monwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of any stage of the proceedings, before sale by the Sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extend, upon evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed, as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collateral, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or any other security, commercial or otherwise; and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owners of such collateral.—*And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgements entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgements or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which judgment has or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract.—*And provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgement for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest. *Provided*, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans or minors. *And provided further* That this act shall not apply to any judgements obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

Sec. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

Sec. 3. That upon all judgements heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgements on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

☞See New Advertisments of A. M. Rambo's, Odd Fellows' Hall, in to-day's paper.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle their bills at their earliest convenience.

S. ARMOR.

Our Correspondence.—By some mistake we did not receive 'Thirsty Squad's" letter this week, until too late for insertion.—As it does not contain much news—although of interest—it will keep till next week. The boys are still at Camp Scott, and well.

☞We are requested by Hiram Wilson, Esq., to state that a portion of the clothing of the "Shawnee Guards," sent home after the Government uniform was furnished, is at his store, uncalled for. He will be obliged if the friends of the owners of the property will call and claim their respective shares.

Acts of Legislature.—We give to-day the Bank Bill and the Stay Law, two important acts passed during the late special session of our Legislature. The Three Million Loan Bill is lengthy, but we will endeavor to find room for it next week. It provides for the calling into State service fifteen regiments to be held in readiness for future requisition by the U. S. Government.

A Travelling Agent.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Lewis Tredenick has been appointed Traveling Agent for the sale of Geiger's Patent Hay and Grain Rakes, manufactured by F. S. Bletz, of Columbia. He starts next week for Ohio and the West, to introduce the article. We recommend Lewis to all with whom his business may bring him in contact, as a long-headed, energetic, complete man of business and a clever fellow. He will doubtless succeed in his mission. We wish him every success.

Firemen's Parade.—On Monday, the Princess Hook and Ladder Company, of Marietta, received their apparatus, and made the occasion one of parade. A delegation from Columbia, consisting of a body of "Old Columbia" firemen, with the Hose Carriage of the Company handsomely decorated, left here in the morning, headed by martial music. In spite of the rain which fell steadily, the boys stepped out bravely and made a first-rate show. The parade in Marietta was a successful display, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and our firemen were hospitably received and treated. They returned well pleased with their Marietta brethren.

A Camp at Columbia.—On Sunday last Major Given, with several other officers from Camp Scott visited our town, and examined the ground in and around the borough in search of a suitable location for a camp. We understand that he pronounced the field in which the last Exhibition of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society was held as admirably adapted for the purpose, and we believe, recommended the locality to the Adjutant General. If this Camp is established it will concentrate a large number of troops in this portion of the State, with camps at Harrisburg, Lancaster, Columbia and York. Our citizens generally are anxious that a portion of the State Reserve shall be encamped here, but unless the discipline is better and more strictly enforced than in every camp we have thus far seen, the presence of troops will be rather a nuisance than a benefit. If they are governed, and made into soldiers—well; but if they are permitted to make of their camp life one big spree, the farther they are kept from Columbia the better we shall be pleased.

The Lancaster Guards.—We noticed two weeks since the fact that the Lancaster Guards, Capt. Neff, had volunteered for three years service. Owing to the rush of organized regiments the company was crowded out, but we are glad to learn that our friend Neff has succeeded in getting his company in as a portion of Lancaster County's contingent of the State reserve. The Cookman Rangers, Lancaster Guards, Union Guards, of Lancaster, and Safe Harbor Artillerists have been accepted, and will probably be mustered in very soon. While in Lancaster a few days since we saw the "Guards" on drill. They are a splendid body of men, and under the drill of the Captain and other officers are fast becoming trained soldiers, rather than raw recruits. They will be among the crack companies of the county, and we warrant Captain Neff will place them where they will have an opportunity of sustaining the honor of the "Old Guard."

Reading and Columbia Railroad.—The work on the Reading and Columbia Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, and a large force is at work near this place and in the neighborhood of Manheim. Money of course will be required as the first estimate approaches, and we have been requested by the Treasurer of the Company, Col. Sam'l Shoch, to say to stockholders in this place and vicinity, that he is ready to receive an instalment of five per cent. on each share of their respective subscription.

Our Volunteers—Meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall.—On Saturday evening a meeting called by handbills, was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Capt. Fisher of the condition and wants of the Cookman Rangers, at Camp Curtin. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Herr to the chair; Thomas Collins, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Capt. Fisher then addressed the meeting, detailing the life at Camp Curtin, described situation of his company there—the terms on which they were received, their standing amongst their fellow soldiers, &c.,—giving altogether a most encouraging account of our boys. In one respect, however, they appeared to a disadvantage beside many of the companies on the ground. Although none of the companies were then sworn in and armed, yet most approached uniformity in their dress—at least in the possession of outer flannel shirts of uniform color. Our boys are without this distinguishing garment—an important comfort at the same time, to the volunteer—and consequently suffer in the comparison with the red-shirt, blue-shirt, or gray-shirt corps from other places. The Captain knew that this matter had only to be laid before the citizens of Columbia to procure the needed clothing.—Captain Fisher spoke in the highest terms of the Rangers. They are orderly and steady-working, and are rapidly improving in drill and martial bearing. They enjoy a good reputation with the superior officers of the Camp, and are altogether an honor to Columbia.

Capt. Diehl, an Aid de Camp, and Lieut. Kauffman, of the Steamer Paulanx, also addressed the meeting briefly.

In response to Capt. Fisher's information as to the wants of the Cookman Rangers a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Thos. Collins, Philip Shreiner, J. W. Steacy, P. S. McTague, Joseph Richards, B. F. Appold and J. H. Strickler, was appointed to take the matter in hand and devise means for supplying our volunteers of the Rangers with the necessary garments. It was decided that subscriptions should be solicited to furnish the men with two outer shirts apiece, of uniform color. A subscription was started and the funds readily obtained. Messrs. McTague and Steacy were appointed a sub-committee to procure the material and have the garments cut out and manufactured. These gentlemen accordingly made arrangements for the necessary supply of flannel, which was furnished by Messrs. P. S. McTague, & Co., at cost. There is no "army speculation" in these gentlemen, and their honorable and liberal action might be advantageously copied by our large army contractors! The ladies of the town of course volunteered to make up the clothing, and it will be put through without delay—probably will be finished and forwarded to Harrisburg by this evening. The many patriotic hands that labor so willingly in this good cause will make short work of the job. The flannel procured is a grey blue, of good texture and serviceable. The shirts are cut to three sizes and we hope the boys will find them a better fit than their regulation duds.

Since writing the above we have received the following for insertion in the *Spy*:

The Committee superintending the cutting and making up of the shirts for the "Cookman Rangers," desire to express their obligations to Messrs. John A. Bangor, D. F. Aurand and Jacob Miller, tailors, for efficient voluntary services rendered, and to the ladies of the borough for their promptness in manufacturing the needed garments.

P. S. McTague,
J. W. Steacy,
Committee.

Columbia, May 24 1861

New Publications.—We have a crowd of periodicals for May and June which the pressure of exciting news has driven to the wall for the time being.

The American Agriculturist for May is deserving of more prompt and extended notice, but we must do it what justice we can in a general commendation. It is as good as usual which is liberal praise.

The May number of the Farmer and Gardener and the Bee Journal, both from the same publisher, are deserving careful perusal and study. Excellent publications, both.

Evans' Rural Economist, of which the May number is the second issued, is likely to prove itself a substantial addition to our agricultural periodical literature. It is published at Westchester, and gives valuable information on *home* farming.

Godey as usual is ahead of all magazines for June. It is always early in the field, and, like early fruits and vegetables, in demand. It is by no means a hot-house production, however. It is a natural growth and ever fresh and palatable.

Frank Leslie's Monthly, for June, with its thrilling tales, profuse illustrations, stunning fashions and unlimited interest in every department is alone in its peculiar field. No other periodical can compete with it for pleasing variety, and it enjoys the popularity inseparable from sterling merit.

