The Post.

VOL. 14. MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 2, 1876. NO. 26.

Advertising Rates.

One column one year, [illegible]
One-half, column, one year, [illegible]
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, 2.00
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.

Presidential Campaign Song, 1876.

When this old hat was new, boys,
Sam Tilden and Bill Tweed
Were bosom cronies in New York,
And mighty well agreed;
The tricks one did not think of, sir,
The other surely knew!
And so they swelled their bank accounts,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, boys,
Oh! how the money went;
They scooped the city treasury up,
And yet were not content;
By plans that Sam invented, sir,
Known but to very few,
They counted Hoffman Governor,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, boys,
And everything serene,
While Sammy ran the Railroad,
The Boss ran "the Machine."
With Hoffman up the Hudson, sir,
Oh! how the money flew:
Reform was what they did not want,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, boys,
Great scandals were afloat;
The Tam'ny ring was broken up,
The Boss was made scapegoat;
Ungrateful Sam at last began,
Though still one of the crew,
To cry, "Stop thief," and keeps it up,
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, boys,
If we have learned the facts,
Our Sammy made a false return
Upon his income tax,
And had the law but reached the *fraud*,
And dealt him justice true,
Like Tweed he'd worn a striped suit,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, boys,
A funny thing to see
Was little Sam a figuring
The President to be.
He pardoned convicts great and small,
And Tweed to Cuba flew,
For Sammy had no use for him,
When this old hat was new.

Although this hat is old, boys,
And bleached by rain and sun,
I'll wear it like an honest man
Until the victory's won,
I'll swing it in the air, boys,
For Hayes and Wheeler, true,
And neXt November I will win
A dozen bright and new.

Miscellaneous.

His Ground for Divorce

A Raleigh lawyer was interviewed recently, by an agriculturist living a score of miles from the city, who wanted to secure a devorce from his wife.

"You don't live happily with her, eh?" inquired the attorney.

"No; we don't seem to hitch wuth a cent," was the quiet reply.

"Does she scold and fret, and make your home a hell upon earth, so to speak?" continued the lawyer.

"That's her, exactly."

"And you are prepared to prove that you have a peacful disposition and that you have done everything you could to make home pleasant?"

"You bet I am! Anybody who knows me will swear that I wouldn't hurt a flea, and that I move around home like an angel!"

"Well, I guess we can make out a case," said the lawyer as he took up his pen and began to jot down the points.—After a moment he inquired:

"Do you think your wife will contest the case? Has she any defence?"

"Wual now, I never thought of that," slowly replied the farmer. "I didn't know as she had anything to say about it."

"She may have. Has she any grounds for complaint against you?"

"I don't know much about law," answered the client in a hesitating way. "I know I've got a hankering after her her sister Mariar, and her sister has a hankering after me, but whether them is good grounds for complaint I don't know!"

The lawyer hasn't filed a bill yet.—*Raleigh Sentinel*

SATURDAY NIGHT.—How many a kiss has been given, how many a curse, how many a caress, how many a kind word, how many a promise has been broken, how many a heart has been wrecked, how many a loved one has been lowered into the narrow chamber, how many a babe has gone from earth to heaven, how many a crib or crable stands still now which last Saturday night held the rarest of all treasures of the heart.

A week is a life. A week is a history. A week marks events of sorrow or gladness, of which people never heard.—Go home to your family, man of business. Go home you heart-erring wanderer! Go home to cheer that awaits you, wronged waif of life's breakers! Go home to those you love, man of toil, and give one night to the joys and comforts fast flying by! Leave your book with complex figures, your dirty workshop, your busy store. Rest with those you love; for God only knows what the next Saturday night will bring you. Forget the world of care and the battle of life which have furrowed the week. Draw close around the family hearth. Saturday night has awaited your coming in bitterest tears and silence. Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence and taste to return to the loved embrace of your heart's pets, strive to be better men, and to bless God for giving [illegible]

What we owe to Accident.

