

THE BANK BILL.

The bill for the regulation of the currency is as follows: SUPPLEMENT to an Act for the equalization of the currency of the State, approved the 17th day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Banks of the Commonwealth are hereby required, until the second Tuesday of February next ensuing, to receive at par, in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the State which paid specie for their liabilities on and immediately prior to the nineteenth day of November last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and accounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any president and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks should certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, that they have just reason to believe that any bank included in said category is in an unsound or unsafe condition, the Governor shall appoint a commission to investigate the same, as provided in the third section of the set of October thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the relief of debtors," and no banks shall be required to receive the notes of any bank thus discredited until reported sound and solvent by such commission.

Sec. 2. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other moneys of the Commonwealth, and also county treasurers, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes the notes of the solvent banks, in payment of the said taxes, tolls, and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receipt for the same in like manner as though said banks were specie paying.

Sec. 3. That on failure of any bank in this Commonwealth to comply with the provisions of this Act, such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor, he shall so declare such forfeiture by proclamation; and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the Act entitled "An Act regulating banks," approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the relief of debtors," and no banks shall be required to receive the notes of any bank which had within one year suspended specie payments, or refused to redeem its notes as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, the forfeiture, penalties, or liabilities arising therefrom not having been heretofore omitted or suspended by Act of Assembly, shall be deemed thereby to have forfeited its charter; and upon such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor, he shall declare such forfeiture by proclamation, and assignment shall be made by the directors of such bank, as heretofore provided.

Sec. 4. That the directors or special meetings of the directors of banks shall be held at such times, and under such rules and regulations for the transaction of business as the directors may adopt, and in the case of the sickness or absence of the President his place may be supplied by a President pro tempore to be appointed by the directors from among their number; and so much of any act or acts of assembly inconsistent with the election of said President pro tempore, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. That the several banks of this Commonwealth shall be required to redeem in specie or its equivalent, so much of their circulation as may be in the hands of the State Treasurer and may be necessary to pay the August interest.

Sec. 6. That the president, cashier or other officers of any bank in this Commonwealth shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by some officer authorized by law to administer oaths or affirmations, that they will not knowingly or intentionally violate any of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement or the provisions of the act regulating banks, passed April 16, 1850, and its supplements; and that the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act regulating banks, approved April 16th, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, other acts of assembly conflicting herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, That no cashier shall engage in any other profession or calling, directly or indirectly, than that appertaining to the office of cashier.

Sharks and Wolves.

Large numbers of the troops who have gone to the seat of war are poor men. Leaving families behind them. The pay of the private is \$11 per month. We believe the custom is, at the end of every month, to give some written evidence of the amount due each man. — But the troops will not in fact be paid under two or three months from the day of being mustered into the service, and so on from time to time.

We are informed that a shoal of land sharks, some of them well known to public fame, have entered into a combination to purchase of the troops their monthly warrants or certificates at an enormous share—say, giving them \$6 and \$7 for \$11. These evidences of debt are as good as gold. They will be paid with reasonable promptness. The necessities of these men are great. They may be compelled to allow themselves to be devoured by these sharks, unless patriotic individuals, who scorn to levy blackmail upon patriots, will take measures for purchasing these evidences at a fair value, and thus save the soldiers of the country from falling victims to the cupidity of a class of speculators who prowl about the camps, the Commissariat's and the Quartermaster's depts. as wolves prowl over a battle-field after a day of carnage.—Y. Y. Tribune.

It is understood that any movement of Gen. Lee for throwing rebel forces forward from Richmond in the direction of Manassas gap or Harper's Ferry, will immediately be followed by an attack of Gen. Butler's forces on Norfolk.

Richmond is the aim of Gen. Butler, and it is reported that he intends to occupy that city by the 20th of July.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

The flags of this city were all at half mast yesterday, their bright constellations and broad stripes draped in token of respect and mourning for the gallant Col. Ellsworth. All over the loyal states, wherever the stars and stripes are still regarded as the emblem of our might and the assurance of our protection, the same sad testimony of respect was tendered. A hundred thousand stately flags in mourning for a single hero! Twenty-six millions of bosomed pines by the same shot which carried death to the heart of Ellsworth. His martyr blood will haunt the foes who applauded his assassination to their grave. The revenge of his life will be the desolation of cities, while whole continents of traitors cannot repay the loyal people of this nation the murder of Col. Ellsworth.

Col. Ellsworth was born in Saratoga county, N. York, in the year 1827, and was therefore in his twenty-fourth year when he fell. He was a student at West Point Academy, and after leaving that institution he removed to Chicago, where, eight years ago, he met almost friendless and penniless. His innate integrity, with the force and energy of his character, soon won him hosts of friends, until he gradually rose to respect and position. The exciting exploits of the French Zouaves at Sebastopol led him to investigate this death of the Fire Department. The fact that the Zouave tactics was the most efficient method of setting to work to organize a company of this character in Chicago, by the title of "The Chicago Zouaves." After a practice of about a year, a return to the East was proposed. The novelty of their drill, their fantastic dress, prediction of their evolutions, attracted general attention, not only from military men, but from the general public, and Colonel Ellsworth became known all over the country as the originator of the Zouave drill in the United States.

Col. Ellsworth at one time studied law with Mr. Lincoln, and after Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, it was generally understood that Col. Ellsworth would be attached to his person. It was expected that he would be placed in some important position in the War Department, but it is not probable that such a position would have been in accordance with his desires. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war he sought active service, and came forward to New York and commenced the organization of a Zouave Regiment from members of the Fire Department. The decision and dash of the Zouave drill exactly suited the spirit of the fireman, and in an incredibly short time a full regiment was formed.

Colonel Ellsworth was exceedingly beloved wherever he was intimately known. The impression was sometimes obtained by strangers that there was a degree of affection in his department, but those that knew him best were his warmest and most devoted friends.

The most melancholy reflection connected with this noble martyr's death, aside from the loss which the country and the service have suffered in Col. Ellsworth, is the irreparable grief in which he has surrounded the living hero in a glory known only to a young heart's love, and to whom he was affianced for the last three years. The lady is spoken of as having accomplished the daughter of Charles E. Spafford, of Rockford, Illinois. Of course the sympathies of the world would only be so many intrusions could they reach the ears of the stricken lady, in the remoteness of her young life, and yet the country will follow her with its condolence, if only in the silent sufferings of its sympathies and respect.

We can offer no more elegant tribute to the memory of Ellsworth, than by quoting the following lines from the poem of July W. Fowley, which originally appeared in the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle.

No young, so brave, so early called,
We mourn above his lair that died—
His name on every heart enrolled,
To friends, and home, and country dear.
Struck by the traitor's reckless hand,
Falling without a chance to raise
His snowy arm with flashing brand;
And in the morning of his days,
Ere rising upon the eternal land,
He gave his waiting God to meet,
Without a sin, without a tear.
And as he walks the golden street,
Oh you fair far and wondrous sphere,
The angels all their harps will bring,
And hymn their holy welcoming.
—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

The shameful abuses which have been practiced on the Pennsylvania volunteers by the contractors for clothing, has awakened the attention of Gov. Curtin, who has sent Mr. Benjamin Haywood, of Schuylkill county to Washington, under the following letter of instructions:

The Proclamation of the Queen of

New York, May 27.—The steaming Ensign has arrived. The following is the proclamation of Queen Victoria in relation to the American war.

With an anxious heart, I have with all the sovereign Powers and States, and wherever hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; and whereas, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending parties, we therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamation; and we hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any act in derogation of this duty, as subjects of a neutral sovereign in said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, and more especially by entering the military service of either of the contending parties, as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board of any ship, or vessel-of-war, or transport of, or in the service of either of the contending parties, or by engaging to or going to any place beyond the seas, with the intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring, or attempting to procure, within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming or equipping, any ship or vessel, to be employed as a ship-of-war or privateer, or transport, by either of the contending parties, or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade, lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, deserters, arms, military stores or materials, or any article considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to law, or the ordinary usage of nations, for the use of either of the said contending parties, all parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects, and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences which will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Richmond Park, May 13, 1861.

SEIZURE OF ALL THE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN THE NORTH!

At precisely 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the 20th, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the United States Marshals upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the free States, and the accumulated dispatches of the telegraph were seized.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER.

The following letter, directed to Col. Ellsworth's parents, was written by him the night preceding the visit to Alexandria, which resulted in his death. It seems from its tone as if the gallant soldier must have been impressed with the fact that the expedition would result fatally to himself.

LATER FROM FORT PICKENS.

aid for the Parents of Col. Ellsworth.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A meeting of the friends of the late Col. ELLSWORTH was held at Willard's Hotel, to-night, to start a collection for the benefit of his parents, who are said to be poor, and who have lost their main pecuniary support by the death of their only son.

A highly respectable and intelligent class of people from different sections of the Union assembled. Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Chicago, late of Massachusetts, was unanimously invited to act as Chairman, and accepted. He made a few appropriate remarks upon taking the chair.

A subscription paper was opened, and nearly five hundred dollars was subscribed, no man being allowed to give more than one dollar.

Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was named as treasurer of all the committees appointed in the several cities of the North and West who are requested to report to her.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

County Treasurer.

Commissioner.

Public Sale.

Auditor's Notice.

Notice to Trespassers.

Master's Sale.

Public Sale.

Attention Home Guards.

Administrators' Notice.

A Card.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOB REED, Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gasware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates for cash. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challis, Delaines, Barege Robes, Shawls, Colletes, Mullins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Auditor's Notice.

Auditor's Notice.

Public Sale.

Attention Home Guards.

Administrators' Notice.

A Card.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most efficient alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an efficient antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish this cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Stiff Neck and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Nephritis or St. Andrew's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

NEW GROCERY.

Public Sale.

Attention Home Guards.

Administrators' Notice.

A Card.

To my Patrons and all Others Interested.