

This city is noted for many things, and among others, for being, at the present time, the middlest 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 of 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, and from pledging or depositing their own funds as security for any debts due to or advances received from other banks; and from loaning to their own officers, directors and stockholders, upon terms more favorable than those exacted from strangers.

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. Biddle wished to affirm a proposition which, two years ago, if a man doubted, would have rendered him liable to the charge of being a lunatic.

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 unholly 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 danger was over.

No loyal man in the length and breadth of the land had complained of the so-called arbitrary arrests. None but traitors complained of them. It was to save the nation and support the constitution and laws in an hour of deadly peril that the arrests were made. They were made for wise ends. We heretofore have not entered into the matter from condemning these arrests; it 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, was 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 in the South, and the Government in the North will take care of the Rebels in the North. 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 was beyond dispute. He did not believe the traitors at the South or North could destroy it. He would devote every drop of blood, every cent of treasure, to put down the Rebellion. He appealed to the gentlemen not to drive him and others in a position of opposition to the bill, but to consent to proper amendments, which would relieve the citizens from the liability to arrest by some upstart inferior officer, who was to be left to determine what is or is not treason or disloyalty. He desired to secure citizens in their constitutional rights.

At half past four o'clock the house took a recess till seven o'clock. Evening Session. Mr. Vallandigham complimented Mr. Olin upon his decorous manner of opening this debate, in contrast with the remarks of Mr. Campbell, which were characterized by bitterness and severity. If the latter imagined that any one on his (Vallandigham's) side would be deterred by threats from expressing his opinions, or giving his votes, he utterly misunderstood the spirit of those on that side of the hall.

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. Biddle wished to affirm a proposition which, two years ago, if a man doubted, would have rendered him liable to the charge of being a lunatic.

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 unholly 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 danger was over.

No loyal man in the length and breadth of the land had complained of the so-called arbitrary arrests. None but traitors complained of them. It was to save the nation and support the constitution and laws in an hour of deadly peril that the arrests were made. They were made for wise ends. We heretofore have not entered into the matter from condemning these arrests; it 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, was 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 in the South, and the Government in the North will take care of the Rebels in the North. 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 was beyond dispute. He did not believe the traitors at the South or North could destroy it. He would devote every drop of blood, every cent of treasure, to put down the Rebellion. He appealed to the gentlemen not to drive him and others in a position of opposition to the bill, but to consent to proper amendments, which would relieve the citizens from the liability to arrest by some upstart inferior officer, who was to be left to determine what is or is not treason or disloyalty. He desired to secure citizens in their constitutional rights.

At half past four o'clock the house took a recess till seven o'clock. Evening Session. Mr. Vallandigham complimented Mr. Olin upon his decorous manner of opening this debate, in contrast with the remarks of Mr. Campbell, which were characterized by bitterness and severity. If the latter imagined that any one on his (Vallandigham's) side would be deterred by threats from expressing his opinions, or giving his votes, he utterly misunderstood the spirit of those on that side of the hall.

others who give countenance to traitors, and whose remarks here are quoted with approval in Rebel newspapers, thus giving aid and comfort to a man who is a traitor to the Government of Ohio he 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 to the rebels than an army 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. If they were to take the counsel of the traitors they would be left totally 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 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 duty of the Government is to be 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 catechize 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 matter to rest, and the reason 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 decried 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 to sustain 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. Hendon (Ohio) moved a call of the House. 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.

A HORRIBLE TALE. Humanity of the Rebels in Texas—The "Civilized People" to Whom England Extends Sympathy. New Orleans Correspondence of the Boston Traveler. In the month of August, 1861, a man by the name of James arrived in the town of Orange, from Galveston, and put up at King's Hotel. He reported, during the course of conversation, that he had been in the bottom of the house that he had just arrived, a few weeks previous, at Galveston, from California. It is said that in the evening of the day of his arrival he was seen conversing with one or two negroes by Jim Worthen and his gang, who were lying in ambush for him.

In his interview with the negroes it is asserted that he told the negroes his mission was to liberate them, and if they would prepare themselves the next night he would prepare them on board a small schooner which belonged to him, and which was anchored on the Sabine river on the Louisiana side. One of the negroes, who had revealed his plans, and who was the property of a Mr. Smith, a New Yorker who had been in Texas about a year and a half, went to Smith, his master, and narrated the full particulars of the conversation that had taken place between Mr. James and himself, telling the master that James wanted to meet him (the master) that night at 12 o'clock, and that he had promised to do so. Smith, upon learning this, determined to ferret out the foundation of the negro's story, and accordingly he dressed himself in the slave's suit of clothes, and blacking himself, sallied out at the appointed hour to meet Mr. James. So complete was the disguise, that Smith, who had knowledge of the whole conversation as detailed by the ignorant or treacherous negro Smith succeeded in drawing from his unsuspecting confidante the whole of his plans. Making an agreement to meet him again, the supposed negro vanished. The next morning Smith reported to Charles Saxon, Mr. James' life, that he had been arrested, and that it was at once decided to murder Mr. James, who was expected to leave Orange that day. About nine o'clock Mr. James chartered a small boat, and hired a Mr. Marshall to row him across the Sabine river.

Both James and Marshall were in the boat, and Marshall was standing up pushing off the boat from shore, when Jim Davis, a notorious horse-thief, and his companions, came rushing down to the bank. The boat was not more than a dozen yards from the bank, when Jim Davis, with a terrible oath, aimed a revolver at Mr. James, exclaiming with an oath, "You are the man!" James, who was in the boat, was so terrified that he did not know what to do. He was seized by the neck of the neck, and was taken to the bank, where he was held until the next day. The boat was then set on fire, and the fire spread rapidly, and the boat was soon a mass of flames. The fire was extinguished, but the boat was a total wreck. The fire was caused by the explosion of a powder keg which was in the boat. The powder keg was exploded by the fire, and the explosion was so great that it threw the boat into the air, and it fell into the water. The boat was then set on fire, and the fire spread rapidly, and the boat was soon a mass of flames. The fire was extinguished, but the boat was a total wreck.

THE TAX ON WHISKEY AND TOBACCO.—It is stated that Secretary Chase has written to the ways and means committee of the House for a large tax on whiskey and tobacco, but the commissioner of internal revenue does not favor an exorbitant rate—an increase of 25 cents per gallon on whiskey and 14 per cent, on tobacco will approximate nearly the proposed tax that some heretofore named.

Shamolin Coal Trade.

Shamolin, Feb. 27, 1863. Sent for week ending Feb. 21, 4,871 tons. Per last report, 22,332 16. To same time last year, 27,204 04 12,614 02 14,590 02

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

WHOOPIING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe may be alleviated and cured by the use of Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

DEATHS. On Monday last week, at his residence in Lower Augusta township, SAMUEL LANTZ, Sr., aged 79 years, 2 months and 19 days. He was born in Maxson, Pa., and was married to Elizabeth Lantz, who was the ancestor of ten children, sixty-six grand children, and thirty-two great grand children, all one hundred and eight offspring. Mr. Lantz was a highly respected citizen, and was known for his peaceable character of his life, that it is said he never engaged in a lawsuit.

SUNBURY MARKET. Flour, 7 00 Eggs, 28 Wheat, \$1 35 a 1 50 Butter, 18 Corn, 50 Pork, 10 Corn, 50 Lard, 10 Oats, 50 Pork, 10 Beans, 75 Flour, 10 Flaxseed, \$1 10 Ham, 12 Cloverseed, \$1 00 Slaughter, 10 Potatoes, 75 Broccoli, 25 Dried Peaches, 2 00 Dried Apples, \$1 10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! 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.

CHILDREN'S SHOES &c., &c., 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 article of children's shoes, which will be made to order at short notice, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest price.

CHILDREN'S SHOES &c., &c., 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 article of children's shoes, which will be made to order at short notice, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest price.

CHILDREN'S SHOES &c., &c., 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 article of children's shoes, which will be made to order at short notice, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest price.

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 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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.

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, &c.