

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858.

Mr. Polk (Mo.) alluded to the fact that several Senators had ordered from Governor Walker's letter, in order to prove that the delegates to the Levee Convention were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas. He had read a statement originally published in the St. Louis Republican, in contradiction of Gov. Walker's allegation, from Henry Clay, and other members of that Convention.

Mr. Stuart (Mich.) asked whether Governor Walker had not been in a situation to know the facts which he stated, and whether Stanton's statements, in his message to the Legislature, were not in some instances, but the newspaper statements of three or four individuals who were implicated in the very thing charged. The associations of the persons alluded to by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Polk) should be taken with the same caution as the one made, as those of Jim Lane on the other, Potts and Lane both went to Kansas for mischief. Potts' statement showed he was actuated more by personal feelings against Gov. Walker, than by a desire to enlighten the country.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called the persons to whom reference had been made contradict the positive statements of Secretary Stanton and Governor Walker, as well as all the facts known in Kansas, and by every intelligent man in the country. He said that he had been in Kansas and July last and could assert that Walker and Stanton's statements were absolutely true, in every sense of the word. In fifteen counties no census was taken, nor enrollment made, partly from the neglect of the officials, and partly in some instances, because there was no official to perform the duty. He then alluded to the election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud. He said that these frauds were notorious, and that he was surprised that Senators on the other side of the chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apologized for them, ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) meant to say that he apologized for or excused frauds. Mr. Wilson replied, that he did not so accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed, and those who justify or excuse them, ought to be held morally responsible before the country.

Mr. Davis said, he complained of mere charges of fraud, without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be the last man to justify them.

Mr. Brown (Miss.) remarked that as the Levee Convention would be sent to the Senate on Friday, it would then be before them as a practical question. On his motion, the subject was postponed till that time.

House.—The speaker announced the following gentlemen as members of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad:—Messrs Phelps of Missouri, Jones of Tennessee, Washburn of Iowa, Millison of Virginia, Curtis of Iowa, Gaines of New York, Underwood of Kentucky, Grosbeck of Ohio, Gilmer of North Carolina, Singleton of Mississippi, Farnsworth of Illinois, Phillips of Pennsylvania, Leach of Michigan, Bryan of Texas, and Scott of California.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the 14th of January.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, made a speech in support of slavery, hesitating not to declare the institution as being strictly in accordance with the right, the sternest dictate of humanity, and the Word of God. The time for speaking has now passed, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Granger, of New York, said the Administration, by extravagance and folly, had increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars annually, while the revenue has not done to twenty or thirty per cent. One part of the army is surrounded by snow and the Mormons, another is playing second fiddle to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for glory with Billy Bowlegs. [Laughter.] And now Congress was called upon to raise four millions more for the army, for them, his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party (he called) turned the screw the wrong way when it passed a Free Trade Tariff. If they were wise, they would restore protection to the country by a protective tariff with incidental protection.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

The bill was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Samuel Brots and James Lockhart, members from the Tenth and First Districts of Indiana.

Mr. Bright and Pritch, of Indiana, delivered addresses on the characters of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Davis of Miss., in reply to a question from Mr. Tompkins said that the first section of the bill would add thirty companies to the army, of 2250 men. If the second section is adopted, of course the number of men will depend on the manner in which the bill is passed. If passed at once, with the thirty companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7000 privates.

Mr. Davis of Georgia said he would strike out the first section of the bill in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he desired it to be made so that it could be voted on the final vote taken. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 15,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000.

Mr. Davis of Georgia said he would strike out the first section of the bill in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he desired it to be made so that it could be voted on the final vote taken. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 15,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000.

Mr. Davis of Georgia said he would strike out the first section of the bill in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he desired it to be made so that it could be voted on the final vote taken. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 15,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000.

Mr. Davis of Georgia said he would strike out the first section of the bill in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he desired it to be made so that it could be voted on the final vote taken. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 15,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000.

Mr. Davis of Georgia said he would strike out the first section of the bill in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he desired it to be made so that it could be voted on the final vote taken. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 15,000 men, and with the proposed increase would reach nearly 25,000.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Sunbury road is not exceeded by equal sized papers published in North or Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT.—Two houses in Market street. Apply at this office.

APPOINTMENT.—David N. Lake, Esq., of Shamokin, was appointed Notary Public on the 18th inst., by Governor Pollock, in view of the approaching organization of the Shamokin Bank. Mr. Lake is a competent man for the office.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire brought out the firemen and their engines on Saturday last. The house occupied by Nathan Metz had taken fire near the chimney. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines. The damage was confined to the loss of two umbrellas.

PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The passenger railway in Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, is in full and successful operation. It is a great convenience and an important improvement.

ACCIDENTS FROM BURNING FLUID.—Two more have occurred in Philadelphia. The number of persons killed and injured in the United States, annually, is not less than eight or ten hundred.

DEAD IN PHILADELPHIA.—Steak from 12 to 14 cents. Mutton, 6, 8 and 10 cents. Lamb, 10 and 13 cents. Pork, 7 and 8 cents.

DOG MEAT SAUSAGES.—Two Germans have been arrested in New York for making dog meat sausages.

SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC PRINTING.—Gov. Packer has appointed Mr. Barrett, of the Academy, to this office. An excellent appointment.

THREE IRISHMEN, hands working on the Northern Central Railroad, below town, got into a fight on Thursday last, in Market street. They battered each other viciously, one of them using a pair of iron boots in his hands for that purpose. The streets were muddy, and the mixture of blood did not add much to the beauty of Pat's physiognomy. Constable Brocius took them to jail, where they commenced breaking the stove, windows, chairs and table, for which unmanly conduct in return for the kind hospitalities tendered them, they were kicked out of the establishment.—Sheriff Vandye was not at home at the time or, perhaps, they would have fared worse.

MR. PETER DEERT informs us that the number of graves dug by him during the last 17 years, in the Sunbury grave yard, is 401, and in the Hunter grave yard 70. Mr. Deert is not yet an old man, but he is certainly entitled to the appellation of a grave man, and though pursuing the even tenor of his way in his quiet and peaceful occupation, he must, nevertheless, have had a great many ups and downs during the last seventeen years of his life.

THE MAGNETIC LADY performed in the Court House on Saturday and Monday evenings last, to pretty full houses. Quite a number of young men placed themselves under the hands of the fair operator, most of whom were dismissed as not being susceptible of the magnetic influence. Those that remained, under the lead of several young men from other parts, who happened in, performed the parts assigned to them with a hearty good will, but with a general impression, however, that the controlling influence was attributable less to magnetism than to the fan bearing propensities in the performers. We heard a number present express themselves that the performance was worth a shilling, at all events, humbug or no humbug.

SHAMOKIN BANK.—Letters patent having been granted by Gov. Pollock, on the 10th inst., an election was held at Shamokin, on Saturday last, for the election of officers and a board of directors. A number of gentlemen from this place and Northumberland went out in the morning train, and a number from other quarters, we learn, were present. J. H. Zimmerman, Esq., of Sunbury was elected President, and Mr. Robinson, Cashier. Mr. Zimmerman is a man of excellent character and good business habits, qualities that seem almost essential for that post. Mr. Robinson, we understand, is a man well qualified for his position.

THE UNION CANAL COMPANY are enlarging the tunnel about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE MILD WEATHER—THE CROP.

The present winter is one of those remarkable seasons that occur, perhaps, once in a quarter of a century. The winter of 1827 is said to have been by those who recollect it, very much like the present, and the summer following a sickly one. In this last respect we hope there will be no similarity. Besides, February is sometimes the most rigorous of our winter months. There may be, therefore, still plenty of cold weather in store for us, a consummation devoutly to be wished for, if for no other purpose than for the usual winter crop of ice, a crop that has, of late years, become almost as important as those of our summer cereals.

The Boston ice dealers have not yet commenced sending their usual supply. Their ice on the ponds is yet, only four inches thick, and the production is not deemed sufficient for the supply until it is six inches thick. This shows that the prospects are not entirely hopeless in that quarter. One or two cold nights may double that thickness. In case of a failure we can still resort to the hyperborean regions. We observe that at Lake Superior, on Christmas day, some of the citizens, among other sports, were enjoying themselves with a horse race on the ice. The course was a mile long. The presumption is, that the ice in that quarter must have assumed a respectable thickness to justify such sports. In this section we advise our friends to secure a supply as soon as any is matured. Three inches will do if thicker cannot be obtained. We would, in fact, prefer ice not more than six inches to that which is thicker, as it can be packed closer. In more southern latitudes we have seen ice houses filled with ice not more than from one to two inches thick, which was regularly raked off the ponds as it was formed. Many dairy farms south of Baltimore procure their supply in this way.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Gold and silver coin has accumulated so rapidly of late that some of the New York Banks are somewhat puzzled to know what to do with this troublesome and unprofitable commodity. The amount of coin in the New York Banks is stated at thirty millions of dollars. The amount ordinarily contained in their vaults was about ten or twelve millions, which, at the time of the suspension, was reduced to about seven millions of dollars. Coin is dead capital in a Bank, and none of them desire more than what is necessary to meet the actual demands, which, in ordinary times, is but a limited amount.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA STOCK.—The stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which sold at four dollars, has advanced since the return of Mr. Allison, its late President, to ten dollars. Immediately after the arrival of Mr. A. in Philadelphia, he addressed a note to the Directors of the Bank, expressing his readiness to give them in their examination of the affairs of the Institution, any information which might be in his power. The probabilities now are, that in a short time the community will have an opportunity to know who is responsible for the disastrous state of things which exists in regard to the Bank.

THE RETURN of Mr. Allison will doubtless cause a great rattling among the "dry bones" of the defunct Bank. There are some doubts, connected with the Bank, to whom his presence, at this time, will be anything but welcome.

RED PETITIONERS.—The North American announces that red petitioners have made their appearance in Philadelphia. Also five lace pocket handkerchiefs, costing by the dozen one hundred dollars each.

LYCOMBS INSURANCE COMPANY.—The losses sustained by this company since 1857 is \$22,768. Claims in process of adjustment, \$11,000.

MAMIE LUCY STONE permitted some of her furniture to be sold in New Jersey, because she would not pay the tax on her property. She thinks women should be represented not at tax, and believing this she submits to a visit from the sheriff rather than pay a stiver.

THE LABRAN FURNACES will resume work on the first of February. The Advertiser considers this of greater importance, than the redemption of specie payments by the Banks.

A PROTRACTED MEETING in the Methodist church, in this place, has been in progress the past two weeks. We understand the results have been quite favorable, and that quite a number of members have been added to the church.

THE UNION CANAL COMPANY are enlarging the tunnel about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE TUNNEL about two miles from Lebanon.

THE FORTY SNELLING SWINDLE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post referring to the sale of Fort Snelling and the Committee appointed to examine into it, says: "The committee who went out to make the sale were exceedingly modest and unobtrusive, and so very reserved in regard to their business, that those living in the immediate vicinity, and even some of the officers in the fort, did not know for what purpose they were there until after they were gone. People there were surprised to learn of the sale, three weeks after it was made. There were men anxious to purchase the land at \$25 to \$100 per acre. The government could have realized at least \$100,000 for the land at the time the sale was made. Responsible men had examined the advantages of the locality and soil. They had the money for the first payment, and until they learned of their assignment, that the land was sold, expected to purchase a portion, if not all of it.

The government sold it for \$200,000, at private sale; so private that it may be called secret. A Mr. Steele was the nominal purchaser, who, although he claimed nothing as an actual buyer, which he might have done, obtained the whole. The only apparent and alleged reason for the preference given to him is, that he had established a ferry and erected some buildings for the convenience of the military troops, which had the countenance and favor of the Government, had made a large fortune that he is the last person who should have the preference, if it was to be given to any one. The only reason and excuse offered for the sale of the land in a private manner, and in preference to public sale, the price would have been left down to \$125 or \$150 per acre by a combination which had been formed for that purpose.

Such a combination could not have existed, because no one knew that the sale was to be made until afterwards. And what if there was such a combination? The land might have been appraised and the bids received in writing. Fort Snelling was sold in that way. Had Fort Snelling been sold in that way, the government would have been offered \$400,000 by men who are now in Washington. The sale is now referred to a committee for investigation, and Fort Snelling is likely to become an immense tract of public sale, the price would have been left down to \$125 or \$150 per acre by a combination which had been formed for that purpose.

Another letter from an officer of the army, says that the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers, and he fears that their leaders and those who have no claim in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it will benefit the army.

From Washington. The Public Printing Investigation.—Gov. George Taylor of New York, to open a correspondence with the printers, paper manufacturers, engravers and book-binders of the country, with a view of obtaining all practical information on these subjects. Special Agents of Congressional work are to be appointed by Messrs. Arthur & Co., of New York, for inspection. The Committee proposes, either to establish a Public Printing Office, or to dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it, consequent upon the meeting of every new Congress.

EX-ACTING GOVERNOR, of Kansas, arrived in this city this morning. Francis Tynany of Missouri, has been appointed Agent of the Indians, at the Sax and Fox Agency.

Further and Exciting News from Mexico. The Capital Bombarded.—Over One Hundred Lives Lost.—The Coalition Marching on the City. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By the Tennessee, the Paymaster is in receipt of private advices from the City of Mexico, the 18th, being two weeks later than previously received. These advices announce the bombardment of the capital by the opponents of Comandante and a desperate conflict, which continued for several days resulting in the loss of over one hundred lives, and the wounding of a large number more.

The persons who were in possession of the Citadel and the Convents of San Domingo and San Augustine were the partisans of Santa Anna, whose recall to the Presidency was loudly demanded.

On the 17th the day previous to the sailing of the steamer, a truce for 24 hours between the opposing forces was agreed to.

At the last moment previous to the departure of the Tennessee, intelligence was received that the Coalition were marching upon the city, and that civil war had fairly begun.

A School House in Boston on Fire.—The Scholars Dismissed in Safety.—Heroic Conduct of the Teachers. BOSTON, Jan. 22.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the Chapman School House, by a female teacher. With the most extraordinary presence of mind, she communicated the information to the other teachers privately. The scholars in eight separate rooms were dismissed in good order, without knowing the occasion for the sudden holiday. Before the alarm of fire was sounded, but the teaching staff, in a sudden rush, passed all the children out safely. The building contained five hundred scholars. The fire was fortunately extinguished without serious damage.

Late and Important from Mexico. Anarchy and Confusion.—The City of Mexico in a State of Siege.—Repulse of Comandante's Troops. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz, advices to the 21st have been received. The whole country is in a state of complete anarchy and confusion. All the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital have been stopped by banditti and robbers.

Nearly every State and town is pronouncing against the Dictatorship of Comandante. The City of Mexico is declared in a state of siege. The brigade of Gen. Zaragoza, which was the first that declared for the Dictatorship, has now pronounced against Comandante. This brigade has possession of the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santa Domingo.

Comandante, having been refused admittance into the latter barracks, assembled two thousand troops at the palace, with artillery, and arrested Gen. Zaragoza. But afterwards the brigade favored their commander for the Presidency, while others prefer Santa Anna.

On the 18th inst., the San Augustine barracks were attacked by Comandante's troops, but they were repulsed.

All the foreigners in the capital have hoisted the flags of their respective countries as a means of protection. Confusion reigns in the capital.

Movements of Gen. Walker, &c. MOBILE, Jan. 25.—A meeting in favor of Gen. Walker was held last evening. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Walker, Parson Brownlow and others. Resolutions were adopted demanding that Commodore Paulding should be tried for violation of the International Law, and denouncing the government for sustaining him.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The Grand Jury has refused to find a bill against Gen. Walker, for his escape from the custody of the U.S. officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The papers furnished by the Southern mail contain reports of the movements of Gen. Walker, and his speeches at Montgomery and Selma.

His strictures on the government in his speech delivered at Montgomery, are said to have been in good taste.

At Selma, he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the high handed outrages committed against him and his men, was that the Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of slavery.

Telegraphic News.

From Washington.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed upon a report to be presented on Monday, containing, generally, the President's Central American Message, belittling, with him, that Commodore Paulding went beyond the legitimate limits to arrest the filibusters on Nicaragua soil, and recommending an amendment to the neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners or trial all officers captured in the prosecution of their hostile plans against nations with whom we are at peace.

General Walker at Mobile. Mobile, Jan. 25. General William Walker was welcomed here yesterday by a national salute, and the hospitalities of the city were formally extended to him.

He was arrested to day on an order from New Orleans. A writ of habeas corpus was used out and was discharged from custody, Judge Gale quashed the proceedings.

Fire at Beach Hook. BEACH HOOK, Jan. 25. Kneller's soap factory, six dwelling houses and one stable were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The books of three different firms were also consumed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

Communicated. For Statistics. The number of Hogs killed in the borough of Sunbury, during the Fall and Winter of 1857-8, is 462, weighing in aggregate 105,000 pounds, being 23 tons. Average weight about 230 lbs., which gives you every man, woman and child about 70 lbs. I also give you a list of some of the largest:

Table with 4 columns: Name, No. Hogs, Weight, Total. Includes names like John M. Smith, J. H. Smith, etc.

From Washington. The Special Committee on Public Printing has authorized one of its members, Hon. George Taylor of New York, to open a correspondence with the printers, paper manufacturers, engravers and book-binders of the country, with a view of obtaining all practical information on these subjects.

EX-ACTING GOVERNOR, of Kansas, arrived in this city this morning. Francis Tynany of Missouri, has been appointed Agent of the Indians, at the Sax and Fox Agency.

Further and Exciting News from Mexico. The Capital Bombarded.—Over One Hundred Lives Lost.—The Coalition Marching on the City. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By the Tennessee, the Paymaster is in receipt of private advices from the City of Mexico, the 18th, being two weeks later than previously received. These advices announce the bombardment of the capital by the opponents of Comandante and a desperate conflict, which continued for several days resulting in the loss of over one hundred lives, and the wounding of a large number more.

The persons who were in possession of the Citadel and the Convents of San Domingo and San Augustine were the partisans of Santa Anna, whose recall to the Presidency was loudly demanded.

On the 17th the day previous to the sailing of the steamer, a truce for 24 hours between the opposing forces was agreed to.

At the last moment previous to the departure of the Tennessee, intelligence was received that the Coalition were marching upon the city, and that civil war had fairly begun.

A School House in Boston on Fire.—The Scholars Dismissed in Safety.—Heroic Conduct of the Teachers. BOSTON, Jan. 22.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the Chapman School House, by a female teacher. With the most extraordinary presence of mind, she communicated the information to the other teachers privately. The scholars in eight separate rooms were dismissed in good order, without knowing the occasion for the sudden holiday.

Before the alarm of fire was sounded, but the teaching staff, in a sudden rush, passed all the children out safely. The building contained five hundred scholars. The fire was fortunately extinguished without serious damage.

Late and Important from Mexico. Anarchy and Confusion.—The City of Mexico in a State of Siege.—Repulse of Comandante's Troops. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz, advices to the 21st have been received. The whole country is in a state of complete anarchy and confusion. All the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital have been stopped by banditti and robbers.

Nearly every State and town is pronouncing against the Dictatorship of Comandante. The City of Mexico is declared in a state of siege. The brigade of Gen. Zaragoza, which was the first that declared for the Dictatorship, has now pronounced against Comandante. This brigade has possession of the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santa Domingo.

Comandante, having been refused admittance into the latter barracks, assembled two thousand troops at the palace, with artillery, and arrested Gen. Zaragoza. But afterwards the brigade favored their commander for the Presidency, while others prefer Santa Anna.

On the 18th inst., the San Augustine barracks were attacked by Comandante's troops, but they were repulsed.

All the foreigners in the capital have hoisted the flags of their respective countries as a means of protection. Confusion reigns in the capital.

Movements of Gen. Walker, &c. MOBILE, Jan. 25.—A meeting in favor of Gen. Walker was held last evening. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Walker, Parson Brownlow and others. Resolutions were adopted demanding that Commodore Paulding should be tried for violation of the International Law, and denouncing the government for sustaining him.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The Grand Jury has refused to find a bill against Gen. Walker, for his escape from the custody of the U.S. officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The papers furnished by the Southern mail contain reports of the movements of Gen. Walker, and his speeches at Montgomery and Selma.

His strictures on the government in his speech delivered at Montgomery, are said to have been in good taste.

At Selma, he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the high handed outrages committed against him and his men, was that the Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of slavery.

DEATHS.

On this place on the 25th instant, of Scarlet Fever, MARY, eldest daughter of Edward C. and Margaret A. Hanna, aged 4 years 4 months and 25 days.

God has called her in sweet mercy. From the world, grief, care and pain. Strive to look in His crown, dear parents. There you'll see your gem again.

In this place on Tuesday the 26th inst, Mrs. MARY ZIMMERMAN, wife of George Zimmerman, aged about 65 years.

At his residence in Harrisburg, on the 17th inst. JOSEPH S. DIXON, Mr. Dixon was in the Coal business at Green Ridge Colliery in this county, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In Northumberland, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE LONG, aged about 82 years.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. Jan. 25, 1858.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat continue quite large, though the market is inactive. Good red is held at \$1 11 a \$1 15, and \$1 25 a \$1 30 for good white. Rye is steady at 70 cents. Corn is scarce. Light sales are making at 58 50 cents. Oats are in demand at 35 cents.

Cloves—Sales of prime at \$5 50 per 100 lbs.—Wheat—Sales at 2 1/2 cts. in bbls. and in hbls., at 21 cents.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per unit. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

New Advertisements.

Estate of George Brocius, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs or legal representatives of George Brocius, late of Georgetown, in Lower Mahoning township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, deceased, that by virtue of an alias writ of Partimon and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county and to me directed by the said Court, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1857, I have taken possession of the real estate of said deceased, to wit: a certain tract of land, bounded by lands of Thomas Watts on the east, and four and half lots of the Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated in the river Schuylkill in Lower Mahoning township, Northumberland county, aforesaid, between the heirs or legal representatives, and the widow of said deceased, at Philadelphia, in place you may attend if you think proper. JAMES VANDYKE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, January 30, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of Partimon and Valuation issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. REUBEN in Fairbairn, Lewis township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of FEBRUARY, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit