

Bloomington Democrat.
WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1868.
Democratic National Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURI.
Democratic State Ticket.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.
The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1868, between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the morning, to elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomington, on Monday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional Delegates to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative Conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly; and to nominate one person for County Commissioner; one person for District Auditor; one person for Coroner; and one person for County Auditor; to be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.
By order of the Committee,
J. G. FREZZE, Chairman.

Ratification Meeting.
On Saturday evening last the Democracy and Conservative citizens of this town met in Snyder's Hall, to ratify the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for President and F. P. BLAIR, Jr., for Vice-President. Maj. WM. B. KOONS presided over the meeting, which was attended not only by the Democracy of this place but by quite a number from other parts of the county. Speeches were made by Col. Frezze, C. G. Barkley, Esq., and W. H. Shoemaker. The Brass Band of our town enlivened the occasion with some of their choice airs. The nominations seem to meet with general favor by the Democracy throughout the whole country. The prospects look fair for a Democratic victory this fall. A great revolution is taking place in the minds of the people in favor of the New York nominees. This campaign can and will be made a spirited and enthusiastic one on the part of the Democracy. All is needed is thorough organization, and with the proper amount of labor after that is effected, success is sure for our ticket.

Taxing Government Bonds.
In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Friday last, the bill for the taxation of National Bonds passed by a vote of yeas 92, nays 55. It reads as follows:
"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of ten per centum on the amount of interest hereafter due and payable on all the bonds and other securities of the United States. To secure the collection of said tax the amount of interest hereafter paid on any bonds or other securities of the United States, bearing interest at six per centum, shall be at the rate of only 5-10 per centum; and bearing interest at the rate of five per centum, shall be at the rate of only 4-10 per centum; and if bearing interest at the rate of three per centum, shall be at the rate of only 2-10 per centum per annum. No higher rate of interest than is prescribed shall be paid on any bond or security of the United States now outstanding, or authorized to be issued, all conditions of any such bonds or securities and all laws and parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding."
What will our Radical friends say to this? Here we have this "trooly loil" Congress taking early steps to give legal effect to what they call the doctrine of Repudiation. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

MURDER.—We learn from the Williamsport Daily Standard that a man by the name of Thomas Hoff, of Lock Haven, was murdered by an unknown man, near Muncy, on Friday last. The murderer made his escape, and is still at large. The parties were boatmen, and a difficulty arose between them about passing their boats. The murderer is said to belong in Baltimore. Hoff was shot, and expired in a few moments.

Some fellow signing himself Lieut. Little, of Wilkesbarre, writes to the Philadelphia Press the startling news, that after the ratification meeting over the Presidential nominations, held in Wilkesbarre, seven colored men were killed and some twenty wounded, leaving the inference that the Democrats committed the horrible deed. We have seen no account of this bloody tragedy in any of the Luzerne dailies, and are inclined to the belief that the whole letter is a malicious falsehood!

The negroes in New Orleans (unlike their brethren in the other southern cities, who have adopted razors) carry and use what are termed "gimlet knives," one of the most villainous weapons ever manufactured. They are easily carried, and when used are not easily seen, as the handle is hidden in the hand, the same as is the butt of brass knuckles. It is said to be a Radical civilizer.

THAT staunch old Democratic sheet, the Allentown Democrat, came to hand last week dressed in new type and considerably enlarged. Better looking or better conducted papers than the Democrat now is, and always was, are hard to find.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. J. B. Woodruff, the news editor of the Cincinnati Daily Times, while returning to his home in the country on last Friday, was sun struck, and died almost immediately.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.
FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANK BLAIR, FIFTH AND LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION—OHIO NAMES THE CANDIDATES FOR BOTH NOMINATIONS UNANIMOUSLY. DEMOCRACY EVERYWHERE JOUBLANT.
NEW YORK, July 9.

At the close of the Convention on Wednesday General Hancock was ahead of his competitors, and the impression was that he would be nominated to-day; nevertheless different State delegations held long consultations over the chances of the several candidates, and there was a well authenticated report this morning that the New York delegation voted by a majority to go over to Chase to-day if Hendricks began to sink down. This, however was not called for, inasmuch as Hendricks displayed greater strength than he did yesterday. Long before the hour of meeting in Convention an immense crowd congregated in front of Tammany Hall, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A nomination was expected, but who would be the lucky man no one seemed to know positively. The State delegations had been canvassed by others and canvassed by themselves; but still the matter was apparently involved in as much doubt as at any time heretofore. The only thing really certain was that Pendleton would be withdrawn. But where his votes would go to was the question. Some thought they would become reconciled to Hendricks, and others that they would go to Hancock, and a few professed to believe that Chase was the coming man. The latter idea, however, was confined principally to the outside crowd, who have favored him all along. About 10 o'clock, all being in readiness, the Convention proceeded to take the nineteenth ballot, prior to which, however, Judge Field, of California, was put in nomination, and also General Blair, of Missouri. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, then presented Mr. Pendleton's manly and patriotic letter, withdrawing from the contest, which was greeted with loud cheers. The call of the States then proceeded. Alabama and Arkansas led off for Hancock. [Cheers.] Connecticut returned to English. The most noticeable change, however, was that of Ohio casting her 21 votes for Packer. New York adhered to Hendricks, and Pennsylvania retired for consideration, and upon coming in voted again for Hancock. Hancock received 1353, Hendricks 107, and the rest scattering. On the next ballot Hancock went up to 1421, and Hendricks to 121. On the twenty-first ballot Massachusetts gave Chase 4 votes, which were received with loud cheering. Hancock fell off on this ballot and Hendricks went up considerably. On the twenty-second and last ballot the voting went on as usual, showing no indication of a material change till the State of Ohio was called, when General McCook arose and nominated Horatio Seymour, giving him the vote of Ohio. This was the signal for the wildest and most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted nearly ten minutes. Seymour appeared on the platform and peremptorily declined the nomination. Vallandigham sprang to his feet, and in a neat speech insisted that Seymour should accept that Presidency which sought him, and no man ought to refuse to yield to the wishes of the country. In conclusion, Vallandigham renewed the vote of Ohio for Seymour. This was seconded by Oregon. Pennsylvania asked time for consultation, but in less than two minutes Judge Woodward arose and cast the vote of the old Keystone for Seymour, amid tremendous applause. The other States followed, and all who had voted before Ohio rapidly changed, and the result was that Horatio Seymour was unanimously named on the twenty-second ballot. When it became known that Seymour was the choice of the Convention, a scene never to be forgotten ensued. Delegates and spectators, both ladies and gentlemen, arose and sent up such terrific cries as fairly startled the crowd outside and shook the lofty walls of Tammany. The work was done despite his protestations, and against his expressed will, Horatio Seymour, of New York, was selected as standard-bearer of the Democracy for the great campaign of 1868. The news of the nomination spread like wildfire; deep-mouthed cannon in Union Square thundered forth the popular approval of the happy choice of the Convention. The crowd around Tammany increased tenfold, and along Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, there was a perfect sea of human beings. The Convention had taken a recess for an hour, but the crowd still lingered, and cheers went up for the people's candidate and America's statesman, Horatio Seymour.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the Convention reassembled. Of course the next move was to nominate a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The names of Generals Blair, Ewing and Morgan were freely mentioned among delegates, and after the Convention had been called to order, Illinois opened the ball by nominating General McClelland of that State, who, however, in a neat speech declined the honor. Kansas followed with Ewing, Kentucky with Blair, Iowa with Dodge, General Steadman, on behalf of Louisiana, endorsed Blair, and other States did the same thing. A motion was made to nominate Blair by acclamation. A call of the States was requested, and thereupon the friends of the other candidates withdrew their names, and on the call of the roll every State voted for Blair. South Carolina, through General Hampton, came up gallantly and endorsed him, and so did Tennessee, through General Forrest. A most pleasing incident occurred at this point. Hampton having taken his seat, General McClelland went over and shook him cordially by the hand; the delegates and spectators, observing the gratifying manifestations of friendship, recognized it by cheering tremendously. After the appointment of a committee to notify the nominees of the action of the Convention, and the transaction of some other business, the Convention, amid the greatest enthusiasm, adjourned sine die.

The friends of Pendleton, Hendricks and Hancock unite in rejoicing over the nominations. The New Yorkers who will give the ticket 100,000 majority. Pennsylvania promises 50,000, and Ohio 20,000.

