

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSEY, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
JOSEPH EISELY, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Massey's Store.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

PIECES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, \$0 50
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Every subsequent insertion, 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

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Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFFERSON.
By Massey & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, April 25, 1846. Vol. 6—No. 31—Whole No. 291.

H. B. MASSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.
Refer to:
P. & A. ROYCE,
LOWER & BARRON,
SONERS & SPENCER,
REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & Co.,
SPRING, GOOD & Co.,
Philad.

JOSEPH W. JONES,
No. 18 North 4th street, a few doors above Market street.
PHILADELPHIA,
HAS constantly on hand a very large assortment of Looking Glasses, Baskets, Cedar Ware and Fancy Goods, which will be sold wholesale at the very lowest prices.
N. B. Looking Glasses insured to any part of the country, without charge.
Nov. 1, 1845.—6m

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY,
TRUNK MAKER,
No. 150 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and carpet-bags, of every style and pattern are manufactured, in the best manner and from the best materials, and sold at the lowest rate.
Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1y.

NEW CARPETS,
THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a splendid assortment of the following goods—
Saxony, Wilton and Velvet Carpets
Brussels and Imperial 3 ply do
Extra superfine and fine Ingrains do
English shaded & Damask Venetian do
American twilled and fig'd do
English Druggetts and Woolen Floor Cloths
Stair and Passage Bookings
Embossed Piano and Table Covers
London Cheville and Tufted Rugs
Door Mats of every description.
—ALSO—
A large and extensive assortment of Floor Oil Cloths, from one to eight yards wide, cut to fit every description of rooms or passages.
Also, low priced Ingrain Carpets from 3 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents per yard, together with a large and extensive assortment of goods usually kept by carpet merchants.
The above goods will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before making their selections.
CLARKSON, RICH & MULLIGAN,
Successors to Joseph Blackwood, No. 111 Chestnut, corner of Franklin Place,
Philadelphia, Feb. 22d, 1845.—

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
J. W. SWAIN'S
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.
No. 37 North Third street, two doors below the CITY HOTEL,
Philadelphia.

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
THIS Machine has been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and a given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importance, it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.
The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties. Price of single machine \$6.
H. B. MASSEY,
The following certificate is from a few of those who use these machines in use.
Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.
We, the subscribers, certify that we have now used, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Washing Machine," and do not hesitate saying that it is most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor, and it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear; or tearing.—That it knocks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any wear and tear, whatever. We therefore fully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HEGINS,
A. JORDAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIDEON MARKLE,
Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISENBERG.
in's HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 16 Chestnut street,) Philadelphia, September 1st, 1844.
I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my household for eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have a number of other machines in my family, but no one so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so liable to get out of repair, that I would not without one if they should cost ten times the price they are sold for.
DANIEL HERR.



From the New York Evening Post.
To John Bull.

I wonder, John, if you forget, some sixty years ago, [white as snow,] When we were very young, John, your head was You didn't count us much, John, and thought to make us run, [INGTON;] But found out your mistake, John, one day at Lexington, And when we asked you in, John, to take a cup of tea, [THE FREE,] Made in old Boston harbor, John, the tea pot of You didn't like the party, John; it wasn't quite select; [pect;] Some aborigines were there, you didn't quite ex- You didn't like their manner, John, you couldn't drink their tea; [them quite too free;] You thought it got into their heads, and made But you became quite tipsy, (John, you drink a little still,) [down BUSINESS HILL,] The day you march'd across the Neck, and ran You acted just like mad, John, and were tumbled o'er and o'er, [half a score.] By your stalwart Yankee son, John, who handled But now I hope you're sober, John—you're quite too fat to run, [INGTON.] You haven't "got the legs" now, you had at BEN- You had some corns upon your feet, CORNWALLIS, he was one, [you couldn't run;] That made you at the Yorktown fight so lame You tried enough, I will admit, and threw away your gun, [WASHINGTON.] And told a man to hold your sword, his name was Another much-loved spot, John, has sweet associations, [rich relations,] When you were going down to York to see your The "Dutchman of the Mohawk," anxious you to entertain, [SARATOGA'S plain,] Put up some "GATES" that stopped you, John, on That hill you must remember, John, 'tis high and very green, [your queen,] We mean to have it lithographed, and send it to I know you love that hill, John; you dream of it o' nights, [HEIGHTS.] The name it bore in '76," was simply BEMIS Your old friend ETHAN ALLEN, of Continental fame, [vab's name."]

Who called you to surrender in "The Great Jehu- You recognised the "Congress," then, authority most high, [PORT T.] The man he called so early, John, and rid you of I know you'll grieve to hear it, John, and feel quite sore and sad, [there's many a lad To learn that ETHAN'S dead and gone; yet still That's growing in his highland home, as fond of guns and noise, [Green Mountain boys." And gets up quite as early, John, these brave "Oh, no, we never mention it," we think it quite unlucky, [Kentucky.] The day you charged the cotton bags, and got into I thought you knew geography, but misses in their teens, [low Orleans.] Will tell that "Old Kentucky" was that day be- The "beauty" on that day, John, was some distance from the bags; [memory flags,] And did you get the "booty," John? somehow my I rather think you made a "swap;" I've got it in my head, [in cold lead,] That instead of gold and silver, John, you took it Though "mistress of the ocean," you couldn't rule the lakes, [you had no "DEARES,"] There were some GANDERS in your fleet, but John, You had enough good spirits there, you drank both hock and sherry, [take our PERRY,] But John, you couldn't stand our fare, you couldn't "We make them all so" yet, John, on land and on the sea, [free.] We took this little continent, on purpose to be Our Eagle's free, and loves to soar; he cannot bear a cage; [in a cage,] His talons scratched the lion's back, and set him Our glorious stars are sparkling bright, increasing year by year, [fear.] Supported by a million hearts, that never knew a Our children lip it in their prayers, 'tis carried o'er the sea, [children of the free." Dost hear it, John? It thunders there, "we're Free as our sires of '76—as bold, as brave, as true, [John, from you,] To worship God, and keep the land, we took, dear To keep our flag free on the land, unsullied on the wave, [man's grave,] Until the last bright star shall set on the last free- I thought your memory I'd refresh, you like old things and times, [into rhymes;] So, these events, to please you, I have tumbled And don't forget your old tried friends, because you're now the Ton, [Dost you, John, just think of '76—and give up OREGON.]

From the New Orleans Picayune, 7th inst. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS. Eight Days Later. Return of the Hon. John Slidell and W. S. Parrott, Esq.—His Final Rejection by the Mexican Government—The War feeling in Mexico—March of Gen. Taylor's Army—Engagement with a party of Mexicans, and their Retreat—Burning the Custom House at Point Isabel, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, Windle, from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 5th inst., we are placed in possession of Galveston dates to the 4th inst., containing important intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army. The Alabama, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, fell in with the U. S. steamship Mississippi off the Balize, having on board our Minister, the Hon. J. Slidell; Wm. S. Parrott, Esq., Secretary of Legation; and Robert Stuart, Midshipman U. S. navy. The Mississippi left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 30th ult., and arrived off the Balize on Saturday morning, but owing to the severity of the gale, was unable to communicate until she fell in with the Alabama. Messrs Slidell, Parrott and Stuart were transferred to the latter vessel, and the Mississippi immediately departed for Pensacola. We have received full files of "El Locomotor" to the 29th inclusive, furnished us by our obliging correspondents at Vera Cruz, but they contain nothing of very great importance.

We have the proclamation of Parrott. It is a document in the usual vein of Mexican official publications, spread all over with denunciations of the United States, and seasoned with abundant condiments for the taste and palates of the people of that country. We learn from Mr. Parrott that Mr. Slidell remained at Jalapa till the 25th ult., at which time he had signified to the Mexican authorities, in his last communication to them, his intention of leaving, whether he received his passports or not. On the 27th, the necessary documents, couched in the most formal language, dated at the city of Mexico, 21st ult., were directed to Mr. S. at Jalapa. Through some mistake they went to Vera Cruz, and from thence were transmitted by our Consul to Mr. Slidell. A separate and distinct passport was sent to Mr. Parrott.

The treatment received by Mr. Slidell at Mexico and Jalapa was extremely cold, but upon his arrival at Vera Cruz he was received with a salute, waited upon by the highest official dignitaries of the place, and again saluted when the Mississippi left. Mr. Slidell appears to have acted throughout in the most firm and dignified manner, and has shown himself well qualified for the important mission with which he was entrusted. Mr. Slidell will remain in this city for several weeks unless his presence is required in Washington. Mr. Parrott will proceed to Washington in the course of a few days. A heavy gale from the southeast commenced at Galveston on Friday, the 3d inst., and continued, when the Alabama succeeded in getting over the bar. The New York was to leave on the 5th, at 12 o'clock, but as the weather was still threatening, it was doubtful whether she got off. The Galveston News Extra of the 4th inst., contains the following intelligence from the Army of Occupation, brought by the U. S. Revenue cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster, from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 30th ult. She was to sail from this port as soon as the weather would permit. The Army of Occupation, numbering in all 2500 men, arrived and encamped on the 25th ult., opposite Matamoras. Gen. Taylor, with a company of Dragoons, under the command of Col. Twiggs, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Aransas, on the 21th ult., there not being half an hour's difference in the arrivals by land and water. On the appearance of the fleet the captain of the port—Rodriguez—set fire to the custom house and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of Gen. Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value, being constructed of logs thatched with straw. The enemy, who have been reported as in readiness to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor's army, seem to have entirely disappeared on his approach. The only opposition of any consequence he experienced was at the Little Colorado, where a Mexican officer, with about 150 mounted men, threatened to fire upon him if he attempted to cross that stream, stating that such were his positive orders, and that Mexicans knew no fear. The Artillery was immediately ordered up, and the troops formed and commenced fording in perfect order, the water being nearly to their arm-pits, whereupon the gallant Mexican prudently retreated without executing his positive orders. He was previously met on the prairie by a party of 50 or 60 Mexicans, who informed Gen. Taylor that he must proceed no further in that direction. By order of Gen. T. the army open-

ed, and this party were permitted to march through to the rear, and then depart. When near Point Isabel, a deputation of about forty men waited upon him, bearing a proclamation and message from Gen. Mejia, filled with threats, in the usual style of gasconade, to which the Mexicans are so partial. At this moment the flames caused by the burning of the custom house were discovered, and Gen. T. immediately dismissed the deputation, directing to inform Gen. Mejia that he would reply to his message opposite Matamoras on Saturday, the 25th ult.

The Army of Occupation. The Penn's Inquirer of Philadelphia, has received the following letter, describing the march from Corpus Christi to Matamoras, and the incidents on the way, more minutely than the published accounts. We copy the following from it: "Dragoon Camp, Rio Grande, March 29, 1846.—Dear Sir—I annex a few lines, written in a hurry, to apprise you of the actual state of affairs in this region. Individually, I think there is scarcely any doubt but that we shall come to blows and that speedily; the capture and detention of our men and horses, is an open act of hostility, and would have been resented before this, but for the delay in the arrival of our siege train of heavy guns and mortars, without which, we can do nothing against the town of Matamoras, most of the buildings being built of stone, and with a few offsets and defence. They are constantly at work on the opposite side of the river, and new batteries are in progress of erection in addition to the three already constructed and armed.

"Army of Occupation" Camp, Rio Grande River, opposite Matamoras—March 29, 1846.—Dear Sir: After a march of 19 days from Corpus Christi, (6 days we lay making reconnoissances of the country in advance,) the "Army of Occupation" arrived at this point about 2 o'clock yesterday evening. A temporary Flag Staff was immediately erected, and the "stars and stripes" unfolded to the breeze within a stone's throw almost of the Mexican batteries. Our troops defiled along the bank of the river to the site of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia" from the different bands, and encamped immediately at the ferry crossing to the town.

We had no adventure of particular interest in our march until we arrived at the Colorado River. We there found the right bank of the river in the possession of a party of Mexican Lancers, who informed us through the medium of a white flag, that we should be resisted in our attempts to cross. Not knowing their actual force, and being informed by them most solemnly that their main army was close at hand, every preparation was made for action; the artillery was placed in battery at convenient points, bearing on the ford, and loaded with grape and shells. A message was sent over by Gen. Taylor—"That if any one should appear on the opposite bank after we commenced the crossing, it would be considered an act of hostility, and he would fire at once."

Every thing being in readiness, 4 companies of Light Infantry, led by Capt. C. F. Smith, 2d Artillery, entered the river, flanked by a squadron of the 2d Dragoons; the ford was over five feet deep and one hundred yards wide. We soon reached the opposite bank, and being immediately supported by the 1st Brigade under General Worth, and three squadrons of Dragoons advanced some half a mile to the open woods without meeting any of the enemy. As we have since discovered, their entire force at that time did not number 300 men.

Since then we have received several deputations bearing protests from the Mexican authorities against our advancing to this point; each one has threatened us with total annihilation. On our approach to Point Isabel, the inhabitants deserted the town and fled to prevent its falling into our hands; fortunately only six or seven houses were destroyed, leaving about twenty or more untouched. But that which is most likely to involve us in actual hostilities (and in a few hours' time possibly) is their capture and detention of two dragoon soldiers and three horses; these men were the videttes thrown out by the advanced guard of dragoons, when arrived within a few miles of the river yesterday morning; it is understood that they have been demanded from Gen. Mejia, and that he had declined giving them up. Yesterday evening Gen. Worth bore a white flag to the water's edge, which was soon answered by two Mexican officers, who crossed to receive his communications; they declined, however, to carry any propositions to their commander, until we should withdraw from our present position. This, of course, we cannot do.

Every thing betokens the greatest activity on the opposite side of the river; two redoubts were thrown up by them during the night, and two or more are being constructed to-day. Officers in splendid uniforms are promenading on the bank, and gay streamers of the Lancers are waving in all directions. Our information is

correct in relation to their forces, &c.; about 2500 regulars, and 600 militia are quartered in the towns; some two or three days' march distant, with 3500 or 4000 regulars, and a few militia; besides these, conscripts are daily arriving, which will probably swell their numbers to some 7000 or 8000. We have considerably less than 3000 effective men!

As all the principal houses, public and private, are constructed of stone, and many of them with a view of defence, we are obliged to await the arrival of our siege train, before making any positive demonstrations. This will reach us on the 1st of April, probably, and will be a very considerable addition to our artillery train, which will then number ten 15's, twelve 6's, four 12 pounder howitzers, and two 10-inch mortars.

We find in the Herald, the following copy of a letter from an officer now with the Army in Texas, from which it seems that Major Monroe's company, which had been left at Point Isabel, was in expectation of an attack. POINT ISABEL, March 30, 1846. Dear Father:—We arrived here on Tuesday last. The vessel came over the bar in safety—found Col. Twiggs; he arrived the same day with us; he left here on Wednesday to join the three brigades to march to Matamoras. The Mexicans are about to fight us. They have crossed the Rio Grande to attack this post with 700 men.

Major Monroe has only one company here. Captain May started from Gen. Taylor's camp last night, with two companies to reinforce Major Monroe. We are expecting an attack every moment. The sutlers have formed a company to defend the goods. Gen. Taylor sends the steamboat Monmouth to New Orleans to-day. We do not know if she will carry this mail. If the Mexicans succeed in taking Point Isabel, Gen. Taylor will have no line of retreat. I have been on guard two nights out of the pocket. Our guard went out four miles from camp and lay on the grass. An express has just arrived from Gen. Taylor's company. He had all the army throwing up works the whole of last night. His camp is only three hundred yards from Matamoras. The Rio Grande runs between. I have fifteen men under my command to night.

The United States brig Lawrence has sent all the men she can spare from the fleet. Dick Ogden has four men on guard. APRIL 1, 1846. P. S.—I open this letter to say that the wagon train has just come in from Gen. Taylor's camp; there is nothing new except we are certain of a fight. We will send three wagons with the returning train. Two hundred wagons in a train two miles long is a fine sight. We have entrenched ourselves.

From the Water-Cure Journal. SMALL-POX. The following article by Dr. Sylvester Graham, with whom many of our readers are acquainted, was, we believe, published in one of the Northampton (Mass.) papers. The advice it contains is invaluable.—[Ed. Jour.] Mr. Editor:—I perceive, by the papers generally, that the small-pox is unusually prevalent in the country at this time; and it is still spoken of as "that dangerous, alarming, and fatal disease;" and the negligence of the people in not having had their children vaccinated, as a preventive measure, is seriously reprehended. All this is well enough, so far as it goes. But there is something better; and that which a Benevolent Providence intended should be effected by the advent of the evil itself. It is that mankind may, by thoroughly correct habits, well nigh, if not entirely, put themselves beyond the reach of that fatal offspring of a foul source. But leaving that point, to attend to the present emergency, I say with that full confidence which rests on perfect knowledge of the thing of which I speak, that there is no more necessary danger from the Small Pox than from common itch; and except in cases of extremely putrid diphtheria resulting from excessively bad habits, no person would die from Small Pox if properly treated. And very rarely indeed need a person be laid up with disease, or confined to the house a single day.

Let any one who has been exposed to the Small Pox or Varioloid, or any one who has the premonitory symptoms of that disease; or who has the full evidence of the disease, upon him, at once commence bathing his body all over in cold water, applying the water with coarse towels and with as brisk and hard rubbing as he can endure. When thus thoroughly bathed, follow the operation by dry rubbing equally brisk and vigorous. Let this be repeated two or three times a day as the feverish stage of the disease advances and continues; and more frequently, if necessary to keep the skin down at the cool temperature of health. During the more feverish stage of the disease, let no food be taken of any kind, solid or fluid, from the first to the last of the morbid symptoms, let the food be simple and taken sparing-

ly, at regular periods, full six hours apart; consisting of mild farinaceous substances and cooling fruits; and always taken cold or cool. Through the whole sickness and indisposition, let the patient drink nothing but pure cold water; and let him drink that freely, and particularly on an empty stomach; increasing the quantity as the febrile symptoms increase.—At least once in the twenty-four hours let a free injection of cool soft water be given, and if the disease should be at all violent, let this be repeated twice and even three times in the twenty-four hours, according to the intensity of the morbid symptoms.—Let the patient take with his food or any other way, no kind of stimulating or heating substance; such as spices, condiments, cordials, &c. &c.—Nothing fluid but pure cold water—nothing solid but simple, plain food as above prescribed.—Let the patient be abroad as much as he comfortably can, and when within doors, let him keep off from the bed as much as possible, and avoid a hot room and confined air; and industriously cultivate cheerfulness.

Should the case, from extremely bad previous habits, become very malignant, it would be necessary to immerse the body in moderately cold water for several minutes two or three times in the twenty-four hours; and while in the water to rub it very freely; and when not in the bath, to keep the body much of the time enveloped in a wet sheet surrounded by dry blankets. Encouraging the patient mean time to take small portions of cold water as often as every fifteen or twenty minutes.

By intelligently and understandingly following these directions with such modifications as particular circumstances might require, no one need, and scarce any one would die with small-pox, varioloid, measles, scarlatina, hooping cough, or any other of this great family of contagious and infectious diseases. S. GRAHAM. Jan. 20, 1846.

Extract From "The Wilderness and the War-path," by James Hall. The Arab and his graceful courser, are not more constant companions than the Flathead and his steed, in whose services he finds safety and convenience. "Snuffing the approach of danger in every tainted breeze," he throws himself on the back of his horse, on the slightest alarm, and flies with the speed of a wild antelope of the prairie. He is fearless in horsemanship, and manages that noble animal with surpassing grace and skill, even without the aid of rein or saddle, which he uses for convenience rather than necessity.

Among the exercises with which these Indians while away the few and far distant intervals of security, which may be devoted to manly sports, feats of horsemanship hold the highest rank. On such occasions it is not uncommon for a young Indian to exhibit his address, by mounting an untamed steed, just captured upon the plains where these noble animals run wild. The horse perhaps the noble spirited leader of a herd, whose strength and speed has long enabled him to set all pursuit at defiance is brought to the starting place properly bound, but without saddle or bridle. The rider mounts on the bare nerveless animal, holding in one hand a small flag attached to a short staff, and in the other a hoop covered with dried skin, somewhat in the fashion of a tamborine. When firmly seated, the animal is turned loose, and dashing off, endeavors, by desperate plunges, to disengage himself from the desperate savage, who, clinging by his legs to the furious steed, retains his place in spite of every effort of the enraged animal to dislodge him. If in this contest of physical activity, the horse seems likely to gain the advantage, the rider throws the flag over his eyes, and tames his spirit by depriving him of light, at the same time terrifying the blind animal, by striking him on the head with the sonorous hoop. When the latter he also changes the course of the horse by striking one side of the head or the other, and by a skillful use of both these simple aids, the subdued animal is brought back to the starting place, and again made to traverse the plain in any giving direction, until worn down by fatigue and terror, he submits to the weaker but more intelligent being, who is destined to become his master.

Such is the tribe to whom the pale-faced stranger, in his pride, has given a name, not known to those who bear it, nor descriptive of any personal peculiarity existing among them; for the heads of the Flatheads are not flatter than those of their neighbors; neither have the Blackfeet, blacker feet than other Indians. We use these names, however, as we find them.

A LAWYER on his death bed willed all his property to the Lunatic Asylum, giving, as a reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class of people who patronized him.

A SUBSTANTIVE AND BEE.—Some young Sheridan says, "Mr. Choate drives a substantive and six." The following sentence in his argument in the Tirrell case may illustrate: "Dosting, gloating, fond, enraptured, bewildered, fascinated, col that he was."—Boston Post.