The Post.

VOL. 14. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 19, 1876. NO. 24.

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.

Poetry.

Old Sayings.

As poor as a churchmouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fatas a porpoise,
As rough as a gale;
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat;
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a drowned rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox;
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox;
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air;
As rich as Croesus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As smart as a steel-trap,
As ugly as sin;
As dead as a door-nail,
As white as a sheet;
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat;
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat;
As mum as a mouse,
As full as a tick;
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as gall;
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell;
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock;
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee;—
And now let me stop
Lest you weary of me.

Miscellaneous.

Record of Defeats of Indians.

In its magnitude, Custer's was the most crushing defeat that the American Army has sustained at the hands of savages since the United States become a nation, if there be excepted St. Clair's disaster.—This took place Nov. 4, 1791, when Miamis, led by Mishekonequoh, better known as Little Turtle, utterly routed the American army under Gen St. Clair, who lost thirty-nine officers and 593 men. One of the few occasions on which Washington, himself versed in Indian warfare and remembering the fate of the regulars under Braddock, lost his self-control was when he received the news of this calamity.—The news was brought to him by a special messenger while at dinner with company. He went out to speak with the messenger, returned to his seat, went through the dinner with perfect composure, and immediately attended Mrs. Washington's drawing-room, speaking courteously with every lady. When the company had gone and Mrs. Washington had retired, leaving the President and his secretary alone, Washington broke out again and again in terrible explosions of wrath. "Yes," he exclaimed, "here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. "You have your instructions from the Secretary of War," said I. "I had a strict eye to them and will add one word—Beware of a surprise." He went off with that my last warning thrown in his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked butchered, tomahawked by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! O God! O God!" (throwing up his hands and shaking with emotion) "he's worse than a murderer. How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him. the curse of widows and orphans, the curse of Heaven!"

The war of 1813 witnessed no serious defeat, the massacres of Chicago and Detroit having been wrought on the defenseless prisoners. In 1835 came the Seminole war.—Gen. Thompson, the Commissioner, when the Indians refused to emigrate, denying that they had signed the treaty of Fort Gibson understandingly, put Osceola in irons and provoked a war. On the 28th of December, Osceola killed Thompson, a Lieutenant, and several others at Fort King, and the same day, in the Wahoo Swamp, fell on Maj Dade and a body of 110 regulars and destroyed them completely; indeed the bodies were not found for a long time. Thus began a war which cost the United States 1,466 lives and $10,000,000.

The next great Indian war was provoked by the massacre of some 500 Indians, principally women and children, Nov. 28, 1864, by Chivington. The Indians had vengeance for this in 1866. The Government had been constructing a new road to Montana, which the Indians claimed would drive the game out of their best hunting grounds. Accordingly they opposed its making and use vigorously.—From July 26 to Dec. 21 they attacked every train that passed over the road, and fifty one times appeared in hostile array before Fort Phil Kearney, and killed five officers, ninety-two men and fifty-eight citizens. Dec 6 they attacked a wood train two miles from the fort. Col Fetterman with fifty men sallied out and rescued it. This gave the Indians the hint, and on the 21 they planned a similar attack, preparing an ambush. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Grummond were sent out with ninety-one men, when the Indians 3,000 strong, fell on them and destroyed them. Sixty-seven corpses were in a space thirty-five feet in diameter.—Col. Fetterman and Capt. Brown blew out each other's brains to avoid being taken alive.—*N. Y. World.*

A Story for Boys.

Some years ago Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford; there came running to him a poor boy, whose intelligent eyes fixed the gentleman's attention. The boy inquired, "Please, sir can you tell me of any one who would like a boy to work for him, and learn to read?"

"Whose boy are you? and where do you live?"

"I have no parents," was the reply "and have just came from the workhouse, because they would not teach me to read?"

The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his family. He soon acquired the confidence of Mr. Gallaudet by his faithfulness and honesty. He also learned to read, and allowed the use of his master's library whereby he made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, when he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in the neighborhood.—There the same integrity won for him favor. To gratify his inclination for study, his kind master had a little room fitted up for him in the upper part of the shop, where he gave up his leisure time to his favorite pursuite. He made rapid attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and in other learning.

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France?" said his master surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation; "for what?"

"Pleas, sir, will you ask Mr. Gallaudet to call? continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented his manuscript in English and French, and explained his singular intention of going to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said, he "a prize was offered by the French government for the simplest rule for measuring plain surfaces. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished the means for defraying his expenses, and letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then the American Minister to the Court of France.

He was introduced to Lewis philippe, and, in the presence of the King, nobles and plenipotentiaries, this youth demonstrated his problem amid the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction and went to the Court of St. James, and gained a similar prize, offered by the royal Society. He then returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstration at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishinghim with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and became professor of mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Emperor of all the Russians.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows. Boys use your spair moments well. Had George Wilson been an idle boy, spending his evenings in the streets or in bad company, he would never have stood before kings.

A Fiendish Plot.

An old couple named Adam S. Westphal and wife lived in a rural Twp., Rock Island county, Ill. The gentleman is quite wealthy and had concealed in his house about $12,000 in money. A nephew of Mr. Westphal's knew this, and formed a plot to rob and murder the old folks. The Nephew, Edward Westphal with his son, a man named Brown, and a Chicago desperado named Kerns, proceeded to old Westphal's house at midnight. The news of his intended crime had been imparted to officers in Rock Island, and the city Marshal and three officers concealed themselves in the house. The burglars boldly entered the house, and then ensued a desperate fight between the robbers and the officers. The Marshal was struck on the head and an officer was shot in the arm. Kerns had both arms broken and the others were more or less hurt. All the robbers were arrested. The plot was to enter the house, chloroform the old people, obtain the money, and then set fire to the house, that it might appear that Mr. and Mrs. Westphal had died in the flames, and suspicion of foul play be thus diverted. That they fully intended to carry out this plot was shown by their having a bottle of chloroform and a can of kerosene with them.

☞The petroleum speculators are happy; the article has advanced within three months $4 per barrel, placing millions of dollars in their pockets.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

The wife makes the home, and the home makes the man.

Hope never spreads her golden wings but on unfathomable seas.

The most laudable ambition is to be wise, and the greatest wisdom is to be good.

To think kindly of each other is good; but to act kindly toward one another is best of all.

Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, the most elegant and effective of compliments.

Few things are impracticable in themselves, and it is for want of application rather than means that men fail of success.

Many a life, that might have been most efficient if rightly directed, has been lost in the world, and doomed to mortifying failure, because men have not been sufficiently developed to know their own peculiar endowments, or to make intelligent choice of a vocation.

Irresolution loosens all the joints of a State; like an ague it shakes not this or that limb, but all the body is at once in a tit. The irresolute man is lifted from one place to another, and hath no place left to rest on. He flocks from one egg to another, hatches nothing, but addles all his action.

Not enjoyment, but rectitude, is the chief good, both in this life and the life which is to come. Enjoyment flows from rectitude; but the fountain is higher and purer than the stream. Enjoyment is often an end unworthy to be sought. Rectitude is always to be desired above all things.

Friendship is a vase which when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once—it never can be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones if they are fractured may be cemented again, precious ones never.

It is not you who, on your deathbed, quits sin; it is sin that quits you: it is not you who detach yourself from the world, it is the world that detaches itself from you. It is not you who break your bonds, it is your bonds which break of themselves through the fragility common to our nature. It is to see that he who condemns the irregularity of his own life only at the moment when he is obliged, in spite of himself, to resign it, does not condemn them from conviction, but from necessity.

A Boys Composition on Girls.—Girls are the most unaccountable things in the world—except women. Like the wicked does, when you have them they haint there. I can cipher clean over the improper fractions, and the teacher says that I do it firstrate, but I cannot cipher out a girl, proper or improper, and you can't either. The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case is the double rule of two. They are as full of the Old Nick as their skins can hold, and they would die if they couldn't torment somebody. When they try to be mean they are as mean as pursley, though they ain't as mean as they let on to be except sometimes and then they are a great deal meaner. The only way to get along with a girl when she comes with her nonsense is to give her tit for tat, and that will flummix her; and when you get a girl flummixed she is as nice as a new pie. A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy in a year, but girls get their wild oats sowed after awhile, which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mud puddle. But I like the girls firstrate, and guess all boys do. I don't care how many tricks they play on me—and they don't care either. The hoity-toityest girl in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. By-and-by they will get into the traces with somebody they like and pull as steady as an old stage horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the fellow they have spliced on to; and ten chances to one if they don't get the worst of it.

—A Trickster Caught.—A somewhat amusing incident is told of a woman whose husband, a wealthy man, died suddenly without leaving any will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole of the property, concealed her husband's death, and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will should be made. Accordingly he was closely muffled in bed, as if very sick, and a lawyer was called to write the will. The shoemaker, in a feeble voice, bequeathed half of all the property to the widow.

"What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer.

"The remainder," replied he, "I give and bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street who has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man;" thus securing a rich bequest for himself.

The widow was thunder struck with the man's audacious conning but did not dare to expose the fraud; and so two rouges shared the estate.

☞A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was bought, his mother rebuked him. He silenced her by inquiring, "What's the good of a horse till it is broke?"

Wolves in Russia

In 1873, in one government, that of Vologda, with an area of 354,000 square versts, they killed 14,000 head of large cattle and 35,000 head of small; in the Kazan government, they killed 5,000 large and 26,000 small, of an aggregate value of 254,00 roubles, the population of this government being only 1,715,000. In the St. Petersberg government the losses are smaller, but even there, in the same year, property was destroyed by wovles to the extent of 64,000 roubles.

In forty-five Russian governments exclusive, of the Baltic provinces and Poland, 741,000 head of cattle were destroyed in one year, making a loss to the country of over 7,500,000 roubles (more than $5,000,000)

Russia is a thinly populated country, and perhaps, the above loss appears even more striking when considered in reference to area. Putting aside eight out of forty-five governments, the loss on the remaining thirty seven amounting to three copecks on every desiatine of 2.7 acres.

The amount that wolves will eat is enormous. In two or three hours a pair will eat the half of a horse weighing 340 kilogrammes, they themselves weighing not more than 50 kilogrammes. A cadaverous peculiarity is their trick of seeming to be dead. A peasant found a wolf apparently dead on the ground, beat him with a cudgel and took him on his sledge for the sake of his skin. In the night he heard a noise, and found the animal on the table. It jumped at his throat, and his wife rushed for help, found him dead on her return.

The number of wolves in Russia cannot be less than 170,000, and they eat of feathered game alone 2,000,000 head. In 1875 no less than two hundred human beings were destroyed by wolves. A comparison is instituted between the losses occasioned by cattle plagues and loss as against those caused by wolves, and, extraordinary as it may seem, the proportion of damage done by the wolves as compared with the cattle plagues is as 210 to 210.—*Neue Illustrirte Zeitung.*

Origin of Trials by Jury.

All historians agree that Alfred the great instituted in England the trial by jury. Besides St. Patrick's memorial in Rome, there are many other authorities going to prove that the trial by jury was known and practiced by the Pagan Irish people as to the arrival of the saint.—Moreover, in his history of Ireland, says: "All disputes about land were submitted to the decision of twelve men; and here is the foundation of that palladium of human liberty, the trial by jury, which was an axiom among other wise laws in Ireland for centuries, and which was afterwards introduced by Alfred into the English constitution. As some persons who have been accustomed to read little else than English history, entertained the idea that Alfred invented the tribunal of trial by Jury, I would ask such to read the preface of Leland's History of Ireland, and the ablework of O'Halloran, in which it has been shown that the apostle Patrick found at this examination of the Irish laws the trial of the twelve men as part of their Brehthe nhimo, or celestial judgments. He wisely maintained that feature in their jurisprudence, and it was found in operation by Alfred when he received his education in Ireland, where, indeed, all the saxon princes and priests came to in those ages to be instructed in philosophy, law, literature, music and religion. No scholar or priest will venture to say that the trial by jury of twelve was known to the laws of any of the Greek Islands. It cannot be found among the laws of twelve tables of Rome, nor is it in the Pandects of Justinia, a work which embodied the entire laws of the Roman Empire. No feature of trial by twelve men can be found in the institutions of the Visigoths, whose kings succeeded those of Rome in Italy, and who introduced through the south of Europe a new code of jurisprudence. Nor can it be traced in the laws of the Ostrogoths, who swarmed round the Baltic; nor least of all among the customs of the Saxons, the most ferocious and illiterate of the barbarians of Ancient Europe.

Life's First Lesson.—The recognition of mutability is the first lesson of life given us to learn. In early childhood time is eternity, and we cannot realize change of circumstances or growth. The little one to whome five minutes is an age has no faculty that can enable it to foresee a year. Talk to a child of two years old of what will happen next summer, and you speak to it infinity. It cannot comprehend that things will not always be as they are now, and does not even imagine the formula of "When I am grown up, then so and so," gradually become a possibility as time goes on and the intellect advances with the years. Everything is fixed forever just as it is now, and change is the one element that cannot be admitted.

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling a patients pulse, "that you consider me a humbug." "How old it is," responded the patient, "that you can so accurately tell a man's thoughts by feeling his pulse."

Enoch Arden in Minnesota.

When our now prosperous city was in its infancy, a young blacksmith and his wife lived near the junction of what is now North First street and Hennepin avenue. Not successful in business at that time, the young husband, whose real name was John Felix, though he ever bore the most tender affection for his young wife, as the sequel shows, started for the Far West with the determination to obtain wealth and independence. Here he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted and became a Union soldier. While under the command of Gen. Sherman he met a comrade from our city who told him of the misgivings of his former wife and of her marriage—who had not heard from him, though he had written her several letters—to a second husband. Felix then informed his comrade that he should never return to his home until he had acquired the independent fortune he had first unsuccessfully strived to obtain. Upon the close of the war he once more turned his sorrowful footsteps toward the West and their laid the basis of that fortune he had so long been searching for.

Starting on a ranche in Wyoming Territory, his flock grew in number and fortune smiled as blandly as his ambition could desire, and he was most naturally, as time passed, overcome with the desire to visit once more the spot where his happiest moments had been spent. About six months since he wrote to his son, who at the time happened to reside near Minneapolis, and received the letter. The boy was an infant at the time of his father's departure, and never knew him, could not understand its meaning, and gave it to his mother, who instantly recognized the writing, and with a woman's nature, her first love so dealt in her heart that she told her second husband, without a moment's warning, that she could live with him no longer.

During the week past John Felix after an absence of over eighteen years, returned to our city, and having learned that she who was once his wife was keeping a boarding-house on First street, North, immediately went thither. He called and recognized her voice and figure, and those charms which he had recognized in days past. He appealed to her chiefly by telling her that he had no money. She told him he was welcome to such fare as her home afforded. While waiting upon him, he asked her numerous questions, and finally wound up by asking her if she knew a man in the city by the name of John Felix. Her curiosity being greatly aroused at hearing a name pronounced she had seldom heard for years, and divining through the magnetism of love who the man before her was, she threw herself into his arms and gave way to the joyful tears that remained unwept through all her long waiting, and John says he cried, too. John further informs us that he intends soon to return with his family to the land that has prospered him, and where we are credibly informed he is reckoned among the first of those wealthy ranchmen who inhabit fertile plains.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

First and Second Honey-Moon.

The real honey-moon is not always a delightful moment. This, which sounds like heresy to the romantic, and like blasphemy to the young, is a fact which a great many people acknowledge readily enough when they have gone beyond the stage at which it sounds like an offence to the wife or to the husband who is supposed to have made that period rapturous. The new pair have not the easy acquaintance with each other which makes the happiness of close companionship. Perhaps they have not that sympathy with each other's tastes which is almost a better practical tie than simply love. They are half afraid of each other. They are making discoveries every day, of new points in each other's characters—delightful or undelightful, as may be—which bewilder their first confidence of union; and the more mind and feeling there is between them, the more likely is this to be the case. The shallow and superficial "get on" better than those who have a great deal of excellence or tender depth of sentiment to be found out. But after the pair have come to full acquaintance, after they have learned each other from A B C up to the most difficult chapter, after the intercourse of ordinary life has borne its fruit, there is nothing in the world so delightful as the honey mooning which has passed, by years, the legitimate period of the honey-moon. Sometimes one sees respectable fathers and mothers enjoying it, who have sent off their children to the orthodox honey-moon, and who only now feel with a surprised pleasure how sweet it is to have their own solitude a duet—to be left to themselves for a serene and happy moment; to feel themselves dearer and nearer than they ever were before. There is something infinitely touching and tender in this honey-moon of the old.

☞Prison life has but one side—the inside.

Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

SEPT. 18th, 1876.

Trains leave Herndon as follows (Sundays Excepted.)

For Shamokin, 10.15 11.00 a m and 3.40 p m.

For Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Tamaqua, Potteville, Reading, and Philadelphia, 11.00 a m.

Trains for Herndon, leave as follows, (Sundays Excepted.)

Leave Shamokin, 8.00 a m 1.50 and 5.40 p m.

Leave Philadelphia 9.15 a m. Reading 11.30 a m.

Potteville, 12.10 p m Tamaqua 1.25 p m Ashland 2.30 p m

Mt. Carmel 3.15 p m.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

For New York, 5.2a, 6.05 8.10 a m., and 2.00 *7.55 p m.

For Philadelphia 5.2a, 6.05 8.10 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.37 p m.

Sundays

For New York 5.2a a m

For Philadelphia 1.45 p m.

Trains for Harrisburg leave as follows:

Leave New York, 8.45 a m 1.00 and 5.30 and *7.45 p m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a m. 3.40 5.15 and 7.20 p m.

Sundays

Leave New York 5.30 p m.

Leave Philadelphia 7.20 p m.

*Via Morris & Essex R. R.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Gen'l Supt.

Feb. 5 '74, ly p m.

HOW KEARNS, STATIONARY, FANCY GOODS Store (Herndon), Main street, and Marriage Guide, containing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. Price by mail, 25 cents. Remember this is not a book circular, but a book of 100 pages. Address, HUNT & CO., 162 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. J. W. ROCKEFELLOW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg and vicinity. Aug. 1'67

JACOB R. RIEGEL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
No. 3[illegible] Market St.
Philadelphia Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] late of Franklin Township, deceased, 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 WITTENMYER,
Sept. 14'76. Administrator.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been purchased by the undersigned, at Constable's Sale, and left in the possession of Joseph Long during his pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the same, viz: 6 Chairs, 1 Sink, 2 Beds and Bedding, 1 Stove, 2 Tables, 21 yds. carpet, Potatoes in the ground, 1 trunk, a lot of tinware, 20 Head chickens, 1 meat stand 1 tub & Rubber, 1 Dough Tray.

A. S. HELFRICH.

Beaver Springs, Sept. 25, 1876.

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
Wells' Carbolic Tablets.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY
For sale by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

GROSS & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of
BILL TIMBER, LUMBER,
PALING, SHINGLES, LATH,
FLOORING, etc., Shamokin Dam, Snyder County, Pa. All orders promptly filled.

Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, and Linn Lumber constantly on hand. 7-20y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Levi Sterner late of Franklin Township, deceased 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

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following articles have been purchased by the undersigned, at Constable's Sale, and left in the possession of Isaac Walter during his pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the same, viz: 6 Chairs, 1 Sink, 2 Beds and Bedding, 1 Stove, 2 Tables, 21 yds. carpet, Potatoes in the ground, 1 trunk, a lot of tinware, 20 Head chickens, 1 meat stand 1 tub & Rubber, 1 Dough Tray.

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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 to furnish COFFINS, CASKETS, &c., at almost a fraction 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.

Caution

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned purchased the following articles at constables' sale, and left the same in possession of Isaac Walter during his pleasure. All persons are cautioned not to meddle or interfere with the same, viz: 6 Chairs, 1 Sink, 2 Beds and Bedding, 1 Stove, 2 Tables, 21 yds. carpet, Potatoes in the ground, 1 trunk, a lot of tinware, 20 Head chickens, 1 meat stand 1 tub & Rubber, 1 Dough Tray.

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A. S. HELFRICH.

Beaver Springs, Sept. 25, 1876.

THE

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SAMUEL ALLEMAN. HORACE ALLEMAN.
S. ALLEMAN & SON.
ATTORNEYS 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 service 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 & Councellor
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. 30, '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 Wells 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 Middlesburg and vicinity.
[March 21, '67

I. I. 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

S. A. WETZEL,
Justice of the Peace,
Beavertown, Snyder Co., Pa.
All kinds of collections made on liberal terms. Promptly attends to all business intrusted to his care, (June 26, '73tf