tained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months arrearages of interest : Provided, That his act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgments enterend for the security for the payment of maney to widows, orphiens, or minors: And provided further, That il act shall not apply to any judgment obtaired for the wages of labor, or to debts contrac ed after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals. Section 2. That in all cases in which fendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neg-

lien creditor whose estate or interests therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution. SECTION 3. That upon all judgments heretefore entered, or which may hereafter be entered rants of attorney in action of ejectment, a like

upon conditional verdicts, stipulations, or warstay of execution shall be had upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act. -

Section 4. That the provisions of this act shall be constructed to apply to all judgments in which a sale by judicial process has not been Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED-The twenty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and A. G. CURTIN. sixty-one.

A Big Gun .- The Pittsburgh Post describes a great gun : "We visited the Fort Pitt Boundry, Knapp, Rudd & Co., yesterday, where we saw the great "Union" gun recently cast there, which is now nearly finished. Its dimensions are 16 feet long, 43 inches diameter at the butt, 25 inches diameter at the muzzle, weight 26 tuns. The bore is 12 inches in dismeter and fourteen feet long. The gun is rifled for 12 1-2 feet, leaving a smooth surface at the butt of 18 inches; 9 inches cone and 9 inches cylinder .-Though shorter and of smaller bore than the great "Floyd," the "Union" promises to be even more effective. "Jame's, patent Ball" will be used. It is of conical shape, like the Minie rifle ball, weighs about 550 pounds, is three feet long, and the outside covered with leads which, when the piece is fired off, will expand and fill up the grooves. The gun will, it is peoted, project a ball at least six miles—perinaps seven or eight. If it reaches the experiation of the Government, it will certainly be a most destructive engine of war?

## THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE, 5 1861.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. A telegraphic dispatch dated June 3d from Chicago, states that Senator Douglas died in that city at 9 o'clock of that morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts, J. Madison Cutts, Jr., of Washington, D. J. Rhodes of Cleveland Dr. McVickar, Spencer C. Benham, and Dr. Hay of Chicago. His remains will be taken from Chicago on Wedensday to Washington for

On account of some personal consider ations not yet made public, S. A. Purvance, venerable Wm. M. Meredith of Philadelphia has been appointed as his successor.

The President has appointed Col. John C. Fremont and ex-Gov. Banks Majors General in the Army. It is understood that Major, Gen Fremont, will lead the Federal troops down the Mississippi, and that Major Genl. Banks will have charge of the Commissary Department .-These appointments give universal satisfaction