The Atlantic Monthly for June continues Mrs. Stowe's Romance, "Agnes Sorrento," which promises interest not inferior to the productions which has already made for her a name among our foremost writers. A very entertaining article is a narrative of the march of the New York Seventh Regiment to Washington. Oliver Wendell Holmes contributes a "Battle Hymn."—The remaining contents are of Atlantic standard quality.

Handy Book for the U. S. Soldier is the title of a little pamphlet received from the publishers, Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, containing in small space brief but comprehensive instructions for drill and manoeuvres, well calculated for the use of our volunteers. The price was not given on the cover, but it must be trifling, and the little work will probably be found in the hands of thousands. The musket and rifle drill are illustrated.

The Religious Reasoner is the title of a monthly issued by Jacob Myers, Lancaster, formerly publisher of the Press and Republican of that city. We have received the first number for May. The scope of the publication is best explained by the following extract from the advertisement:

Our object in publishing this paper is to advocate the cause of GOD, and the final destruction of the DEVIL, taking the Bible for our Text-Book.

The initial number promises well. The subscription price is one dollar per annum.

Proceedings of Council.—Columbia, May 17, 1861.—Council met: Messrs. Breneman, Eberlein, McChesney and Welsh reported absent.

In the absence of the President Mr. Hippy was called to the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Road Committee reported the expenses for last month, $39,29.

On motion, the Supervisor was directed to proceed with laying the pavement in front of the property of F. S. Bletz, corner of Locust and Fourth streets, provided, said pavement is not laid at the expiration of 30 days from this time.

A petition was read from the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Co., asking permission of Council to use the bridge which crosses Shawnee Run at Mill street, for the purpose of making a connection with Maltby & Case's railroad.

Mr. Appold moved that the privilege be granted.

Mr. Bruner moved to amend by striking out all after the word that, and inserting, "Council be a committee of the whole to visit Mill street to-morrow morning at 6½ o'clock," which was agreed to. Motion as amended was then adopted.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Wm. Timony, $11,10; D. S. Chalfant, $20,81; Sam'l Waites, $9,20; J. Lanigan, 70 cts.; R. E. Leman, $65,12; B. F. Cox, $7,00; D. Mullen, $11,15.

On motion, Mr. Fraley, Chief Burgess, was added to the committee to have the ordinances revised.

On motion, a Bond was drawn up and signed for $200,00, dated May 17th, at twelve months after date, in favor of Sam'l Shoch, for a piece of ground, purchased for a burial place adjoining "Potter's Field."

On motion of Mr. Hersney, the 66 muskets placed in charge of borough by the Brigade Inspector were placed in the hands of the Chief Burgess.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest: Wm. F. Lloyd, Clerk.

For the Columbia Spy.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp Curtin, May 23, 1861.

Editor Spy—I am almost sorry that I promised to send you a letter this week, as nothing of material interest has occurred within the Camp since I last wrote you. The Captain and myself being in our good old Borough on Saturday last, and first day of this week, our friends got out of us all we knew about matters in and about Camp Curtin. We arrived here at noon on Monday, and found the boys well and cheerful. Having been informed of the conduct of one of their number now in Columbia, they regret very much that one whom they had honored with an office in their company, and who had entire confidence of themselves and officers, should so far forget, not only the common proprieties of society, but of those with whom he cast his lot and to whom he had sworn to be faithful and true, as to economise the truth, and invent idle stories, which he took pains to circulate among the members of families left at home who he supposed would be most affected by them, and which he could not help but know would have a tendency to injure us all, in the estimation of those whose esteem we sought, and from whom we have all received manifestations of regard. It gives me pleasure, however, to state that his efforts were impotent for evil. When the generous and large-hearted citizens and the ladies of Columbia, came to understand the matter in its true light, they generously and promptly offered their time and means to add to the comfort of the Rangers, and the several families left at home.

It was well worth a visit from Columbia to Camp, to see the expressions of joy manifested by our boys when they came to know we were not forgotten by those left behind. It would perhaps be invidious to designate individuals where there are so many generous souls. I shall therefore in the name of the company tender to the ladies and gentlemen of Columbia, our thanks for the many favors received.

We were sorry to loose our neighbors the "Slemmer Phalanx," they having gone to Camp Scott on Monday, to fill a vacancy in the 15th Regiment. Capt. Dorsheimer, Lieut's Kauffman, Kimmel and Dr. Binney, are a noble set of fellows.

The first Regiment of Volunteers under the late Act of Assembly, has been formed, and is composed of the following companies, viz. Company A, Jersey Shore Rifles, Capt. Ullman; B, Cumberland Guards, Capt. Totten; C, Susquehanna Volunteers, Capt. McCaully; D, Montour Rifles, Capt. Manly; E, Irwin Guards, Capt. Rickets; F, Raftsman's Guards, Capt. Irwin; G, J. D. Cameron Infantry, Capt. Rehrer; H, Washington Cadets, Capt. Lorraine; I, Cookman Rangers, Capt. Fisher; K, Wayne Rifles, Capt. Taylor. As there may some changes made with regard to the several officers of this Regiment I defer naming them until my next.

Heretofore there has not been quite as much order shown in the administration of the several departments in Camp Curtin, as there should have been. I am glad to say, however, that under the present direction of Col. Seiler, order is being brought out of disorder, and the camp is fast assuming that method which should be present at all times in the several departments in a well regulated camp. On Tuesday night the Colonel did not sleep. He was in and about the camp to see that the guards performed their duty faithfully; the result is, that some forty persons absent without leave, are now in the Guard House. He is certainly the right man for the right place. This, Wednesday, at noon, the Cookman Rangers were the recipients of a very large supply of delicacies, in the shape of elegant pies and cakes, the generous gift of Mrs. Samuel D. Ingram and the Misses Aldrick, of Harrisburg. At a meeting of the company, of which Captain Fisher was chairman, resolutions were passed expressive of the sense thereof. I can tell those ladies, (God bless them) that no pen can describe and no tongue convey to them, truly the gratitude of our boys—it needed but a sight of them when eating said pies and cakes to convince them of that fact

Gov. Curtin came in to camp yesterday, having understood that some dissatisfaction existed amongst the men, owing to a misapprehension with regard to the late law enacted by the Legislature. He came to disabuse their minds of any false impressions they might have in relation thereto. They were fully satisfied with what he said. The immediate future is, I am convinced, pregnant with events, in which the Cookman Rangers will perform an active part. Those who withdrew from the Rangers so hastily, will perhaps live to regret their action.

Maj. McCoy is an experienced, and makes a very efficient officer. He was fully tested on Monday morning, by a company from the south-eastern portion of the State, (a member of which he placed in the guard house,) and showed himself to be a man of nerve. Lieut. Collins offered the services of our company to quell any disturbance that might ensue.

We had the smiles of our friends, Dr. Rohrer, Cols. Herr and Green, to-day. Call again and as often as possible. The company are indebted to the Dr. for a large number of pin cushions, for which he has the thanks of the company, they were much needed, and will be fully appreciated by the boys.

The services of our company tendered by Capt. Fisher to quell any disturbance which might ensue in Camp Curtin, was accepted last evening by Major McCoy and Adjutant Matthews, who from indications yesterday had reason to believe, there would be an effort made to disturb the good order of the camp. Sergeants Evans, Bennet and Kershner, Corporal Fullerton and eighteen privates, were marched under command of Lieut. Collins to head quarters, where the arms of guard were duly inspected and loaded with ball cartridge. They returned to quarters with the injunction that they should sleep on their arms, ready at a moment's warning to march at the proper call. At 2 o'clock A. M., the alarm was given when the boys formed into line and marched at a full run to the point of danger, which they reached in less than five minutes from the time the alarm was given. A number of volunteers who managed to obtain liquor, in and out of camp, were arrested and placed in the guard house, the roof of which they managed to force off. The regular guard being threatened from within and without, they were called as above. It looked at one time as if there would be a skirmish, which I doubt not was averted only by the determined and soldier-like course pursued by Major McCoy and Adjutant Matthews, assisted by the Rangers aforesaid.

This morning the guard reported at head quarters, where Adjutant Matthews in a neat and pertinent address, commended them for their soldier-like appearance, and the alacrity with which they responded when called. Capt. Fisher on behalf of the Rangers replied briefly in an appropriate manner, pledging his boys for any service, however great the danger might be.

