

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND
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H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. Mas-
ser's Store.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

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.—JAYNAH.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1847.

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PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

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Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$12; three squares, \$18; two squares, \$14;
one square, \$8. Half-yearly: one column, \$12;
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\$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 accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

CHEAP WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store,
No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry.
GOLD Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 18 carat cases, \$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full
jewelled, 28 00
Silver Lever Watches, es-
sential jewels, 18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled, finest
quality, 14 00
Superior Quartz Watches, 10 00
Imitation Quartz Watches, not warranted, 5 00
Gold Spectacles, 8 00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 75
Gold Bracelets with topaz stones, 8 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats, 2 00
Gold Finger Rings 37 1/2 cts to \$4; Watch Glas-
ses, plain, 12 1/2 cts; patent, 18 1/2 cts. Lunet. 25. O-
ther articles in proportion. All goods warranted
to be what they are sold for. O. CONRAD,
the head, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines
and Quarters, lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1846.—17

Boot & Shoe ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL DRUCKMILLER,
At his Old Establishment, in Market Street,
Sunbury.

(OPPOSITE THE RED LION HOTEL.)
RETURNS his thanks for past favors, and re-
spectfully informs his friends and the public
generally, that he continues to manufacture to order,
in the neatest and latest style.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,
warranted of the best material, and made by the
most experienced workmen. He also keeps on
hand a general assortment of fashionable Boots for
gentlemen, together with a large stock of fashion-
able gentlemen's boys', ladies' and children's Shoes,
all of which have been made under his own im-
mediate inspection, and are of the best material and
workmanship, which he will sell low for cash.
In addition to the above, he has just received
from Philadelphia a large and extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes, &c. of all descriptions, which he also
offers for cash, cheaper than ever before offered in
this place. He respectfully invites his old custom-
ers, and others, to call and examine for them-
selves.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Sunbury, August 15th, 1846.—

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at
all times, pure and highly flavored
TEAS,
By the single pound or larger quantity, at the
Pekin Tea Company's Warehouse,
30 South Second street, between Market and Ches-
nut streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, al-
most impossible, always to obtain good Green and
Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the
Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious
and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes
can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a
pure article at a low price.
June 27th, 1846.

PREMIUM PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent
for the sale of **CHAS. MEYER'S CELE-
BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PI-
ANOS,** this place. These Pianos have a plain,
massive and beautiful exterior finish, and for depth
and sweetness of tone, and elegance of workman-
ship, are not surpassed by any in the United States.
The following is a recommendation from **CAS-
SINUS,** a celebrated performer, and himself a man-
ufacturer:
A CARD.
Having had the pleasure of trying the excel-
lent Piano Forte manufactured by Mr. Meyer, and
exhibited at the late exhibition of the Franklin In-
stitute, I feel it due to the true merit of the maker
to declare that these instruments are quite equal
and in some respects even superior, to all the Pi-
ano Fortes, I saw at the capitals of Europe, and
during a sojourn of two years at Paris.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's
lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower.
Persons are requested to call and examine for
themselves, at the residence of the subscriber,
Sunbury, May 17, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

Counterfeiters! DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandeth
Pills are genuine, unless the box has three let-
ters upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom)
each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-
writing, thus—B. BRANDETH, M. D.—These let-
ters are engraved on steel, beautifully designed,
and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore
it will be seen that the only thing necessary to pro-
cure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these
labels.
Remember the top, the side, and the bottom.
The following respective persons are duly authori-
zed, and hold

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY For the sale of Brandeth's Vegetable Universals.

Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey &
C. Umbellin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser, M. E. Evans-
on.—Ireland & Meixell. Northumberland—Wm.
Forsyth. Georgetown—J. & J. Walls.
Union County: New Berlin—Boggs & Win-
ter. Selinsgrove—George Gundrum. Middle-
burg—Jesse Smith. Beavertown—David Huber.
Adamsburg—Wm. J. May. Millburg—Mensch
& Ray. Hartleton—Daniel Long. Freeburg—
G. & P. C. Moyer. Lewisburg—Walls & Green.
Columbia county: Danville—E. B. Reynolds.
Catawissa—C. G. Broth. Bloomsburg—John R.
Moyer. Jersey Town—Levi Biesel. Washington
Ridge—McClay. Limestone—Baker & McIninch.
Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Cer-
tificate of Agency, containing a representation of
B. BRANDETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing,
and upon which will also be seen exact copies of
the new labels now used upon the Brandeth Pills
Boxes.
Philadelphia, office No. 8, North 5th street.
B. BRANDETH, M. D.
June 24th, 1845.



Selected for the American.
The First Gray Hair.

BY A. M. F. RICHARDSON.

Put flowers in your hair, Mother,
Your curls are smooth and brown;
They feel as soft beneath my hand
As a young robin's down.
Here is a rose, a crimson rose:
No! it shall not be there—
The thorn it hides among its buds,
Might pierce it on through your hair.
But this sweet pea, that has its leaves
Outstretched as if to fly,
And this blue violet, that seems
To look like your own eye,
Calmly and kindly on me, thus
Between this lock I'll lay:
Oh! Mother, here amidst them shines
A hair of silver gray.
'Tis an unwelcome harbinger
Of many more as gray,
That will replace those shining threads,
And feelings dimmed as they.
My son, there is a heavy thought
That doth my heart depress,
That when thou seest those altered locks
Thou'lt love thy mother less;
The shades, the gleams of manhood's mind
Will flicker in thine eye,
Betrayers of wild, dreamy thoughts,
Or of aspirings high.
Thy mother's love—thy mother's care,
Alas! may be forgot;
As flowers which wreath a festal brow
Are lost when needed not.
Sweet Mother, no! I do not think
'T would be a manly heart,
That of its feelings would not give
Its earliest love a part.
If in those far off years fair forms
In my pathway arise,
With red soft cheeks and smooth dark curls
And blue and shining eyes,
I'll tell how soft my mother's were
When I stood by her knee;
O! each gray hair more precious than
A cord of gold shall be.
Believe me, Mother, or I'll lean
Upon your breast and weep;
I cannot see you look so sad,
And say my prayers and sleep.
Sunbury, 1833.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Colonel Miles in Command of the Troops at
Vera Cruz—Capt Walker arrested by Major
Lally—Inquiry into the conduct of Captain
Wells—Parades and Santa Anna, &c.

We make the following extracts from a let-
ter from Vera Cruz, to the New Orleans Na-
tionalist, dated Sept. 1st.

The command of the troops (I do not mean
the Governorship) has passed into the hands of
Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles; he is well qualified for
the position.
Lally is still in Jalapa, and has received a
slight wound. By the way, there has been
some trouble between him and Capt. Walker,
formerly of the Rangers. It appears that Walker
had been sent down with a mounted force
to the relief of the Major, and after his arrival,
acted rather independently, and did some things
that did not exactly meet with the Major's ap-
probation; that the Major finally arrested him,
or rather ordered him into arrest, and that Walker
disregarded the order and withdrew his
command to Costaque, some thirty miles dis-
tant. I presume the Captain thought the times
too interesting to be in inactive arrest.

He has made himself the terror of the coun-
try in and about Jalapa and Perote, and I am
told that the natives are a little anxious to have
him withdrawn from that part of the country.
After he left Jalapa he overhauled some Mexi-
cans, and recaptured the mail taken from Lal-
ly's train.

I understand that a court of inquiry has been
in session for some time, instituted at the re-
quest of Capt. Wells, for the purpose of investi-
gating the circumstances attending his expedi-
tion, and forming therefrom an opinion as to
whether he (Capt. Wells) is to be regarded as
blameless. Col. Miles presided, and I under-
stand, that the court exculpated Capt. Wells
entirely, and, on the contrary, regarded his con-
duct as perfectly officer-like.