G. A. Grow.

THE "NO-MORE-PROSCRIPTION" Spirit of editor of the Montrose Democrat may lie ob served in the course he has lately pursued in regard to the Hon. G. A. Grow. He redently asked in a sneering manner, where Mr. Grow was, and then insultingly supposed him to be skulked in some corner engaged in turning out of petty offices those who were opposed to him and his principles in the last Presidential contest, when he knew-if he ever knows anything but blackguardism-that he was then a volunteer in the ranks at the Federal Capital, ready to go forth to buttle in defence of the Government of which the editor of the Democrat seems to think so little. Mr. Grow not only ready to fight in defense of the capital, but on his journey home recently, performed the duty of gunner on shipboard, and this assisted in capturing a vessel manned by the enmies of our Government. These attempts to vilify the character of our worthy Rapresentative in Congress will only add now shame to marked by entire cordiality and friendship. their author. - Republican.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The attack upon the Rebel batteries at quin Creek which was begun on Friday was on Saturday continued by the Freeborn and Pawnee, the bombardment lasting for more than four hours. It appears that a lrage force of men had been at work all Friday night repairing the injuries the beach battery received in the morning, and it was in a tolerable good condition. The fire on Saturday was severe: to be entered, well upon bond and warrant The Pawnee alone threw 350 shells and shot, of attorney, as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to ally subsequent granted or owner and the Freeborn 260. After the explosion of one of these, the Robels were plainly seen to Baring Brothers, the great financer told them of the premise so bound, as well as to the driginal obligor or mortgager; and also to all judgto carry off many bodies on litters. The bat- to proceed. They commenced with a most clabments or debts upon which stay of execution ery was silenced completely. Some sho he waved by the debtor in affect upon the bombardment vessels, but no any original of ligation or contract upon which such judgment has been, or may hereafter be very serious harm was done, and no person was ubtained, or by any stipulation entered into at hurt on that side. It seems probable that the any time separate from said obligation or con-Rebels have rifled cannon. Now that this work tract: And provided, That nothing in this act of demolishing, these important batteries has contained shall be constructed to stay any exebeen so well begun, it will undoubtedly be prosecution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for cuted to the end. When the Rebels left their the purpose of collecting interest dud, or to beruined works they set fire to some buildings of come due, upon any judgment, for any sum not the railroad station and destroyed them. Presless than five hundred dollars heretofore obident Lincoln and Secretary Seward visited the Freeborn at the Washington Navy Yard Sunday afternoon, and complimented the men warmly. On Saturday morning the releis opposite Williamsport attempted to steal a ferryboat lying at that place. The Union company and the fire was by them returned. The skirof the Rebel party with several wounded. No harm was done to the Union men. It was belect or refuse to claim-the benefit thereof, any Saturday night. It is said that there are 4.mortgage of the premises levied upon, or other 000 Rebel troops at Yorktown, Va., but none between there and Fortress Monroe, a distance of twenty-five miles It is thought that a stand is to be made at Yorktown. A large mimber of free negroes and slaves have been forced to work on the Secession batteries. The Fortress Monroe troops are taking heavy artilery to the Rip Raps, midway between the fort and the main land. At Minassas Junction there are 2,000 or 3000 Secessicists troops, and 8,000 scattered along the road to within seven miles

> From the Tribune of yesterday, we learn that our arms have gained another victory, though it is again dashed with a misfortune in the loss of a brave officer. On Sunday night two columns of Federal troops, under command of Col. Kelly, of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and Col. Crittenden, left Grafton and made a rapid march to Phillippa, probably not far from 25 miles south of the former point. There they came upon 2,000 Rebels whom they totally routed. They killed a considerable number, took many prisoners and captured a large amount of arms, ammunition, horses, and men. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and soon died from his injuries. The Federal troops suffered some other loss and had several of their number wounded, but followed after in hot pursuit. No further particulars had reached us at the time of going to press.

The tenor of our dispatches from Washington makes it evident that an attack may be expected; indeed, is to be expected within a few hours. The Rebels at Harper's Ferry are driven to take one of three position : They must run, surronder, of fight. Their inclina- as the regulars.

tions would undoubted lead them to run, if we may judge from their achievements of the past few days. Their situation would compel them to surrender if they remain where they are .-But the pressure of the Southern people upon their leaders will probably drive them into a really commenced their forward movement.

It is supposed that they will not venture apon an attack on the intrenchments at Alexandria or Arlington Hights, but that they will cross the Potomac between Harper's Ferry and Arlington, and strike Washington from that direction.

It needs no prophet to foretell the terrible defeat they will be sure to meet if they are rash enough thus to tempt their fate. We are strong at every point, and strong in more than men and muskets; our soldiers are mighty in the justice of their cause, and have that confidence in their success which makes success sure.

There would be little reason, to expect such rashness from the Rebels as would lead them to make the anticipated attack, did we not know into what a desperate condition the leaders of this rebellion have brought themselves. They have deceived the people, and they know that the deception begins now to be detected. If they would preserve themselves from destruction at the hands of their dupes, they feel that they must create a diversion of the popular feeling, exciting the passions of their toops by a taste of real war, and arousing a factitious enthusiasm in minds rapidly becoming dull with despair. The story concerning the numbers of the rebel troops at the important points in the vicinity of Washington, are so conflicting that it is uscless to refer to them with any hope of arriving at any accurate result. Our Washington dispatches, however, give them all.

