

This city is noted for many things, and among others, for being, at the present time, the middest and dirtiest city in the Union. Some of the streets are impassable for pedestrians, and present the appearance of one vast bed of well prepared mortar.

Visitors to Washington seldom expect much in the way of accommodations at the hotels, and at present are thankful for very small favors. It was my misfortune to stop at Willard's, the largest hotel in the city.

The house was full, as usual, but with some assurance that a "vacant spot" might be had towards evening, I remained, and with other guests accommodated with a chair in the hall, because it was their rule to look up these rooms.

I procured much better accommodations at a private boarding house, next evening, at one half of the hotel price, which is three dollars per day.

Every person who goes to Washington visits the Patent Office, of course, as one of the most interesting objects in that city. This is one of the most imposing if not the finest of the public buildings in Washington.

The number of clerks employed is about eight hundred, which is two hundred less than the number under Mr. Buchanan's administration.

Among the objects of curiosity, added to the collection within the past two years, the most interesting is the camp equipage and military accoutrements of Gen. Washington, while Commander-in-Chief during the war of Independence.

These are enclosed in two large glass cases. In one of these cases is his tent, rolled up like a valise, a provision and medical chest, a small iron money chest, kitchen and cooking utensils, saddles, swords, pistols, clothing, and various other articles.

In the other case is a curiously formed bureau, wash-stand, and other articles of furniture. These valuable relics were in possession of Gen. Lee, the rebel Commander-in-Chief during the war of Independence.

These are enclosed in two large glass cases. In one of these cases is his tent, rolled up like a valise, a provision and medical chest, a small iron money chest, kitchen and cooking utensils, saddles, swords, pistols, clothing, and various other articles.

ABSTRACT OF THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

We copy the following abstract of the national banking bill from the Washington Republican. Necessity compels Congress to draw upon the credit of the Government to the enormous amount of thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

Nine hundred millions of dollars of this is to be in the shape of six per cent bonds, payable, probably, in the year 1903. This banking bill proposes to make this immense mass of Government stock the foundation upon which our national currency shall rest, as explained below.

Instead of being a mere debt, a heavy, inert burden. To make it the basis of our monetary system will render it an active and efficient power instead of a burden, a stay and support. It will give to the national debt a compensating power, causing it to be at once a source of strength and a bond of national unity.

Banks are to be organized by the subscription of stock to the amount of \$100 each. Stockholders are entitled to one vote for every share, and are allowed to vote by proxy, under properly guarded restrictions.

If a bank of issue be contemplated, which is by no means a natural consequence of the bill, notes of the United States must be deposited with the Treasury, for which the Government will furnish notes for the bank to sign, circulate and redeem as its own, to the amount of 90 per cent, of the bonds deposited.

No notes will be furnished for less amount than \$5, and no other notes may be issued by the bank. These notes during the suspension of specie payments, are to be a legal tender for all debts except public dues, by and to all persons, except to the banks issuing them.

The banks must redeem them in lawful money of the United States, and for this purpose are required to keep on hand an amount equivalent to ten per cent, of the amount of notes they have in circulation, and should this redemption fund fall below 25 per cent, they are forbidden to issue any more notes until the deficiency is made good.

Should the bonds of the United States, deposited in the Treasury as security for the notes furnished to the banks for circulation, fall below par, and continue so for a specified period, the banks are required to deposit additional bonds. The Government will appoint a special agent to take charge of the affairs of any association that fails to redeem its issues, and will proceed to realize on such association at the public Treasury, retaining and selling the bonds deposited to pay for the same.

Banks are forbidden from paying out uncurrent or depreciated money over their counters; from speculating in real estate; from loaning extensively to their own stockholders; from paying any dividends or bonuses to their officers, directors, or stockholders.

Officers, directors and stockholders are forbidden from becoming indebted to their own banks beyond a certain prescribed amount, in defined proportion to the stock owned by them; and they are forbidden to sell or transfer any stock owned by them while directly or indirectly indebted to their bank.

Mr. Davis (Pa.) asked his colleague whether this was to be done by the Republic or by the party of which the gentleman is a member. Mr. Biddle replied—By an outraged people without regard to party. The spirit which animated John Hampden is not extinct.

The most significant sign of the times was the message of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania in regard to arbitrary arrests. He (Mr. Biddle) specially called attention to what he characterized the flagrant violations of the constitutional provisions to secure citizens in their persons and rights.

He designated the following amendments which he wished to offer: Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize the arrest or trial by military authority of any person not in the military service of the United States, nor drafted for the same under the provisions of this act; nor shall the said provost marshals or any other officer of the United States interfere with the lawful exercise of the elective franchise in any State or Territory where the laws of the United States are not obstructed by force of arms.

Mr. Campbell (Pa.) congratulated the country and the Senate that this bill which passes the whole power of the country in the hands of the Executive, and which is crushing this unholy Rebellion, has passed that body without a division, or any one being found willing to record his vote against it.

He viewed this as an evidence of a patriotic reaction in the Senate. When prominent politicians cut off the sympathizers with the Rebels, and in support of the Administration, he wanted others to take the same course, lest in the end they cover themselves with ignominy, but cause no confusion to the country.

He congratulated the President and those acting with him that they had incarcerated traitors till the anger was past, and the people would be wiser. He hereafter would endeavor to condemn these arrests if we were better to read the handwriting on the wall, and make peace with liberty while there is yet time.

He repeated the error of Government was its leniency. If there had been given to the military the drum-head court martial, and the traitors to the hemp, it would have been more pleasing to loyal men. He hoped there would be no efforts to defeat this bill by senseless amendments.

Every able-bodied man should be given to the country, to put down this atrocious Rebellion. He explained the position of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as his colleague's (Mr. Biddle's) remarks had indicated, as a functionary. As to the social revolution alluded to by his colleague, he said if the intention was to inaugurate one, it should be done at once; if by the conspirators at the North the quicker the better.

Our soldiers in the field will take care of the Rebels of the South, and the Government of the North will take care of the Rebels in the States. He would fight by land or sea, for a thousand years against the Rebels and all their acts at home or abroad. (Applause in the galleries, which the Speaker promptly checked.)

Mr. Wright (Pa.) said that there was vitally enough power to save the Government. This power is in the hands of the officers, directors and stockholders of the banks, and they are forbidden from becoming indebted to their own banks beyond a certain prescribed amount, in defined proportion to the stock owned by them.

They are forbidden to sell or transfer any stock owned by them while directly or indirectly indebted to their bank. Banks are required periodically to publish a statement of their condition, made under oath; to keep publicly posted, for the information of all who may be interested, a list of the names and residences of their officers, directors and stockholders, and a periodical examination into the condition of their affairs is to be made by a person appointed by the government.

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others who give countenance to traitors, and whose remarks here are quoted with approval in Rebel newspapers, thus giving aid and comfort to a member of the party. Let the gentleman from Ohio be himself.

If the member saw proper to make the application he had the right to do so. It was not for him (Mr. Campbell) to dispute the falseness of his own sketch. It was a pretty state of things if they could not denounce traitors in the American Congress. He had violated no rules, though his expressions were sweeping, adapted to every traitor in the land.

If we, he said, have the speech which he (Mr. Vallandigham), delivered here to-night published in the South, it will give more trouble to the rebels than any with banners. They will abide their time and struggle and wait for a counter revolution in the North. He denied that the Republicans were destroying the Constitution. They had sustained its honor and the old flag of the Government in its full force and color.

They were to take the councils of the traitors if they would be left to themselves without a remedy. Mr. Bingham (Ohio) said the speech of his colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) was unworthy of him—unworthy of any one who has grown to man's estate beneath the great instream of the Constitution. The care that was taken in the hands of the people, and not in the hands of the gentleman, who no more represented the people than he (Mr. Bingham) did.

When the people barely surrender the great trust reposed in them, it will fall; so long as they please to stand by it, it will be maintained. The gentleman who is in the hands of the guardian of the Constitution? The gentleman undertook to demonstrate, by mutilating a letter of Secretary Seward's, that the Constitution did not allow the Administration to protect the Government against an armed Rebellion.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that he had never undertaken to caricature his colleague. His colleague could not draw him into a wrangle, for which he (Mr. Bingham) was gratified, and for which he (Mr. Vallandigham) had a profound contempt. Mr. Bingham said he cared not whether his colleague would notice or name to be done.

He did not recognize his colleague's right to call his motives in question. His colleague was the last man on earth with whom he would wrangle. His language might be ambiguous, but he would give his colleague the benefit of it. He then replied to Mr. Vallandigham, his design being to put the gentleman in the position in which his colleague attempted to infuse into the public mind.

Mr. Olin remarked that, in accordance with his promise, he had given an opportunity to Mr. Wickliffe. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Hickman (Pa.) objected to Mr. Olin yielding the floor, unless unconditionally. Mr. Wickliffe—By what right do you object?

Mr. Hickman—I am addressing the Speaker, as you ought to do. Mr. Wickliffe—You have no right to speak. Mr. Olin said he did not propose to answer captious objections to the bill. It was a measure which by common consent was denominated by the exigencies of the country. A plausible objection cannot be made to it by any man who has a loyal heart, and is desirous of maintaining the Government in the time of its trial.

Those who have been denouncing it will soon understand that the people will not surrender everything they hold dear, but will visit those who oppose, with the condemnation they deserve. At 11 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Olin moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) asked to be excused from voting. Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) demanded the yeas and nays on that. Mr. Mallory (Ky.) moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Noble called for the yeas and nays. The question was decided in the affirmative, by a majority, so the House adjourned.

Shamolin Coal Trade.

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price per ton. Includes entries for Feb 21, Feb 22, Feb 23, Feb 24, Feb 25, Feb 26, Feb 27, Feb 28, Feb 29, Feb 30.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

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THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES: Known as "Helmbold's" GENUINE PREPARATIONS. VIZ—

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU." "SARSAPARILLA" IMPROVED ROSE WASH. HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS. "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A Positive and Specific Remedy For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Urinary Inflammations are removed, as well as pain and Inflammation, and is good for men, women, or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU FOR WEAKNESSES. Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indulgence, or Abuse. Attended with the following symptoms: Impediment to Excretion, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Headaches, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Face, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Irritability of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are followed by IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS, In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but many will not confess. The cause of the Insane, Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, are all alike traced to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution, once Affected with Organic Weakness, Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which "Helmbold's Extract Buchu" invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES. Old or young, single, married, or contemplating marriage. In delicate affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Flatulency, or Suppression of the Menstruation, or in the Catarrhal or Stricture state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, which arise from Indolence, Habits of Dissipation, or in the use of Drugs.

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. See symptoms above. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Balaam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Ulcerated and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures SECRET DISEASES. In all their stages; at little expense; little or no change of diet; no inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE. It cures frequent Urine, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing the formation of other Menstruation, relieving pain and inflammation, as frequent in this disease, and expelling Poisonous, Dissolved, and Worn-out Matter. Thousands upon Thousands WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS. And who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found the cause of their disease the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and finally after Marriage.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. For all Affections and Diseases of THE URINARY ORGANS. Whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter OF HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. In the Great Diuretic. And it certainly has the desired effect in all Diseases, for which it is recommended. BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Syphilis.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Membranes, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the Blood, and removes all such Impurities of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-purifying Properties are proved to be a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. Helmbold's Rose Wash. An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and for the treatment of Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, and in connection with the Extract Buchu and Sarsaparilla in such Diseases, is recommended. Evidence of the most reliable and reliable character will accompany the medicines. CERTIFICATES OF CURES. From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to Science and Fame. For Medical Properties of Buchu, see Dispensary of the United States. See Professor DeWees' valuable works on the Practice of Medicine. See remarks made by Dr. E. H. H. Helmbold, a noted Physician, and Member of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal. See M. M. Helmbold's Medical Treatise, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. EXTRACT BUCHU. \$1.00 per bottle, or six, \$5.00. IMPROVED ROSE WASH. \$1.00 per bottle, or six, \$5.00. Half a dozen of each for \$12.00, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directed as administered. H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Eye-sufferers especially in all communications—Care guaranteed. Address gratis. APPOINTMENT. Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who has sworn that the above is a true and correct copy of the advertisement, and that he is a member of the City Council. Witness my hand and the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this 28th day of February, 1863. H. T. HELMBOLD, Alderman.

SUNBURY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ARE now manufactured to order by the subscriber AT CHEAPER RATES than at any other establishment in Sunbury. The war tax is not taken into consideration, and all work guaranteed. Having just received an entire new stock of leather and Morocco, for

Children's Boots and Shoes.

which will be made to order at short notice, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest price. Feeling thankful for the patronage extended heretofore to his establishment, he is now offering a new and improved style of Children's Boots and Shoes, which will be made to order at short notice, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest price.

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