Adjutant Case, by his urbanity, and gentlemanly deportment, is making a host of friends.

I cannot close this already too long letter, without tendering to Herman Aldrick, Esq., of Harrisburg, my sincere thanks for the favor received a few days ago, it was a gift fully appreciated, by

Captain.

The News.

The telegraph reports Kentucky to have gone for Union, on the 9th, by an overwhelming majority. The question before the people of that State was on the election of candidates to a Border State Convention, recently called by the Legislature. The total vote cast in eighty-nine counties, in favor of Union, is said to have been 92,501, or fully two-thirds of the aggregate vote cast in the late Presidential election. Eighteen counties are yet to hear from. The entire Presidential vote in November was 146,216—so that the Union majority will probably exceed *forty thousand*. The Legislature has passed resolutions declaring that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality.

Senator Douglas is lying at Chicago seriously ill of typhoid fever.

The armer steamer Huntsvill has been added to the blockading force off the port of Charleston. Savannah has been blockaded by the sloop-of-war Perry. The steam-frigate Minnesota is destined for the mouth of the Mississippi.

General Harney has surrounded St. Louis with a line of military posts, the object being to prevent hostile forces and munitions of war from entering the city, and to preserve the peace of the city. Thirty-five persons have died from wounds received in the collisions between the troops and the populace.

The Montgomery Congress has passed a bill authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, at not exceeding eight per cent. interest, or in lieu the issuing of twenty millions in Treasury notes, in small sums without interest. An act was passed abolishing the mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega.

Major Gen. Butler has been placed at the head of a new military department to consist of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Fortress Monroe has been designated as his headquarters and a large army is to be concentrated there without delay.

The Virginia authorities have seized the brig D. C. Pierce and sunk her. Her cargo of sugar and $300,000 in specie were in possession of the British Consul. The bark Ida was lost off Cape Henry.

The Montgomery Advertiser states that the Confederate Congress has decided to remove the capital to Richmond. Arkansas has been admitted into Union with the Confederacy.

Intelligence from Harper's Ferry states that the Virginia troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The overland express brings California dates to 8th inst. The strongest Union feeling prevails throughout the State. Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands reports the massacree of three hundred foreigners at Auckland.

The steamer Canadian, arrived at Farther Point, brings Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. American affairs continued to be the prominent subject of comment, and had been again incidentally introduced in the House of Commons. The pending motions in relation to belligerent rights and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy were again postponed, Lord Palmerston having stated that pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered the discussion of the subject was impossible.—Active preparations were in progress to send a powerful British squadron to the American coast, and the French Chamber of Commerce had also represented the necessity of a like measure for the protection of French vessels. Count Teleki, a prominent Hungarian patriot, had been assassinated. The event had created a great sensation. The harvest prospects in France were very bad. American agents had reached France to purchase military arms and equipments.

By the Persia we also have some additional items of foreign news. It was asserted, but not believed, that letters of marque, issued by the Southern Confederacy, had been granted to vessels at Liverpool and London. Lord Derby expressed the hope in the House of Lords that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government would give an emphatic warning that if British subjects join privateers, or become involved in American hostilities, that their blood would be on their own head, and that no redress would be obtained from England. Preparations were making for an American Union meeting in London. The London *Times* says that the mediation of England might as well be offered to a *hurricane* as to the United States in the present revolution. No war risks for the Gulf of Mexico were taken at Lloyd's.

On Sunday afternoon one thousand Virginia troops from Harper's Ferry arrived and encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac opposite Williamsport, Maryland, and additional troops with field pieces, were expected to arrive there to-day. Williamsport is but six miles from Hagerstown, to which point if rumor is correct, the large force of Federal troops gathered at Chambersburg, is shortly to be removed.

By an arrival at New York we learn that two vessels had arrived at Havana from Texas with two hundred and fifty United States troops and some women and children on board. By the same arrival we also have advices from Key West. Under the administration of Major French the island remained quiet and loyal to the Government.

