

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, ARTHUR G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter Co. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren County.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury. (Subject to the election of the District Conference.)

Republican County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY, JOHN I. PARKER, of McEwenishville. DR. JESSE J. JOHN, of Shamokin.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, GEN. I. M. CLEMENT, of Sunbury. FOR COMMISSIONER, AMOS VASTINE, of Shamokin Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, DAVID ROCKEFELLER, of Sunbury.

THE TRUTH, NOT FANCY.—In reply to the article in the Northumberland County Democrat of last week, stating a thrust at our present board of Commissioners, and more especially at Mr. Vastine, the present Republican candidate for County Commissioner, it may be well and it is just that the truth should be made known.

Now, of the facts from which we draw the results of the county furnish the evidence, and there is no need of any resort to political expediency or partisan fancy. In the year 1878, when none of the present board of Commissioners, nor any Republican, but only the "fair Democracy" had control of the Commissioners' office, (as well as of every other county office,) twenty-five tracts of "land belonging to the county" were sold by the board of Commissioners then in office.

At this time, sixteen of the choicest tracts were advertised for sale and were actually sold by the board of Commissioners then in office, (no Republicans then in power,) and, manifestly to close the doors to all fair inquiry by the taxpayers and owners of "the lands belonging to the county," not a single sketch of a return of the sales in the shape of papers filed, or records made, was ever furnished by these "pure Democratic Commissioners."

The only light we can have is what we gather from the records of the sales when the county became the purchaser; and these reveal only that the taxes and costs on these tracts, actually paid by the county when the purchase was made, aggregated \$114.20, and the Auditors' report shows that only \$49.00 were paid into the treasury. How much went into private pockets here? Something was surely realized out of the sale of these tracts; for otherwise no sum whatever could have been paid into the treasury, and we have seen that \$49.00 were so paid by the Auditors' report; but how much must be left only to conjecture. These purity and integrity and honesty prompted such marvelous concealment. No return made! Tracks all covered up! And yet these were the choicest tracts, the most valuable of all "the lands owned by the county."

Who opened these "lands to speculation where large sums of money went into private pockets?" Manifestly not Mr. Vastine, nor any of the present board of Commissioners.

But now, in contrast, let us see what the present and Republican board of Commissioners have done in regard to "the lands, the paltry remnant of the land, "belonging to the county."

HON. JOHN B. PACKER.—Since our county convention those of our exchanges who noticed the re-nomination of the Hon. John B. Packer for Congress, are highly commendatory of the action of the convention. He is looked upon by all parties as one of the pure men sent to Congress, and his re-election will give general satisfaction in the State, and will be hailed with delight by his numerous friends in all parties. It is conceded by the press that few, if any, better men are sent to Congress, and it is only regretted that there are not more like him. Among the many complimentary notices in our exchanges outside the Congressional district, we copy the following from the Lancaster Daily Express of the 26th ult., that his friends at home can see in what estimation he is held by the people outside of his district: "Hon. John B. Packer was last week unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of Northumberland county. Being loudly called for, Mr. Packer ably addressed the convention, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in the county. There is no better man in either House of Congress than Mr. Packer. Able, industrious and courageous, he is a pattern of a citizen and a representative. It would be well for the country were there more like him in public life. His district comprises the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland."

THE FACTS, NOT FANCY.—In reply to the article in the Northumberland County Democrat of last week, stating a thrust at our present board of Commissioners, and more especially at Mr. Vastine, the present Republican candidate for County Commissioner, it may be well and it is just that the truth should be made known. In that article it is boldly and shamefully charged that Amos Vastine is throwing open the lands held by the county to speculation.

The prompt manner in which the President has acted with reference to the disturbance in Louisiana, is commended on by the New Orleans Republican. "These are the times of the determination of the man at the head of the Federal Government, and the official obligation resting upon him to repress domestic violence at the call of the State authorities, needed not the telegraph of the Adjutant General to assure that this proclamation meant the prompt suppression of insurrection in any part of the Union. It is to be hoped that this conviction will rest on and abide with every one of those who have participated in the recent acts of violence which had temporarily displaced the legal authorities of the State."

