CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ought to be decisive in favor of their rendering support to the plan of cumulative voting which I have advocated.

Now, gentleman, a few words as to the application of this system to the selection of Presidential electors. Gen. Jackson proposed that the people of the United States should vote directly for President and Vice-President, instead of voting for electors in their several States, and this proposition, at several times, has been brought forward in Congress. At the last session, it was again introduced by Mr. Wade, now President of the Senate, and defended by him in an argument. Great complaint is made that the people are not heard directly in the choice of President; that the Electoral Colleges are useless or inexpedient; that they should be removed from our system, and each voter permitted to vote directly for the President of his choice.

Gentlemen, a system of cumulative voting by the citizens of Pennsylvania, which can be provided by an act of their Legislature, as I understand the Constitution, would secure to our citizens, if not the precise objects sought by the friends of that reform, at least greater advantages than it would confer. The result would be that each of the political interests existing in this State would select as many electors as they were entitled to by their numbers and they would be felt proportionably in the Presidential election. How is it now? Do you not know what is coming on next year in our State? 600,000 votes are to be polled for Presidential electors. Each party has about 300,000. What is going to take place? From Lake Erie to the Delaware, this State is to be convulsed; a thousand disagreeable circumstances are to attend the election; men's minds are to be taxed and worried for months; men of property are to have their attention turned to the security of their investments. All the unpleasant and illegitimate influences which attend elections, and to which I have alluded, will be called into existence in that great approaching struggle; and why? Because whichever interest obtains a majority in this State, though it be a majority of but one vote, secure twenty-six electoral votes for President of the United States: and the struggle will be for the little majority which turns the scale. Now, do we not all see at a glance what the fact is? Each party is entitled to thirteen of these electors, or about that number, because they are composed of American freemen who are entitled to an equal voice in our common government. But both cannot secure electors; the whole 26 must be given to one side; and perhaps that result will determine the government of this country not only for 4 years to come, but for four centuries. We enter upon the canvass as a game of chances, fearful that the most adroit and unscrupulous interest of the two in the State, can command the result; that there will not be a fair struggle between the men who are honest and those who are not. Let us have honest voting, let each party have the Presidential electors that its numbers entitle it to, and let them be felt upon the general result; let the people in each of the other States vote as we vote and let the majority of Americans decide the contest.

Finally, this plan of Representative reform is convenient, in a high degree; it is both practicable and convenient. It requires in this State nothing of legislation, except simply to permit a citizen, who has, say twenty-four votes for Members of Congress, and twenty-six for Presidential electors, to cast those votes as a freeman, according to his own choice and pleasure, let him bestow them upon any smaller number, for instance, giving two to each of the twelve candidates, or four to each of six. Trust the people and their common sense will regulate their action. You do not want intricate laws, constitutions tinkered, or a great scheme of reconstruction. [Laughter.] You simply want to trust the people, and permit them, when they possess votes, to cast them as they think best; as their judgment may be directed, by views of public interest or public duty. If we should have that system for electing members of Congress and Presidential electors next fall, we can each go to the polls and vote for twelve representatives in Congress to sit for Pennsylvania, and for thirteen electors of President and Vice-President; or, if any one should think that the political interest with which he is associated is flourishing and growing in strength, so that they are entitled to one additional member, he can vote for thirteen representatives. If he should be mistaken in his calculations, he would fail as to one of his votes numbers would be counted exactly, and there would be no injustice.

Now, I must point out one additional special injustice of the ordinary majority rule at elections, unmitigated by any such plan as that proposed. Observe that the party which prevails at the election does not merely carry the day, does not merely get its votes counted and get the result appropriate to the counting of them, but it gets all the power which belongs to the other side in addition to its own. Suppose that the two parties in Pennsylvania are so divided that one has 300,000 votes and the other 301,000; in choosing electors for President and Vice President the 301,000 who prevail, who have 1,000 majority, do not merely get their votes counted in the Presidential election, do not merely influence the result in selecting our Chief Magistrate by their own votes, but they have in effect counted into their vote the votes of their opponents, the other 300,000. Your 301,000 constituting the majority in the State, wield the political power of the whole 600,000—wield not only their own appropriate power, but a power which does not belong to them, but belongs to the political interest opposed to them.

That is what sharpens this injustice of disfranchisement, and that is the reason why, in legislative bodies, a little turning of the scale gives one party or another, when in point of fact they are nearly equal, such a mass of preponderating power.

Take the elections which occurred in 1866 in the States North and West, the States formerly called the free States. In those elections two million of voters (in round numbers) voted the Republican ticket for members of Congress and for Governors in the respective States. The other party, the Democracy, polled in those States at those elections a little over 1,600,000 votes. What was the result? To Congress 1,600,000 voters chose 28 representatives only, and the 2,000,000 voters 143. The proportion between the two great masses of our electoral population, known by the respective party names, was 20 to 16 in votes actually polled in the States to which I have referred. The representatives to Congress selected at those elections from those States, instead of standing as 20 to 16, stood 143 to 28. And why? Because under the majority rule at elections in those States the majority not only obtained representation in Congress for its own votes, but obtained the greater part of the representation that belonged to the other side. Under a system of cumulative voting representation in Congress would have stood about in the proportion of 20 to 16, just as the actual votes ran in those States. Do you not see how the whole policy of your government can be changed; how the vote of the people may be stifled; how republican institutions may be made a farce and a sham, and that under a system which you are falsely told secures the rule of a majority as a principle that is sacred!

Gentlemen, I have already occupied so much time that I must omit any detailed amination of the arguments against cumulative voting. I can notice only one or two of them briefly. It is said that a system of elections such as I have described, would deprive particular localities of representation; that there would be a combination of great and powerful communities within a State against some particular districts, and those districts which now have representatives would be disfranchised. This argument has been made in Great Britain. It is likely to be repeated here, and it is perhaps the only one deserving any considerable attention. Of course all my political reading and political thought have been against the undue concentration of power at any particular point, whether Washington, Harrisburg, or Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and I have been in favor of its distribution, as far as possible, into all the local communities into which the State or the country is divided. And this objection, from my point of view, deserves respectful treatment and respectful answer. I have to observe, then, that, in my opinion, particular localities within the State would have a due voice and due influence in the selection of candidates: that if they were selected by a common body, by a State Convention, any attempt to disfranchise any particular section of the State would be met by a counter combination in the interest of fair play, and that the practical result would be that there would be on the whole a fair distribution of political power in the different parts of the State by the selection of candidates. If, however, any difficulty were apprehended on this ground, there might be a rule adopted by which nominations should be made by districts, a thing very often done in counties, and even in States. It would be a rule to a party making its selections, that there should be a distribution of its candidates according to district divisions, either those established for other purposes by some general State law or established by the particular party organization for its own purposes of selection or distribution.

But the conclusive answer to the objection is this, that any important locality would have the power to defend itself against such injustice; and that is one of the merits of this system of cumulative voting. If there was an attempt to disfranchise the City of Philadelphia, to prevent her returning her four members to Congress, and the thing was gross and glaring, what could she do under a system of cumulative voting; Just combine her vote on her four men, and elect them in spite of all the other electors in the State, and thus any attempt at injustice in any section of the Commonwealth might be resented by the people aggrieved by cumulating their votes upon one or more local candidates of their own. They could defeat any such attempt at injustice, and defend themselves against it, and the fact that they had such power of defense, would always secure a just distribution of nominations.

Again, candidates being thus voted for by the whole State, there would be opportunities for making better selections than are made by the district system. Let me take an illustration on this point. What a misfortune it would have been if the narrow intellectualities of our modern political reasoners had controlled in England when Edmund Burke was a candidate before the electors of Bristol in 1780, a distinguished member of Parliament, whose name is given to the literature of the world for all future ages. He stood up in the British Parliament defending the just rights of the American Colonies. Words in our behalf which yet echo through the world were heard with admiration and pride even by those opposed to him in the House of Commons. But they were heard with other feelings in Bristol, which he then represented in Parliament; and when he went down to his constituents, instead of re-electing they rejected him; he was voted down. His own district had a local majority against him of men who hated America, who were with the King in the war he waged against our fathers. Their passions and prejudices were aroused against their eloquent representative who had defended America in the Parliament of the Empire. He was defeated under the majority rule and a single district system. Fortunately, he was returned to Parliament by another constituency, who thought it an honor to be represented by him, and he continued in the House of Commons as long as he lived, adorning it by his eloquence and his genius, and giving his name to his country and the world as a cherished recollection for all time. In our country, under similar circumstances, such a man would remain out of Congress, or out of any other legislative body upon a defeat in his district. He would be ostracized from the councils of his country, his voice closed and stifled; his career would be closed. What does cumulative voting do? It enables the freemen of a State to select their Burkes and their Websters; their Clays and Calhouns, wherever they may be in the State, and use their abilities, so long as they please, in shaping the legislation and administration of the government of the country. [Applause.] No ability, no merit, no eminence, no greatness, could be stifled in any of our States under this system. The majority rule, which would seem to have been invented to submerge merit and to hit mediocrity, would no longer operate its course unchecked in American politics, the freemen of our country would have a breadth of choice which they would exercise, I doubt not wisely to the advantage of themselves and of future generations.