As for Parades, he halted before he reached
the city, at a place called Callanta—communi-
cated with Santa Anna, but Santa Anna would
have nothing to do with him, but, on the con-
trary, ordered him to leave the country on the
penalty of death. Parades refused to obey, and
is also raising or attempting to raise a party to put
down Santa Anna.

VALENCIA AT CONTREROS.—A correspondent
of the New Orleans Times gives the following
account of Valencia's conduct at Contreros,
which agrees with what Santa Anna says of
him:
'Valencia was more than half drunk, and had
spent the early part of the night in alienating
friends of good and bad humor; in one minute
cursing, and the next promoting his officers, and
dispensing commissions on every hand. Santa
Anna seemed to be fearful of some accident, and
at one time sent an aid to caution him against
the probable intentions of General Scott, but
old Valencia told the messenger to "go to—"
(*va al carrajo*), he could "take care of his
own division without Santa Anna's assistance."
Whenever any one of his own officers would
bring him a report of the movements of the Am-
ericans, he would drive them from him with
curses of "cowardice," the worst epithets in the
vocabulary of Spanish blackguardism. To this
fact is to be attributed, in a great measure, the
quick destruction of his force, as he was utterly
unprepared when the attack was made.'

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We copy from
the Delta a list of the killed and wounded offi-
cers and privates, in the various divisions and
brigades of our army, in the late battles before
the city of Mexico. The killed, we are grati-
fied, are not numerous as we supposed, and ma-
ny of the wounded are but slightly hurt. The
recapitulation is as follows:
Killed. Wounded. Missing.
Gen. Worth's Division, 37 280 10
Gen. Twiggs' do. 10 54 13
Second Brigade, 23 120 4
Engineer Company, 4 1
Comp. E. 1st Artillery, 2 23
Gen. Pillow's Division, 12 135 4
2d Brigade, Voltigeur
and Howitzer Cos., 6 26 2
Palmetto Regiment, 13 124
Gen. Quitman's Div., 16 88
128 866 38

CON. PERRY.—Com. Perry, on his return to
the squadron at Alvarado, found two sailors had
been killed on shore by some Mexicans. He
arrested the Alcalde, and required him to pay
\$2,000 for the use of the widows of the two
men. Fifty bales of cotton belonging to them,
he states, had been taken out of the jail, where
they had been stored. Com. P. sent word to
the authorities, that if the cotton was not forth-
coming he would set fire to two Mexican ships
lying in the harbor, and if that was insufficient,
raze the town. The cotton was immediately
produced. This is making war in earnest, and
is the course which should be pursued on all oc-
casions with the Mexicans.

The Particulars Of the Extraordinary Murder of the Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin, and the Suicide of her Husband.

The following are the particulars of this ex-
traordinary occurrence. The Duchess is the
daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, one of the most
illustrious and most distinguished families in
France:

At eighteen she formed a love match, contrary
to the wishes of her family, with the duke de
Choiseul-Praslin, then only one and twenty,
and the head of another noble family, not less
illustrious by descent than her own, and posses-
sed of a large inheritance. To this marriage
nine children were born, six daughters and three
sons, and the parents were still short of the mor-
tidian life, the Duke being only 42 and the Du-
chess 38. Causes of dissension arose of late
years between them, out of circumstances
which engendered jealousy in the Duchess, and
a separation was threatened by her. The
Queen and Madame Adelaide, who honored her
with their especial friendship, however, interve-
ned, and brought about a seeming reconcilia-
tion.

On the 17th of the present month the family,
who were staying at their magnificent chateau
of Vauze Praslin, came to Paris by the Orleans
railway, with the purpose of proceeding to Die-
ppe, for the bathing season. They arrived in
town at nine o'clock in the evening, and imme-
diately left the railway station in two carriages,
one of which containing the Duchess and some
of the children, went directly to the Hotel Se-
bastiani, their town residence, in the Rue Fau-
bourg St. Honoré, and the others, with the
Duke and the other children, drove first to the
residence of a lady who had been lately gover-
ness in the family, to visit her, and thence to the
Hotel Sebastiani, where it arrived about an
hour later than the former carriage, which
brought the Duchess.

Common report says that the Duchess ex-
pressed her displeasure in strong language at
this visit to the governess at such an hour, and
especially at her daughters being brought there,
and that a sharp altercation ensued. Be this as
it may all was quiet, and the family had retired
to rest at eleven o'clock. The Duchess' bed
room was on the ground floor, the windows o-
pening upon the colonnade of the hotel, which
looks upon the garden. The Duke's room was
separated from it by a cabinet, ante-room and o-
ther passages.

At half past four in the morning the Duke
proceeded to the room of the Duchess, provided
with three means of murder that is to say: with
cords to strangle, with a knife to stab, and with
a loaded pistol. Strangulation presented sev-
eral obvious advantages, and was, as is sup-
posed, first tried. The noise was slipped over the
neck of the victim, but had not time to be drawn
tight before she started up, made resistance, and
attempted noise. Instantly the knife was re-
sorted to, and a stroke was made at the neck,
aimed at the jugular artery. A wound was in-
flicted and blood flowed, but the object aimed
at was missed, and the wound was not mortal.

The Duchess was as yet on the bed where she
had been asleep. A strong and powerful wo-
man, opposed to a man under the middle size,
she now struggled for life. She sprung from
the bed, and a struggle, body to body, ensued.
The assassin was still armed with the knife,
with which he inflicted in rapid succession half
a dozen blows about the neck and breast, none
of which, however, inflicted a death-wound.—
The Duchess made for the bell, which was be-
side the chimney piece. She succeeded in reach-
ing it and ringing it. In accomplishing this
she had seized the knife by the blade, and her
hand was frightfully wounded, one of the fin-
gers being nearly severed from it. She staggered
then towards the wall beside the fire-
place, on which, in two places, the print of the
bloody hand was left. The bell-cord where
she grasped it was covered with gore.

In the last blows the assassin had broken the
knife, and desiring, doubtless, to despatch his
victim before a witness should arrive, he seized
the pistol by its barrel and struck her a number
of severe blows on the head, by which she ap-
pears to have been stunned and prostrated on
the floor, near a small sofa or divan, which
stood beside the chimney place. The murderer
then left the chamber, and proceeded to open
one of the windows in the adjacent cabinet.

While these circumstances were proceeding,
a *femme de chambre*, who had been roused by
the bell, had thrown on her clothes, and came
down stairs to the door of the Duchess' cham-
ber, which she attempted to open, but failed; it
being fastened on the inside. She then called
upon one of the male domestics, informing him
that the Duchess was indisposed, as she heard
her moaning, but could not open her door, and
required the man's assistance to accomplish
this. The two servants returned to the door,
and again failed to open it. It then occurred to
the man to try the windows which looked on the
garden, and being on a level with the porch-
way or colonnade, were easily accessible.
The object of the Duke in proceeding to open

the window of the cabinet, is presumed to have
been to create grounds for the inference that
an assassin had entered from the garden, and
escaped by the same means; be this as it may,
the Duke was in the act of executing this pur-
pose at the moment that the man-servant pre-
sented himself at the same window to attempt
an entrance there to the chamber of the Du-
chess. He saw the figure of the Duke, who in-
stantly retired on perceiving him.

The servant then returned to the door of the
Duchess' chamber, and having become seriously
alarmed forced the door in. The window shut-
ters being closed, the chamber was faintly illu-
minated by a night lamp, the Duchess was
stretched on the floor with her head leaning on
the divan. On lighting the candles, which as
usual stood on the chimney piece, the horrible
spectacle presented by the chamber was discov-
ered to the affrighted servants. The floor was
literally a sea of blood; various articles of fur-
niture displaced or overturned in the struggle
had disarranged around the room. The Du-
chess still lived, but was speechless, and scarcely
sensible. The first impulse of the domestics
was to rush forth and call for aid. One went
to rouse the door-porter to send for medical as-
sistance and the police; the other went to the
Duke's room, when he presented himself dress-
ed.

On hearing the intelligence the feelings he
expressed were those of reproach to the serv-
ants for negligence in leaving the house ex-
posed, more than those of horror at the catastro-
phe. He rushed into the Duchess' room and
taking her in his arms, raised her to the sofa,
a manoeuvre which was afterwards ascribed to
the design of obtaining a means of explaining
the blood upon his vestments and person. The
police and medical assistance soon arrived, but
the letter was too late to be useful, the Du-
chess speedily expired, not from any wound ab-
solutely mortal, but from hemorrhage. The magis-
trates came one by one, including the Proc-
ureur de Roi and the Procureur General, and fi-
nally the Prefect of Police and the Minister of
the Interior.

A considerable time elapsed—many inquiries
were raised—searches made through the pre-
mises and in the garden before the slightest
suspicion fell on the Duke. According to some
reports, the inquiries addressed to the Duke
were not of such a nature as to indicate the hor-
rible suspicions entertained by the magistrates
until the day of the 19th. Doubtless these
functionaries brooded on that suspicion long be-
fore they could make up their minds to let it be
perceived by the Duke. At length, however,
the questions of the Procureur General assumed
an unequivocal shape, and the Duke saw the
point to which they were addressed. He is re-
ported to have become as pale as a corpse, and
to have betrayed in his person and manner, the
profound agitation which he felt. He retired
to his room, the authorities not yet deciding to
place him under arrest nor to treat him in any
respect as an accused person. It was at that
moment that he is supposed to have swallowed
a large quantity of arsenic.

The medical inquiries subsequently institu-
ted, show that the effects produced by the poi-
son are so nearly identical with those of chole-
ra as to be undistinguishable. In the first in-
stance, the medical men in attendance are ad-
mitted to have been betrayed into an error by
this circumstance, and to have ascribed the pro-
stration, vomitings, and other symptoms exhibit-
ed by the Duke, to cholera, brought on by the
high mental excitement consequent on the cat-
astrophe. On the morning of the 21st, be-
tween 4 and 5 o'clock, the Duke was removed to
the prison of the Luxembourg, the evidence be-
ing deemed sufficient to establish a charge of
murder against him. The chamber of peers
was constituted into a court of justice by royal
ordinance, and a committee appointed by it, pro-
ceeded on that day to examine the duke.

Various reasons are given by the medical
men for the slow and intermittent effects of the
poison; but the highest authorities in the fac-
ulty agree that there is nothing exceptional in the
case; and that the poison might remain in the
system for several days without producing death.
In fine, the duke became gradually worse on the
23d and 24th, and on the morning of the 24th his
approaching dissolution became evident, the cu-
rate of the parish was called in, and the last
rites of religion was administered, and, after an
agony of fifty minutes, he died, at 85 minutes
past 4, on the afternoon of the 24th.

The populace, highly exasperated at the ac-
tivity of the deed, and believing in the possi-
bility of the victim being snatched from justice,
through the influence of his rank and wealth,
crowded round the prison in large numbers, and
the authorities apprehended that his remains
might even be violated. After the body was
examined by anatomists employed for the pur-
pose, and the viscera, brain and other necessary
parts were taken away for analysis, it was de-
termined to inter the remains in the darkness
and silence of the night. It arrived at the grave
before two o'clock, where it was deposited,
without any religious ceremony, and where it
lies without any mark to indicate the spot.

WHAT ARE WE TO BE?—The wonderful pro-
gress of this country in population and wealth,
has excited the astonishment of the world. The
friends of free institutions everywhere have
watched this progress with admiration, and have
adduced the success which has attended our
experiment, as a triumphant illustration of the
capability of the people for self-government.

But wonderful as has been our progress in
the past, the future promises still more aston-
ishing developments. The following table is taken
from the Westminster Review. If in 40
years, the population of this country is destined
to reach the vast aggregate of 137,000,000 of
souls, what tremendous responsibilities rest up-
on our rulers! A country with such a destiny,
should be governed by wise men, whose policy
will lead to the speedy development of its hid-
den resources, and to the early construction and
improvement of every required commercial fac-
ility.

The population of America was stated, or per- haps was supposed to be, in 1770, 5,000,000	A census was officially taken for the
	first time in 1790, 3,029,328
Again in 1800, 5,300,758	
" 1810, 7,239,903	
" 1820, 10,138,666	
" 1830, 12,868,670	
Of which the whites were 10,530,044	
" blacks, 2,000,000	
" free colored, 319,626	

In 1840 a census was again taken, and the
numbers were 17,000,000. A calculation may
be made from this, without enumerating the old
numbers beyond the millions, and supposing
that the increment will continue at the same
rate as it has occurred in the past, the follow-
ing result will arise:

There will be in 1840, 24,083,333
" 1850, 34,118,050
" 1860, 48,275,050
" 1880, 68,292,184
" 1890, 96,919,364
" 1900, 136,102,573

COL. MORGAN, who was badly wounded at
Mexico, was the same gallant officer who, at
the head of the Second Ohio volunteers, defeat-
ed Ureia last winter. He is quite a young
man and of great military talent. Col. Dick-
erson, of the South Carolina Regiment, who was
wounded, is the same officer who was the first
one wounded at Vera Cruz.

CAVITIES IN THE SUN.—Professor Mitchell,
of Cincinnati, says:—There are now on the
surface of the Sun no less than three vast cav-
ities, besides a number of smaller ones. The
diameter of the penumbra of the largest of these
openings is not less than 30,000 miles, while the
central core, (thought to be the body of the
Sun seen through the aperture,) is at least one
third of this quantity. Here is a rent quite suf-
ficient to permit the passage of our globe with-
out contact on any side.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—An old gentle-
man named Frazer is still living in Pennsylva-
nia, who was at Braddock's defeat in 1755, in
the corps under Washington's command. He
is probably the last survivor of that bloody day,
and is over 100 years of age. This veteran
gives a new version of part of the transactions
of the day. He says he had two brothers with
him in the battle, who were both officers; that
Braddock, during the hottest of the contest,
probably in an infuriated state of mind, ordered
one of them to charge with his men upon a cer-
tain dangerous point of the invisible enemy's
line, which he refused; that Braddock, there-
upon, ran him through with his sword; and that
the other Frazer then levelled a musket at
Braddock, as he sat on his horse, and shot him
dead on the spot. Whether the old gentleman
has been formerly in the habit of telling this
story, does not appear—probably not. We
have heard of no reason, however, for disputing
his veracity, or the accuracy of his recollection.
It has been supposed the hostile Indians fought
from behind trees; but Frazer says they occu-
pied the natural gullies or fissures of the hill
which the American troops were ascending,
and were thus enabled to continue the battle
with almost perfect impunity.

A **BOY** on two of Honey, well rubbed on
the hands while wet, after washing with soap,
prevents chapping, and removes the roughness
of the skin; it is particularly pleasant for chil-
dren's hands and faces in cold weather.

ONE REASON, says a country paper, which in-
duces us to support the ten hour bill, is that the
factory girls will then have time to gather their
stockings in the morning, instead of having so
frequently to draw them up in the public streets.

A **LITTLE BOY** just beginning to read Con-
gressional news, asked his father if the members
of Congress were all dead and dumb? He thought
they were, because they made so many motions.