A Dublin tobacconist, lookng dolefully at his poor neighbors groping among the ruins of his burnt out shop, noticed that some of them after trying the contents of certain canisters, carefully loaded their waistcoat pocket from them. He followed suit, and found the stuff had come out of the fiery ordeal very much improved in pungency and aroma. Like a wise man he said nothing, but took another place, set up a lot of ovens, and before long, "blackguard snuff,"—otherwise "Irish blackguard,"—was all the rage with lovers of the nasal titillation, and in a few years Lundyfoot was a rich man, owing to the accident he thought had ruined him.

A would-be alchemist, seeking to discover what mixture of earths would make the strongest crucibles, one day found he had made porcelain. He was on a sudden translated from an alchemist to a potter.

When one of Van Dyk's pictures cracked in the sunshine, the artist experimented to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade. He found what he sought, and found that by mixing it with his color they acquired greater force and brilliency and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, re-discovery, of the art of painting in oil.

Mezzotinto owed its invention, by Prince Rupert, to the simple accident of a sentry's gun barrel rusted by the dew.

Henry Schanward, a Nuremburg glass cutter, happened to let some aquafortis fall on his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aquafortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid according, drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, applied his corroding fluid, cut away the glass around his drawing, so that when he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts.

Alois Senefelder, a poor musician, thinking it possible to etch upon a stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for that purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming into his small laboratory with a request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. Lacking pen and ink, he scribbles the items on his stone with the etching preparations, that he might copy them at his leasure. Some time afterward, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might as well see what would be the effect of biting the stone with aquafortis, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt-ball charged with printing ink, inked the stone, took off a few impressions upon paper, and he had invented lithography. The pelt-ball used by Senefelder was long indispensible in a printing office. A Salopian printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find a ball and inked the form with soft glue that had fallen out of the glue pot, with such excellent result that he henceforth discarded the pelt-balls altogether, and by adding treacle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have ever since been made. So much for happy accidents.

Pennsylvania Day.

September 28th, being the one hundredth anniversary of the completion of the first constitution of this State, more than a quarter of a million of people assembled in the Centennial grounds to commemorate the event, and signify their appreciation of the International Exhibition.—Business in Philadelphia was generally suspended, and residents turned out by tens of thousands. The number of visitors present within the grounds during the day is officially placed at over 260,000, and there were not less than 150,000 outside the gates, who came to see the crowd and fireworks. Of course in such a crowd, there was little opportunity to see the exhibition. Visitors were much in the condition of "Yankee Doodle," who couldn't see the town because there were so many people. But on this occasion the people of our State did not go to see—they attended for the purpose of demonstrating how big a crowd they could get together, and contribute to the funds of the Exhibition and the result was the crowning triumph of all previous days—far excelling the opening.

The oration was delivered by Benjamin Harris Brewster, and addresses by Gen. Hawly, President Welsh, Gov. Hartranft, ex-Governors Bigler and Pollock, Senator Simon Cameron ex-Senator Scott, Judg Strong and others. There was also a reception by the municipal authorities. All parts of the grounds and all the buildings were crowded. In the evening there was a grand illumination of the grounds by means of magnesium lights and colored fires. A grand display of fireworks on George's hill, an eminence to the north-west of the exhibition enclosure closed the reunion exercises.

To be patient and thorugh in all that this does, is to compel success

Correspondence.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1876.

Grant follows the example of Jackson, and will be Sustained—New York Almost Certain for Hayes—Who "Steals the Livery of Heaven to Serve the Devil, etc.

After a lapse of sixteen years we find ourselves, as a nation, in a position similar to that occupied at the inauguration of the rebellion. The animus of the old leaders, who sought the dismemberment of the Union, is now manifesting itself in the South and, unless it be met and crushed before it gets a stronger foothold, the same results will follow. Buchanan had the example of General Jackson before him, and refused to be guided by it. Jackson's prompt action in thwarting the treasonable designs of Southern fire-eaters to set up a Government for themselves outside of the Union, was a complete success. Buchanan by equally prompt action in 1860, could have prevented the devastating war of four long years.

