

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.

Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-
ser's Store.

"THE AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.

No subscriptions received for a less period than
six months. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

H. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Nor-
thumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

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LOWE & BARON,
SOKES & SPOONHARR,
REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & CO.,
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} Philad.

SHUGERT'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more
than thirty families in this neighborhood, and
has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its
construction, that it cannot get out of order. It
contains an iron to cut, and no springs or rollers to
get out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of
the late inventions, and what is of greater impor-
tance, it costs but half as much as any other
washing machines.

The subscribers have the exclusive right for Nor-
thumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne
and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-
chine \$6. H. B. MASSER.

The following certificate is from a few of those
who have used these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now
in use, in our families, "Shugert's Patent Wash-
ing Machine," and do not hesitate in saying that it is
a most excellent invention. That, in Washing,
it will save more than one half the usual labor.
That 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-
ing or tearing.—That it keeps off all buttons, and
that the finest clothes, such as collars, faces, tucks,
frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time
without the least injury, and in fact without any
apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the
public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHAS. W. W. HIGGINS,
A. J. HARRIS,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIBSON MARKLE,
H. G. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISENBERG.

HERR'S HOTEL, (from the Tremont House, No.
116 Chestnut street,) Philadelphia, September
21st, 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine
in my home upwards of eight months, and do not
hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most use-
ful and valuable labor-saving machines ever in-
vented. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
cupied 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
had a number of other machines in my family, but
this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and
so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not
do without one if they should cost ten times the
price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. W. SWAIN'S
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory.
No. 37 North Third street, over doors below the
CITY HOTEL,
Philadelphia.

ALWAYS on hand, a large stock of UM-
BRELLAS and PARASOLS, including the
latest style of Fined Edged Parasols of the
best workmanship and materials, at prices that will
make it an object to Country Merchants and others
to call and examine his stock before purchasing
elsewhere. Fe. 22, 1845—1y

SPANISH HIDES
AND
TANNERS' OIL.

5000 Dry La Plata Hides—first quality.
1000 Dry La Plata, do
1000 Dry Salded La Plata, do
2000 Dry Salded Brzil Hides, do
25 Bales Green Salded Patna Kips.
20 Bales Dry Patna Kips.
120 Barrels Tanners' Oil,
Tanners' and Curriers' Tools.

For sale to Country Tanners at the lowest prices
and upon the best terms.

N. B. The highest market prices paid for all
kinds of leather.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 21, South Third St. Philadelphia.
September 14, 1844—1y.

DR. J. C. WELLS' VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
FOR THE CURE OF
DYSPEPSIA.

THIS Medicine is offered to the public gener-
ally, from a full conviction that it is superior
to any other medicine now in use, for the cure of
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or
Bodily Weakness, &c.

Its effects have been tested in a private practice
of near eight years, and it is now more extensively
circulated, at the solicitude of many who have re-
ceived the most signal benefit from the use of it.
The following is one among a number of certifi-
cates received in relation to the success of this me-
dicine:

LANCASTER Co. March 18.

DR. GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I in-
form you of the success attending your Dyspeptic
Medicine, while employed in my practice. From
past experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases
out of ten the Dyspeptic, by the use of your medi-
cine, may entirely rid himself of the "thorn in the
pathway of life," not only in dyspeptic cases, but
in all cases of constipation, and diseases depending
on a debilitated state of the nervous system, to-
gether with a torpid state of the bowels, will your
Elixir be found of inestimable value. Numerous in-
stances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has
been realized, may be forwarded, if required. I
wish you great success, and recommend the medi-
cine to the suffering part of mankind.

Yours, with great respect,
ROBERT AGNEW, M. D.

For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent
for the proprietor, Sunbury, Pa.
October 26th, 1844—1y

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in 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 Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 27, 1845.

Vol. 6—No. 1—Whole No. 261.

From the National Intelligencer. CAPTAIN FREMONT'S SECOND EXPLOR- ING EXPEDITION. Continued.

