you and character. If you are lied about thank the devil for putting you on your guard, and take care that the story never will come true. Do not get excited too soon. Do not run away with your hearers. Engine drive-wheels whirl fast on an icy track, but when they draw anything they go slower. It takes a cold hammer to bend a hot iron. Heat up the people, but keep your hammer wet and cool. Do not bawl and scream. Too much water stops mill wheels, and too much noise drowns sense. Empty vessels ring the loudest. Powder is not shot. Thunder is harmless. Lightning kills. Do not scold the people. Do not abuse the faithful souls who come to meetings rainy days, because others are too lazy to attend. Preach the best to the smallest assemblies. Jesus preached to one woman at the well and got all Samaria out to hear him the next time. Do not repeat sentences saying, "As I said before." If you said it before say nothing else after. Stop preaching and talk to folks. Come down from your stilted ways and storied tones and become "as a little child." Tell stories; Jesus did, and common people heard him gladly. Relate your experience; Paul did, and you can hardly do better than he. One fact that you have seen or felt is worth a bushel of mouldy ideas dug out of mouldier books. Change the subject if it goes hard. Do not tire yourself and every one else out. Do not preach till the middle of your sermon buries the beginning, and is buried by the end. Beware, of long prayers, except in your closet. Where weariness begins devotion ends. Inflate your lungs. It is easier to run a saw mill with a full pond than an empty one. Be moderate at first. Hoist the gate a little way. When you are half through, raise it more. When you are nearly done, put on the full head of water. Aim at the mark; hit. Stop and look where the shot struck; then fire another broad side. Mark your words like bullets. A board hurts a man worse when it strikes him edgewise. A pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead, but it will not kill as quickly. An ounce bullet will kill quicker than a sack of wool. Know what you are talking about; then you will make others understand you. Stand for God, if you stand alone. Keep out of the clutches of party hacks and religious politicians. Preach a straight gospel, and live up to it. Keep your distance from sin. Do not play with edged tools, nor fool with temptations. Speak to the people like your Master, as they are able to hear. Do not feed bones to babies. Do not abuse people for believing what you once believed yourself. Respect honest convictions. Judge no man. Be patient towards all. Make friends with the children. Be cheerful with the young.

Nicholas Biddle, a colored man who marched with the Pottsville Light Infantry in April, 1861, and on whom the first blood of the rebellion was drawn by the Baltimore mob, died at Pottsville recently. He was buried by the association of the First Defenders. On the same day he was buried, a rebel Congressman was [illegible] the Hamburg (S. C.) assassins.

The editor of the Perry *Freeman* says so far as he knows there never was within the bounds of that county either a Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal church or religious [illegible] of either kind.

Wonderful Story of a Cat.

A friend tells us of the story of a cat, every word of which can be unquestionably established by an abundance of the most reliable testimony. A part of the story our friend himself can vouch for. In 1872 a family of people named Davants moved to Columbia from Fort Mills, situated on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, 100 miles from Columbia. Previous to and at the time of the removal the family owned an unusually large Maltese cat, which was the pet of each member of the household. When the removal to Columbia was made, of course Tom went along, and seemed to enjoy the ride on the railway train beyond his limited powers of expression. He was first in the lap *et mater familias*, then on the knees of the head of the family, then he would cross over to the seat occupied by his young master or his young mistress, all the while purring and curling his long tail, as much as to say, "Isn't this fine fun, this fast traveling, and we all so snugly seated in a warm car on this cold December day?" Arrived at Columbia, Tom went along with the rest of the family to the new domicile, following readily when called to leave the car and take his place in the carriage, and when the carriage stopped in front of the new home Tom entered it alongside of the first one who crossed the threshold, still purring and curling his tail in the ecstacy of his delight at the change which was being made, and at the new scenes which it was then his privilege for the first time to behold. And thus Tom seemed contented and happy in his new home for the space of ten days. But when ten days had passed by Tom was missing. He could nowhere be found. There was a vacant place in the family circle that caused heartfelt sorrow until a telegram was received from Fort Mills, bringing the intelligence that Tom had returned to his old haunts, 100 miles away. He had taken passage on a freight train and was safely back at Fort Mills, mourning the absence of the rest of the family. Only one freight car is switched off at Fort Mills, and in this identical car Tom secreted himself before its departure from Columbia and before it was locked up by the agent, so that, when the car was unlocked on its arrival at Fort Mills, out walked Tom, showing no evidence of his being ashamed at having stolen a ride on the train. But when Tom went to the depot at Columbia to take passage, how did he know precisely which was the car that was to be switched off at Fort Mills? Of course, he must have noticed the directions on the packages of freight and went with the freight that was marked Fort Mills. No other way could he have known.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