The present Administration has adopted the policy of the former, by giving the rebels of the Southern States in general, and of South Carolina in particular, to understand that the laws must be obeyed, the liberty of the citizen must be protected, and fair elections must be held, though all the power of the Government may be called into requisition to secure these ends. For this object, and this alone, President Grant has issued his Proclamation, and the Secretary of War his Order. The country is beginning to see and realise the necessity of this act of the Administration. It is, of course, denounced by Southern conspirators and Northern sympathisers. So was the stand taken by Jackson, and his resort to military force to defeat treason which showed its hydra head in South Carolina in the days of nullification. He gained more credit for that act than any other of his eventful life. Posterity will award to President Grant a like praise for his decisive stand in opposition to the schemes of those who would rob the citizen of the right to exercise this liberty to vote as his conscience may dictate.

Some few Republicans affect to believe that because Tilden carried New York two years ago by 50,000 majority he will do so again in the coming election, and that New York will decide the contest in his favor. But hear the N. Y. HERALD of Thursday on the very point:

"The Democrats carried the State last year by 14,810, with a prohibition vote of 11,103, consisting almost entirely of Republicans, so that the Democratic majority last year was really only 3,707. Moreover the total vote of the State last year was only 776,715, where as in 1872 it was 840,151, the stay-at-home voters in '75 numbering 63,436, consisting mainly of Republicans When these facts are duly weighed it is difficult to find any solid ground for the sanguinary expectations expressed by some of Mr. Tilden's friends respecting his prospects in this State. It is only by a strained inference that New York can be said to have indorsed him last fall. He went upon the stump himself, and begged for a Legislature which would support his policy, but the Legislature elected was strongly Republican in both branches, although in the preceding year a Democratic Assembly was elected with Mr. Tilden, the Republican Senate holding over. It was a merely nominal victory which the Democratic party won in this State last year, furnishing more reasons for apprehension than for confidence."

To this the HERALD also says that the Democratic party in the city, where it must get its largest majority, is almost hopelessly divided, the factions trying to destroy each other. And it might have added that the prohibition vote and the Liberal Republican vote which in several of the last elections have taken many thousand votes almost entirely from the Republican party, will nearly all be cast for Hayes at the coming election. And lastly, thousands of Democrats, knowing Tilden's tricks and frauds, bitterly opposed his nomination, and asserted that he could never carry the State, and to make their declaration good they will vote against him; while other thousands among the more conscientious Democrats, will vote against him for having systematically defrauded the revenue for ten years, and thus made himself the most notorious tax-cheater in the Union.

After all the clamor of the late Confederate House of Representatives about assessments for election purposes, the reformers have laid one for $11,000 on the city officers of Baltimore, beginning with the Mayor, F. C. Latrobe, for $100; City Collector, $100; etc.

Tilden accepted the aid of the American Alliance two years ago, but requested silence. Hayes received similar recognition this campaign and openly acknowledges it, and is denounced by Tilden as a Know-Nothing. Who "steals the livery of Heaven to serve the devil," in this case?

In New Orleans, the political assessments have a warmer tint than at the North owing, we suppose, to climatic influences. The TIMES, (Ind.,) of that city, publishes a list showing the assessments levied on the reform candidates at the coming election: Civil Sheriff, $2,500; Criminal Sheriff, $1,500; Mayor, $750; City Judges, each $300; Coroners, $150, etc. Pat exclaims, "to hell wid yur prenceeples; prenceeples is nothin' to do wid it. What we want is refarrum."

August Belmont, at Cooper

No less strong is the contrast between the two candidates. Tilden has been trained in the political atmosphere of Tammany Hall, and is the embodiment to-day of its worst phases of corrupt power. Using for his own selfish purposes the worst elements of society, he manages like the crafty politician to keep himself concealed in the background. He was the early confidant of Tweed, the adviser in those schemes which defeated the honest vote of New York in 1868, and the secret disclosures which have brought him face to face with the charge of perjury and of defrauding the government of its revenues at a time when all good citizens were called upon to bear the burdens of the war, stamp him as a man of no principle, a fit scholar of the school of politics in which he was educated, and one who elevation to the Presidency would be not only a national misfortune but a national disgrace. If a tenth of the charges which have been raised against him, and which have not been answered, are true, no well regulated community would elett him to the humblest of offices. Like the platform on which he stands, he is a sham, a public deceiver, relying for support upon the ex-rebel sympathies of the South and the ignorance and vice of the North. A few honest and well meaning men may be found supporting him, but before the election their eyes will be open to the true character of the man, and the nature of the reform he would institute. Like the muddy stream, he partakes of the character of the fountain-head. Democracy is corrupt, and despite his fair professions, Samuel J. Tilden.

Turn to life, past and present, of Rutherford B. Hayes. It is a pleasant story from beginning to end. His happy home relations are but the index of his public career. Trained to manhood among the stern duties of Western life, his character has partaken of its simplicity and earnestness. Not a blot stains his record. He has been true to all men, in every position and relation. The performance of his duty as lawyer, soldier, Governor, has inflicted wrong on no one. His course has been manly, straightforward and honest. Whether at the bar or on the field, in the presence of a jury or in the face of an armed enemy, he has been a type of the true man. He never betrayed a trust or a friend; never gained a dollar or a cause by practicing wrong. He never consorted with corrupt politicians, or associated with public plunderers. He never added to his wealth by robbing the stockholders of a railroad, or by withholding from the Government the true amount of his income. He risked his life, shed his blood, and performed gallant service for his country, and at the same time paid his tax to the Government like a true patriot. Compare the two men! Examine their records; study into their antecedents and their associations, and then ask the question which would make the better President? Who that has judgment to exercise, or patriotism to animate him, can hesitate as to the choice to be made? The false and the true are before the country. Can we doubt which one the people will select? If intelligence and loyalty still control the ballot it must be Rutherford B. Hayes.

MUST BE DEFEATED.—If the country is to enjoy peace in the future Democracy must be defeated. If we are to maintain the value of our currency Democracy must be defeated. If the nation is to live and grow, the enemy of its peace and prosperity must be defeated. The humblest citizen has a vital interest at stake in keeping the Government out of the hands of those who have no sympathy for its principles of freedom and equality. Let all who value good government work unceasingly for the success of the Republican ticket. Our national salvation depends upon it.—*Republic.*

Where the land is rolling isn't real estate apt to be rather unsteady?

The two places to look for Philadelphia pickpockets—the cent-ennial and the penny-tentiary.

"I wish I was a pudding, mama." "Why?" "Cause I should have lots of sugar put into me."

General Election Proclamation

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Daniel Eisenhart High Sheriff of the county of Snyder do hereby give notice to the electors of said county, on

Tuesday, the 7th day of November

1876, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November,) at which time the following officers will be elected to wit:

Twenty-nine persons for electors;

One person to fill the office of Representative in Congress for the 18th district composed of the counties of Snyder, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry, Franklin and Fulton;

One person to fill the office of State Senator to represent the district composed of the counties of Union Snyder and Northumberland;

One person to fill the office of Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the county Snyder

One person to fill the office of District Attorney for the county of Snyder,

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder for the county of Snyder.

Two persons to fill the office of Jury Commissioner for the county of Snyder (each voter, however, can only vote for one candidate.)

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary Clerk of the courts of General quarter Session, Orphans' Court, &c., for the county of Snyder

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Snyder are as follows, to wit:

At the Union school House, in the Borough of Selinsgrove.

At the House of Daniel Hovis in and for Perry township.

At the house of Christopher Wentzel, in and for Chapman township.

At the house of Wm. Moyer, in and for Washington township.

At the house of George O. Smith, in the Borough of Middleburg, for Franklin township.

At the School house in Beavertown in and for Beaver township

At the house of Jacob Miller in and for West Beaver township.

At the house of James D. Long in and for Centre township.

At the house of Henry M. Straub in and for Middlecreek township.

At the House of Sarah A. Miller in and for Penn township.

At the school house in Kratzerville, in and for Jackson township.

At the school house at Shamokin Dam in and for Monroe township

At the house of John Fisher in and for West Perry township.

At the Court House in and for the Borough of Middleburg.

At the house of Jacob Blosser in and for Union township.

At the house of the heirs of Charles Mattern in Troxleville, in and for Adams township.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

"That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States or of any incorporated district; and that every member of Congress & of the State Legislature & of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge inspecter or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

By the act of Assembly of July 3, 1836, it is also made "the duty of every Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, Justice of the Peace Constable, of every city, county, township or district within this Commonwealth, whether called upon by any officer of an election, or by three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of General Election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same; and it shall be the duty of every respective Constable of such ward, district or township within this Commonwealth, to be present or by Deputy, at the place of holding elections, in such ward, district, or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly entitled "An act relating to elections and other purposes," approved April 10, 1854, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector of Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By an act of Assembly approved the 17th day of April, 1869, it is enacted that "all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock A M, and close at 7 o'clock P M.

Sec. 1—Be it enacted, &c., That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Whereas, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And Whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or of the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all the citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

And Whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1870 passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

Section 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The above recited amendments and acts must be executed and obeyed by all assessors registers of voters election officers and others that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

By the 13th section of the act of Assembly of January 30, 1874, it is enacted that as soon as the polls shall close, the officers of the election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for such candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any of it not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted and same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelops and be sealed in presence of the officers and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty four miles, if their residence be in town, village, or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before 2 o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges, shall before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, a day and hour of the filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. At 12 o clock on the second day following any election, the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas shall present the said returns to the said Court. * * * The returns presented by the Prothonotary shall be opened by said Court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the Court shall appoint in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the return certified and certificate of election issued under the seal of the Court, as is now required to be done by return judges and the vote so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said Court. The sessions of said court are open to the public. * * *

And the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. * * * Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters, and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signature of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same together with the remaining boxes, to the Mayor or Recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such person or persons as the Court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place designated as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Middleburg this 1st day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the one-hundredth year of the independence of the United States.

DANIEL EISENHART, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Labord deceased, late of Chapman Twp., 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 SUSAN LABORD, Administratrix. Sept. 14, 1876.

AGENTS 75 subscribers in one day. Best literary paper. Only $1.50 a year. Three Chromos free. MUNYON & SPONSLER, Pubs., Philada., Pa.

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 29, 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 interfear or meddle with the same, viz: 1 Chair, Teakettle, 2 Buckets, Clock, Tub, 5 Pigs, Oilcloth, Boiler, and on the same day gave of my property to his wife Mariah Walter, the following articles: Cooking Stove & pipe, Bureau, Chest, Iron Kettle, Wood Chest, Lard can, Wash Machine, Bedstead & Bedding, lot of Appletatter, Meat Stand.

A. J. BOWERSOX.

Centre Twp., 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Levi Stuck 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 Bedsteads Bedding, 1 Desk, 2 Tables, 22 yds. carpet, Potatoes in the ground, 3 trunks, a lot of tin ware, 20 fowl chickens, 1 meat stand 1 tub & Rubber, 1 Dough Tray.

A. S. HELFRICH.

Beaver Springs, Sept. 28, 1876.

THE POST

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MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA
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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. F. 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 8, '67tf

H. H. GRIMM,
Attorney & Councellor
AT-LAW,
Office N. E. Cor Market & Water St's
Freeburg, Pen'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, '72tf

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. 0-36tf

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. 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 '72tf

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 entrusted to his care. [June 26, '72tf