Our experience in this State and in other States is not clearly in favor of carrying the idea of single district so far. I drew the amendment to the Constitution of our State, by which your city is broken into single districts. [Applause.] What was the idea of that amendment? It was that one political interest should not absorb the whole sixteen or eighteen representatives which you send to the Legislature; that a little shifting majority one way or the other should not cast that large number of votes on one side or the other at Harrisburg. The idea was to break up the political community, and allow the different political interests which compose it, by choosing in single districts, to be represented in the Legislature of the State. Unfortunately, when that arrangement was made for your city (and for Pittsburg also, to which it will soon apply), this just, equal, almost perfect system of election which I have spoken of to-night was unknown. It had not then been announced abroad, or considered here, and we did what best we could. Now, however, if a change were to be made, I suppose the same current of opinion and of sentiment would take place in this State which has prevailed in New York, where the system of single districts throughout the State for the election of members of the Assembly or lower Legislative branch of that State has lost credit. The idea is very generally abandoned by thinking and reflecting men in that State. It is a failure; it has not produced the results which it was supposed would flow from it. Cumulative voting, however, comes in, and it is a principle which is capable of extended application to popular elections where more than a single officer is to be chosen, it can be applied to the election of representatives in the Legislature from your city and from each of the counties of the State, or any districts into which the State might be divided for either Representatives or Senators, and you may thus get in the government of your own State that fair and equal representation which you ought to claim and which is your due as citizens of a free State.

After some further remarks, Mr. Buckalew concluded, as follows:

Gentlemen, I have said most of what I proposed to say this evening, so far as points of argument are concerned. I omit some minor points, and I omit filling up the outline of the argument. I have said what I supposed was most essential. And now in conclusion, let me say that I appear here to discuss this subject before you for no purpose of idle display or of amusement, but with a proper object; with an idea to its examination and discussion by others, and what I shall desire, and what will repay me a thousand fold for any inconvenience in attending here, and any effort in speaking will be the support of the press and people of Philadelphia to a new, improved, and honorable system of electoral action by which our representative system in this country will be vastly improved, and by which the future of our country will receive an additional guarantee and security which will not fail it hereafter in peace or in war. [Great applause.]

MISCELANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.

is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS. Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867. SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO. BY VIRTUE OF THEIR CHARTER, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS PROVISIONS, will distribute THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, *On Wednesday, 8th of January, next,* AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Schedule of Presents:

1 Present, worth	$40,000
1 Present, worth	20,000
1 Present, worth	10,000
1 Present, worth	5,000
2 Presents, worth $2,500 each	5,000
1 Present, valued at	4,000
2 Presents, valued at $1,500 each	3,000
1 Present, valued at	1,000
4 Presents, valued at $1,000 each	4,000
2 Presents, valued at 500 each	1,000
3 Presents, valued at 500 each	1,500
3 Presents, valued at 250 each	750
20 Presents, valued at 250 each	5,000
55 Presents, valued at 200 each	11,000
50 Presents, valued at 175 each	8,750
100 Presents, valued at 100 each	10,000
20 Presents, valued at 75 each	1,500
10 Presents, valued at 60 each	600
The remaining Presents consist of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and Fine Arts	87,900
	$200,000

Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR

Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

One Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"The Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the Wars," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

Five Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of "THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS," and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The Engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or by express, as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$0.50
25 shares with Engravings	23.50
50 shares with Engravings	46.50
75 shares with Engravings	69.50
100 shares with Engravings	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis E. Brossmann, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 17, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted the said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority in the State, and cannot conceive his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathize with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote its success in all respects.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to GEO. A. COOKE & Co., BANKERS, 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

J. B. PURSEL, Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity. Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE In the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street, *BLOOMSBURG, PA.,* Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE. IN CONSISTING OF BED MATRESSES, SOFAS, LOUNGES MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED, EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES, PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. In fact a full assortment of READY-MADE COFFINS of all sizes, and of EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE All of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE W. CORELL. Bloomsburg, August 10, 1867.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, Bloomsburg, Pa. M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER the successors of WILLIAM SLOAN & SON continue the business of making CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and every style of FANCY WAGONS, which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never selling any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, 69 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors. May 16, 1867-1y.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH
FISH,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always in hand.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her FALL AND WINTER STOCK of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of LATEST STYLE BONNETS, of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C., which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see. Bloomsburg, Oct. 25, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in LIGHT STREET a fresh stock of goods in the line of MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to COLOR STRAW HATS on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory. MRS. E. KLINE. Light Street, October 4, 1867.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT. The Misses Barman would respectfully announce to their friends in town and country, that they have just received at their place of business on Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of MILLINERY GOODS of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter's Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a general millinery store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere. Nov. 1, 1867.

H. C. HOWER, has opened a first-class BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE, at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices: Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, do Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine good morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce. Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and for yourselves. Respectfully, H. C. HOWER.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to benefit scholars, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,500 volumes. Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR. Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Solomon Everett, the Proprietor has put it in thorough repair and furnished it in a manner not equalled by any house in the county. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and the table with the best the market affords. The stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr26'67.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

The most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Putty, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Mixed Paints, SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES, ESSENTIAL OILS, Perfumery, Hair Dyes, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Cutlery, Stationery, Pocket Books, PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Catheters, Spectabms, Syringes, Breast Pumps, Trusses of approved make. A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS. These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DISPATCH. Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and can be obtained either by mail or express. Remember the place—Iron Front Store, Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg. August 8, 1867.

J. R. MOYER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG, PA., where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS. Also all the PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY. I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Gwinney's Cordial, TURLINGTON'S BALSAM, and all other articles kept in their line at City prices. ☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In medicines, quality is of the first importance. Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S *NEW DRUG STORE,* IN ORANGEVILLE, JUST OPENED WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND. In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practitioner, and also understands Pharmacy. E. Everett is a Medical student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of drugs. They respectfully invite the attendance of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26-6t

THE GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cancoral, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was recognized by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cancoral upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Da Carcoral, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, numerous testimonials, many from regular physicians, fully attest, and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and as INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you a soft, smooth, and transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should enjoy. It is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and vigor throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly hue so common to our sex, and what is even better than all this it cures every species of female troubles and weakness.

Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.

RAHTER & HAUSE, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr26-6m

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, STATIONERS, STEAM POWER PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS 705 Chestnut street & 706 Jayne street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. They confine specially to furnishing National Banks, County Offices, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING, having machinery especially adapted for all work they may require. [feb2'67-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO., Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS AND LADIES' FURS, No. 22 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER, Late Walter & Kaub, Importer and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, No. 716 North Third Street, between Race and Vine Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER, PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866. This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for stripping clover seed yet discovered. A more simple machine, in addition to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility. It strips the clover seed from the stalk leaving the stems standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man to help to work it. It is compact, simple, in repair, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up. The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, thus saving the great length of time and labor of moving, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will scarcely ever failure to gather the seed with this machine, the second of the season is the best which is lost in the end way of gathering it. Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to join the state or county Rights. For particulars address WEIDMAN & REINOLD, CENTRE CO., Columbia County, Pa. jan26'67.]

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA! THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS. Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of McNINCH & SHUMAN, and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their STOCK OF DRY GOODS this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their LADIES' DRESS GOODS are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES, all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of "PAY AS YOU GO," and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally. McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER, Importers and Jobbers of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS, HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, THREADS, SEWING SILKS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY BONNAIRS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS GENERALLY. Also Manufacturers of BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES, and Dealers in WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c. No. 24 North Third Street, below Vine, Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, No. 24 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO., Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 33 Market Street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL, Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, No. 37 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF C. C. MARR'S NEW STORE *TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,* ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS. The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, NOTIONS, TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE, *CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,* CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE, TOBACCO, *HATS AND SHOES,* FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT, all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce. ☞ Call and see. April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER, would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c., as well as FINE GROCERIES, which may be purchased at reasonable rates. The best brands of cigars always on hand. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited. Improvements are made elsewhere as it will convince purchasers satisfaction will be given. COLUMBIA HOUSE, Market, opposite Miller's Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. may 18,

SCHELL, BERGER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS Dealers in FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c., Nos. 122 and 124 South Wharves, above Arch St. Philadelphia. ☞ Agents for Wilson's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and pails.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, rice, starch, saleratus, soda, &c., &c. ☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. May 16, 1866-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793. JORDAN & BROTHER, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE, No. 29 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN, LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 21 North Water Street, and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO., Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, No. 24 North Wharves, and 13 North Water St., Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c., No. 336 Market Street, south side, Philadelphia.

GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS, GROVESTEEN'S PIANOS, GROVENSTEE'S PIANOS, 449 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 449 Broadway, New York, 449 Broadway, New York, Are unrivalled for Durability, Power and Evenness of Tone. They are not becoming the favorite of all others, with Musicians, Amateurs and all lovers of Good Music. They are warranted every respect. Prices one third lower than other first-class pianos, and fully equal. GROVESTEEN & CO., 449 Broadway, New York. Oct. 25, 1867-3m.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL, Columbia, Pa. The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in the arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE to get the best TOBACCO AND CIGARS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, is at HUNSBERGER'S, a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa. He has the largest and most select of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of SEGARS, and the best Fine-cut and Plug CHEWING TOBACCO, can be had at his counters. TOBACCO PIPES in great variety are among his large stock. DON'T FORGET TO CALL. H. H. HUNSBERGER.

H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIG