Telegraphic News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Cameron made an earnest appeal this morning to his colleagues, to pass the Tariff with the least possible delay, and not be swayed by the appeals of gentlemen representing almost every branch of American industry and foreign importation. There is reason to believe that the New York importers would like to defeat the passage of the bill by consuming time, until it will be "overslaughed."

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

Secretary Dix objects to the issue of fifty-dollar coupon bonds. Several reasons are assigned in support of his objections. One argument is, that the engraving and printing of the bonds for the Eight Million Loan will cost the snug sum of one hundred and two thousand dollars, and that the expenses should not be unnecessarily increased.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Probable Vote on the Plan of Conciliation.

The rumor, generally current on the streets here yesterday, that the Peace Conference broke up on Saturday under an agreement to disagree, is wholly unfounded. The proceedings gave hope that the report of Committee would be adopted. To-day was given to debate, and to-morrow there will be an effort to bring the Conference to a vote, which, from the demonstrations, will probably stand thus:—

For the Report—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—11.

Against the Report—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin—10.

This vote would carry the report of the committee by one majority, but there will be only four out of fourteen free States voting for it. The vote of Ohio would have been for the report, had Judge Wright lived. He held the casting vote of his State, and advocated Mr. Guthrie's proposition. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Walcott.

The Virginia Commissioners desire to leave nothing to construction, and in this they are sustained by Maryland and the other States. Hence, efforts will be made to clear up all ambiguities by amendments, before a direct vote be taken on the report. Mr. Tyler has also proposed amendments to the effect that the President shall appoint all Territorial officers for Southern Territories upon the recommendation of two thirds of the Southern Senators, and those for the Northern Territories upon a similar recommendation from two-thirds of the Northern Senators. This is designed to guard the Southern Territory from anti slavery propagandists in the way of Federal officers. The States of Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are anxious and determined to have a satisfactory settlement.

Further Testimony against Ex Secretary Floyd —The Volunteer Bill—Hopes of a Satisfactory Adjustment by the Peace Conference.

It appears from the investigation of the House Military Committee, that ex Secretary Floyd accepted A. R. Belknap's bid for a hundred thousand muskets, but that Secretary Holt refuses to recognize the contract. Mr. Belknap says they were intended for the Sardinian Government. It is further shown that Floyd distributed, without any order, through the Engineer Department, sixty-five thousand percussion muskets, forty thousand altered muskets, and ten thousand rifles, among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge, and in North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named, the arms fell into the possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, by their secession movement.

Some of the delegates to the Peace Conference say tonight that they will probably by Wednesday, agree upon a plan of adjustment which will be satisfactory even to the Virginia Commissioners. The Territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the object of securing unanimity on that point.

Mr. Hamlin on his way to Washington

Speech at Bangor, Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 18.—Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President elect, accompanied by his wife, left for Washington this morning. He was escorted to the depot by thousands of his fellow townsmen, who cheered and bade him farewell.

Previous to the starting of the train, Mr. Hamlin responded in a brief address, as follows:—

"I go to discharge the official duties which have been conferred by a generous people, guiding on Divine Providence. I trust that the confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are hovering round the political horizon, and that "madness rules the hour." But I am hopeful still. Our people are not only loyal to the Government, but are fraternal to all its citizens.—And, when in practice, it shall be demonstrated that the constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country still advance in a career which will elevate man in his social, moral and intellectual condition?"

The Union Ticket Carried in St. Louis.

The State Favors the Union.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention in this city, by about a majority. The election passed off quietly, with no disturbance of any kind worthy of mention.

The returns from the State, as far as received, favor the election of the Union candidates.

WHAT TEXAS LOSES.—The Louisville *Journal* says:—"The ingratitude of Texas seems to prove a very costly luxury to her. Secession arrests the passage of the bill to organize for a mounted regiment to protect her frontier; it deprives her of the military service which has been performed for her at the yearly expense of half a million of dollars above the receipts, and it cuts her off from the thirty-six millions of dollars which Congress has been determined to appropriate for the construction of a railroad throughout the whole length of seven or eight hundred miles to connect her with the Pacific States and the Pacific Ocean. She has acted under the influence of atrocious misrepresentation and insane counsels, and her long day of regret is not far off."

INDIANA ELECTION.—The majority is one House and three cities and counties in favor of ratifying the action of the Convention. The vote of the people is 39,408! The Indianapolis *Spectator* says:—"The best test afforded by the recent election of the comparative strength of the Union men and Secessionists, consists in the vote for and against referring—the Union men as a general rule, voted *for* referring, and the Secessionists voted *against* referring. We are not yet to state by what majority the sentiment prevailed as shown by this test, but it is not less, we suppose, than forty thousand."

Two weeks since we noticed the birth of a female child in this place, purporting to have a double head. It died yesterday.—*Register 21st inst.*

THE AMERICAN.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the SUNBURY AMERICAN among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded, if equalled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ FOR RENT.—A house and lot in Market street, Sunbury. Apply at this office.

MERCANTILE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—For sale at this office, several certificates of scholarship on reasonable terms.

☞ BANK DIRECTOR.—Samuel J. Packer Esq., of this place, was on the 7th inst., elected a director of the Bank of Northumberland, in place of William T. Forsythe, resigned.

☞ Fresh Shad, the first of the season, made their appearance in Harrisburg on last Saturday, and sold for fifty cents each, a price which gives them rather a silvery taste.—They will soon be abundant at cheaper rates.

☞ DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.—A large number of our exchanges bring details of the late freshets, which seem to have visited many places, both at the North and at the South. The Albany, N. Y., papers estimate the damage occasioned by the freshet at that city at $100,000. The Troy papers set down their loss at about $10,000.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March is on our table, and is a handsomer number than either the January or February numbers. This shows that Godey does not waste his strength on the January number to the detriment of the following numbers of the year. The engraving "Christ Blessing Little Children," is splendid, the Fashion Plate large and attractive, and the other illustrations numerous, which, with the reading matter, is just such as the ladies want.

☞ THE LATEST.—The spring fashions for pantaloons are already out in Philadelphia, and of course will soon be introduced here. The favorite style is a narrow plaid, in enormous squares. Our reportorial cotemporary of the *North American* saw a sample, which he thus describes: "One bar rests upon the boot, the next at the knee, and the third at the hip, the fourth forming the waistband.—The legs of the gentleman sporting these trowsers reminded us of the long loop-hole windows in the front of the Eastern Penitentiary. The color is a lively brickdust, barred with orange." There's a fashion that is a fashion!

☞ A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A bill was introduced by some member of the Legislature who appreciates the services of the "boys who run with the mashees," to exempt the officers and members of all regularly organized fire companies from the performance of military duty, unless in time of actual war. A cotemporary, endorsing the measure, says that the "boys" devote more time and money to the protection of the rights and property of others than all the military companies put together, but suggests that the bill "be so amended as to embrace only the *active* members, and exclude from its benefits the mere *drones* in the fire companies." We heartily second the amendment, and hope our Legislative friends will pass the bill, with the amendment.

☞ LATEST NEWS.—The Morrill tariff bill, after being changed in many important respects, was passed in the United States Senate on Wednesday last, by a vote of 25 yeas to 14 nays. Senator Bigler voted with the Republicans present in its favor. The provision for the abolition of the warehouse system in the original bill has, we believe, been entirely removed from it, and the rate of duty on a number of articles have been reduced. The future proceedings in the House will decide whether these amendments will be concurred in.

Old Fort Kearney, Nebraska territory, was taken possession of on Monday night last by a party of secessionists, the next a Palmetto Flag was waiving over the fortress bearing the motto of Southern Rights. The outrage caused great excitement, and the Union men mustered in force, and at ten o'clock an attack was made, the Palmetto flag torn down and the stars and stripes raised in its place.

☞ AN IMPORTANT BILL.—A bill of very great importance to laborers throughout the State has passed the House, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence. It is entitled "an Act for the better security of the wages of laborers," and provides as follows:

"That all wages that may be due from the owner or owners of any manufacturing establishment, to any laborer or laborers in or about such establishment, for any period not exceeding six months immediately preceding the death or insolvency of such owner or owners, shall be a lien upon such establishment, and shall be first paid from the proceeds of the sale of such establishment: *Provided*, That the same be represented to the officer executing the writ before distribution of the proceeds of the sale. The second section declares, that, in case of the dissolution, by death or otherwise, of any partnership, firm or incorporated company, all debts due or owing to operatives or laborers for services performed for such partnership, firm or incorporated company, for any period not exceeding one year, shall first be provided for and paid out of the effect of assets of said firm or company in preference of or to any other claim: *Provided*, That this act shall not impair or affect the right of the widow or children of any decedent to retain three hundred dollars, as provided by existing laws of this Commonwealth."

It will give laborers that protection to which they are justly entitled, and which should have been extended to them long ago.

NOT FRIGHTENED.—A proposition has been made to hang Parson Brownlow, the eccentric editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, for his bitter opposition to the Secessionists. The Parson accedes to the arrangement and designates as the most fitting day for the performance, that appointed for the holding of a mass meeting near his residence. The arrangement, he says, will secure him a large audience to hear his dying speech.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED

WASHINGTON HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Feb. 19, 1861.

Few people who reside outside of the great cities, can imagine the disastrous effects which such a crisis as the one under which we are now suffering produces on the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country.—Failures in Philadelphia and New York, of houses hitherto deemed the best in the country, have given such a shock to public confidence, that trade and commerce are everywhere paralyzed. Notwithstanding our abundant crops and good prices—our mineral wealth and extensive commerce of the past year—all business seems prostrated. The banks in New York have over thirty-seven millions of specie in their vaults, or about nineteen millions more than the usual amount, yet the United States Government cannot effect a loan, except at exorbitant rates. Mr. Lincoln's declaration that the crisis was an artificial one, was an unfortunate slip of the tongue. Indeed, the President elect has not added much to his reputation as a statesman by some of his recent impromptu speeches, and has said a number of things that had better remained unsaid.

The usual Southern travel having in a measure ceased, its effects are severely felt by the large hotels. The Girard House, in this city, is to be closed on the first of March, the balance of the lease, it is said, having been purchased by the proprietors of the "Continental Hotel," which, like the Girard, has not been paying expenses, for some months past.

The action of the Legislature in the passage of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad bill, and the commutation of the tonnage tax, which passed the House by a large majority, gives great satisfaction in this city. Philadelphia and the whole State are deeply interested in these great improvements. After these matters are disposed of, Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, intends to stir up the Supreme Court. He says if he don't empty the benches, he will at least make them shake in their seats. Mr. Williams is an able lawyer, and in debate, perhaps, the strongest man in the Legislature. Some of his friends think over zealous, but no one who converses with him, can doubt his sincerity.

The new government of the South is beginning to assume form and shape, but it is singular that South Carolina should be represented in it and its cabinet, by only one, and that the least important office, Secretary of the Interior, an office for which there is no business. Already South Carolina protests against the tariff policy of the new government, and against the clause of the constitution prohibiting the slave trade.

I witnessed, a few evenings since, the performance of Mr. Rarey, the great horse tamer. Turco, a handsome but a most savage gray horse, was brought on the stage. He would suffer no one but his groom, a colored man, to approach him. As Mr. Rarey came near he would strike at him with his fore feet, and mouth wide open. Mr. Rarey, watching his opportunity, suddenly sprung to his shoulder, and with his little straps soon got him on his knees, and in about thirty minutes laid alongside of him, playing with his heels. When he arose he played on a drum placed on his back—threw a saddle loose and ungirthed on his back, and mounted and dismounted without disturbing the saddle.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE BILL.

The bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was passed finally on Saturday last, in the House of Representatives by the following vote, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Biesl, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler (Crawford,) Byrne Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Dudfield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eichenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Reed, Hohns, Hohn, Kline, Koch, Lawrence, Leinesring, Lowther, M'Donough, M'Conigal, Marshall, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Olier, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Rhoads, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stehman, Strang, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Widley and Davis Speaker—72

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bailey, Blanchard, Bliss, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dermont, Dowley, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Gocking, Heck, Hill, Irvin, Lichtenwalner, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Smalback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—26.

Pollitically eighteen Democrats voted for the bill and ten against it. The others voting were all Republicans.

BILL FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TONNAGE DUTIES.

The bill commuting the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad passed final reading the House of Representatives on Saturday, and was sent to the Senate, where it will no doubt be properly examined at an early day and finally disposed of. The vote on final passage was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglas, Dudfield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eichenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Gocking, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hohns, Hohn, Koch, Lawrence, Leinesring, Lowther, M'Donough, M'Conigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Olier, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Widley and Davis Speaker—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Biesl, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dermont, Dowley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwalner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reif, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoinback, Strang, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—38.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The following shows the vote given for Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at the election held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst.:

Wm. G. Moorhead	12,673.54	12,627
Ellis Lewis	12,573.54	12,627
A. Boyd Cummings	12,573 54	12,627
D. K. Jackman	12,573.54	12,627
S. V. Merrick	12,573.54	12,627
J. D. Whetham	12,573.00	12,673
H. Dubring,	12,573 54	12,627
C. B. Wright	12,573 54	12,627
Jas. M. Sterrett	12,573.54	12,627
F. M. Drexel	12,573.54	12,573
B. Rush Petriken	54	54

TERRITORY OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—At this particular juncture it will be interesting to note some of the statistics of the several seceding States with reference to their population, State debt, &c. We find them in the New York Herald, as follows:

	—Population in 1860— Free	Slave.	State Debt in 1859
South Carolina,	338,186	407,185	$6,192,548
Georgia,	619,936	467400	2,632,723
Alabama	520,444	435,473	5,885,434
Mississippi	407,051	436,807	7,271,799
Louisiana	354,215	312,185	10,703,142
Florida	81,885	63,809	158,000
	2,357,147	2,465,651	
		2,986,147	
Total		4,452,798	

The upsetting of a gig was the occasion of Washington's being born in the United States: an error of a minor in sinking a well led to the discovery of Herculaneum; and a blunder in nautical adventures resulted in the discovery of the island of Madeira.

CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL TREASURY —ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Secretary Dix sent to the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst., a letter in relation to the financial condition of the country. He shows that before the 4th of March the following liabilities fall due:

For the State Department,	$116,868 52
For the Interior Department	1,892,337 57
For the War Department,	1,521,131 00
For the Navy Department,	1,060,000 00
For the Postoffice Department,	700,000 00
Requisitions of War and Navy not complied with	1,852,925 19
Treasury Notes falling due before the 4th of March,	1,892,700 00
For the Treasury Department	501,421 26
For the Lighthouse Board,	78,220 50
Fishing Bounties due, estimated,	165,521 56
	$9,901,118 00

Mr. Dix further remarks:

"The accruing revenues will it is estimated meet about $1,900,000 of the amount, leaving $8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treasury, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than $500,000, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly $2,000,000 unanswered.

"In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury, unless at a discount which would seriously impair the public credit, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the government. Several of the States, in accordance with a suggestion contained in my letter to your committee of the 18th of January last, have offered to superadd a pledge of their faith to that of the United States for the redemption of any bonds it may issue to the amount of the public money deposited with them respectively for safe keeping under the act of 23d June, 1836. If Congress will authorize these offers to be accepted, the money required to meet the liabilities due and to fall due before the 4th of March can be obtained at par.

"If the authority is not granted, I am satisfied it can only be procured on terms which would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the government, and in the highest degree detrimental to its credit. I should not venture to ask for a loan exceeding two millions of dollars, and nearly the whole of this amount to be required to meet the redemption of treasury notes to fall due before the 4th of March. There would be due on that day about six millions of dollars to public creditors, whose demands could not remain unsatisfied without subjecting them to the most serious, and in some cases ruinous, losses.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of ways and means in the House, reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of a part of the loan bill, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, and running twenty years, and pay such bonds at par to those creditors who may be willing to receive them, not to exceed the amount authorized by the recent loan act.

THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1861.—The Senate has harmoniously considered the various amendments proposed to the new Tariff, and the New Yorkers keep their warehouse system by a vote of 27 to 18. Senator Cameron vainly endeavored to convince his colleagues that this warehouse system is in reality *protection* for the foreign merchants of New York, yet those Senators opposed to protection were clamorous in its behalf. He said:—

"If the duty was paid to day on the goods now in bond in the different warehouses of the United States, we should have in our Treasury about $10,000,000. Those $10,000,000 would relieve us from all trouble.—We are now paying 12 or 14 per cent. for the use of money which is justly due to us from these goods. Senators talk against giving protection to the manufacturer and the laborer; but when we come to this protection to the merchant, nothing is said about it. My impression is, that this thing is more to the advantage of the owners of the warehouses in New York then it is to any other people. Certainly the legitimate merchants of New York, the men born, raised and educated here, whose capital belongs to this country, have no benefit from it; but it is the foreign merchant, or the agent of the foreign manufacturer, who is benefited by it. That is the whole history of the warehouses.

"Senators talk about other countries protecting commerce by the warehousing system but they forget that in no country in the world are the foreign products allowed to stay in bond, except so far as they add to the benefit of the manufacturer of the country in which they are. That is the system in England. Their whole warehousing system is for the benefit of the manufacturers of foreign countries."

AMENDMENTS ON IRON.

The amendments affecting iron and steel, as adopted, make the sections amended, read thus:—

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First, on bar iron, rolled, or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one half an inch or more than four inches in diameter; and squares, not less than one-half an inch or more than four inches square, fifteen dollars per ton.

And provided further, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per centum *ad valorem*.

On iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than No. 16 wire guage, 75 cents per one hundred pounds, and 15 per centum *ad valorem*.

On tire for locomotives, or parts thereof, and on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for $20 per ton.

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils $1 25 per one hundred pounds.

On band and hoop iron, slit rods for nails, nuts, and horse shoes, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton.

Anvils provided for in the forty-eighth line of the bill, were stricken out from the forty-ninth and fiftieth lines, avoiding repetition. The duty remained unchanged.

On bed screws and wrought hinges, 1½ cent per pound.

On wrought iron railroad chairs, and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $25 per ton.

AMENDMENT ON STEEL.

The section of the seventh section, imposing duties on steel, originally read thus:—

On all steel in ingots, bars or sheets, of wire, not less than one fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound, or less 1½ cent per pound; valued at above 7 cents per pound, and not above 11 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; and valued at above 11 cents per pound, 2½ cents per dound: *Provided*, that no steel in any form shall pay a duty of less than 20 per centum *advalorem*.

The amendment which was passed was to strike out all after "2 cents per pound," and insert, "steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of 20 per centum.

Another amendment passed, was in line one hundred and four of the seventh section, to insert, "On cross-cut saws 8 cents per lineal foot."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is becoming daily more evident to the friends of the Tariff, that there is a settled determination on the part of its enemies to so clog the wheels of legislation that it cannot be passed. The only hope now is, that the members of the House of Representatives will not be led into the support of individual interests, causing a protracted struggle, and really defeating the bill.

The vote on the tariff will be reached tomorrow in the Senate.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

It must be borne in mind that the Peace Congress sits with closed doors, and that the Commissioners are pledged, as honorable men, not to reveal what transpires. This has forced correspondents, who are required to send a certain quota of "sensation items," to forward many apparent sketches of debates which have only taken place in their own imaginations, greatly to the amusement of those who have had speeches manufactured for them. Mr. Guthrie stated to day, in conversation with a circle of his acquaintances, that the remarks of Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, were doubtless a correct exposition of the views of the New England Republicans—that Mr. Sedden, of Virginia, was a fair representative of the Secessionists—and that there was a medium ground, upon which he believed that the conservatives of the country might stand.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia spoke at length in the Congress, and implored Northern men not to sacrifice the Union.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—The Congress has passed the bill for the regulation of the customs, which admits free of duty all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war and materials therefor, living animals and agricultural products in their natural state; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 4th of March. Texas is exempt from the operation of the tariff laws. This news is reliable.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS—HIS SPEECH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16.—President Davis arrived last night, and was handsomely received by a military escort, and also a civic procession. A salute was fired, and much enthusiasm manifested.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 17.—The trip of President Davis from Mississippi to this city, has been a perfect ovation. He made twenty-five speeches on the route, returning thanks for the complimentary greetings to the crowds assembled at the various depots, where he was received with military escorts and salutes.

The committee of Congress and the Montgomery authorities met President Davis about eight miles from this city, and formally received him. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Georgia, joined the escort at Opeleka.

He arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, and was received with shouts from the large crowd assembled.

In returning thanks at the depot, President Davis said that he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitalities of the citizens of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South and said the time for compromises had passed. We are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder, and feel the Southern steel. If coercion is persisted in he had no doubts of the result. We will maintain our rights and our Government at all hazards. We ask nothing and will have no complications. If the other States join our confederation they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is couple, and no compromise, no reconstruction, can be entertained.

A large crowd awaited President Davis's arrival at the Exchange Hotel, and the ladies were equally enthusiastic with the gentlemen. In response to enthusiastic calls he appeared on the balcony, and said:—

Fellow-citizens—Brethern of the Confederated States of America—for now we are brethern, not in name merely, but in fact, men of flesh, of one bone, of one interest of the identity of our domestic institutions. We have henceforth, I trust, a prospect of living together in peace with our institutions, the subject of protection and not defamation. It may be that our career will be ushered in amidst a storm. It may be that, as this morning opened with clouds, and mist, and rain, we shall have to encounter inconvenences at the beginning, but as the sun rose he lifted the mist, dispersed the clouds, and left us in the sunlight of Heaven, so will the progress of Southern Confederacy carry us safe over the sea to the safe harbor of constitutional liberty and political equality.—(Applause.)

Thus we shall have nothing to fear at home, because at home we have no homogenity. We have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come—if we must again baptise in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave to preserve the sacred rights transmitted to us, and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, in 1812, and every other conflict. (Applause.) I was informed, by friends, of your kindness, and that you only required that I should appear before you.

Fatigued by travel, and so hoarse that I am unable to speak at any length, I came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of Congress of the Confederated States. I thank you my friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Throughout my entire progress to this city I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support.

I did not regard them as personal to myself, but tendered me as the humble representative of the principles and policy of the Conferated States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of heart, of head, and of hand. If, in the progress of events, it shall become necessary, or my services be needed in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the ranks as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. (Applause.) Now, my friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds held by the government in trust for the Indian tribes, from the Department of the Interior, and to whom were also referred the communication of the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, and the letter of the Hon. Robert McClelland, former Secretary of the Interior, have made their report, and it involves an exposition of the most disgraceful character, and seriously implicates the official integrity of the late Secretary of War John B. Floyd of Virginia.

Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex Secretary Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exhonorated from any complicity in theft, but he as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, are censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department. There being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian.

According to Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds, of which he obtained possession, came from.

Byerly was an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds, and Lea was an intermidiate party between Russell and Bailey.

It was also ascertained that Mr. Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars, or from two to three millions more than Russell, Majors & Company ever earned, while these contractors received all the money that was due them.

The acceptance was given on the strength of their contract. Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago—he could not exactly fix the time—he received a letter from Duncan Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Mr. Floyds acceptances were good.

Mr Benjamin called on the President, who said he knew nothing about them, or any law authorizing their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said that the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the Department, and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another.

Mr. Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more. But notwithstanding, from April to December he gave acceptances to the amount of two millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. The last batch was on the 13th of December, the day Bailey delivered the last supply of bonds.

The committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out, and $260,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are worthless.

The committee make no recommendation, but merely report the facts.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Feb.19, 1861.

	TONS.	CWT.
Sent for the week ending February 19th,	3,628	06
Per last Report,	17,140	10
	20 768	16
To same time last year,	13,001	19
Increase,	7,766	17

The Northern Central Railway.

The arrival of Passenger Trains on the Northern Central Rail Road from Sunbury, is as follows:

	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Mail Train, North,	4.50 P. M.,	5.00 P. M
" " South,	9.45 A. M.,	9.50 A. M

Sunbury & Erie Railroad.

The arrival and departure of Passenger Trains on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad at this place, is as follows:

	Arrival.	Departure.
Mail Train, North,	4.56 P. M.,	5.00 P. M.
" " South,	9.45 A. M.,	9.50 A. M.
Freight and Accom., North,		7.00 A. M.
" " South,	6.00 P. M.	

The Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad.

Passenger train leaves Sunbury at - - 6.00 AM.
" " " Mt. Carmel, - - - 4.30 P M.

THE GREAT HORSE TAMER.—Mr. Rarey is astonishing the admirers of horse flesh here by his exploits with untamed steeds. He takes in hand the most savage of equines, and he usually brings them to terms in about fifteen minutes. There is nothing very remarkable about the appearance of the great tamer. He is a good looking man with a benevolent face and firm eye, and he always presents an elegant and gentlemanly appearance, from the fact that he invariably dresses in the garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the diseases, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

VERMIN.

"COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, &c., Exterminator
"COSTAR'S" Bedbug Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY.

Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—Bedbugs Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.—to which, every form and species of VERMIN

10 years established in New York City—used by the City Post Offices—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families.

☞ Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them
☞ Wholesale Agents in all the large Cities and Towns.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of nauseous imitations.
☞ $1.00 Sample Boxes sent by Mail.
☞ Address orders—or, for "Circular to Dealers" to

HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot,
512 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y.

Sold by FRILING & GRANT, Sunbury, Pa.
April 21, 1860.

Religious Notices

Divine service will be held every Sabbath in the Borough as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—North west corner of Blackberry and Dock streets, Rev. J. D. RUARSON, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. At Northumberland, in Old School Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—North west corner of River and Blackberry streets, Rev. J. W. STEINMETZ, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Deer street below S. V. & P. Rail Road, Rev. P. RIZER, Pastor. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dewberry street west of S. & E. Rail Road, Rev. E. BUTLER and J. P. SWANSER, Pastors. Divine service, alternately, every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Mr. WILLIAM CULP, of Soydertown, and Miss MERINDA J. YOCUM, of Rush township.

DEATHS.

In Danville, on last Friday, Feb. 8th, 1861 of erysipelas, Mrs. MARY J. WESTON, wife of J. W. Weston, Esq., Principal of the Danville Academy, in the 34th year of her age.

In Shamokin tps., on the 10th inst., MARY, wife of Solomon Hummel, aged 72 years, 4 months and 12 days.

In Shamokin tps., on the 14th inst., FRANKLIN ALVY, son of Jacob and Eve Mutchler, aged 1 year 8 months and 10 days.

In Shamokin, on the 15th inst., Mrs. SARAH, wife of Orlando Templin, aged 43 years, 5 months and 5 days.

At Kenosha Wisconsin, on the 5th inst. JACOB McKINNEY, formerly Sheriff of this county, and on the 29th June 1860, Mrs. McKINNEY, wife of Jacob McKinney.

In Elysburg, on the 17th inst., JOSEPH W. ROBINS, youngest son of Dr. J. C. Robins, aged 11 years, 9 months and 10 days

In this place, on Sunday morning last Mr EDWARD GASS, aged about 50 years.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1861.

GRAIN.—There is a fair amount of Wheat but the demand is limited. Sales of 1500 bus. prime Penna. red at $1 25 a $1 26 per bus. and White at $1 38 a $1 55 for common quality. Rye is dull at 68 cents for Penna. and 64 cents for Southern. Corn is very quiet and the only sales reported are small lots of yellow in store at 67 cts., and 600 bushels fair quality at 60 cts. Oats are steady at 32 a 33 cents for Delaware, and 33 a 37 cents for State.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat,	$1 10a1 30	Butter,	$ 20
Rye,	75	Eggs,	16
Corn,	75	Tallow,	12
Oats,	33	Lard,	12
Buckwheat,	62	Pork,	8
Potatoes,	80	Bacon,	21

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of Capt. J. M. Hull, in the borough of Milton, on Thursday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'