

Old Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 12.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 4.

The Sunbury American.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY H. B. MASSEB.
Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two Dollars per annum in advance.
To CLUBS:
Three Copies to one address \$6 00
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E. B. MASSEB,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.

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No. 128 Broadway, New York.

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REBUILT AND REFINISHED,
Cor. of Howard and Franklin Streets, a few Squares West of the N. C. R. R. Depot.

G. SOMERS & SON,
Importers and Dealers in
Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, Tailors Trimmings, &c.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!
UST received by A. W. FISHER, at his Drug Store, Sunbury, Pa.

J. P. SHINDEL GOBIN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
SUNBURY, PA.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET
NEW YORK CITY.

Thor's celebrated Saloons,
where visitors can have their meals, or if they desire they will be furnished in their own rooms.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SUNBURY, MARCH 17, 1860.

NEW LOT OF HARDWARE & SADDLERY.
Also, the best assortment of Iron Nails and Steel to be found in the county, at the Mammoth Store of FRILING & GRANT.

SKELETON SKIRTS.
At the Mammoth Store will be found a very large assortment of Skeleton Skirts from seven hoops up to thirty.

Kerosene Lamps.
A VERY LARGE and cheap assortment will be found at the Mammoth Store of FRILING & GRANT.

HO! YE LOVERS OF SOUP!
A fresh supply of Macaroni and Confectionery at FRILING & GRANT'S.

FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS
at the Mammoth Store. Also, a new lot of perfumery, Stamps and Fancy Articles. Very cheap. FRILING & GRANT.

PATENT BRITAINIA STOPPERS
for bottles for sale by H. B. MASSEB.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, PICKS, GRUB-HOES and Mason Hammers, at low prices.
BRIGHT & SON, Sunbury, June 15, 1860.

Biographical Sketch.

From the New American Cyclopædia.
BIOGRAPHY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., April 23, 1813. His father was a native of the State of New York, and a physician of considerable reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy when his son Stephen Arnold was but a little more than two months old. The widow, with her infant and a daughter only eighteen months older, retired to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. At the age of fifteen her son, who had received a good common school education, declined to prepare for college; but with industry proved unable to bear the requisite expense. He left the farm, determined to earn his own living, and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet making, at which he worked a year and a half, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, when his health failed, and he abandoned the occupation altogether.

He has often, since, said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the workshop. He now entered the Academy at Brandon as a student, and remained there a year. His father, about this time, was married to Mr. Granger, of Ontario county, N. Y., to whose son her daughter had been married. Young Douglas removed with his mother to Canandaigua and entered as a student the academy of that place, in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Messrs. Hatch, at the same time, that he pursued his academic course, having finally adopted that as his profession.

In the Spring of 1833, he went to the West in search of an eligible location in which to establish himself as a lawyer. At Cleveland he was detained the whole summer by severe illness, after his recovery from which, he went to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and then to Jacksonville, where he found his funds reduced to a few cents, and accordingly walked to Winchester, a little town sixteen miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a teacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auction sale of a deceased trader's property, and he accordingly took a clerk to keep the account of the sale, and perceiving that Mr. Douglas, who stood among the spectators, looked like a man who could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in the capacity. Mr. Douglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, for which he received \$6. With this capital in hand he promptly opened a school, and obtained forty pupils, who he taught for three months at \$3 a quarter, devoting his leisure to the study of some law books which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday afternoons attended given in the German language.

In March, 1834, he opened an office and began practice in the higher courts, for which, after examination, he had obtained license from the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was remarkably successful at the bar, and in 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839.

In November, 1837, Mr. Douglas received the Democratic nomination for Congress, although he was under the age of twenty-five years of age, and consequently ineligible. He, however, attained the requisite age before the day of election, which was the first Monday in August, 1838. His Congressional district was then the most populous one in the United States, and the canvass was conducted with extraordinary zeal and energy. Upwards of 36,000 votes were cast, and Mr. Douglas was elected by a majority of five only. A number of ballots sufficient to have changed the result were rejected by the canvassers, because the name of Mr. Douglas was incorrectly spelled. After this defeat, which under the circumstances was a complete one, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession until 1840, when he entered into the famous Presidential campaign of that year with so much ardor that he traversed the State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than two hundred political meetings. His exertions were rewarded by the address of Illinois at that election to the Democratic party.

In December, 1840, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois. In February, 1841, he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court, which he resigned in 1843, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, which was urged upon him against his known wishes on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could be elected. After a spirited canvass Mr. Douglas was chosen by upward of 400 majority. He was re-elected in 1844 by a majority of 1900, and again in 1846 by nearly 2000 his friends as a victory, Mr. Douglas took his seat under the last election, having, in the meantime, been chosen to the Senate of the United States for six years from March 4, 1847.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, maintained that our title to the whole of Oregon up to lat. 54 deg. 40 min. was "clear and unquestionable." He declared that "he never would, now or hereafter, yield up one inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other Government." He advocated the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint occupation; of establishing a Territorial Government over Oregon, protected by a sufficient military force; and of putting the country at once in a state of preparation, so that if war should result from the assertion of our just rights, we might drive "Great Britain and the last vestiges of Royal Authority from the Continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound Republic."

He denied the right of the Federal Government to prosecute a system of internal improvements in the States, though he opposed the constitutional and expediency of improving rivers, harbors, and navigable waters, and advocated a scheme of tonnage duties for that purpose; and of putting the whole of the people were opposed to Mr. Douglas. The Republican candidate for Superintendent of Common Schools received 124,566 votes; the Douglas candidate for the same office, 124,413; and the Buchanan Administration candidate, 5173. During the whole of the contest he maintained and defended the doctrine of non-intervention. Popular Sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously proclaimed it in Congress.

Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate (Feb. 23, 1850) he avowed and defended the

same doctrine when as one of the ablest Senators of the Northern Democracy as a substitute for that treaty.

As Chairman of the Committee on Territories in 1846, he reported the joint resolution declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and he vigorously sustained the Administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, first in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried through the bill to organize the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon. So far as the question of slavery was involved in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, he early took the position of a non-interventionist, and in the one side or the other, but that the people of each Territory and State should be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves.

In accordance with this principle, he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" when first passed in the House of Representatives in 1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, and afterwards in the Senate when offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon. In August, 1848, however, he offered an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific Ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted in 1820, and extending through Texas in 1845, prohibiting slavery in all the territory north of the parallel of 36° 30', and by implication recognizing its existence south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the Senate by a decided majority, receiving the support of every Southern, together with several Northern Senators, but was defeated in the House of Representatives by nearly a sectional vote.

On the passage of the Senate to adopt the policy of Congressional prohibition of slavery in all the Territories, and the rejection in the House of Representatives of the proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which was temporarily quieted by the legislation known as the compromise measures. Mr. Douglas supported these measures with zeal and vigor, and on his return to his home in Chicago, finding them assailed with great violence, he defended the whole series in a speech to the people (Oct. 24, 1850), which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever delivered. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to procure its rejection, upon the ground, among other things, that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time to come, never to annex, colonize or exercise jurisdiction over any portion of Central America.

He declared that he did not desire to annex that country at that time, but maintained that the Isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the American possessions on the Pacific, that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to occupy Central America, and that he would never pledge the faith of the Republic not to do in the future in respect to that continent what its interests and safety might require. He has also declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, whenever the island can be obtained consistently with the rights of nations and the honor of the United States.

Mr. Douglas was married April 7, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died January 19, 1856, to which he was again married, November 20, 1856, to Miss Adele C. Cutler, daughter of Madison Cutler, of Washington, D. C., Second Controller of the Treasury.

Miscellaneous.

Infirmities of the Great.
Haniel, Milton and DeWitt were blind; Lucretius, Tasso, Swift, Cooper, Rousseau and Chatterton, are melancholy cases of insanity. Richard had a curious habit, in all his travels, in which he fancied himself a horse; he would prance around the billiard-table, neighing, kicking out his servants, and making a great noise, until, exhausted by fatigue, he suffered himself to be put to bed and well covered. On awaking, he remembered nothing that had happened.

Shelly had hallucinations. Bernardin St. Pierre, while writing one of his works, was attacked by a strange illness. Lights flashed before his eyes; objects appeared doubled and in motion; he imagined all the passers-by to be his enemies. Hoine died of a chronic disease of the spine. Metastasio early suffered from nervous affection, passed his life in an asylum. Chatterton and Gilbert committed suicide. Chateaubriand was troubled with suicidal thoughts, and George Sand confessed to the same. Schopenhauer was afflicted by his son, but this was after he was eighty. Pops was deformed; and, according to Atterbury, he had mens curvus in corpore curvo. He believed that he once saw an arm projecting from the wall of his room.

Crowell had fits of hypochondria. Dr. Francis was unequivocally insane. Dr. Johnson was hypochondriacal, and declared that he once distinctly heard his mother call to him, "Samuel!" when she was many miles distant. Rousseau was certainly insane. St. Simon committed suicide under circumstances which were singular. Pongratte passed his life in a continual hallucination. Cardan, Swendsborg, Lavater, Zimmerman, Mahomet, Van Helmont, Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Dominic, all had visions. Even Luther had hallucinations: Satan frequently appeared, not only to have instigated through the rod from the ground, wounding the line of the reformer's head and his beside him. John de Arc gloried in her celestial visions.

WHAT MAINE SOLDIERS ARE.—The Bangor Whig says that during a drill of Capt. Burton's six-footers at Oldtown, a few days ago, while marching upon a platform toward the river, where the platform stood, an order to halt being given, they kept on until they had jumped into the river and commenced swimming. Had not the order been given, the whole company would have followed them.

APPOINTMENT.—John C. Myers, editor of the "Berks County Press," has been appointed an Inspector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, at a salary of \$1095 a year.

Baths and Bathing.

A cold bath is seventy-five degrees and under; temperate, 75 to 85 degrees; tepid, 85 to 95 degrees; warm, 95 to 100 degrees; hot, 100 degrees and over. The temperature of the body is ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. For purposes of cleansing the skin, a hot bath is the most efficient, but it should be indulged in only occasionally, and for a very few minutes at a time, as it rapidly exhausts the physical powers. It opens the pores of the skin and increases the activity of the circulation for the moment, but it is followed by an instantaneous cold shower-bath, an invigorating effect is produced. A hot bath excites, a warm bath soothes and tranquilizes; it makes the pulse slower, and causes more equable breathing. A vapor bath is of steam instead of water, and is applied inside as well as out; its first effect is a feeling of oppression, but soon perspiration is induced, and faintness soon ensues. To prevent taking cold, the person should pass from the steam chamber into a tepid bath for a single moment, then wipe dry briskly, dress and walk.

No kind of bath ought to be taken within an hour before a regular meal, nor sooner than two hours after a dinner. The best time for bathing is immediately after rising in the morning, as then there is greater power of reaction, without which there is no invigoration, no benefit. The sponge-bath is the application of water to the surface of the body by means of a sponge. When persons are feeble, one portion of the person the process at a time, then quickly wiped and dried, and covered before another is exposed. There are few persons indeed who would not be greatly benefited by the following procedure every morning:— Immerse the hands first in cold water, then a small amount of water with soap, for but little is used, a teaspoonful, it is warmed by the hands, and thus becomes more cleansing, without the trouble of preparing warm water; then rise them well; and afterwards wash the face in a large basin of cold water just drawn or brought into the room, first all cold water, becoming flthy in an hour or two, kept standing in a sleeping or sitting apartment.

After the face has been washed plentifully, throw the water up to the elbows, then a little higher at every dash with the hand, until the arms, neck, throat, behind the ears, temples, and the upper portion of the chest are thoroughly wet; wash the hands first in long hair, wash the whole scalp abundantly, rubbing the water into the ends of the fingers; then wipe with a towel, absorbing as much of the dampness from the hair as possible with an extra dry cloth, and drying, leaving the arms to become flthy in an hour or two, kept standing in a sleeping or sitting apartment. After the face has been washed plentifully, throw the water up to the elbows, then a little higher at every dash with the hand, until the arms, neck, throat, behind the ears, temples, and the upper portion of the chest are thoroughly wet; wash the hands first in long hair, wash the whole scalp abundantly, rubbing the water into the ends of the fingers; then wipe with a towel, absorbing as much of the dampness from the hair as possible with an extra dry cloth, and drying, leaving the arms to become flthy in an hour or two, kept standing in a sleeping or sitting apartment.

THE BEAUTY OF KNOWLEDGE.—Is religion beautiful? Always! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy, benignant beauty of its own, which nothing on earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, and a refined taste, like lightning, flash in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throws her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making thrice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before. Religion is very beautiful, in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter into the beauty of religion, but we can never cease to float on the sea, and the burden of the song is, "Lo! peace is here." Could we look into the thousands of families to-day, where discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, to be want of religion in woman. And, in fact, in places of crime, misery, destitution, and moral debility, in all the terrible deformity, the fruit of irreligion in woman. O! religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne, thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, for earthly clouds never come between them and the truly pious soul; not beneath the clouds, for earth's darkness is like lightning, and the bright day, unless the divine light, unless religion throws her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making thrice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before. Religion is very beautiful, in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter into the beauty of religion, but we can never cease to float on the sea, and the burden of the song is, "Lo! peace is here." Could we look into the thousands of families to-day, where discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, to be want of religion in woman. 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