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 Editorial notices per line, 15
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 All advertisements for a shorter period than one year are payable at the rate they are ordered, and if not paid for person ordering them will be held responsible for the money.

Poetry.

The Day is Done.
 The day is done, and the darkness
 Falls from the wings of night,
 A feather is wafted downward
 From an eagle in its flight.
 The lights of the village
 Gleam through the rain and the mist,
 And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
 That my heart cannot resist—
 Feeling of sadness and longing
 That's not akin to pain,
 And resembles sorrow only
 As the mist resembles the rain.
 Come read to me some poem,
 Some simple and heartfelt lay,
 That shall soothe this restless feeling,
 And banish the thoughts of day.
 Not from the grand old masters,
 Not from the bards sublime,
 Whose distant footsteps echo
 Through the corridors of Time;
 For like strains of martial music,
 Their mighty thoughts suggest
 Endless toil and endeavor;
 And to-night I long for rest.
 And from some humble poet,
 Whose songs gush from his heart
 Showers from the clouds of summer
 Drear tears from the eyes-lids start;
 Who through long days of labor,
 And nights devoid of ease,
 Still heard in his soul the music
 Of wonderful melodies.
 Whose songs have power to quiet
 The restless pulse of care,
 And come like the benediction
 That follows after prayer.
 And read from the treasured volume
 The poem of thy choice,
 And lend to the rhyme of the poet
 The beauty of thy voice.
 And the night shall be filled with music,
 And the cares that infest the day
 All fold their tents like the Arabs,
 And as silently steal away.

REBEL PRISONS.

BY DR. R. ROTHRUCK.

The food we received was barely sufficient to sustain life, and was using the inmates of the prison an almost starving condition. Our sufferings were becoming intense for want of food. All our thoughts and feelings had become concentrated in that of hunger. Even home was associated only with the various descriptions of good food. Often we would say, "If we only could get at our mother's swill barrel, we could surely get a good meal out of it." In my experience there were three stages of hunger; first, the common hunger craving some experiences after missing his dinner and supper; second, this passed off, and was succeeded by headache and a growing sensation in the stomach; then came weakness, trembling of the limbs, which, if not relieved by food, was followed by death. As a general thing we received just enough food to keep us hungry, which may seem an odd expression to the readers, but those who have had the experiences as I had, will recognize it as a truth. Under such treatment men became, indifferent to everything, except their own miseries, and found excuses in their horrible sufferings for any violation of the ordinary usages of humanity. Different minds are effected in different degrees by prison life, which is in human and unnatural. It is the calm, phlegmatic man as philosophical balanced, who is best calculated to endure. Suffering develops real character, suffering is the crucible of human metal, and pure indeed must be the gold which is not tarnished or turned to drop by the heat of unmerciful affliction. Under the unmerciful and inhuman treatment, it must indeed be real which never forgets itself, but stands firmly upon its pedestal to the last. I was mixed up "right smart," as the rebels generally say. Our rations had become reduced to almost starving quantities. One evening at about sunset, the rebel Lieutenant came into prison on a trading expedition, and his small dog followed him, our hunger knew no bounds, and five of us concluded if we could manage to procure this fat dog and keep him secreted until the lieutenant would leave the prison, we might then kill him, and prepare him for the dinner pot. This we all knew would be a risky business. But the hunger must be appeased in some manner.

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We were all divided into squads of one hundred men and over one squad a sergeant was appointed, who drew the rations for his squad. The bread was counted out to these sergeants by a rebel officer, and brought into prison in a blanket.

The fact that these blankets were infested with vermin did not detract from the tremendous craving of the appetite, at the commissary's, molasses, pie, and sugar were kept for sale at exorbitant rates—Molasses, one dollar per pint. Sugar, one dollar per pound, onions twenty-five to fifty cents per piece, butter and milk could rarely be had at any price.

Greenbacks were held at a premium by the rebels, calling them shiplastens worthless trash. It was noticeable that they showed a good deal of hesitation in taking their own script. On the 4th, even at that date, rebel officers would buy up greenbacks at the rate of three dollars for one. Fellows in our condition developed some talents, which under other circumstances, and among decent people, would have been considered dangerous. Five dollar greenbacks were altered into twenties, ones into tens &c. Broken bank bills of Northern States were passed by us, and were received with eagerness, and even their own money was changed into higher denomination and passed on them. Counterfeit brass was worked up into heavy gold chains by ingenious Yankees. In fact, every means, however dishonest and desperate, was resorted to, all for the purpose of obtaining food. Except in some rare cases, we did not swindle the rebel guard, which would have been to our own disadvantage. But woe to the unrespecting citizen, who, in his greed of gain, seduced the virtuous (?) graybacks to enable him to trade over their poets with the Yanks.

I had a fine chance to become fully acquainted with the disposition of the guard belonging to different states. I found the Alabama and Georgia men to be the most intelligent, while the rank and file belonging to Virginia regiments were the most ignorant and vindictive.

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This dog came into prison often prior to this particular evening, and one of our squad had very often petted this dog, so that the two had become particular friends.

We had our plans all matured, and in a short time John went out of the tent to find the Lieutenant and his favorite dog.

About ten minutes he came back to the tent and the dog with him. About dusk the Lieutenant left the prison, and we killed the dog as soon as possible—put him in a few camp kettles, and buried the kettles with their contents under our blankets on which we slept.

Sometimes after dark the Lieutenant came into prison hunting his dog with all diligence—making inquiries from the description some of the prisoners gave the Lieutenant—and where they had last seen the dog.

The Lieutenant came to our tent, asked us whether we had seen his dog—we put on straight faces, and all denied having seen his dog, he became very angry—threatened the whole camp with vengeance, and said, he would not issue any rations until he found his dog.

After he left us, we concluded we might as well go out and trade for some salt and wood, and make preparations to cook some of the meat that night, not trusting to cook the meat in daytime. Our mouths in the mean time watered at the idea of having boiled dog meat for a 12 o'clock piece that night.

We were lucky in procuring a small quantity of salt, and got wood enough to cook the meat we had intended to prepare that night. The meat in the pot became soft as we thought, and everything being in readiness, we did all eat, and were satisfied. This meat tasted better and sweeter to us than any meat ever eaten before. It was relished immensely by all.

The next morning the guard were made acquainted with the wonderful loss of the dog. It was a sad affair the dog was missed by the Johnnies from his accustomed haunts.

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the doctrine of *l'atra mathematica*, but with the exception of Dr. Boylston, the whole medical profession headed by Douglass opposed it, and public indignation was so high that Dr. Mather and Dr. Boylston, were both in danger of losing their lives.

About this time the chemist advanced the theory of fever which was supposed to originate in an acid condition of the humours, and therefore to be cured by alkalies. The doctrine of the mathematicians and chemists absorbed all the attention of medical men until the other sects were nearly vanquished in the midst of this engrossment of opinion.

Pathologist whose writings are quite numerous. In the latter part of the 18th century we find Boerhaave flourishing on the page of medical history, followed by Haller the father of physiology. Then we have Cullen, Brown, Dea via, and Wyatt, each with peculiar systems. Thoroughly the remainder of the 18th century medical science continued to progress under the direction of Boerhaave, Morgagni, and others. But we have now entered the era of American medical science, which may be divided into three periods. The first before the revolution. The second till the end of the first quarter of the 19th century, and the last from 1825 until the present time (1882). The profession in the first period cannot however, flatter our vanity at the present day; for though from the sound of the white man's footsteps upon Ocracote the bank of the James river, and upon the Plymouth rock, the march of intellect has been upward and onward; yet our profession for a long was cramped in by circumstances time which tended to develop the professions of Law and Divinity, while our own progress was retarded.

Let me run briefly over the history of American medical science, promising only to notice the more prominent men and events connected with it. Though the means for acquiring work no one seems to have thought that such labor would be appreciated by the profession in the United States. The physicians of Europe could see but little attractions in the wild woods of America, and hence, the clergy being the most learned persons in the colonies except the governors, had charge of the healing art, and we find two of these engaged in dealing out medicine—I refer to two Governors of Winthrop. One of these was Governor, and actually wrote several communications on medicine for the Royal Society of which he was an active member. Most of the early physicians were either graduates, or had been instructed at European institutions, and according to their practice was much the same as Europeans of the same age. Shippen and Morgan of Philadelphia, were the most eminent men in the profession in this country previous to 1768. However, Dr. John Mitchell of Virginia, had written much on the yellow fever of 1737 to 1742, even before shippen and Morgan became so extensively known. It was from the suggestions of Mitchell that Rush was led to the free use of purgatives in the yellow fever of 1773. Dr. Rush acquired most celebrity of any physician in the first era of American medicine, and the whole of his popularity seemed to rest upon his success in the treatment of the yellow fever of 1793. Mercury was first used in this country, in inflammatory complaints by Dr Douglas of Boston. But the most important event to be noticed in the first era of medicine in this country is the introduction of the practice of inoculation in 1721 by Cotton Mather. Dr. Mather communicated to the physicians of Boston the experiments which had been made in Turkey and England,

but with the exception of Dr. Boylston, the whole medical profession headed by Douglass opposed it, and public indignation was so high that Dr. Mather and Dr. Boylston, were both in danger of losing their lives.

The passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback, who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in the river?" inquired the stranger, after a look around.

"I'm most afraid to tell you, mister, but I've counted eleven hundred alligators to the mile from Vicksburg 'ar down to New Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger, as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad of that, stranger. Some fellows would think I am a liar, when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile!"

"I don't see how you live, he did. I don't expect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat an' purr like cats, an' look up and try to smile!"

"Solemn truth, stranger! And once when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around got under her stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall; I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put ahead this boat."

The passenger left the pilot bones with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn and replied: "That's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'll stick to the truth if this boat don't make a cent."

The editor wrote, "The showers last week were not sufficient to meet the wants of the mill men," and the compositor set it up "milkmen."

Physicians, &c.

H. H. BORDNER,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 BEAVERTOWN, PA.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Beaverstown and vicinity. Apr. 6, '82.

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
 SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
 Middleburg, Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg, and vicinity. Mar. 2, '82.

DR. MARAND ROTHRUCK,
 Fremont, Snyder county, Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg, and vicinity. Mar. 2, '82.

H. J. SMITH,
 Physician & Surgeon,
 Fremont, Snyder County, Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Middleburg, and vicinity. June 12 '82.

DR. J. O. WAGNER,
 Physician and Surgeon.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. Aug. 2, '82.

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the public. Mar. 7, 1882.

H. J. ECKHART,
 SURGEON DENTIST,
 KEBLER'S BLOCK,
 Selinsgrove, Penn'a.
 Professional business promptly attended to. May 2, '82.

PERCIVAL HERMANN,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa.
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity. Aug. 2, '82.

DR. A. M. SMITH,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 Offers his professional services to the citizens of Adamsburg and vicinity.
 Sept. 4, '82.

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
 SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
 Selinsgrove, Penn'a.
 Justice of the Peace.

C. E. GLASS,
 Justice of the Peace,
 Kramer, Snyder County Penn'a.
 All Collections and remittances promptly made. May 4, 1882.

A. DAM SMITH,
 Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer
 Beaver Springs, Snyder Co., Pa.
 All official business—taking depositions and promptly attended to. Collections and remittances promptly made. May 15, 1882.

THE POST.
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JEREMIAH CROUSE, Prop'r
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SUFFER
 no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Brown's Iron Bitters.
 For years I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended), until I received a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which I used daily from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was intolerable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am, practically another person. W. J. FLYNN, Mrs. W. J. Flynn, 35 Market St., E. Boston, Boston, November 26, 1881.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
 Baltimore, Md.
 Beware of Imitations.

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED POPULARITY OF
Alcock's Porous Plaster?
 Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and any local pains.
 Applied to the small of the back they are infallible in Back Ache, Nervous Debility, and all Kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are painless, fragrant, and quick to cure. Beware of imitations that blister and burn. Get **ALCOCK'S**, the only Genuine Porous Plaster.
 Jan. 5, 1882, Gm.

ROBBED—Thousands of Miners are annually robbed of their lives, property, and health restored by the use of the great
GERMAN INVIGORATOR,
 which positively and permanently cures Impotency, caused by excessive kind, Sexual Weakness, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-abuse, or loss of energy from any cause. It restores vitality, strength in the back, restores vision, purifies the blood, and makes the system healthy. It is a sure cure for all diseases of the system, and is a most valuable remedy for all cases of impotency and all diseases of the system. The INVIGORATOR is sold at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5; by all druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price of addressing.
F. J. CHENEY, Druggist.
 Sole Agent for the United States,
 March 20, 1882.

CAUTION!
 Notice is hereby given that I have purchased one horse, Burgoyne, Organ, and set of harness which I have left in the possession of Robert H. Gammill, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with the same at my peril.
HENRY STAHL.

PIMPLES.
 I will mail from the receipt for a simple Vegetable Remedy that will remove Ears, Pimples, and all skin diseases, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Address for the receipt, or a sample, to the proprietor, who will send a copy of the receipt free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Pimples, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, &c. For the receipt of the Prescription, send a card addressed to **W. E. A. WILSON** 101 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
 The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the nature of his cure, and if they desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Pimples, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism, &c. For the receipt of the Prescription, send a card addressed to **W. E. A. WILSON** 101 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
 A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Phrenia, Deafness, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who read it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to be cured by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in confidence to the proprietor,
JOHN B. GORDEN, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.
 Feb. 16, 17.

W E keep on hand all kinds of Blanks such as Notes, Signs, Monies, Warrants, Licenses, Subpoenas, &c.