The steam frigate Niagara and the gunboat Huntsville were passed in the Gulf stream on the 17th cruising for privateers. They had already captured two prizes. The ship Argo, sent from Hampton Roads as a prize, arrived at New York yesterday.

Colonel O'Fallon, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis, has accepted the coloneley of a United States regiment of volunteers raised in that city.

By way of New Orleans we have some later advices from Texas. Major Montgomery was reported to have evacuated Fort Washita, and was on his way to Fort Arbuckle, pursued by the Texas troops, Cortinas was preparing for another raid on the Rio Grande.

Sixteen thousand volunteers and three companies of United States artillery are concentrated at Camp Dennison, near Columbus, Ohio. The Second and Seventy-ninth New York Regiments were to leave New York yesterday for Washington. The Ninth and Fourteenth had also received marching orders.

The New Orleans Picayune reports that the privateer steamer Calhoun captured on the 15th inst., the bark Ocean Eagle, of Rockland, Maine.

The U. S. Marshals in Philadelphia, New York, and other northern cities on Monday, took possession of all the telegraphic messages sent from the offices in those cities since the 18th of January. This was done by order of the U. S. government, to seek traitors and treason.

The N. Y. Second Regiment of volunteers marched through the streets of Baltimore on Tuesday on their way to Washington, and were well received by the people.

The War Department has decided that New York is to have but one major-general and he must be appointed by the President.

The government has extended till Saturday the time for the reception of proposals for the nine million loan.

At Dover Hill, Ind., a man, named Dromgonle, with a band of three hundred rebels is reported to be committing depredations and outrages, and great excitement prevailed.

The ship, General Parkhill, of Liverpool, in charge of a prize crew, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday. She was captured by the Niagara for attempting to run the blockade after being ordered off Charleston.

The unaccepted volunteer companies at Pittsburgh have held a meeting and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and offer to the national government a brigade from Allegheny county.

General Harney, commander of the United States troops, and General Price of the Missouri millitia, have made a treaty of peace, by which Price pledges the loyalty of Missouri to general government, and both resolve to maintain peace and enforce order in common.

Dispatches from Helena, Arkansas, announce a steamboat explosion there, with a loss of twenty lives.

Proclamation by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, An insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and property of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered:

And whereas it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby direct the Commander of the forces of the United States, on the Florida coast, to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistant with the laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Wash-
[L. S.] ington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Abraham Lincoln.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Three Month Enlistment.—The Government having expressed a desire to obtain the forces, now enlisted for three months to serve for three years or during the war, the following circular has been addressed to the Colonels of the several Pennsylvania regiments already mustered into service:

"*Sir:* I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the Regiments now in the service of the State, know that it is "preferred to have all the Regiments already mustered be taken into service for three years or during the War, should they be willing to do so." I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preference of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

"Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period, can be formed into Regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

"I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me pleasure to see the Regiments so promptly and patriotically offered to the State, give this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
A. G. Curtin,
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

Distribution of Companies for the Fifteen Regiments from Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1861.

The following is the distribution of companies required from the different counties to fill the fifteen regiments under the new Loan bill:

Philadelphia,	26	Warren,	2
Delaware,	2	Bucks,	3
Dauphin,	2	Chester,	4
Berks,	3	Lancaster,	4
Blair	1	Allegheny,	6
Lebanon,	2	Huntingdon,	2
Mifflin,	1	Juniata,	1
Wyoming,	1	Wayne,	3
Green,	1	York,	3
Lawrence,	1	Indiana,	2
Luzerne,	1	Lehigh,	1
Susquehanna,	4	Somerset,	1
Tioga,		Pike,	3
Mercer,	2	Venango,	1
Potter,	1	McKean,	1
Montgomery,	2	Monroe,	1
Northampton,	1	Montour,	1
Centre,	1	Perry,	2
Elk,	2	Clearfield,	
Clarion,	2	Jefferson,	2
Clinton,	1	Crawford,	3
Columbia,	1	Erie,	5
Fayette,	2	Franklin,	3

All the companies must forward their applications within five days. The State is to pay no expenses until marching orders are received by the companies. No election of regimental officers will be permitted until further orders. The companies are distributed according to the number of troops already in the field from each county, and also in proportion to the population, except the discrimination against the rural districts in order that sufficient producers will be left at home for harvest purposes

The Secession of Tennessee.

It appears from the official proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature that the secession ordinance passed the House by a vote of 46 to 21, and the Senate by 20 to 4. The ordinance (which is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 8th of June) is as follows:

Declaration of Independence and Ordinance of Dissolving the Federal Relation Between the State of Tennessee and the United States of America.

First. We, the people of the State of Tennessee, waiving any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right, as a free and independent people, to alter, reform or abolish our form of government in such manner as we think proper, do ordain and declare that all the laws and ordinances, by which the State of Tennessee became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America, are hereby abrogated and annulled, and that all obligations on our part be withdrawn therefrom: and we do hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers which by any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed to the government of the United States, and absolve ourselves from all the obligations, restraints and duties incurred thereto; and do hereby henceforth become a free, sovereign and independent State.

Second. We furthermore declare and ordain that Article 10, sections 1, and 2, of the constitution of the State of Tennessee, which requires members of the General Assembly, and all officers, civil and military, to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, be and the same are hereby abrogated and annulled, and all parts of the constitution of the State of Tennessee, making citizenship of the United States a qualification for office, and recognizing the constitution of the United States as the supreme law of this State, are in like manner abrogated and annihilated.

Third We furthermore ordain and declare, that all rights acquired and vested under the constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, or under any laws of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

Sec. 3. [This section designates the mode of holding the election on the 8th of June—those in favor of the ordinance to vote ballots headed "Separation," and those against it, "No Separation." If a majority of the votes polled shall be for "Separation," the Governor shall by his proclamation make it known, and declare all connection by the State of Tennessee with the Federal Union dissolved, and that Tennessee is a free, independent government, free from obligation to, or connection with the Federal Government.]

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in the election to be held under the provisions of this act upon the declaration submitted to the people, all volunteers and other persons connected with the service of this State, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature in the counties where they reside, shall be entitled to vote in any county in the State where they may be in active service, or under order, or on parole at the time of said election; and all other voters shall vote in the county where they reside, as now required by law in voting for members to the General Assembly,

At the same election the people are to vote for or against the adoption of the constitution of the Confederate States.

A temporary convention or military league has been also entered into between the commissioners of Tennessee and the commissioner of the Confederate States, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, similar to that of the State of Virginia with the government of the Confederate States. The object of this treaty is to give one direction to the military movements of the contracting parties. It makes Tennessee in part, one of the States of the Confederate government.

Reading and Columbia Railroad.—It gives us pleasure to announce that operations on this road have been commenced.—The sub-contractors on the section from this place southward commenced work with a goodly force about a week since, on the hillock along the Chiques, about three quarters of a mile south-west of town. Once this is graded, and the several bridges built in this neighborhood, the work all along from Chestnut Hill to Litiz is light, and will require but a short time to get ready for the rails. we expect to hear the "iron horse" snorting in this neighborhood before the end of the year.—*Manheim Sentinel.*

Robbing an Editor.—A rual editor was lately robbed while traveling. How much the thief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to his victim, returning the pocket book:

"You miserable cuss, here's your pocket book. I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothin in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor I return your trash. I never rob only gentlemen."

☞The Boston Traveler recites the following story, told by one of the New York Seventh Regiment:

"While in Maryland I wandered off one day and came to a farm-house, where I saw a party of Rhode Island boys talking with a woman who was greatly frightened.—They tried in vain to quiet her apprehensions. They asked for food, and she cried, 'O, take all I have, take everything but spare my sick husband.' 'O,' said one of the men, 'we ain't going to hurt you; we want something to eat.' But the woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and hurried whatever food she had on the table. When, however, she saw this company stand about the table with bared heads, and a tall gaunt man raise his hand and invoke God's blessing on the bounties spread before them, the poor woman broke down with a fit of sobbing and crying. She had no longer any fears, but bade them wait, and in a few moments had hot coffee in abundance. She then emptied their canteens of the muddy water they contained and filled them with coffee. Her astonishment increased when they insisted upon paying her."