The latest rumor from Washington, was that the Rebels had evacuated Harper's Ferry, and were moving Southward. If this is so, it shows that their rage has not entirely obliterated their

Our Minister to England, Mr. Adams arrived in London on the 13th of May. In expectation of his coming, an arrangement had been made by Lord John Russell to receive him on Tuesday, and for his presentation to the Queen on Thursday, Lord John Russell was, however, out of town, caused by the death of his brother, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Adams was presented by Lord Palmerston. Everything attending to the reception is understood to have been

Important dispatches from the State Department here reached Mr. Adams on the 17th, and he immediately arranged for an early interview. The attitude of the British Government, it is beleived, has not yet been decisively ascertained to the satisfaction of the Administration at Washington.

From France or elsewhere there is nothing

The Rebel Commissioners in England. A-gentleman who was present, and heard what he reports, relates that the Commissioners from the Rebel States have been formally introduced to Mr. Bates, the head of the house of

and wealth of the Rebel States: After a pause : Mr. Bates-Have you finished? Commissioners-Not quite. (Then a speech rom Commissiouer No. 2, and pause.)

orate and glowing description of the resources

Mr. Bates Are you through? Commissioners-Yes sir; you have our case.

Mr. Bates-What States did you say, composed your Conféderacy? Commissioners .- Mississippi, South Caroli-

a, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Bates-And Mr. Jefferson Davis is your

President? Commissioners-He is, We are proud of

Mr. Bates-We know Mr. Davis well by reputation. He is the same gentleman who stumped tis State for two years in favor of Repudiation, stationed there fired upon the Secessionists; and justified the conduct of Mississippi in the United States Senate. We know the gentlemish lasted an hour, the result being the rout man; and although we have no reason to be proud of him or his antecedents, I think I may safely say, that if you have brought with you to London, the necessary fund to pay off princilieved that the attack would be renewed on ple and interest, the repudiated millions owing to our people by your States of Alabama, Mississippi and Florda, there is no reasonable prospect of your raising a small amount in this market! Our Mr. Storgis will be happy to dine you at eight o'clock to-morrow evening .-

Exuent omnes. While this scene was being enacted at the Barings, Mr. Dudley Mann, waited upon our countryman Peabody, who holds three hundred thousand dollars of repudiated Mississippi Bonds on which there is due more than six hundred thousand dollars of interest. Mr. Mann was very magnificent and grandiloquent, but withal prosy: and Peabody, suffering from gout and Mississippi Repudiation, lost his temper; and shaking his clenched fist at the Rebel. emphatically said, "If I were to go on Change and hunt up the suffering and starved widows and orphans who have been ruined by your infamous repudiation of honest debts, and proclaim that you are here to borrow more of our gold and silver to be again paid by repudiation, (as I believe it is my duty to do) you would inevitably be mobbed, and and it difficult to escape with your life. Good morning, sir."

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR -- Dear Sir .-- Owing to some little dissatisfaction, a portion of the volunteer company that went from here in Anril returned leaving their ranks broken up and minus about thirty men. Last week a Recruiting Officer came up from Harrisburg, and the result of his lubors was that he made out his complement of men in a few days, who started for Harrisburg by the way of Troy; last Wednesday, May 29th, so that by this time the reanks of our company are filled out, and we trust nothing more will turn up to produce another division.

Lawrenceville, June 3d, 1861. L. D. Jr.

MONEY ALLOWANCE TO VOLUNTEERS .- A general order has been issued from the War Department, granting to the volunteers now enlisted the same money slowances for clothing FROM CAMP CURTIN: NEWS FROM THE TIOGA BOYS.

CAMP CURTIN.

Correspondence of The Agitator.

Harrisburg, May 31, 1861. We are soldiers now. Things have worked, and I have again something to write about .fight of some sort. We are told that they have We were sworn in to-day, and have entered the State service as a part of the thirleen regiments of Infantry, composing the reserve corps of the State. We have taken the oath of allegiance to the State and to the United States for three years or during the war, and are to be ordered to camp either here, or at some point the Goyernor may designate within the State limits, subject to the order of the Federal Governments The Governor visited the camp a few days ago, and told us that it was his intention to supply as with the best arms either for defense or destruction that could be procured, and that we were to have the best of uniforms. He also said that it was his determination to make the fifteen regiments (thirteen of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Light Artillery) held in reserve the finest army that ever trod the Ameiican sail. These promises are very nice, and easily made. We shall see whether -they will be as easily fulfilled. But the long agony is over now, and that for which we have so long and so patiently (?) waited, has been accomplished, and, as was truly remarked to-day by one of our company, "the first battle won." We have now been in camp here nearly five