Letter from Col. Levi L. Tate.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 7, 1868.
HON. W. H. JACOBY, Dear Sir:—Disclaiming any and all desire to interfere with the local politics of a county of which I am not now a resident, but in which I trust I have many valued friends, and with whom I labored, however faithfully, they can yet attest, in answer to your inquiry, who took the comments on Col. Kline's letter in 1861, attempting his justification on the "Sunbury & Erie bill" and "Tonnage Tax question," I answer, that at his special request, it was done by my then Junior Associate in the editorial conduct of the *Columbia Democrat*, named JOHN G. FREZZE, Esq. The same gentleman, also proved that year, to the satisfaction of the Democratic party of Columbia county and the people of your Legislative District, that Col. Kline voted for all the amendments to the Repeal Tax bill, just as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desired, reserving to himself, the privilege of voting against the "bill of abolitionists," as he then called it, on its final passage. My friend, Col. FREZZE, asked of me the privilege of attending to Col. Kline's case, for having previously participated in his defeat for Member and Senator.

Your friend, sincerely,
LEVI L. TATE.
Gov. JOHN W. GRARY has written a letter to the Hon. D. L. Shoemaker of Luzerne, declining to convene the Legislature for the purpose of amending the registry act. This is right. The election laws of this State are the same as they have been for years past, and the Governor sees no good reason why they should be changed at this time.—The Radicals are clamoring for an extra session by which they hope to pass an act to bolster up their sinking cause. The Gov. has handsomely "gone back on them."

The Presidency.
It is with unbounded enthusiasm that the Democracy receive the nomination of Horatio Seymour. At any time during the Convention, he could have stood first on the ballot; but a strong disinclination to public office led him to prefer the claims of others to his own. His unanimous selection as Chairman of the Convention was significant of the general preference which has at last forced upon him the nomination for the Presidency. The protracted balloting, caused by the withholding of his name, proved that it alone could command unanimous assent. The Convention, at last, literally carried their candidate by storm. This is, indeed, a case where the office seeks the man, and not the man the office.

It is to his great abilities, to his pure and lofty character, that Horatio Seymour owes this peculiar and unprecedented honor. He has not been allowed to deny himself to the service of his country, at this juncture, because in him is recognized the special ability now demanded for her service. He is the statesman, the thinker, the administrator, to whose ripe wisdom and experience the American people can safely trust the helm of state, in all the difficult questions that attend our future as a nation. Problems of finance and of government are those in which he is best fitted to guide to safe and just solutions. The most recent publication of his views on the urgent questions of the day, was his great speech in which he exhibited the resources of our government lavished in expenditures, one-third of which only was appropriated to meet the claims of the public creditors. He exhibited with masterly skill the effect of a practicable retrenchment upon the public credit, rapidly approximating the obligations of the government to their par value, and affording a currency acceptable alike to all.

Mr. Seymour's disinclination to take office has been always consistent and sincere. Every political honor in the gift of the Democracy of his State has always been at his command. He has, however, waived, instead of using the advantage of his popularity. On the urgent call of the people of New York he has twice held the office of Governor, and in his administration of the affairs and resources of that Commonwealth has established his great reputation for ability. The people now claim its exercise in a still wider sphere. As a great orator of the Democratic party, Horatio Seymour is so universally known to all in its ranks, that to-day we do not dwell further upon his familiar history.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—It has been intimated that the Democratic Convention would no doubt step beyond late party lines in its present nominations. The large influx of the purest and most eminent men of the late Republican party, who, shaking the dust from their feet, have abjured the company of the profligate and revolutionary Radicals, seemed to merit a distinct and cordial welcome from the Democracy. It could not have been given more appropriately and gracefully than in the nomination of General Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. Bred a Democrat, he became a leader in the Republican ranks, and, during the lifetime of Mr. Lincoln, enjoyed his peculiar confidence. He did not abuse it, but strove to stem the torrent of Radicalism when its pressure swayed and threatened to overwhelm the Republican President. As a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, he gave a splendid exhibition of oratory in a debate in which he encountered and overthrew Colfax, who appeared as the political champion of Fremont. He was also a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, but left it for military service in the field. He had been very active at the beginning of the war, in wresting Missouri from the control of the secessionists. He afterwards received from Mr. Lincoln the appointment of Major-General in the Army. He shared in all the glories of the campaigns of Sherman, and was one of the most highly esteemed of his subordinates by that great military commander. Since the war General Blair has sustained the policy of President Johnson, and is, in opinion, thoroughly identified with the Democracy. His views were lately stated in a eulogy upon the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of which we, at the time, laid a portion before our readers. His recent letter commends him to us, as it did, no doubt, to the Convention.

General Blair is in the prime of manhood, being now about forty-seven years of age. He is prompt, resolute, and earnest, with a wide experience, civil and military. His nomination is heartily acceptable to us, and we applaud the wisdom that dictated it.—Age.

The Democratic Column.
OHIO,
OREGON,
KENTUCKY,
NEW YORK,
MARYLAND,
DELAWARE,
CONNECTICUT,
WEST VIRGINIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

These States, now Democratic, cast a majority of the electoral votes of the "loyal" States—124. Their number will be materially increased by new additions next November.

How the Greenback Platform was Received in the New York National Convention.
The special New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial thus pictures the reading and adoption of the greenback resolutions by the Democratic National Convention. He says:
The first and second demands of the platform were received with rather tame applause. The Convention was waiting for financial questions and was not willing to commit itself rashly, but when the third demand was read, that the public debt, unless otherwise stipulated on its face, should be paid in lawful money, there came the first thoroughly hearty and old-fashioned Democratic demonstration. The Pendletonians saw their triumph and burst into a tempest of cheering, which roared through the hall, died away, rose again and for some time interrupted proceedings.

The next had an almost equally hearty reception, the applause breaking out the instant the Convention caught the words, "Equal taxation of all property, including government bonds." The next demand, "one currency for all," raised another whirlwind of applause, the greenback men now finding themselves triumphant at all points, and abandoning themselves to the delirium of delight.

When then the question of the platform came up, there was a storm of eyes. The West rose to its feet to celebrate its triumph in the halls of Tammany. The galleries and Convention seemed all on their feet.—Enthusiastic delegates snatched up the standards of their respective States and waved them aloft. Hats and handkerchiefs darkened the air, and the tempest of noise that swept through the hall shook the folds of the flags that floated on all sides, and made the rich decorations of Tammany tremble as if a gale from the prairies were taking its will of them.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, comprising its Antiquities, Biographies, Geography and Natural History, with numerous Illustrations and Maps. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Published by J. B. BURN & Co., Hartford, Ct.
We greet this book with sincere and unusual satisfaction. Such a Bible help for the people and Sabbath Schools has a value that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, and money should not, with any, stand in the way of obtaining it. Its accurate and ample information is thorough and complete, a consideration of every subject relating to the Bible, its numerous biographies, (a sketch of every person mentioned in the Bible being given,) its history of ancient times and people, and its presentation of the facts of modern discovery which have been so wonderful, render this a work that no family and teacher should on any consideration neglect to secure.

Issued by Messrs. Burr & Co., it is everything in external finish and beauty that the most fastidious can ask. They put their works in the best forms, disclaiming all tinsel and tawdry ornaments. The supreme merit of the work is that it is an unmitigated reproduction of the Abridgment by Dr. Smith himself, of his great and expensive work "for Divines and Scholars." This he, who was better fitted for such a work than any other, prepared for Sabbath School teachers and families, in a form most useful to them, and the American public here have re-printed and offer it so cheap as to leave every person without excuse in not availing himself of its rare aid in understanding the Scriptures. Another merit possessed by this edition only, is the *accutainment* of the proper names so as to give each a pronunciation authorized by our best American lexicographers. This is an excellence of great importance. We repeat our declaration that we greet this work most gladly. It is just the thing for the teacher in his preparation for his class, be they young or old.

In the dwelling where the Bible is read and studied, this book would cause that Divine light to shed an illumination which has not been realized before. Surpassing all other similar works in compactness, completeness, cheapness, and its admirable suitability to intelligent Bible-loving people, it should and will find a quick and large sale. We are glad to learn that the publishers have not miscalculated the wants and wishes of the religious public.

Pendleton's Organ on Seymour.
CINCINNATI, July 10.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of this morning has the following on the nomination of Mr. Seymour: For twenty years no man has exerted a wider influence upon public affairs in the Democratic party. No man is better known or more admired. He not only has no equal in any party, but he has no rival. Gifted with a fine presence, with a remarkable flow of language, with elegant diction, he is unsurpassed as an orator. He is the pride and ornament of the Empire State. He commenced life as a Democrat, and has never wavered in his advocacy of that political faith. In his private life there is no blemish; his morals are pure, his reputation untarnished. He was not a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, but repeatedly declined, and it was only upon the solicitation of the West and the unanimous voice of the Convention that he accepted the nomination. Why, then, should he not be supported by the Democracy of the entire country? What objection can reasonably be urged against him? His character and qualifications are eminent; he is eminent as an orator; he is distinguished as a statesman; there is no comparison between him and Grant, either politically or personally. He will be supported by the Democracy, and will be triumphantly elected. He was not originally the choice of the West. As is well known, they preferred, with extraordinary unanimity, Hon. George H. Pendleton, but owing to adverse circumstances he has been defeated, and the nomination has fallen upon Governor Seymour through the action of Mr. Pendleton's friends. We do not hesitate to pledge him their cordial support.