THE SMALLEST GIRL IN THE WORLD.—At Tony Pastor's Theatre in New York, is a Mexican dwarf, Lucia Zarate. Her height is twenty-one inches, her feet three inches long, her legs below the knee four inches in circumference, and her hands an inch and a quarter broad. Her mother, who is robust and of a medium size, says Lucia is twelve years old. Her face is older than that. Her features are Spanish, and her complexion dark. Her activity is incessant. She stepped into a high silk hat, crouched down, and was out of sight excepting her head. She squeezed one of her pliable little hands through a rather large finger-ring. She was not weighed, but her weight is said to be five pounds; and, poised in the hand, she does not seem heavier. Her clothing is comically small, as though intended for a doll, the shoes and stockings especially being toylike.

Tom Thumb has grown appreciably since he was exhibited by Barnum; but when he first astonished the public he was twice as large as Lucia; and he was then about her present age. She has not grown any her mother says since she was a year old.

SPURGEON ON MONEY.—Here is a man who has been busy all his life, and what has he done? Done? He has made a good deal of money. That is something, is it not? He has collected a great store—*for himself*. Not having served the Lord but having lived to make money, he has evidently thought more of gold than God; and so he is an idolater, and has thought less of his Maker than of his own pocket. He has despised the Lord and preferred his gain. That is clear, and what is this but to rebel against the Most High? —What a poor thing money hoarding is!—When you are dead what can your wealth do for you? To have it said, "he died worth an immense sum," is the consummation in a great number of cases, but what is that? What is the dead man the better for for having been a millionair? To use money rightly is a pleasure, but to die and leave all unused is utter misery. To heap it up for others to squander is poor work; I had as soon break stones on the road to be the devil's rake, that another may be his pitchfork is a poor ambition. Yet this is the story of many men; they are busy here and there for selfish ends, and all hope for serving God is gone.

Giants in Olden Times.

The giant exhibited at Rouen in 1830 measured nearly eighteen feet.

Gorapius saw a girl that was ten feet high.

The giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cesar, was ten feet high.

Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II., measured eleven and a half feet.

The Chevalier Scrog, in his voyage to the Peak Teneriffe, found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of the Gunich, who had sixty teeth, and was not less than fifteen feet high.

The giant Faragus, slain by Orlando nephew of Charlemagne, was twenty-eight feet high.

In 1814, near St. Gernad, was found the tomb of the giant Isolent, who was not less than thirty feet high.

In 1590, near Rouen, was found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn and who was nineteen feet high.

The giant Bacart was twenty-two feet high; his thigh bones were found in 1703 near the river Modri.

In 1623 near the castle in Dauphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen wide and eight high, on which was cut in gray stone these words, "Kentolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire, twenty-five feet and a fourth long, ten feet across the shoulders and five feet from the breast bone to the back.

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1519 was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high, and in 1559 another forty-four feet high.

Near Magrino, in Sicily in 1816, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high; the head was the size of a hogshead and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

We have no doubt that there were "giants in those days," and the past perhaps, was more prolific in producing them than the present. But the history of giants during the olden times was not more remarkable than that of dwarfs, some of whom were even smaller than the Thumbs and Nutts of our own time.

THE ART OF HOSPITALITY.—Welcome the coming guest; welcome him with a few pleasant, easy words; without ostentatious cordiality; without paralyzing his arm by an interminable shaking of hands; without hurry or flourish or undue anxiety to have his trunk carried up to his room, or sand-witching between every sentence an anxious appeal to make himself entirely at home—which usually operates to make one feel as much away from home as possible. Constantly taking it for granted on the part of the host and his family that one is not comfortable, and that they must hurry about, and take all responsibility from the guest, thus depriving him of the credit of common sense, is something worthy of indignation; all the more so because; all the more so because politeness forbids the least sign of impatience. And yet how many of our well-meaning, and in most things well-bred people, fall into the error that unless they establish a kind of espionage over their guest, and watch his every movement lest he should brush his coat or take a seat for himself, they will be wanting in courtesy. The act of hospitality consists in putting the guest at his ease. It consists in making him forget that he is a guest, and not in constantly pushing the fact before his eyes. And it also consists in leaving to him the exercise of his senses or responsibility, at least, so far that finding what he needs at his hand, he may help himself.

The Presidential Campaign.

As we approach the Presidential campaign it behooves us to keep posted in election figures. With the new State of Colorado the Election College will comprise three hundred and sixty-nine members as follows:

1 New York	35
2 Pennsylvania	29
3 Ohio	22
4 Illinois	21
5 Indiana	15
6 Missouria	15
7 Massachusetts	13
8 Kentucky	12
9 Tennessee	12
10 Virginia	11
11 Georiga	11
12 Michigan	11
13 Iowa	11
14 North Carolina	10
15 Alabama	10
16 Wisconsin	10
17 New Jersey	9
18 Maryland	8
19 Louisiana	8
20 Mississippi	8
21 Texas	8
22 South Carolina	7
23 Maine	7
24 Connecticut	6
25 Arkansas	6
26 California	6
27 Vermont	5
28 New Hampshire	5
29 Kansas	5
30 West Virginia	5
31 Minnesota	5
32 Rhode Island	4
33 Florida	4
34 Delaware	3
35 Nebraska	3
36 Oregon	3
37 Nevada	3
38 Colorado	3
Total	369
Necessary to a choice	185

Correspondence.

Our Washington Letter.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Resignation of Clerks—Earnest Work by the State Associations—Is not Tilden's Two-Faced Policy Dishonest and Criminal—Confederate Money Wanted—Escaped—Gibbus Crow.

Internal Revenue receipts are increasing every day. They have gained half a million of dollars this month over the preceding one.

Some of very best clerks in the different departments of the Government are resigning, thus taking advantage of the generous offers of the Secretaries that additional pay will be allowed in such cases. The action of the Democratic House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations loses to the Government its very best men.

The several State associations, composed of Republicans temporarily residing in Washington, have gone to work in good earnest in distributing documents within their respective States. A praiseworthy spirit of emulation has been excited, which argues success in the accomplishment of much good in enlightening the people on the political questions of the day.

We like that feature in the action of these Associations which evidences a gratitude to the party that gives them employment. The homely motto, "to praise the bridge that carries you over," expresses a duty, the performance of which is commendable. It is particularly applicable to these political organizations, for they are made up of those in the service of the Government. The least that they can do to show an appreciation of the favors they have received is to give a small portion of their time to the dissemination of public documents, to instruct the people at home, and afford them a part at least of the advantages which we enjoy at the political centre.

Although numerous are the actual frauds being placed before the people for the purpose of willfully misleading them, the course of Governor Tilden, on the Resumption Bill, falls little short of downright dishonesty. He hesitates not to say that, in his opinion, a "return to specie payments will not and cannot be reached in harmony with the interests of the people." How, then, does he reconcile his action in approving the bill passed at Albany, declaring it obligatory on all citizens of New York to make payments on contracts or obligations drawn after January 1, 1879, in gold only. He never hesitated to declare in favor of hard currency until after meeting Mr. Hendricks at Saratoga. He sternly resisted all "soft" delegations from the West and South until he met his "running-mate." He has bound every New Yorker after a given date to pay in gold or national notes redeemable in gold, and now declares a return to specie payments, will not be in accord "with the interests of the people," and to make it so endeavors to destroy the only method by which the Government may make its notes redeemable in gold, and the coin obtainable save at broker's rates. All taxes, and every contract within that State must unqualifiedly be paid in gold or gold notes. Inhabitants of other States may settle their indebtedness in "wild cat."

Did Governor Tilden bid for Wall street gold when he signed that bill? Did he bid for the "granger" vote when, in obedience to Hendrick's demand, he declared that the time for resumption would be "when trade permitted it?" To save Indiana he declares for 'soft' money, just so as to secure his election, (and suffer his own bank stocks,) he declared for 'hard' in New York," "all things to all men," the end justifies the means." His course is not merely demagogism, it is *crime*, just as much so as to his swearing to $3,000 'iron money' in Michigan, liable to taxation, when the amount was nearer $300·000. He is a shrewd politican, playing for big stakes, and ready to sacrifice principles when they conflict with his interests. Dear Richmond was more than observant, when he declared that "no politican should have a record of more than ninety days." Tilden's betrayal of the nation would be 'consistent' with his course on his question of resumption.

Persons having confederate money or bonds, if of the proper issue and denomination, can find a purchaser, at fair prices, by inquiring at This Office.

The *Iron Age*, Birmingham, (Ala.,) has had for months this advertisment in its columns. If that 'currency' was merely desired as a relic, barrels could be had for taking it. But never since 1862 it has commanded a 'price' in some localities, has even been sold in this city, but has commanded increased attention during the past twelve months. As our 'erring breathren have accepted the situtation,' do not expect the rebel war debt, the emancipated slaves, or the cotton, farm, stock, and buildings etc., destroyed during the late rebellion, to be paid for, does not this proposition to pay for the paper 'currency" of a defunct nation strike one as an 'investment,' and if an 'investment,' that with feeble, puny Tilden out of the way, the Knights of the Golden Circle might be the 'Moses' to lead the Ishmaelites of this Continent up to a 'promised land.' 'O, no: we never mention it,' but our hearts are set on it, and if our example in Alabama and Mississippi is but followed, 'Confederate money or bonds' will yet challenge 'Yankee greenbacks' in Wall street, and Northern farms and barns pay tribute to the superiority of 'brain over matter.'

'It it tree there once was nothing;
Nothing, nothing nothing more.'

After all the hard swearing of Bluford Wilson, *et id omne genus*, that President Grant stood between the 'crooked whiskey' dealers and the penitentiary, is it not a little strange to hear that he has employed Richard Stores, of Chicago, as special prosecuting attorney in all unfinished or new cases; that the President has or dared him to 'let up' on no man; that all not provided with a special protection from a United States officer must stand their trial, whether they have appeared as witnesses or not. Verily Grant's 'let no guilty man escape,' seems sufficiently vigorous to find even the cases Bluford is supposed to have hid away ere this Administration shall have been forgotten.

Mr. Ottenperfer, editor of the *N. Y. Staats Zeitung*, who spoke of Mr Tilden but a few weeks since as 'a demagogue, a popularity-hunter, and one suspected of dishonorable railroad transactions,' confounds all human reasoning by bewilderingly ejaculating: 'Shout per shout! Dere's noding like de hard monish—mit a leedle baper for de shame! Oorah for Tendricks and Hilden!'

Debrive us off crow, 'unger tempests us in wane;
Oh! gib us a daste off de buzzard again!
A slice ob de brest, although pitter as gall
An' its stringy old drumsticks, more tougher dan all!
Crow, carow, sweet, sweet crow,
Oh! gib us a big piece of savory crow.

EPSILON

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.—"Carl Marsh is sold into slavery," said a man to me the other day.

"Sold into slavery!" I cried "is there anything like that nowaday?"

"Indeed there is," was the answer.

"Who bought him, pray?"

"Oh, it's a firm, and they own a good many slaves, and make shocking bad masters.

"Can it be in these days? Who are they?" I asked.

"Well, they have agents and runners everywhere, who tell a pretty good story, and so get hold of folks; but the name of the firm is Rum & Tobacco."

I had heard of them. It is a firm of bad reputation, and yet how extensive are their dealings. What town has not felt the influence? Once in their clutches, it is about the hardest thing in the world to break away from them.—You are sold, and that is the end of it—sold to ruin, sooner or later. I have seen people try to escape from them. Some, it is true, do make good their escape; but the greater part are caught and go back to their chains.

HE PREFERRED WATER.—A tramp while on his travels noticed a playcard in front of a bar room. It bore the pleasant legend, 'Free Lunch,' and he went in, walked unostentatiously up to a plate, and commenced operation with a sandwich; then the barkeeper walked up to the cadaverous wretch and said.

"Men who come here are expected to pay for a drink."

"I know it," said the tramp.

"Well, then, why don't you conform to the rules?"

"Cause I go in for health, and don't drink till I'm through eating."

The barkeeper turned his back for a moment, and the tramp slipped three sandwiches into his coat pocket and devoured four, then he walked up to the bar, and to the dispenser of stimulants huskily whispered:

"Gimme a glass 'o water, will ye?"

"What! water after four sandwhiches?" bellowed the barkeeper angrily.

"Yes'r, water," replied the tramp. "I've been a drinking o' it nigh onter forty years, and it's just the healthiest stuff agoin'."

And he hobbled out.

A CAPITAL FABLE.—The hopelessness of any one's accomplishing anything without pluck is illustrated by an old East Indian fable.—A mouse that dwelt near the abode of a great magician was kept in such constant distress by its fear of a cat, that the magician, taking pity on it, turned it into a cat itself. Immediately it began to suffer from its fear of a dog so the magician turned it into a dog. Then it began to suffer from fear of a tigar, and the magician turned it into a tigar. Then it began to suffer from fear of huntsmen, and the magician, in disgust, said: "Be a mouse again. As you have the heart of a mouse, it is impossible to help you by giving you the body of a noble animal." And the poor creature again became a mouse.

It is the same with mouse-hearted man. He may be clothed with the powers, and placed in the position of brave men, but he will always act like a mouse; and public opinion is usually the magician that finally says to such a person: 'Go back to your obscurity again. You have only the heart of a mouse, and it is useless to try to make a lion out of you.

UNDERTAKING.

E. L. BUFFINGTON,
Middleburg, Pa.

COFFINS

For much less than has been heretofore paid for them in this place. Mr. Buffington is a practical workman and is prepared furnish COFFINS, CASKETS, &c., at almost one-half the price they have heretofore cost here. He also manufactures

FURNITURE,

of all descriptions, and at greatly reduced prices.

All orders promptly attended to, (at his residence in Franklin) and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

April 20, 1876.tf.

ONS HINES, Pres. WM. KRAUS, Sec
W S. GILLIMAN, Treas.

NORTH SCHUYLKILL

Mutual Fire Insurance Co'y.
Mahanoy City Pa.

Perpetual Policies Issued! No Premium Notes Required.

EVERY Policy Holder Is a Rightful Member Of This Company.

STRICTLY MUTUAL! SAFE AND RELIABLE!

For applications for insurance call on or address the agent of the company

G. W. GRANELLO,
Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer,
DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

"THE TIMES" IS A FIRST-CLASS

INDEPENDENT
MORNING NEWSPAPER

And has closed its first year with an established NORA VIRA circulaon larger than that of any other daily in Pennsylvania, with a single exception. It has now the most perfect machinery and appliances for printing its large edition having two new Hoe Perfecting Presses, each capable of printing 20,000 complete copies of THE TIMES in an hour so that it can give the very latest news and make the earliest delivery to its readers. It contains

All the Latest News,

including the Associated Press Telegrams, Special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, Full and Accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussion of all Current Topics, making it the most complete and cheapest newspaper in Pennsylvania.

