



SUNBURY, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS. Ministers to the Great Foreign Powers.

The President today nominated to the Senate as Minister to England—Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts.

Minister to France—William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. Minister to Sardinia—George P. Marsh, of Vermont.

Minister to Turkey—James Watson Webb of New York.

The nomination of Mr. Dayton, as Minister to France, was immediately confirmed, the rule requiring it to be referred having been suspended.

Benjamin M. Trumbull as Receiver of Public Money at Omaha, N. T.

Ex-Congressman William A. Howard as Postmaster at Detroit, Michigan.

General to Egypt, and Patrick J. Duane as Consul at Cora.

Dr. Locke, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, March 19. Difficult as those at a distance may find it to even imagine such a thing, there are those here who really believe that within thirty days Jefferson Davis will be on the south bank of the Potomac with his army of invasion.

Commissioner Roman has arrived from the Southern Confederacy, and the histories of traitors are complete.

The good sense of Washington is now shown in not locating the Federal Capitol in one of the large cities, as it would be hard to answer for an excited populace, of such extent, with three men among them on any such infamous errand.

M. Orloff, who has been clerk in the Post Office Department for fifteen years, and Mr. Lewis, a clerk in the same department, have resigned their positions, and gone to Montgomery to assist in getting the wheels of Government there in proper motion.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 16, 1861. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bills in Place.—A large number of bills were read in place. Among them the following:—

An act to reduce the State tax on real and personal property two and a half mills to two mills on the dollar.

An act supplementary to the several acts in relation to the Green Ridge Improvement Company.

An act relative to Courts of this Commonwealth. This bill provides that whenever a traverse jury shall find the defendant not guilty, and shall impose the costs upon the county or the prosecutor, or shall apportion the costs between the prosecutor and defendant in accordance with existing laws, such verdict shall include the defendant's bill and costs for witnesses, subpoenas and serving the same.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of MILLINERS, &c., to the Straw and Lace Goods House of H. Ward's, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, whose advertisement appears in another column.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE just out, contains a number of interesting articles on scientific subjects, and also a list of patents granted.

THE BLOOMING DEMOCRAT and BERWICK GAZETTE, both Democratic papers, compliment our Senator, Mr. Bound, on his course as a Senator. The compliment is certainly a deserved one on the part of Mr. Bound. Our Senator and representative have, both, acquitted themselves well, thus far.

THE FIFTH and last volume of Lord Macaulay's history of England has been published. It embraces the events from 1698 to 1701, including the death of James II. It is to be regretted that the great historian did not live to finish his great work.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. David Wilmot, was on Wednesday last nominated by the Republicans, for U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Simon Cameron, resigned, and on Thursday was elected in joint convention of the Legislature. Mr. Welsh, of York, was the Democratic candidate.

SPANISH COIN.—Our merchants have resolved to receive Spanish quarters, levis and fips, hereafter, at 20, 10 and 5 cents each. This, they say, they are compelled to do in self defense as these coins were brought from a distance for circulation.

THEY will, however, be taken at par, in payment of subscription and advertising, in this office.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK for April is out again with another of his magnificent and superbly colored double mammoth fashion plates and other valuable matter. The steel plate is a picture and a specimen of engraving that has never been equaled. The literature is of the choicest kind. Price \$3 per annum.

JEFF DAVIS has been provided with a private residence by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy paying the moderate rental of \$5,000 a year. Toombs and Stevens have joined funds and taken a small house, in which they receive their friends.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.—According to the Telegraph, there are now at Washington fifteen Harrisburgers holding office under the government with salaries from \$1,400 to \$2,000 per annum. The Telegraph thinks they should be removed, and Republicans put in place, and we would add, not all from Harrisburg.

OUR old friend Major Freas, of the Germantown Telegraph announces the commencement of the thirty-second volume of that excellent Journal. The Major says when he commenced business in Germantown in 1830 a new house had not been erected in that place, within the previous fifteen years.—The construction of the railroad in 1831 gave it new life and caused its advancement.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. C. Benkert & Son, No. 44 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Benkert's reputation, not only for good fitting boots, but for excellence of material has long been established at home and abroad. His son, a young gentleman of taste and intelligence, now one of the firm, is an acquisition.

OUR friends who procure their boots in Philadelphia, will, of course, get them of C. Benkert & Son.

THE WEATHER.—Ours is indeed a changeable climate, and in that respect not conducive to health. February spring weather broke suddenly upon us which continued as balmy as May for more than a week and vegetation was progressing so rapidly, as to cause alarm on account of future frosts.—Last week we had stern winter in a considerable fall of snow, and during the present week the air has been as cold, bleak and unpleasant as December in its worst garb. We trust that the reign of winter will terminate with the present month and that April will open upon us with weather favorable to our cereals and our fruit.

GENEROUSITY EXTRAORDINARY.

Our Wilmington lottery friends insist upon giving us a large prize. On Wednesday we received a letter from one who offers to insure us a prize of \$50,000 more than the money paid for the tickets. On Thursday we received a letter from two other firms at Wilmington. One offers only \$5,000 of a prize. The other says we might draw as much as \$50,000. Only think of an editor refusing such tempting offers. Cowper has said that "the age of virtuous politics is past, and we are now deep in that of cold pretence." If Cowper was alive now, he would make an exception in favor of editor, who refuse the tempting offers of these magnificent lottery dealers. We think, however, we shall, upon reflection, accept the proposition of the first man, who proposes to insure us a prize of \$50,000. And as he shows himself to be a generous fellow, we are determined not to be outdone in generosity and magnanimity, and will, therefore, agree to throw off \$10,000, and take \$50,000, if he will give us good and undoubted security for the payment of that sum, before we send him the \$10 in question.

As this is a fair proposition it will, no doubt, be accepted.

P. S.—We neglected to say that a blank envelope was also enclosed, which may be used for other purposes in case our proposition is refused.

DISUNION SYMPATHISERS. We think there are but few individuals among the masses, in Pennsylvania, who favor the destructive doctrine of secession, and the robbery of the public property consequent thereon. Yet it is a fact that many of the late Breckinridge papers, though they do not openly approve, yet endeavor to palliate and excuse these outrages upon our government and glorious Union.

Thus one of the late Breckinridge organs of this neighborhood notices the treason of General Twiggs: "SURRENDER.—General Twiggs, who had charge of the military department of the State of Texas, surrendered all the federal property under his charge, into the hands of the Texas authorities."

Not a word is uttered in regard to the traitorous conduct of Twiggs, but the fact is simply stated as if it were a fair and manly business transaction. If a respectable journal should refer to the depredations of a notorious burglar, in the same style, it would probably read thus: "SURRENDER.—Mr. Richard Turpin, vulgarly called Dick Turpin by his enemies, visited last night, after midnight, the residence of U. S. A. known as Brother Jonathan, and finding the proprietor and his family quietly asleep, entered his dwelling with keys which had been entrusted to him in care and safe keeping. Mr. Turpin peacefully took possession of all the silver plate, coin, watches, and other valuables that he could lay his hands on, belonging to the proprietor, and removed them to his own quarters, for the use and comfort of himself and each of his neighbors who sympathize with him in enterprises of chivalry and the equal distribution of property. This bold and daring enterprise of Mr. Turpin will, no doubt, be stigmatised by hypocritical moralists as a burglary or midnight robbery. But Mr. Turpin's fame, in his line, is world wide, and those attacks of moralists and christians will fall harmless at his feet."

RELEASE OF THE NEW YORK VESSELS. SAVANNAH, March 19.—In consideration of the terms of the armistice the New York police New York vessels held here and advertised to be sold on the 23d inst., for the purpose of indemnifying citizens of Georgia for the losses which they have sustained, have been released.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Commission for the Southern Confederacy expect to receive no answer to their official communication to the Government for ten or twelve days.

THEY feel confident that meanwhile there will be no change of charge of the military status in the Secluded States. They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid all trouble for the present at Fort Pickens.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—It is now certain that the President will pursue a peaceful policy, and most probably a call for a National Convention will be adopted.

A Border State Convention will also be held. Gen. Twiggs retires from service, as he says, on account of ill health. All is quiet at Fort Pickens, and a good understanding is maintained.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the State Convention, when summoned to take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

The other State officers complied with the summons.

The Indians are gathering in large numbers on the western frontiers.

STATE LOYALTY IN 1782.—Nothing is more interesting and instructive than to observe which were the firm and loyal States in the days of our history.

During the thirteen years prior to the adoption of the Constitution, in 1787, the General Government had no power of taxation. Even when, in March, 1781, the whole of the States assented to the "Articles of Confederation," Congress had only the power of indicating what some it stood in need of, and of requesting such State to contribute the fair proportion which it was its duty to pay.

The adoption of the Articles of Confederation rendered this an honorable obligation which each State, though it could not be compelled, was bound to meet. It is most interesting to observe how it was met during the five years which elapsed between 1782 and 1787.

State which paid more than its quota.—NEW YORK. State which paid nearly the whole.—PENNSYLVANIA. State which paid three-fifths.—VIRGINIA. State which paid one half.—RHODE ISLAND. MARYLAND. State which paid about one third.—CONNECTICUT. DELAWARE. State which paid nothing.—SOUTH CAROLINA. NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The above facts are derived from Judge Story's Commentaries, and are contained in section 259, edition of 1851. The extent to which the several States fulfilled their honorable obligations may be taken as an index of their respective loyalty and good faith. It is interesting to observe that those States which were the most loyal to their obligations to the Central Government, then also showed the same disposition to let others pay the price of the benefits which they received.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 19. FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS. The appointments of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England, of Wm. L. Dayton as Minister to France, and of George P. Marsh as Minister to Sardinia, give general satisfaction among conservatives, while a few of the more radical Republicans are not over pleased. Mr. Adams will prove a worthy successor of his grandfather and of his father, who occupy a high position on the records of our diplomacy, and he will be enabled to dispense proper hospitality, as Mrs. Adams—a sister of the late Mrs. Edward Everett—is a daughter of Peter O. Brooks, a Boston millionaire.

EDUCATION OF FORT SUMTER. It is not probable that President Lincoln will withdraw the forces from Fort Sumter. Very good authority exists for believing that he has not, for a moment, seriously contemplated doing so, though he has been inclined to give a fair hearing to the Cabinet on the subject, and the better to understand the views of each he sought their opinions in a written form. This question has been a difficult one to settle, but the fact that the withdrawal of the forces would be tantamount to a virtual surrender, and be a species of acknowledgment of a legal power in the South, which the President by his oath, is forbidden to entertain keeps matters precisely where they are. Had an Administration determined to occupy Fort Sumter, they might as well entertain negotiations with the Commissioners of the Southern Congress. By an order of the Military Superintendent, Major Anderson is directed, in the regular course of his service, to leave Fort Sumter, the barracks at Newport, Kentucky, for the recruiting service of the Western Department.

APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Anson Burlingame goes to Austria, Mr. Carl Schurz to Portugal, which he prefers to Brazil, and Mr. John C. Fremont to Major Fletcher (Minnesota) is urged as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

CLERKS. About forty clerks are required in the respective departments to read and file applications for office. There are nineteen in the Post Office Department alone. Ten post-office agents have just been dismissed and Republicans appointed. Salaries \$500 each.

THE REPUBLICANS say of the division efforts of Roger A. Pryor and his associates:—"We have no belief that this thing will have any other than a horrid result. The people of that region have too much energy and too much courage, to be made slaves of by Roger A. Pryor and Roger A. Pryor's associates. The war is inevitable, and will come before the year is out."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU. The President to-day notified John D. Defrees of his appointment as Superintendent of the Public Printing. The new establishment of the Government Printing Bureau went into operation on the 4th of March, and Mr. Defrees, therefore, has the responsibility and important duty of putting this matter into operation. He was selected by the President owing to his peculiar fitness, being a practical printer and a thorough business man.

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Professor Lattimer examined the ice early yesterday morning, tried its strength to his entire satisfaction, and pronounced it safe. Later in the day some fifteen of the young ladies, accompanied by Prof. L., proceeded to the "pond," adjusted their skates, and pursued their favorite pastime for a considerable time, with a zest increased by the fact that the skating season had nearly arrived at its close. Their fun, however, was brought to a sudden termination. Two of the young ladies unfortunately approached a thin portion of the ice near the centre of the Basin—there was a crash, several shrieks, and then a hastening to and fro. The two who were first had given way, and two of the fairest young girls in the company suddenly found themselves splashing about in cold water, five feet deep! A number of young men, who were skating near by, gallantly flew to their rescue, but in haste bathed in prodigious quantities, and near the broken edges of the ice, and three of them shared a like fate with the young ladies. Here was a predicament indeed. Professor Lattimer, however, managed most cautiously that the impatient young men did, and by putting out planks to the involuntary bathers, they were all rescued from their unpleasant situation, nothing the worse of the accident, with the exception of a slight fright, some chattering of the jaws and five suits of clothes rather uncomfortably damp.—Extra Press.

The notabilities resident in Chicago are numerous, if we may credit a letter-writer who states that there are there the son of an English Earl, formerly in the Guards, now engaged in the by no means arduous occupation of packing pork; a son of the late Bishop of London, and a graduate of Oxford, busy in the manufacture of soap; a nephew of the gallant Lord Collingwood, (Nelson's Collingwood), fattening cattle on an adjacent farm; a younger son of one of England's noblest families, specializing in wheat and corn; a reduced, but genuine German Baron, who has hobnobbed with Humboldt and the titled magnates of London fashionable circles, dispensing lager beer at half a dime a glass; an accomplished Hungarian noble, engaged in fresco painting at \$2 a day; a brother of Charles Dickens, who bears a striking resemblance to the gifted novelist. He is a clerk in the land department of the U. S. R. and is from him that Dickens received the nom de plume of "Boz."

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CABINET. Another protracted meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday. After passing upon a number of Territorial and other appointments, the Southern question, in its various bearings, was again taken up and discussed for nearly two hours. The instructions to Major Anderson, the high political standing of Fort Sumter, formed the principal subject under consideration. Much diversity of opinion is known to have prevailed as to the manner of withdrawing the garrison, and no ultimate conclusion was arrived at on that point. The necessity of the necessity of treating with the revolutionary authorities of the South, even to effect a peaceful removal, owing to their control of the inlet to the harbor of Charleston, is found greatly perplexing.

Some members of the Cabinet strenuously opposed all direct or indirect recognition of the rebellious Government on the one hand, while on the other, they are fully aware of the improbability of the assent of Gen. Beauregard to the entrance of any Federal vessel into the harbor, and the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command, and without having first expressly stipulated, not only against all ruses, but also the delivery of the fort and its armaments in an intact condition. These are the two points of high political standing, which, both knowingly and positively, that the secret of the unexpected consent of Gov. Chase and other radical members of the Cabinet to the surrender of Fort Sumter, is their firm belief in the inevitability of the ultimate division of the country into two confederacies—one distinctly free labor, the other slaveholding, and their desire to bring about the separation without bloodshed. That this idea has been broached in Cabinet council is certain.

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RECOGNITION OF THE S. A.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The real question before the Cabinet is not, it has been pretty thoroughly discussed there, but directly and deliberating on what is to be done with Fort Pickens and Sumter—the vital recognition of the Southern Confederate States of America by the United States of America. On this there is a division of public opinion, and the Cabinet may not agree. Some Republicans, belligerent and blood-thirsty, would call for the fort, and others here and hang them as traitors, and proceed with fire and sword to "enforce the laws." Others, who desire to avoid civil war, and who see no other alternative, will gladly concede a compromise, and will gladly see Fort Sumter and Pickens, and a temporary postal and custom arrangement, certain that they thus disarm secession. If there is no conflict the South will soon fall to pieces, and the seceders will be glad to return to their old allegiance.

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Council Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1861. Council met pursuant to adjournment. George B. Youngman, present and absent: saw the following members present and absent:—

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Adams, Stroth, J. F. Robinson and P. M. Shindel, were appointed a committee on the proposed bill to amend the act in relation to the duties on foreign goods.

A motion was made by Mr. Boyer and seconded by Mr. Grant, viz: Whereas an ordinance imposing a fine of one dollar on each member of Congress who is absent, is hereby passed, and that each member shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents for each absence during the ensuing year.

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs Shindel and Stroth. Yeas—Boyer, Zettlemoyer, Hendricks, Willett, Grant, Boyer, Stewart and Shindel—7. Nays—DeWitt and Shindel—2. On motion, adjourned to meet on Monday, Tuesday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cleanings—Editorial and Selected. President Lincoln intends to preserve the old-fashioned etiquette of Washington, who never dined out.

"Jones," said Mr. B. the other day, to his son, "you are lazy; what on earth do you expect to do for a living?" "Why father, I've been thinking how I would like to be a revolutionary pensioner."

"Is it possible, Miss, that you don't know the names of some of your best friends?" "Certainly!—I do not know even what my own may be in a year from this time."

A WRITER called at his printer's, and scented the compositor not having punctuated his poem, when he earnestly replied, "I'm not a poet—I'm a poet."

"Mind, you have broken your promise." "Oh, never mind, I can make another just as good."

A Western paper, announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says:—"He was a great admirer of Horace Greely, but otherwise a respectable man."

It is said that Old Adm. DuRoi of the Baltimore; but, the facts are, that he saw the "Ironclad," and was so much interested in it, that he immediately gave him the "Ironclad."

Ladies, prepare for an extensive course of health, for a Female correspondent says the ladies are coming out "without hoops, wadding, or anything else."

GENEROUS.—Dr. Wm. I. Walker, of Boston, has given to the Natural History Society of Massachusetts, a house in Bullfinch street, the assessed value of which is \$30,000.

A PARASITIC.—Abernethy once said to a rich, but dirty patient, who consulted him about an eruption, "It's very pleasant, being your case of four pails of water, and put it into a wash tub; take off your clothes, get into it, and rub yourself with soap and a rough towel, and you'll recover."

"This advice seems very much like telling me to wash myself." "Yes, it does," said the doctor, "but it may be open to such a construction."

KIT CRAWSON, the famous hunter, guide, and mountaineer, is living at Taos, New Mexico, and is Indian Agent to the Ute tribe of Indians. His salary amounts to \$1,500 per annum.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Barner found a small box on the bank of the river opposite the mouth of Pine Creek, which, on opening, was found to contain the dead body of an infant.

THE EXHIBITION PALACE OF 1852.—This structure is to exceed its illustrious predecessor in grandeur, in beauty of design, and elegance of finish. The main hall is to be 250 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 220 feet high; the picture galleries, built of brick, will be 2,200 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 30 to 35 feet wide. The nave and transepts are to be 2,200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The shafts and other necessary buildings, are planned on a corresponding scale. The whole work must be finished in 1862, and will cost, at the present time, or by the 12th of February next, the Guarantee Fund, which amounts in all to \$250,000, is needed by that truly royal patron of the Arts and Sciences, the Prince Consort, to complete the building. The entire structure will cost \$2,500,000 or \$1,600,000. It is to be located at South Kensington.

Spelling matches are all the rage in Winstead, Conn. They had one in Camp Hall Monday night, and collected \$40 in ten cent admissions. Nine scholars of the town sent five picked spellers. First prize, Webster's unabridged pocket dictionary. They each, up the spelling book, two or three grammars, and had to bring out the classics before some of the sharpest spellers would succumb.

Northern Central and Sunbury & Erie Railroads.

The arrival and departure of Passenger Trains on Northern Central and Sunbury & Erie Railroads will be as follows:—

N. C. R. MAIL TRAIN. S. A. P. R. F. Going north, arrive 4 45 P. M. Leave 4 45 P. M. South, leave 9 45 A. M. Arrive 9 45 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN. Going