More Impeachment!
The old traitor and revolutionist, Thad. Stevens, stung by the righteous defeat of his late efforts at Impeachment, prepared some new articles which he hoped, by the aid of carpet-bag Senators, to pass through. They were presented on the 7th, accompanied by another bromstone speech, at which even the revolutionists laughed immoderately. This was rough on the old traitor, but the worst of all was that his articles were postponed until December. If there is any place in this country for the safe-keeping of revolutionists and traitors, Stevens should now be put into it for the remainder of his wicked life. The current in favor of the Union and liberty is getting too strong to be longer held in check by congressional scoundrels. We care nothing for their new schemes of treason. Virtue and the American people are against them and if they fail to yield their revolutionary purposes peacefully force will soon bring them to their senses.—*Saturday Democrat.*

A PLUCKY WOMAN.—The Greensburg (La.) *Star*, of the 13th ult., publishes the following: "A few nights ago, out near the plank road, in Baton Rouge Parish, a couple of negroes called in at a house, the owner of which was absent, and told the lady that unless she gave them all the money she had in her possession they would kill her. The poor woman being without protection, and knowing that resistance would be useless, yielded up the money to the thievish scoundrels. After getting the money they ordered supper, the lady, complying with the order, prepared it. Keeping herself cool, and not losing her presence of mind, she dropped a few grains of strichnine in the coffee, which soon stopped them in their thievish career. She then gave them the alarm, and upon examination the supposed negroes were found to be white men and near neighbors."

MIND YOUR MATCHES.—Not your brace of bays, or span of sorrels—not matrimonial—let true love take its course—but friction matches. The Rochester *Democrat* relates that a full box of matches sitting in the window of a barn took fire from the heat of the sun, and would, no doubt, have produced disastrous results had not the wrapper been so tight. As it was, the composition was all burned off when the fire went out. There were two or three valuable horses, carriages, &c., in the barn. The burning of the matches was not discovered until evening, when the hostler attempted to ignite one of them. Had the barn burned, it would have been one of those fires that can be accounted for only as the work of an incendiary.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday night last the house of Mr. Dennis Kelly, in Mount Laffee, was struck with lightning. There were three persons in the house at the time—Mr. Kelly, his wife and one son. The electric fluid seems to have entered the open window of the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were sleeping, killing the latter and stunning the former severely. The son was sleeping in another part of the house, and was not injured. He states that during the night he heard a faint call, and on going to the room where his parents slept, found his father severely stunned, but on raising him he revived. He then went to assist his mother, and found her dead. Mr. Kelly was quite an elderly woman.—*Pottsville Standard.*

Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSS, President of the Wyoming National Bank, died at his residence in Wilkesbarre, on Saturday last, aged sixty-six years. He was a good citizen and a heavy capitalist. His loss will be greatly felt in the community where he resided.

Mining Troubles.
TAMAGUA, July 11.—Business here is almost entirely suspended on account of the strike. A large force of police is on hand, holding in readiness for any emergency. A meeting of iron employees will be held this afternoon. They desire to return to work, and will make the effort on Monday. Should the miners interfere there will be trouble. Popular rumor says that the coal operators have instigated the strike among the miners for the purpose of raising the price of coal, and, in some cases, have supplied the strikers with money.

They have evidently overshot the mark, for the strike has affected not only the coal but all other interests. Men of all nationalities are engaged, and every hour increases the trouble. There is no telling where it will end.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—All who are opposed to supporting, by onerous taxation and a Freedman's Bureau, the lazy, indolent negroes of the North and South—all who believe the money paid to the working classes is good enough for the bondholder—all who are not yet willing to acknowledge that the negro is equal to the white man, will vote for the platform and candidates of the Democracy.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.—Washington, July 13.—The United States Consul at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, writes to the Secretary of State, that advices from Sitka, Alaska, report that miners had discovered very rich gold mines in that country, and were picking up gold in lumps. Great excitement was prevalent.

HORSES KILLED BY OVERDRIVING.—On the Fourth of July a horse belonging to Mr. Van Dusen's livery stable, and also one belonging to Mr. Thompson's stable, were killed by over-driving and the excessive heat. The latter fell dead in the traces, at Wadesville.—*Pottsville Standard.*

GRANT, in 1861, declared himself a Democrat. He is now a radical candidate for President. In 1864 the radicals had a candidate who, in 1860, was a Democrat. The experience of the past four years has been so pleasant that the radicals wish to repeat it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
LEGISLATIVE.
HON. GEORGE SCOTT,
OF Catawissa, authorizes us to announce to the Democracy of Columbia County, that he is a candidate for ASSEMBLY in this District, composed of the Counties of Catawissa and Mifflin, subject to the decision of the remaining Convention of Columbia County, and most respectfully asks the support of his friends for that office.
June 29, 1868.

ASSEMBLY
COL. HIRSH R. KLINE,
OF Orange, is a candidate for ASSEMBLY, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will be held on the 31st of August, and desires the support of his friends.
June 30, 1868.

To the Democratic Voters of Columbia County.
FELLOW DEMOCRATS.—Having been earnestly solicited by my Democratic friends to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, after due consideration and consultation with my friends and colleagues in the cause of Democracy, I have conscientiously concluded to decline in connection with the Convention, and I therefore respectfully decline to be elected, to perform the duties of that office to the best of my ability and to the interests of the citizens of Columbia County.
STEPHEN POIR,
Centre township, May 27, 1868.

To the Democratic Voters of Columbia County.
FELLOW CITIZENS.—Having been solicited by many of my Democratic friends, I have retired as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Democratic County Convention.
WM. GRIE QUICK,
Monitor Township, May 27, 1868.

WARREN'S IMPROVED
Fire and Water Proof
FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING.
The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to almost perfectly flat roof, one inch in thickness, the foot being all prepared, and it is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the world, as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by
JOHN W. KRAMER,
A. B. Warren's new house on Fifth street, Feb. 21, 1868.

Auditor's Notice.
In the matter of the estate of Harriet Vonst, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Auditor of the Orphan's Court in Columbia County, Auditor to distribute the balance of said estate in the hands of the Administrator, will meet the heirs and legatees of said estate, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of E. K. Kiefer, Esq., in Bloomington. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them at that occasion, or be forever barred therefrom from coming in for a share of the fund.
J. G. S. COLEMAN,
Auditor.
July 1, 1868—4w.

Auditor's Notice.
Among the records of the Orphan's Court in Columbia County, it is this contained: In the matter of the estate of John Levan, deceased. In the matter of the estate of Daniel Levan, deceased. May 6, 1868, on motion of Charles C. Clark, Esq., of the law firm of Clark & Clark, one of the administrators of Daniel Levan, late of said county deceased, to the prize in interest, will meet the heirs and legatees of said estate, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of E. K. Kiefer, Esq., in Bloomington. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them at that occasion, or be forever barred therefrom from coming in for a share of the fund.
C. G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.
July 1, 1868—4w.

THINK OF YOUR TEETH, AND HAVE THEM ATTENDED TO.
Dr. Chalfant
Having located in Bloomington, for the practice of his profession, he desires to awaken a new interest upon the subject of Dentistry.
Preserve Your Natural Teeth.
This most important branch of Dentistry he discovers has never been properly introduced. No truth is more certain than that of preserving the teeth with proper care, will last its possessor a lifetime, yet he finds many persons who object to having their teeth filled, or to the expense of having them attended to. To such he extends the cordial invitation.
COME TO DR. CHALFANT'S OFFICE.
He will examine your teeth free of charge, and can tell you the best way to preserve them. He will fill your teeth never before practiced in this section of country, and means of proving to the most skeptical that the filling can be done in a manner that will last its possessor a lifetime, and be as good as the natural teeth. He will insure his work for ten years.
He also finds persons equally prejudiced against artificial teeth, and he will show them the best way to produce a set in the mouth that they must be taken out when eating, and that frequently they are thrown aside altogether. In view of this he wishes to say to
READ HIS TERMS.
He will put up any set of teeth upper or lower, or part of either, and insert them so that they cannot be distinguished from natural teeth, and guaranteed to last as long as any person can properly be expected with his work in every particular, need not take from the office or pay for it, as he allows no one to leave his office until he is satisfied that the patient is cured, and he will create a series in the mouth. He extracts teeth by the use of
NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
That being the anesthetic in general use, and recommended by leading dentists throughout the United States, and will administer either by the use of this gas or by the use of nitrous oxide gas.
Come and see him, he will examine your teeth and give directions for preserving them a thirty year success.
Main street, below Market, Bloomington, Pa.
July 1, 1868.

MANHOOD:
How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, a new edition of
DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emission, Loss of Energy, Mental and Physical Debility, Impediments to Marriage, &c. Also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or Sexual extravagance.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.
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