BEATH or McCandless, which? Will the people support for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, Col. Beath, who served with distinguished bravery through the war, and lost a leg in the service? or will they vote for Gen. McCandless, who, although a good soldier while he remained in the army, left it after a comparatively short service, declaring that the "post of honor was a private station?" We put the question without comment. But it is one which the people will answer at the polls—and we know what their answer will be.

THE DEMOCRAT says that Dr. John is neither available as a candidate in the coal or agricultural regions." As the editor never made a good selection of a candidate, and is considered poor authority in his own ranks, it is the highest compliment he could have paid the Doctor. Every one who knows Dr. John will understand the attempt at misrepresentation of the Democrat.

IT is not only in Schuylkill county that dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks; everywhere, all around us the same trouble is palpable. In Montgomery, in Bucks, in Berks, even in Dauphin, where the Democracy are in a hopeless minority they cannot agree among themselves. A house divided against itself cannot stand. What possible chance is there for the success of such a party? Disagreeing in principle, disagreeing on all questions of national policy, the Democratic party is in the condition of the lost tribes of Israel. They are talked of, occasionally, as something that has or had a vitality, a living force, but are lost in the turmoil of politics and quietly disappear, only to reappear as something that has been hunted after but never found. Precisely like Paddy's die, when you put your finger on him he is not there.

ENDEAVOR county, South Carolina, in which a conflict between the whites and blacks is feared, is one of the most turbulent and lawless localities to be found anywhere in the Southern States. The accession movement of that State had its inception there. It was the home of Calhoun, Butler, Brooks and Chestnut, and is still the residence of Bonham, Gray, Bacon and a number of other pestiferous rebel firebrands who are recognized leaders of the Democracy of that State. The wonder is that they have not long since precipitated the county into bloodshed. The patience and forbearance of the Republicans under the studied insolence and brutalities heaped upon them by these fellows has hardly any parallel in the South.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries lay stress on the fact that McEnery received a majority for Governor of Louisiana, but they fail to say that this majority was obtained by the most glaring and outrageous frauds ever perpetrated, and so proved on investigation. They also fail to say that it was a clearly established fact that Henry Clay was elected out of the electoral vote in 1841 when the State was notoriously Whig; and that Grant was also elected out of the electoral vote in 1868, when every honest man, observant of the facts, knew that he received a majority of the suffrages of the voters of the State? Those who claim equity in court must show equity; and those who claim for honest electors must show clean hands. Baugham and Chaves have never been allowed to set themselves up as conservators of property; and until the world changes its ideas of property and right, it will not permit the ballot-box stuffing of Louisiana to put themselves forward as the champions of honesty in elections.

THE credit of Pennsylvania, at home or abroad, is better at present than ever before, and State taxes were never so low as now. These results, achieved under successive Republican administrations, furnish an all-sufficient answer to the empty but incessant gabble of the Democracy concerning "Radical extravagance and misrule."

COMPLIMENTS HIMSELF.—Our neighbor of the Democrat conjures canards for his Daily, and then quotes it in the weekly and compliments himself on his wisdom.

DISPOSING WITH JURY TRIALS IN CERTAIN CASES.—Governor Hartman has signed the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, to provide for the submission of civil cases to the Court, and to dispense with trial by jury, whenever the parties to any suit may agree to that manner of disposing of it. We endorse the provisions of the act as follows: The first section provides that in any case now pending or hereafter to be commenced, after issue is joined, the parties thereto, excepting those acting upon a judicial capacity, may, by agreement, dispense with a trial by jury, and submit the decision of such cases to the Court. Such Court shall hear and determine the same, the judgment subject to writ of error or appeal, at the option of either party to the suit. Section two says that decision of the Court shall be in writing, and filed in the office of prothonotary as early as practicable, and not later than sixty days from the termination of the trial, and a certified copy shall forthwith be given to the parties or their attorneys. If no exception shall be filed thereto within thirty days, the court or the Judge who tried the case, in vacation may, upon argument, order judgment to be entered according to the decision filed, or make such modifications as in justice and right shall seem proper, subject always to review by writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court. Section three provides that such cases taken to the Supreme Court by appeal, shall be heard and determined therein, as in cases of appeal in equity proceedings, and in case a new trial is ordered, it shall be proceeded with before the same court in the manner herein provided for. An agreement to try by jury, or to dispense with trial by jury, and cases submitted under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the existing law as to costs, excepting no jury fee shall be required for entering judgment.

DEMOCRACY AND FINANCE.—The industrial who attempt to harmonize the financial outgivings of Democratic Conventions in the different States, will either give up the job speedily or slowly go into lunacy. In the Convention just held at Syracuse, hard money, specie payment and honest payment of the public debt were prominent planks. In Ohio, Indiana, and other Western and Southern States, inflation, paper payments, and repudiation are the most acceptable campaign war cries. The World says that the Democracy of New York wait for the return of these wandering sheep "to a sound mind." But the black members of the "true fold" show no disposition to go back on their record. On the contrary, the Cincinnati Enquirer says that "the Democratic party will show itself to be a party of the people" by adopting the heresies that the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana uphold. That leader of Western opinion says, moreover, that Democrats nowhere neglect to demand that "express the people's demand for an increase of the circulation medium." Who shall settle the policy of the party when these eminent leaders so vitally disagree? Everything is to be jeopardized, and nothing gained by voting with them. It is true, as they say, that the financial question is one of the greatest issues of the hour. All the more reason is here, then, that a national party should have a fixed basis of principles on which to stand. If it has none, its claim to a national existence is forfeited. To this position have the disorganized Democracy come. It is no longer worth the suffrages of men who respect principle, and those who have property at stake cannot afford to trust it. Its financial vagaries are pregnant with ruin. Citizens see the situation plainly. The Syracuse Convention has adjourned without a word of rebuke for the western advocates of repudiation. The party that is thus timid in political action will find and deserve disgraceful defeat at the polls. To falter in this crisis is to invite destruction.—Herald Journal.

THE Black Hills are not so great after all. Later reports tend to confirm the opinion of Professor Winchell, who examined them, that there was no valuable minerals in that region. Colonel Grant, who was with the expedition under instructions to report on the geology of the region, says the rocks on which the gold is asserted to have been discovered is of the metamorphic character, in which precious metals have never been found. The timber consists of spruce and yellow pine, (?) valueless for lumber, and there is "not enough diluible land for a dozen good-sized farms." The Sioux Commission give a similar report of the Black Hills county.

WHILE our own exports to England are as large as ever, and the balance of trade still continues in our favor, those of Great Britain are still decreasing, the total value of exports for August, according to the Board of Trade returns for that month, being a decrease of about ten per cent. from the value of the corresponding month in 1873, the decline showing itself in nearly all the leading articles of export. The value of cotton piece goods exported exhibits a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000, of iron more than \$2,000,000, and of wool and worsted goods more than \$1,000,000. No wonder the English free traders are so anxious for the adoption of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty.

A fellow at Des Moines, Iowa, apparently very drunk, discharged a pistol at a party of five, and wounded him, and then hurried off. The shopman and his clerks followed and seized him, took a \$100 bill from his pocket, and after deducting the price of the glass, stuffed the change in his wallet and sent him admitt. The \$100 proved to be counterfeit, the shopman, horrified, set the police on the fellow's track, and he was arrested, but no crime could be proved, and the adroit rogue got off scot free.

Our candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, General R. B. Beath, is popular at home. The Mirror's Journal thus refers to him: "That the confidence reposed in him by the people when they elected him to this important position was bestly bestowed, the high character which the office sustains today, as attracted by the legal profession, and all who are acquainted with the duties thereof have been discharged, the sure guarantee. And not only has the duties enjoined by law been faithfully performed, but the experience gained during his term of office has enabled Gen. Beath to discern many of the wants of our peculiar land system and to suggest and secure such reforms as will hereafter render the landed interests more secure from the adventurers who made a business of taking out land warrants for the purpose of making money out of the equitable owners. All who know General Beath, his rare worth, his high moral character, his private life unspotted, his whole official career unimpaired, we feel assured, agree with us, that this honor was well merited, while it was thus graciously bestowed. We very cordially endorse of Gen. Beath's name as our candidate. He is in every way worthy of the confidence of the people."

LOUISIANA.—The effect of the Federal Troops.—NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28. At half-past eleven o'clock last night the committees of conference representing the Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, after having been in constant session for upwards of seven hours, arrived at a conclusion. The agreement entered into is that the Democrats shall do everything in their power to aid in the maintenance of law and order and the support of the legally constituted authorities. They also promise that during the approaching election they will strive to prevent intimidation and violence on the part of the party they represent.

It is further agreed that the Advisory Board shall consist of five members, two to be chosen from the Democrats, two from the Republicans, and one non-partisan, who is named in the person of Dr. Benzans, Surveyor General of the State. The Board of State Censurers, about which there has been so much discussion, it is agreed shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be Democrats and three Republicans. The Democrats tried to induce the Republicans to promise that they would not prosecute those engaged in the recent riots. This, however, they positively refused to do. The compromise is signed by the chairman of both committees. During the evening some five hundred members of the White League paraded through the streets, but there was no disturbance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. Senator West, of Louisiana, in an open letter to Casey, in New Orleans, under date of yesterday, in relation to the charges against him of unnecessary absence from the State during the late uprising of the people, says: "If Governor Kellogg regrets my absence he knows that I visited the North at his written request, to lay before the President the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and to solicit Federal support for his government when its integrity should be imperiled. If he regrets my absence as an adviser or counselor it is an indication to me that for the first time since I re-joined the State in 1872, he is ready to give consideration to my opinions as to his general policy. If he wants his political friends, who are absent, to assume fighting garb, they might prefer some other leader. The Kellogg administration is environed with difficulties sufficient to dismay the stoutest heart, and it has of late received such a shock as to make its most determined supporters doubt whether it is competent to exact obedience to its authority, even with the assistance of the parent government."

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. The Republican State Convention met this morning, and Hon. J. M. Pomeroy was chosen temporary chairman, and delivered a speech. Temporary secretaries and Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were then appointed. A delegate from New York offered a resolution in favor of the repeal of the exemption of church property from taxation. The convention then took a recess till 2 P. M. On re-assembling a permanent organization was effected, with Hon. Edward D. Morgan chairman, and he addressed the convention at length. Governor Dix was unanimously re-nominated, the convention voting aloud, "Aye!" General John C. Robinson was unanimously re-nominated for Lieutenant Governor, whereupon the convention rose and gave three cheers for Dix and Robinson. Alexander Barkley was re-nominated for Canal Commissioner. Senator Conkling was introduced and delivered a long speech, in which he maintained that the mission of the Republican party is not dead; that the country is only safe in its hands, and that Governor Dix's administration deserved the cordial support of all men. With regard to Louisiana, he declared that only the first action of a Republican President in the late troubles there prevented similar outrages in other Southern States. He arraigned the Democratic party for all the troubles in the South. After the adoption of a platform the convention adjourned sine die.

ATTENDED Murder and Lynching.—WILKESBARRE, Sept. 27.—Last night about twelve o'clock, four negroes, named Henry Thomas, James Welcomes, Thomas Irwin and George Bazaine, set upon James English, a white man, on Hazel Street, and, after knocking him down, cut his throat, partially severing the windpipe. Thomas is said to be the one who did the cutting. He was arrested soon afterwards at his residence, having secured himself under a lounge. After his arrest a crowd of two hundred people surrounded the officers, and, with a rope in hands and cries of "Lynch him," tried to take him away from their custody, and only a strong force of police with drawn revolvers were able to keep them at bay. English is still living, but in a precarious condition.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM THE BANK OF INDUSTRY.—PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—About 12.29 o'clock to-day, a heavy set, spruce dressed and handsome looking gentleman, of medium height and pleasant address, drove into the bank of Industry, No. 119 Fifth avenue, and made inquiries of the cashier, Mr. Hanahan, concerning the rate of interest allowed on deposits, &c. The stranger talked with great volubility on this question for some time, and then, bidding the cashier good day, the interrogator withdrew. Mr. Hanahan, suspecting nothing, then went into the back-room to get a newspaper. On his return his eye fell on the money desk, and in an instant he flashed on him that the bank was robbed, as several of the larger packages of greenbacks, aggregating the cashier says, \$2,000, were missing. The supposition is that while the heavy set man engaged the attention of the cashier, an accomplice entered by a door leading from the alley into the bank, stepped in behind to counter and grabbed the two larger packages, next to the door, which was open, and which, strange to say, has neither bolt nor lock on it, and made off with the packages.

CATCHING THE COUNTERFEITERS.—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—United States detectives to-day captured a box containing a large amount of money and emblems at the Adams Express office, belonging to and made by a notorious and extensive gang of counterfeiters who have been operating in North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. Six of the gang, including the one that shipped the box, have been arrested. The box was opened at the express office, and contained the following articles: 2,100 fifty-cent notes, unfinished; 964 fifty-cent notes, finished; 680 twenty-dollar Treasury notes, 32 counterfeit silver half dollars, 20 quarter eagles, one obverse half dollar, steel plate with head of Stanton one reverse steel plate, four plates unfinished, and eleven engraving tools.

THE young man about town, of course, wealthy. His father made a large fortune in something, and sent the young man to college. He graduated somehow, and being too rich to follow any business, gave his whole mind (it wasn't much) to the spending of it.

His day commences at noon, when he rises. Before he gets his pantaloons on he staggers to his side-board and swallows a brandy-cocktail to give him a little life, for he might before long look out of him all the vitality he had, and his sleep has not been sound or refreshing. Before he has himself encased in his elegant clothes, he has swallowed four or five of these invigorators, and has got up enough friskiness in his stomach to be able to eat a breakfast, which he does at his club.

He may play to be a broker, in which case he goes to Wall street, and, with a set of choice spirits of the same kidney, he makes five "transactions," going out for cock-tails before and after each one. After business hours, he drops in at Delmonico's, and takes a bite of something, drinking the while every fifteen minutes, and at about say six in the evening he is ready for dinner. At dinner he drinks chablis, sherry, champagne and burgundy, winding up with cogniac.

He brings him to the serious business of the day, and may go to the opera with his sister, or the unfortunate young lady who is to be his wife, or he may join a "stag party," and drop in at one of the theatres for an hour. Following this he goes, if he is in a virtuous frame of mind, to a ball or two, dancing a little at each, and drinking a great deal; or, if in a vicious mood, there are balls of the demimonde. In default of the clubs, with stakes unlimited; or if his system demands a fiercer excitement, there are the faro-balls, where, with the aid of wine and brandy, the young man may lose as much money as he chooses, and the proprietors generally manage that he shall lose a great deal. He keeps at this steadily till six o'clock in the morning, when he goes home, not drunk, but in a semi-intoxicated and generally befuddled condition, and drops into a bed which is not natural—an alcoholic sleep that comes from the sheer inability of a too over-stimulated constitution to bear any more stimulants and cigars; for it he knows, this gentle youth, smokes the strongest cigars every minute of the time that he is not in bed or in the presence of decent women.

"The young man about town" does not confine himself to the three evils of alcohol, tobacco and gambling. Not he. There is not a woman of doubtful character in the city who is unknown to him; and he has always one, and generally more, mistresses, who share his income with the fire-bricks, the liquor and cigar dealers. He dies at something less than forty, as a rule, though if he lives beyond that age, it is to wish that he had died before; for his death is not the ordinary dissolution. It is a break-up. The system, enfeebled by dissipation, kept alive by stimulants, and drained by every known excess, comes to a point where stimulants will no longer act, for the tissues upon which they acted are gone. There is not enough of the man left for ruin to take hold of, and as ruin has kept the machine running for years, it is really all there is of it. Then it breaks and goes in a minute. There is no fuel for the fire to take hold of, and it dies.

Poor fellow! A life that might have blessed the world ended with not a good deed to leave behind—a career characterized by nothing but lust and self-indulgence, and a death mourned only by the harpies who ministered to his sins, their regret being that he did not live long enough to squander upon them his entire fortune. There are in New York this day living the life I have only in part described.

THE COSMETIC ARTIST.—If the young men of New York are given to one kind of dissipation, their sisters are to another. They are in the city at least one hundred, and their numbers are increasing, for they are amassing large fortunes by beautifying women. The cosmetic artist is generally a lady whose antecedents are unknown. Where she comes from no one knows, but she always proceeds to come from that special vanity-fair, Paris. She lives in a quiet and severely respectable neighborhood, and no sign advertises her calling, for no lady would, for the world, be seen visiting a known beautifier. She is admired by her customers, and if she is skillful she has enough of them.

What does she do? Look at the complexion on Broadway, and there find your answer. A lady has good enough features, but her complexion is bad. She would be completely beautiful, so she goes to Madame X—. Madame seats her in a chair, dips a soft brush into a vialously smelling liquid, and paints the face, the neck and bust, and presto, the sunburn, tan, freckles, and whatever may be the trouble, have disappeared, and in lieu thereof there is a complexion as clear, soft and beautiful as the most exquisite could wish. This she does with a small pencil, which is rapidly drying up and will soon all disappear.

A relieving party started the same day, with instructions to reach Lyman as soon as possible, and if necessary to proceed with him to Gen. Miles' command.

A Brilliant Display at Easton.—EASTON, Sept. 28.—The opening of the State Fair in this city to-day was a success in every particular, and from present indications the exhibition will be unequalled in the annals of the society. The grounds were visited during the day by thousands of people, and the general expression is one of astonishment at the magnificent exhibition. On Thursday the fair will be visited by George Labar, an aged veteran from Monroe county, who has attained the age of 112 years. The Fish Commissioners have on exhibition the floral hall specimens of fish of their own breeding, embracing a trout, a carp, a salmon, a minnow, and a new importation fish from Germany of the carp family. The display of stock, machinery, fruits, flowers, articles of home use, &c., is very profuse. Trains are running hourly, affording parties every facility to visit the exhibition.

Correspondence.—OUR NEW YORK LETTER.—THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN.—THE COSMETIC ARTIST.—BECHER-TILTON.—BUSINESS.—THE WEATHER.—NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1874. THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN.—I had the curiosity the other day to sit in one of the clubs of this city a part of a day, to the end of studying the daily life of the "young man about town," a class very numerous in this city, where fortunes, colossal in their proportions, were made by the last generation for the present generation to spend. It was a curious study, and one, I trust, that carries with it a moral.

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has changed public opinion in the matter to a wonderful degree. The good people of Brooklyn who believed Becher innocent now admit that his guilt is possible, and those who sided with Tilton are stronger than ever in the belief in the strength of his position. Tilton keeps close to his house in Brooklyn, and keeps from becoming morbid by his hardest kind of work. His children see him occasionally, and his intimate friends are admitted, but none others. He was in New York yesterday for the first time in three weeks. He looks strong and hearty, and has full faith that he will be eventually justified. Moulton is as jolly as usual, and is full of life. He is getting over the excitement of the trial. Tilton is still at the Overmots' and it is understood, has expressed her determination never to resume her life with her husband. By the way, in the prosecution of Tilton's suit against Becher how is a jury to be obtained? Where can twelve men be found who have not formed an opinion, pro or con?

BUSINESS.—shows a slight improvement this week, very slight, but it is an improvement. Merchants from the great outside are beginning to buy, and though they touch it lightly, they are touching, and the wholesale people here are brightening up a little. But it is not bright yet—not even fairly good. They are buying just as little as ever, and not just as cheap as ever. But the flood gates are open a little, and it is to be hoped that they will be lifted, and many more. The sale of domestic manufactures keeps up better than imported goods. Imported finery hangs heavily, which would indicate an economy on the part of the people that leads them only to such purchases as are actually necessary. And yet the boot and shoe trade is very dull, and the grocery trade is still duller. This is one of the seasons in which all signs fail, and in which judgment is good for nothing.

CHARTER NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, to change the Corporation of the Northumberland Historical and Literary Association, to "Historical and Scientific Library Association," and that the prayer of the petition filed therein, as aforesaid, is hereby granted, on the terms of the Charter of the said Association, as amended, and as shown to the contrary.

NOTICE.—In re of the account of W. J. Toth, creditors of E. J. Michael, L. S. Colver, and Michael Colver, Executor of Michael Colver, dec'd.

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