"THE TIMES"

IS THOROUGHLY INDEPENDENT

in everything, and will, in all political struggles be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes no hollow pretense of neutrality on the leading questions of the day, or in political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partisanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for what organization, or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticise political errors and the want of public integrity wherever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trust. It discusses public issues, public events and public men, with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but with that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage pre-paid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month. Address

THE TIMES,
713 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

A. G. HORNBERGER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Perry Township, Snyder County, Pa.
Collections, Conveyancing, and all other business pertaining to the office will be promptly attended to. Office near Troutmansville

UNION HOUSE,
Middleburg Pa.
GEORGE O. SMITH, Proprietor.

Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited. GEO. O. SMITH,
April 12, 1876.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Eisenhower, deceased, late of Middleburg, Snyder County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to SAMUEL BOWER,
HENRY EISENHOWER,
Mar. 30 1876. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Knep, late of West Beaver Twp., decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment while those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JESSE KNEP,
P. H. KNEPP,
June 23'76. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Lash, deceased, late of West Beaver township Snyder County Penn'a., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
WM. H. LASH,
ADAM WAGNER,
June. 23, 1876. Executors.

Caution

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned purchased the following articles at constables' sale, and left the same in possession of Thomas Yerger during his pleasure All persons are cautioned not to interfere or meddle with the same, viz: One cook stove, pipe & furniture, lot of carpet.
H. L. ROMIG.
Beaver Springs Aug. 10. 1876.

THE POST.

Published every Thursday Evening by JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Payable within six months, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Subscriptions outside of the county [illegible] IN ADVANCE.

S. [illegible]
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Selinsgrove Pa.

All professional business and collecting entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. Can be consulted in English or German. Office, Market Square.

T. J. SMITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA.
Offers his Professional Services to the public Consultations in English and German.

L. N. MYERS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW &
District Attorney,
Middleburg, Snyder County Penn'a
Office a few doors West of the Court House on Main street. Consultation in English and German languages. Sep.'67.

WM. VAN GEZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other Professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

J. P. CRONMILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Middleburg, Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. [Jan 3, '67tf

H. H. GRIMM,
Attorney & Councelor
AT-LAW,
Office N.E. Cor Market & Water St's
Freeburg, Penn'a.
Consultation in both English and German Languages. Dec. 19, '72tf.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL.
(Successors to J. F. & J. M. Linn,)
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lewisburg, Pa.
Offer their professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 3, '67tf

F. J. R. ZELLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Centreville, Snyder County, Penna.
All business entrusted to his care will be well and faithfully attended to. Will practice at the several courts of Snyder and adjoining counties. Can be consulted in the English or German language. Oct. 5, '73tf

CHARLES HOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Selinsgrove Pa.,
Offers his professional services to the public. Collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office two doors north of the Keystone Hotel. [Jan 5, '67

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

J. THOMPSON BAKER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
Can be consulted in the English and German languages.
OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Walls Smith & Co's Store 8 49y

A. W. POTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Selinsgrove Pa.,
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.

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SELINSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, Pa
[Sept. 15, '67tf

A. C. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Northumberland, Pa.
Offers his professional service to the public. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
[Jan. 17, '67tf

A. J. PETERS,
Justice of the Peace,
Middleburg, Snyder county, Penn'a
Conveyancing done, and Collections made. Everything intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. June 11, '74.

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public. 6-38tf

DR. A. M. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. [Sept. 73

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Middleburg Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity.
[March 21,'67

I. L. MONBECK,
Justice of the Peace
Adamsburg, Snyder Co., Pa.
Will be in his office at the above mentioned place, on MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week, when all kinds of business relating to his office, will be attended to
June 26 '73tf

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
Selinsgrove Penn'a

S. A. WETZEL,
Justice of the Peace,
Beavertown, Snyder Co., Pa
All kinds of collections made on liberal terms. Prompty attends to all business attended to his care. (June 26, '75.