weeks, during which time we have learned many things. We have learned that to go on a detail to put up-a few tents, means but a trifle less than a hundred, and that by a few minutes, is meant a few hours. We have learned that to go to the commissary's department to move a few barrels, means to open about fifty hogsheads of bacon, and place each piece separately, to prevent it from spoiling; to move about a hundred barrels of pork, beans, potatoes, sugar, &c., &c., and that to go on guard for two hours on and four off, frequently means five hours on and one off for the whole day, rain or shine,-It is thought by some that the Quarter Master, or some other officer gets pay for this work, and gets it done by the soldiers for nothing, and makes a "big thing" of it. This, of course, applies to erecting tents, "moving barrels," &c., and looks very reasonable. "Who would'nt be soldier?" But so far, our work has been by no means killing, and our privations have been few as regards eating and sleeping. There is something peculiarly cheerful and attractive in a long bed of straw, filled with a hundred jovial, fun loving fellows; cracking jokes at others' expense, and each with a song or a story, as games lag and we cuddle down at night .-The shouts of laughter, which are not few and numbered, might not please a cynic, but to one who has still the feelings of youth, and to one not quite dead to the enjoyment of those around him, whom he must know will sometime "have his day," it is an amusement not often found. Our living, consisting of bread, meat, potatoes once a day, beans or rice once a day, coffee twice a day, is hardly as good as we have been accustomed to at home; and if we can get dainties occasionally, such as milk, chickens, geese, &c., we ought not to be blamed:

An amusing and interesting incident occured to five of our boys the other night, the particulars of which may not be uninteresting to their friends. A few days previously, Campbell's Light Artillerv arrived here from Chambersburg. consisting of 84 horse, about one hundred men and five pieces. They had traveled all night, and had taken up during that time as descriers, ten geese and nine chickens. One of our men, who is supposed to keep his eyes open at all times, was not long in discovering the foul play practiced upon the farmers along the road, and spoke to a friend concerning it. The two friends considered it would be no more than fair to return a part of the chickens to the owners, and I they secretly took possession of them. But they could not find the owner conveniently, and we had a chicken pot-pie for dinner the next day.

'Twas an evil day those fowls were stole." because it only served to sharpen the appetite of five of our best boys, who are naturally upright and honorable in their dealings. At all events they liked the chickens, and thought that, milk in coffee would add greatly to its merits as a beverage. Accordingly at night, having first 'made it on the square" with the Captain of the Guard, they went out of camp just after dark, "to take a walk," as they called it, "and to get a snuff of fresh country air." For some reason anknown to the guard, one of them took a pail with him, and all took blankets albeit it was a warm night. On their way to the country they saw a few cows in the varid near a house, and thought that perhaps the farmer had forgotten to milk them. Thinking to do him a favor, and being naturally of an accommodating turn, they milked their pail full ; but just as they had finished, they heard a noise at the house, and imagining that the farmer might misconstrue their motives if he saw them there, they left and forgot to leave the milk. Of course that was all right, as the man might not have seen it if they had left it. On their way back to camp, they did not see any hen roosts that were likely to break down on account of the load on them, and could not in any way hissist a man to get rid of a few hons that might, if left alive, scratch up the seed in the garden, planted for early vegetables. So they continued their way to camp, reaching there, with all their exertions, about half an hour after the tattoo had beaten and the sentinels furnished with the countersign. Not having that, they were taken up by the "Corporal of the Guard, No. 28," and politely shown into the guard house. But when the sentinel called for the corporal of the guard, the boys took the precaution to wrap the pail in their blankets, for fear the milk might get dusty or sour, and took it to the guard house with them unnoticed. Had they seen the Captain of the Guard, they would have been all right, but he was temporarily absent, and they were retained in the guard house until he returned .-The news was not long in spreading that five of the Wellsboro boys were in the guard house, and when they came out, the building was almost completely surrounded by their comrades who were not sparing of their jokes and smiles, at the expense of their prisoners. But it was all forgotten the next morning when the coffee was a rved. It was a "good joke" on the boys, and I trust that it will learn them a useful lesson, viz., never to be caught by the "Corporal of the Guard, No. 28th The names of the boys I have almost forgotten, but it was noticed that Scudder, Hinman, Atherton, Webb, and a fellow that would be taken in a crowd for your humble correspondent, were very late in leaving their beds the next morning. It was rumored down town that Pratt was in the guard house at the same time, but I not believe it, as he was complaining of the head-ache the morning before the boys started. There are about 100 men camped near Har-