The expedition had now travelled 1,000 miles
from the Dalles of the Columbia. The descent
from the mountain was one of extreme difficul-
ty and danger, and accomplished under great
privations and sufferings. On the 25th "the
forest," says the narrative—

"Was imposing in the magnificence of the
trees; some of the pines, bearing large cones,
were 10 feet in diameter; cedars also abounded,
and we measured one 38½ feet in circum-
ference four feet from the ground.—This noble
tree seemed here to be in its proper soil and
climate. We found it on both sides of the Si-
erra, but most abundant on the west."

On the 27th, and several succeeding days,
we have the following particulars of the deplora-
ble condition of these hardy adventurers:
"We had with us a large kettle; and a mule
being killed here, his head was boiled for several
hours, and made a passable soup for famished
people.

"Below, precipices on the river forced us to
the heights, which we ascended by a steep spur,
2,000 feet high. My favorite horse Proveau,
had become very weak, and was scarcely able
to bring himself to the top. Travelling here
was good, except in crossing the ravines, which
were narrow steep and frequent. We caught
a glimpse of a deer, the first animal we
had seen; but did not succeed in approach-
ing him. Proveau could not keep up, and I
left Jacob to bring him on, being obliged to press
forward with the party, as there was no grass
in the forest. We grew very anxious as the day
advanced and no grass appeared, for the lives
of our animals depended on finding it to-night.
They were in just such a condition that grass
and repose for the night enabled them to get on
the next day. Every hour we had been expect-
ing to see open out before us the valley, which,
from the mountain above, seemed almost at our
feet. A new and singular shrub, which had
made its appearance since crossing the mountain,
was made very frequent to-day. It branched
out near the ground, forming a clump eight
to ten feet high, with pale green leaves of an
oval form, and the body and branches had a
dark appearance, as if striped of the bark,
which is very smooth and thin, of a chocolate
color, contrasting well with the pale green of
the leaves. The day was nearly gone; we had
made a hard day's march, and found no grass.
Towns became light headed, wandered off into
the woods without knowing where he was going,
and Jacob brought him back.

"Near night-fall we descended into the steep
ravine of a handsome creek thirty feet wide, and
I was engaged in getting the horses up the
opposite hill, when I heard a shout from Carson,
who had gone ahead a few hundred yards—
"Life yet," said he, as he came up, "life yet; I
have found a hillside sprinkled with grass en-
ough for the night." We drove along our
horses, and encamped at the place about dark,
and there was just room enough to make a place
for shelter on the edge of the stream. Three
horses were lost to-day."

On the 1st March, one of the men, named
Dorrier, who had volunteered the day before
to return and bring up Capt. FREMONT'S fa-
vorite horse Proveau, had not come back to the
camp, and uneasiness was felt at his absence,
feeling he might have been bewildered in the
woods; he however made his appearance in the
evening:

"He came in, and setting down by the fire
began to tell us where he had been. He imag-
ined he had been gone several days, and
thought we were still at the camp where he had
left us; and we were pained to see that his
mind was deranged. It appeared that he had
been lost in the mountain, and hunger and
fatigue, joined to weakness of body, and fear of
perishing in the mountains had crazed him.
The times were severe, when stout men lost
their minds from extremity of suffering—when
horses died—and when mules and horses, ready
to die of starvation, were killed for food. Yet
there was no murmuring or hesitation."

The fate of poor Dorrier was a melancholy
one.—On the 23d of March he wandered away
from the camp, and never returned to it again;
nor has he since been heard of. Capt. FRE-
MONT calls him one of his best men, whose steady
good conduct had won his regard.

Among the items noticed at the sitting of the
Paris Academy of Sciences, on the 11th ult. was
the following:

The Baron d'Hombres-Hirras, a correspon-
ding member of the Academy, informs it that he
has made experiments to ascertain the truth or
falseness of the reported prejudicial effect of
the proximity of the walnut tree to man and ve-
getation. He states that if a man remains
long near this tree, he becomes affected with
head-ache and nausea, and that if corn be sown
near it, it becomes less productive than it would
be if equally close to a tree of another kind.
He attributes this to a peculiar emanation from
the walnut tree.

STULTZ, THE TAILOR.

"About forty years ago a young workman, na-
med Stultz, born in the village of Lahr, near
Ortenberg, left his country to seek his fortune
in England. Stultz was a youth of good gifts;
he joined to German patience and sagacity a
finesse and ingenuity very rare in the land of
his birth. The witty German is like a cold
Southern; he has a great chance in succeeding
in what he undertakes. Fortune ought thus to
smile on the young Stultz who chose a profes-
sion of which his compatriots are fond—that of
tailor; he learnt of the best masters, then took
for himself a little establishment in which he
succeeded well. He was soon in good circum-
stances, as to money, but this did not suffice his
ambitious mind; he dreamed of wealth and
glory, and wanted to be the first tailor in London.
His employers were citizens, merchants, and
attorneys' clerks; while doing justice to these
good people who paid him well, he felt himself
worthy to clothe those of another quality. His
shears trembled in his fingers as he thought of
the brilliant gentlemen who set the fashions in
Hyde Park and Regent-street. "That," thought
he, "is the custom to make a tailor illustrious
and rich. But how can I ever obtain it?"

"At that time the famous Brummel was the
king of fashion, master and model of the gilded
youth of London. His tailor was the only one
employed by men who had pretensions to ele-
gance. Stultz turned the whole force of his
mind to the work of supplanting this fortunate
tailor, who was named, I believe, Thomas Gib-
son. To dispossess Gibson and assume the same
position was the aim to which he directed all
his patience, sagacity and finesse.

"Brummel was his hero; his object of atten-
tive and laborious idolatry. Stultz followed
him in the streets; went to all public places to
watch him. His justness of eye and memory
served him well in this study. If he had been
a painter or sculptor he would have made from
memory the portrait of this great man, being a
tailor, he made exactly to his measure a de-
lightful coat, on which he exhausted all the re-
sources of his talent and the graces of his im-
agination.

"When this masterpiece was finished, Stultz
waited one morning on Brummel, and after
waiting three hours in the ante-chamber obtain-
ed the honor of an audience, on which he enter-
ed, coat in hand.

"Ah! ah!" said Brummel, "a new coat
which appears charming. You are, then, one
of the men of that racial, Gibson."

"No, my lord," replied Stultz, who thought
this title would propitiate the dandy.
"You are his partner, then?"

"Not so, my lord, I am a tailor, little known
as yet, who expects from you his reputation and
offers you this sample of his talent.
"I am in despair, my good fellow, that I can
do nothing for you. If I were to wear a coat
of which Gibson is not the author, it would cause
a rupture between us."

"But observe, my lord, what a perfect fit it
is."

"It is so, and I am astonished at it, as you have
never taken my measure."
"I took it on the statue of Antinous."

"Oh! oh! fattery! that suits me very well.
I receive well a deserved compliment and am
willing to repay it. The coat is delightful; it
has originality in its cut; grace in the details.
But I cannot wear it on account of Gibson."

"Gibson would not do the same. He is grow-
ing old, falling into routine, but, my lord, I am
young; I have the sacred fire, and with a hero
like you, could go far on the path of innova-
tions."

"I believe it, but honor forbids my breaking
with Gibson. Think that he has dressed me
gratis for ten years."

"It was for his own advantage; the merit is
not great."

"He does not, however, fail to give himself
airs upon it when I receive him to audience."
"What impertinence! it is in fact he who is
in your debt. I should act more conscientiously.
Please, my lord, to keep my coat and examine
it with care. I will return to-morrow for your
definite answer."

"It is well known that the delicacy of Brum-
mel was not excessive. Wholly without fur-
ture, he lived on his position. All kinds of
trades-people furnished whatever he wanted for
the honor of his patronage. Stultz, knowing
this, had ventured a step farther and left in one
of the pockets of the coat a hundred pound bank
note.

"Next day he returned boldly. Brummel re-
ceived him graciously, observing, with a perfect
aplomb,

"I have examined the coat, and it cannot be
exceller; especially the trimmings please me."
"I am enchanted to meet your approbation,
my Lord."

"Decidedly, as you said yesterday, Gibson
grows old; he has no new ideas now; he never
would have thought of that trimming. But,
tell me, Mr. Stultz, do you intend to make the
same additions to all your coats?"

"Only to those I have the honor to make for
you."

"Truly; but do you know that I require many
suits?"

"I will furnish you every month like this in
every respect. As to other clothes you will or-
der them at your pleasure on the same terms as
with my predecessor."—"Very well; I accept
your offer. From this moment you are my tail-
or, and I promise you the custom of all my sub-
jects."

"In fine, Gibson was dethroned. Stultz set
up a splendid establishment at the West End;
lords and gentlemen rushed to his shop; his
fortune grew with the greatest rapidity; and he
never failed to send Brummel every month a
coat furnished with the promised bank note,
thus paying him in money thirty thousand francs
a year, besides his clothes, which came to at
least as much.

"This was not the only singular trait that
signalized the career of Stultz. The monar-
chy of Fashion is, no less than others subject to
revolutions.—Brummel ruined by his excesses,
was forced to leave England. Stultz, with the
tacit assent of a statesman, knew how to bend cir-
cumstances so as to conciliate the favor of the new
dynasty. The monarch who succeeded Brum-
mel was a young lord of one of the first families
of England. He would not have endured hav-
ing bank notes put into the pockets of his dress-
es; nothing in the world would have induced him
to make with his tailor an arrangement not to
pay his bills. He merely omitted to pay them,
which, as far as his convenience was concern-
ed, amounted to the same thing.

"Unluckily his disciples imitated him in this
also, and Stultz found himself creditor to the
young aristocracy for large sums, whose recov-
ery seemed lost in the shades of a doubtful fu-
ture. This difficulty became alarming; it was
necessary to put an end to it. Stultz found in
his fertile imagination his expedient.

"One morning the reader found in one of the
most respectable newspapers of London this no-
tice:

"At the moment of setting out for Bath, Lord
C. (the name of the reigning king of fashion was
the newest taste and paid the tailor's bill. It is
the fashion now among our most elegant men to
settle their accounts before going to the water-
ing-places."

"This notice excited to the highest degree
the surprise of Lord C. He sent for Stultz.
"What does this notice mean?" said he, show-
ing it to the tailor.

"It means that I am paid," replied Stultz,
with his admirable German sang-froid.

"Paid? Has my steward taken upon himself
to pay you without consulting me?"

"No, my lord, your steward is incapable of
betraying to such a degree the confidence which
you deign to bestow upon him."

"I know not how to reply, my lord, unless,
that as the authority of such a journal cannot be
disputed, the notice is the same as a receipt in
full to you."

"How do you mean, sir! I will, if I choose,
remain your debtor all my life, but to take a re-
ceipt without having paid!—Do you take me
for a Brummel?"

"Heaven forbid, my lord. I had no thought
of wounding your delicacy; it is simply an in-
nocent ruse which will do you no harm and me
great good. People will believe you have paid
me; what harm can that do you? This piece
of originality will, without injuring you, lead
all the men of fashion to do the same, and I shall
be paid. Thus I have ventured to use your
noble name to evil in my funds, and I hope you
will excuse it."

"The successor of Brummel was a good
Prince; he pardoned. The stratagem succeed-
ed admirably. It was, afterward, the fashion
to pay Stultz's bill on setting off for Bath.

"After having realized a fortune of twelve
millions, Stultz withdrew from commerce and
gave up his establishment to one of his nephews
who bears his name. He wished to see one-
more his birth-place, and returned seven or
eight years ago to the village of Lahr. The
Grand Duke of Baden, who wished to keep this
great fortune in his domains, proposed to
Stultz to buy the estate of Ortenberg, re-
build the Castle, and assume its lordship with
the title of Baron. The tailor would thus have
found himself in the first rank of the nobility of
Baden. His vanity urged him to accept, his
wisdom said no, and while he hesitated, Orten-
berg was bought by a Russian, M. de Berkholtz,
who has restored it to its magnificence of the
times of the Crusades, when it belonged to the
sovereigns of the country. Stultz, more mod-
est, built a hospital; he died shortly after its
completion, and his countrymen have raised a
monument to his memory. His nephew, con-
tinuing his work, has already made a fortune
equal to that of the uncle; he, too, has founded,
they say, a hospital for the old and poor tailors
of London. The people of Lahr hope, he too,
will finish his days among them; there are
many old castles in the neighborhood to rebuild,

and the Grand Duke keeps the title of Baron
in readiness for him.

Gen. Jackson's Marriage.

This event in the history of General Jackson
has often been alluded to, but the circumstan-
ces attending it are very little known.

Miss Rachel Donelson, the daughter of Col-
onel Donelson, of Virginia, had been celebra-
ted for her gaiety, affability and sweetness of
disposition. Her father emigrated to Tennes-
see, and, dying, left her an orphan. She formed
an unhappy matrimonial connection with a
morose, jealous, and dissipated character by the
name of Roberts, who soon abandoned her.

The difficulty was made up, and the wedded
pair came together again; soon after which
Andrew Jackson became a transient boarder in
the same house where Roberts and his wife
were residing. A second rupture soon occur-
ed, and Roberts left his wife and went to Ken-
tucky. Learning that he intended returning
and taking her there, and dreading his inhu-
manity and bad treatment, she determined to
seek an asylum in Natchez, beyond his reach.

Natchez was the Oregon of America. In the
Spring of 1791, she came here with Col. Starke
and his family. At the earnest request of Col.
Starke, General Jackson piloted his family
through the Indian country. After his return,
Judge Overton communicated to him the as-
tonishing intelligence, that he was the uncon-
scious cause of the last separation; that it arose
from Roberts' jealousy of him; and the circum-
stances of his accompanying Col. Starke, to
protect him from the Indians, had been seized
upon by Roberts as a ground of divorce, in a
petition to the Virginia Legislature.

The thought that an innocent woman was
suffering so unjustly on his account, made Gen-
eral Jackson's sensitive mind most uneasy and
unhappy. He immediately sought out Roberts
and expostulated with him on the injustice and
cruelty of his causeless suspicion; but the in-
terview ended in mutual defiance. At length
news came that the Virginia Legislature had
actually granted the divorce in accordance with
Roberts' petition. Forthwith, Andrew Jackson
hastened to Natchez, and offered his hand and
his heart to the innocent and amiable woman,
who had been made so unhappy by false and
unfounded accusations. He came to Natchez
to give the woman the highest evidence he could
give of her innocence.

Although free to form a new connection, Mrs.
Roberts declined the proffered offer. But An-
drew Jackson was not to be outdone. He ad-
dressed her in the language of Ruth to Naomi:
—"Entreat me not to leave thee or to remove
from following after thee, for where thou goest
I will go, where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy
people shall be my people, and thy God my God;
where thou diest I will die, and there will I be
buried." A promise which he literally fulfil-
led in refusing the sarcophagus of the Empe-
ror Alexander Severus, that he might be buried
by her. At length, after some months, Mrs.
Roberts, being convinced that the chivalry
which prompted the proposal had become associ-
ated with genuine love, accepted the offer, and
they were married in Natchez or its vicinity,
and returned to Tennessee. On arriving there,
finding that the divorce had not gone through
all the forms required by the laws of Virginia,
at the time of their marriage, the ceremony
was again performed there.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS.—A writer in a
Southern paper, thus describes the Free Schools
of New England:

"The poorest boy in the free schools, feels as
proud as the son of the richest." "You do not
mean," said Governor Barbour of Virginia, af-
ter visiting the superb free school at Boston,
which he admired very much, "that these
schools are free?" "Indeed I do," said the
committee man. "You remember the boy that
got the medal in the class we have just exam-
ined, and the boy that lost it? The first is the
son of that woodsawyer there, (pointing to a
man who was sawing wood in the street,) and
the second is the son of John Quincy Adams,
the President of the United States."—The Vir-
ginian started in astonishment at a spectacle
like this, and no longer wondered at the pros-
perity of New-England."

The PEACOCK tells the story of a snake that
swallowed a mule twice. It kicked its way out
each time, and finally killed the snake. The
mule was brought from the Kickapoo tribe of
Indians.

THREE KINDS OF POOR.—In this world the
poor are of three descriptions, viz:—The Lord's
poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils. As
a general thing, the Lord takes care of his poor,
and the devil takes care of his; but the poor
devils have to look out for themselves.

A SLENDIP TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE," said Mr.
Muggins to his wife; "a Mr. Hartford has given
a boy a new lip, which he took from his
cheek."

"That's nothing, pa, I saw the new doctor take
two from our Patty's cheek the other day, and
the operation did not seem to be painful either."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.	
1 square 1 insertion,	\$0 50
1 do 2 do	0 75
1 do 3 do	1 00
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 accord- ingly.	
Sixteen lines make a square.	

Interesting Facts.

The population of the earth is estimated at
one thousand millions. Thirty millions die an-
nually, eighty-two thousand daily, three thou-
sand four hundred and twenty-one every hour,
and fifty-seven every minute.

A bushel of wheat weighing 62 pounds, con-
tains 550,000 kernels.

In Greece it was the custom at meals for the
two sexes always to eat seriously.

The Romans lay on couches at their dining
tables, on their left arms, eating with their
right.

Noah's Ark was 546 English feet long, 91
broad, and 51 high.

The walls of Nineveh were 100 feet high,
and thick enough for three chariots abreast.
Babylon was 60 miles within the walls,
which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high.

A clean skin is as necessary to health, as
food.

Vinegar boiled with myrrh of camphor sprink-
led in a room, corrects putridity.

Hops entwined to the left, and beans to the
right.

Gold may be beaten into leaves so thin, that
250,000 would be only an inch thick.

The earth is 7,916 miles in diameter, and
24,880 miles round.

Forests of standing trees have been discover-
ed in Yorkshire England, and in Ireland, imbed-
ded in stone.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men,
to make fifty horse shoes, each weighing half a
pound.

A man is taller in the morning by half an
inch, than he is at night.

Water is the only universal medicine; by it
all diseases may be alleviated or cured.

About the age of 36, it is said, the lean man
becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner.

The atoms composing a man, are believed to
be changed every forty days, and the bones in a
few months.

Fossil remains on the Ohio, prove that it was
once covered by the sea.

When the sea is blue color, it is deep water;
and when green, shallow.

A map of China, made one thousand years be-
fore Christ, is still in existence.

The 14th of January, on an average of years,
is the coldest day in the year.

In water, sound passes at the rate of 8,568
feet per second. In air, 1,242 feet per second.

In the Arctic regions, when the thermometer
is below zero, persons can converse at more
than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that
he heard every word of a sermon at the distance
of two miles.

A hand used for measuring furrows, is four
inches.

Ezekiel's reed was 18 feet 11 1/8 inches long.
There are 2,500 known species of fishes.
Perfectly white cats are deaf.
The bones of birds are hollow, and filled with
air instead of marrow.
A single house fly produces in one season
20,000,000!
The flea jumps 200 times its own length,
equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.
The black ostrich stands 7 feet high