risburg, with four hundred government borses finest I have ever seen, and I do not think there

is a poor one in the whole lot. Four horses are hitched to each wagon, and driven with one line by a man who sits on one of the wheel horses. The horses are now being properly broke, and each one is branded "U.S." They

will only remain here a short-time. -I cannot close this letter without mentioning. with a great deal of pride, the kindness and liberality of the people of Wellsboro in furnishing us with shirts, pants and other necessarie articles. While we are aware that the State should have properly clothed us long ago (and I think it would have been done if the State had had the right men in the right places, we are none the less thankful for the renewed assurances that we are not forgotten at home. There is a reality about our position that we have hever felt until to-day. We now realize that we are bound by ties dearer than life to be faithful to the teachings of our own hearts which brought us here and all will be well .-The day for backing out has passed, and boy's

play is at an end. They say, a there's not a trade that's going Worth showing Or knowing,
Like that from glory growing
For a bowld soler boy!"

But it was not for glory that we have left the plow, the anvil, the axe, the office, the school room, and what is dearer than all, komey but because we thought that the country needed the strength of every arm that was not paralized by infirmity or circumstances, and we came here with the knowledge that we would have something else than boy's play. Those who came for the "fun of the thing" had better have gone back before it was too late. We will each have to do a man's duty, and those who are left are good blood, and capable and willing. You need not think strangely if you hear from us.

II. J. R. hear from us.

From another Correspondent.

CAMP CURTIN, May 30, 1861. EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR-Dear Sir.-The remaining members of the Tioga National Guards, tender their thanks to the ladies of Covington and Mansfield, for their kind and timely donation of two boxes of edibles, consisting of the luxuries unknown to camp life, the box of undercloathing, and the packages of "what-nots," with their contents of needles, pins, thread, buttons and such like notions which are almost indespensible in camp life, and only which a kind friend, fond mother, or beloved sister can furnish. It needed not such reminders to keep green the memory of the fair ones at home, but they are precious assurances of affection.

Hoping not to prove unworthy of a place in the memory of the friends and girls we left bebind us. In behalf of the Covington and Mansfield volunteers.

More about Camp Curtin .- A Committee of the Pennsylvania Nurse Corps visited Harrisburg on the 16th instant, and Camp Curtin on the 17th. If what they say is true, Camp Curtin is now a model place, whatever may have been its character heretofore. The good ladies

"We visited the Commissary's department, and found barrels of as good crackers as we have ever eaten, of every variety; bags of coffee piled at least four feet high, barrels and bags of first rate rice, beans in large quantity, sugar, good fresh bread, of which we all partook"; hams and shoulders, pork as good as we con purchase in market, a whole fresh beef, butter, and, in fact, everything calculated to promote the comfort of the men who are already or who may be sent there. We walked all roun I the camp, and found it in good order, everything being remarkably clean and neat. There was no offal or rubbish visible.

"We next visited the hospital, a frame building: we were informed that there were at that time thirteen patients-there had never been more than twenty-three-and but one death had occured from sickness since the camp had been established, and that was before the hospital was erected. Each man is furnished with a clean straw bed, clean sheets and pillow case, clean drawers and shirt when they are received into the hospital. They have three physicians, whose reputation for skill and kindness, as well as experience, is established beyond all doubt.

"The kitchen we found in a model condition, the tins all nicely scoured, the crockery shining, and were strongly tempted to accept the invitations of the surgeons to remain and dine at their table; but previous engagements had prevented our accepting the invitations of some of the companies on the ground, who were evidently proud of their Commissary and the Governor, who is almost worshipped by the soldiers. Of this we can assure you, the officers fare no better than the men, who are all happy and contented, and eager for the fray."

The statements contained in the above do not correspond "at all at all" with previous reports; and we are inclined to believe that some little extra preparations were made for the reception of the distinguished visitors. The "puffing" is rather on the feminine order, particularly that in reference to the soldiers "almost worshipping"-anybody. But we hope it is all true.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA SURE Enough.-A few days ago it was reported that three fugitive slaves had sought the refuge of General Butler's camp at Fortress Monroe, and that in answer to the requisition of their master, the General had declared them contraban of war, and so had retained them and set them to work. Next day, it appears, eleven more of these contraband niggers drop in, and the day succeeding forty more, and the day after that there is an accession of a hundred. Apprehending next a general slave stampede into his camp, General Butler appeals to Washington for instructions concerning these contraband niggers. The President approves of his conduct, and he is recommended to go on as he has begun. In this matter he has struck the Southern insurrection in a place which is as vulnerable as the heel of Achilles; and we dare say that, in receiving and seizing the slaves of rebels as contraband of war, this Southern confederacy will be substantially suppressed with the pacification of Virginia. The Confederate armies may hold out for some time on short allowances of clothing, corn bread and shinplasters; but when it comes to the stampeding of their negroes by hundreds and by thousands, they will be glad enough to submit to the sure protection of the Union .- Herald.

John G. Cocks, of New-Orleans, has written a letter to Col. Robert Anderson; late of Fort Sumter, in which he says that Col. Anderson holds three notes against him, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, which were given for twenty-nine negroes purchased in March, 1860, not a cent of which, J. G. C. says, he will pay. He calls and 100 wagons. The horses, as a lot, are the upon Col. Auderson to come and take the ne-

THE CHARLESTON FLOATING BATTER, Charleston correspondent of the Philadel American says of the famous floating by About a certain "floating battery" chine we built to take Sumter. It leaked was placed on a mud bar near Sallivan land; Major Anderson fired a few shots After the "glorious victory," it was for be nearly knocked to pieces. The guar hastily removed, and the thing towed (by means of the "navy") to the Ashley The tide has filled it with mud and sand that is the end of the poor old floating ban I have endeavored to find out how much its but that is one of the items carefully con from the inquisititive public.

Announcements.

We are authorized to aunounce the name of BLACKWELL, of Nelson, as a candidate for the Commissioner, subject to the decision of the P.

We are authorized to announce that BENJA BOWEN, of Deerfield, will be a candidate for the Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republic

We are requested to state that MORGAN SEED Osceola, will be a candidate for the office of County rer, subject to the decision of the Republican Com

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villas Lustre, Valencius, Poplius, Sillis, and other styles of new and fashionable Dress & regular sessions, Low Water Prices just open the 36 Water Street.

A. F. MARSH, formerly of No. 5 Union would be pleased to see his friends and for F the Bee Hive, No. 36 Water Street, where himself in readiness to give them all good to as ever. ELIAS H. DORM Elmira, June 5, 1861.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE subscriber will cheerfully send in chirge) to all who desire it, the copy of a PLE RECIPE by which he was cured of that man

ease, Consumption, Sufferers with Consumption, Astrus, Broth or any lung affection, he sincercly hopes will be recipe, well satisfied that if they do so the own complete restoration, he is anxious to plant hands of every sufferer, the means of cure wishing the receipe with full directions please call on or uddress REV. WM. S. ALLE

No. 66 John Street, New I May I, 1861-32 June, 5, 1861. NOTICE.

WE have Ingham's Combined Smutter Separator in our Mill, and can non con wheat perjection and separate all foul grain fi and particularly the oats. Farmers can be oats taken out of their seed wheat at our his per bushel. Call and examine the WRIGHT & BALL Wellsboro, March 13, 1861.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The understand respectfully informs the citizens of well and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPERS

CROWL'S WAGON SHOP and is ready to do all manner of work prom order, from a gallon keg to a fifty parel the pairing also done on short notice: O. F. Elli Wellsboro, May 8, 1861: