

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson

VOL 8

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

No. 31.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that SAMUEL B KEIFER, of Chesnut Hill township, Monroe county, has made an assignment of all his property and effects, to the undersigned, for the benefit of his creditors. Therefore, all persons indebted to said Samuel B. Keifer are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims or demands against him to present the same, duly authenticated.

CHARLES H. HEANEY, Assignee.
Chesnut Hill sp., January 22, 1848. Jan. 27

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!

The undersigned has just opened at his old established stand, in Franklin street, a few doors south of the Court House, a new assortment of Oysters of the very finest quality,—Beer, Cider, &c.

He will also furnish a saloon for the ladies, so that they, too, can partake of this luxurious edible, without annoyance.

By strict attention to business, and to the wants of his purchasers, the subscriber hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

DAVID STARNER.
January 6, 1848.

Easton and Milford Mail Line,



VIA STROUDSBURG.

Passengers in this line will leave JOSEPH HAGENBUCH'S Inn, sign of the "Black Horse," Easton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, passing through the following places, viz:—Richmond, Centreville, Williamsburg, Dills' Ferry, Delaware Water Gap, Dutoisburg, Stroudsburg, Bushkill, and Dingman's Ferry, and arrive in Milford the same day: Distance 60 miles. Returning, leave Samuel Dimmick's Hotel, Milford, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and arrive in Easton the same day.

Fare from Easton to Stroudsburg, \$1 25
" " " " Milford, 2 87

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
WILLIAM DEAN, Proprietor.
Stroudsburg, June 3, 1847.

THE GREAT PREVENTIVE MEDICINE!
Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their

CROWNING GLORY!
'Storms,' it is said, 'purify the air,' but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the

ELECTRICAL EQUILIBRIUM
between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure. So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE,
besides being cheaper and less troublesome. The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by

CHANGES OF WEATHER,
high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Let it not ripen into Consumption! Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a few short time, will in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headach, no medicine is superior to

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all. They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

The following Agencies have been established for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in

MONROE COUNTY.
George H. Miller, Stroudsburg
John Lander, Craig's Meadows
Bell & Brothers, Experiment Mills
Henry Kintz, Bartonsville
A S Edinger, Tannersville
Joseph Keller & Son, Kellersville
Charles Saylor, Saylorburg
Brothead & Brother, Dutoisburg
Jacob Long, Snyder'sville
John Marsh, Fennersville,
Daniel Brown, Chesnut Hill

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; 268 Greenwich street, New York; and 198 Tremont street, Boston.
February 10, 1847.—17



Doctor Yourself!

For 25 Cents.

By means of the POKK-ET ÆSCULAPIUS, OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN! Seventeenth Edition, with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system, by Wm. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victims of Quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, and with one tenth the usual expense. In addition to the general routine of private diseases, it fully explains the cause of Manhood's early decline, with observations on Marriage—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

Persons residing at any distance from Philadelphia, can have this Book forwarded to them through the Post-office, on the receipt of twenty-five cents, directed to Dr. Wm. Young, 152 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia.
January 27, 1848—3n.

New York & Erie Rail-Road

EXTENDED TO

PORT JERVIS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON THURSDAY January 6th, and until further notice, the different trains will run ONCE EACH WAY DAILY, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Passengers:
Leave NEW YORK, by Steamboat from foot Duane Street at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M.
" PORT JERVIS, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M.
" OTISVILLE, at 7 " "
" MIDDLETOWN at 7 1-2 " "
" GOSHEN at 7 3-4 " "
" CHESTER at 8 " "

Stopping each way at the several intermediate passenger stations.

No Packages, Parcels, Trunks (or baggage except personal, consisting of clothing, not exceeding 50 lbs.) will be taken by the Passenger Boat or Trains, unless by special agreement and payment made in advance, in which case the charges will be at the discretion of the Agent, not exceeding double the published Freight rates. Applications in New York must be made to Mr. J. F. Clarkson Agent, at the office on the Pier foot of Duane St., upon whose receipt articles will be received upon the Steamboat and forwarded by the Passenger Train.—The company will be responsible for no article whatever sent by the Passenger Boat or Trains, unless it be receipted for by an Agent duly authorized; except personal baggage which is put in charge of the Baggage Masters.

For Freight:
Leave New York at 3 o'clock P. M., per Barges SAMUEL MARSH, HENRY SUYDAM, Jr. and DUNKIRK; Leave Port Jervis at 7 o'clock A. M., Otisville at 8, Middletown at 9 1-2, Goshen at 10 1-2, and Chester at 11 A. M.

An Accommodation Milk Train
will run in connection with the Steamboat which runs the Freight Barges, leaving New York at 3 o'clock P. M. and ordinarily arriving at Piermont in time for the train to start from 6 to 7 o'clock for Port Jervis and all the intermediate stations. Leave Port Jervis at 1 1-2 P. M. Otisville at 2, Middletown at 2 1-2, Goshen at 3, Chester at 3 1-4, Turners 4, Monsey at 5 o'clock and arrive at Piermont at 6 o'clock P. M.; thence leaving for New York by a comfortable steamboat, as soon as the milk is put on board and the barge is in readiness. Good Berths will be provided on board at 25 cents and MEALS at 37 1-2 cents each.

N. B.—Persons having articles LOST, DAMAGED or unnecessarily DELAYED are requested to communicate the fact in writing immediately, to S. S. POST, Superintendent of Transportation, office at Piermont. For other information enquire of the several Depot Agents, the Supt. Transportation, or the undersigned.

H. C. SEYMOUR, Supt.
January, 1, 1848. Jan. 20—17.

MAP AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to engage in the sale of his Maps a number of young and middle aged men of moral and business habits, as travelling agents. Having completed new and greatly improved editions of his Universal Atlas, 73 Maps; large Map of the World, Reference and Distance Map of the United States, National Map of the United States—also, a variety of other Maps, including several Maps of Mexico, the subscriber is prepared to furnish Agents, for cash, at the lowest possible prices.

Address,
S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
Northeast corner of Market and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.

January 6, 1848.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1-2 cents, per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. The charge for one and three insertions the same. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, elegant, plain and ornamental Type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER

BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Jeffersonian Republican.

From the Dispatch.

A Love-Letter in Rhyme.
Composed some time after the flood of Admiral Noah, by the heart smitten Jacob—addressed to the flame-inspiring Nancy.

To thee, dear Nancy,—thee, my sweeting,
Your Jacob sends these few lines greeting:—
With thee, by all the powers above,
I'm over head and ears in love!

Young Cupid took his station sly
In one bright corner of your eye,
And from his bow let fly a dart
Which pierc'd my ribs and hit my heart—
Opened a way so clear and wide,
It's quite deranged my inward side:
Indeed, so restless have I grown,
I cannot bear to live alone.

By day and night I always fancy
I'd like to walk or talk with Nancy.
In thee, dear sweet-heart, I behold
More tempting charms, by far, than gold—
Nor would the world, without you, be
A world of any worth to me—
Goodness, when beaming from your eyes,
Far more than cribs of corn I prize;

And thy sweet smile, however protracted,
Would make me with delight distracted.
Cotton, when gin'd and neatly press'd,
Is not so fair as your white breast;

Nor is tobacco half so sweet,
To those who love the weed to eat,
As are your ruby lips to one
Who longs to press them to his own.

Then, Nancy, take me unto you,
I'll prove forever kind and true—
My love shall last so long, no doubt
Savannah's stream shall first run out—
And when death comes to put us under,
And cut our marriage knot asunder,
I'll strive to die the day that you do,
And thus we'll leave the world as few do,
So, if through life, with me you take up,
In death I'll still be your dear Jacob!

Explanation of the Daguerreotype.

This important discovery is one of the most remarkable of modern times, and its progress will doubtless be productive of many highly interesting and beneficial effects which few are prepared to anticipate; and as a brief description of it cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, we have condensed, from a popular writer, a few general hints respecting it.

The camera obscura, it is generally known, is a contrivance for delineating on a white ground a living picture of whatever objects may be presented to it. The daguerreotype fixes this picture indelibly upon the surface of a plate, previously prepared for the purpose. The plate consists of a thin leaf of copper, plated with silver, both metals together not being thicker than a card. The object of the copper is simply to support the silver, which must be the purest that can be procured.

Before the plate is placed in the camera there are certain operations to be performed.

1. The surface of the plate should be made perfectly smooth, or highly polished. For this purpose it must be laid flat, with the silver side upward, upon several folds of paper for a bedding; and having been well polished in the usual way, the surface must be powdered equally and carefully with fine pumice. Then a little cotton or wool, dipped in olive oil, must be rubbed over the plate. A small portion of cotton must now be moistened with diluted nitric acid, and applied equally to the whole surface. The next thing to be done is to make the plate equally and thoroughly hot, when a white coating will be observed on the silver, which indicates that that part of the operation is finished. An even cold surface is next wanted, such as

a metallic plate cooled almost to a freezing point by muriate of soda, and to this the heated plate must be suddenly transferred.

2. The next operation is to give the plate a coating of iodine. This is accomplished by suspending it over a dish with iodine divided into small pieces. This process should be conducted in a darkened apartment. The requisite time for the condensation of the iodine varies from five minutes to half an hour. When this process is satisfactorily accomplished, the plate should be immediately fixed in a frame with catches and bands, and placed in the camera; and the transference from one receptacle to another should be made as quickly as possible, and with only as much light as will enable the operator to see what he is doing.

3. The next operation is to obtain the drawing. Having placed the camera in front of the object to be represented, and the lens being adjusted to the proper focus, the ground glass of the camera is withdrawn, and the prepared plate is substituted for it, and the whole is left till the natural images are drawn by the natural light from the object. The time necessary to leave the plate for a complete delineation of the object depends upon the intensity of the light.

4. Immediately after removing the plate from the camera it is next held over the vapor of mercury, which is placed in a cup at the bottom of a box, and a spirit lamp applied below till the temperature rises to 140 degrees of Fahrenheit. This process is intended to bring out the image, which is not visible when withdrawn from the camera.

5. The next operation is to fix the impression. In order to this the coating on which the design was impressed must be removed, to preserve it from being decomposed by the rays of light. For this purpose the plate is placed in a trough containing common water, plunging and withdrawing it immediately, and then plunging it into a solution of salt and water, till the yellow coating has disappeared.

This new science or art has been distinguished by different names. It was first called *Photography*, from two Greek words signifying *writing by light*. It was afterwards called the art of *Photogenic drawing*, or drawing produced by light. M. Daguerre, the discoverer, gave it the name of *Heliography*, or writing by the sun; all of which appellatives are derived from the Greek, and are expressive, in some degree, of the nature of the process. The term *Daguerreotype*, however, is generally made use of, derived from the name of the discoverer.

Facts for the Curious.

THE moon, when at full, reflects upon the earth only about one three thousandth part of the light of the sun; and the lunar rays, even when concentrated by a powerful lens, and the focus directed upon the bulb of a delicate thermometer, do not affect it in the slightest degree; hence the phrase, "the pale cold moon," is not only poetically beautiful, but philosophically correct.

The volume of bulk of carbonic acid gas expired by a healthy adult in twenty-four hours is said to amount to 15,000 cubic inches, containing about six ounces of solid carbon. This is at the rate of 137 pounds avoirdupois per annum; and taking the total population of the globe at seven hundred and sixty millions, the amount of solid carbon or charcoal every year produced by the human race, will exceed 46,482,143 tons! Adding to this all the combustion of fires and gas-lights, by the decay of animal and vegetable matter, the exhalations from springs, &c., there need be no marvel as to the source whence plants derive their solid or woody material, (which is principally carbon,) seeing that their leaves are specially fitted for the absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere.

In Britain, the deposition of dew from the atmosphere is generally less during the continuance of an easterly than of westerly winds, a phenomenon attributed to the different nature of the surfaces over which these winds travel—the former crossing the continent of Europe, and thus becoming comparatively dry and arid; the latter sweeping across the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, and therefore becoming moist or hydrated, requiring but little reduction of their temperature for the copious deposition

of dew to ensue upon terrestrial objects.

The atmosphere immediately incumbent upon the earth has the power of absorbing more of the blue rays of light than at greater altitudes; and thus when we cast our eyes on high, we look through a volume of the densest air replete with blue light; and so likewise if we look abroad over an extensive tract of country, the horizon of which is formed by distant hills, they appear blue, or, in other words, they partake of the color of the medium through which they are viewed. If we journey to them, the blue color gradually vanishes, and at length their ordinary colors appear; and now, looking from the hills to the spot from whence we journeyed, it in turn appears blue. The ridge called the "Blue Mountains," in Australia, another of the same name in America, and many others elsewhere, are not really blue, for they possess all the diversity of scenery which their climates can give; but to the eye, when first discovered, they all at first appear blue, and they have retained the name.

In addition to the numerous mechanical uses of Wood, says Mr. Griffiths, "and its chemical uses as a sort of artificial heat, the chemist discovers that it is capable of a most curious change or transmutation into edible matter: in fact, a kind of bread may be made of wood.—This is effected by selecting the saw-dust of the least resinous wood—that of beech, for example—washing it with water to remove all soluble matters, and then gently dry it in an oven; after this, it is mixed with marshmallow juice, and formed into cakes which are baked at a high temperature; and these reduced to fine powder, with the addition of a little corn flour and leaven from a dough, which, when moulded into loaves and baked, constitutes bread more palatable than that prepared in time of scarcity from bran and husks of corn."

VACUUMS.—If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere.—And if a tube, partly filled with fluid, be emptied of its air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the small honeysuckle and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at the bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower and so exhausts the air, and then possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of the flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and thus they walk with ease on glass or on the ceiling. Their feet are so made as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

"Ma, has Flour been sick?"
"Sick? Why no! you serpent! What under the canopy made you ask that question?"

"Coz the Express says 'Flour is better'—don't see how it could be better if it hadn't been wuss; nor how it could a been wuss if it hadn't been sick. That's the how on't mother."

"Jake!"
"Wall, mother?"
"You'll be the death of somebody, yet."
"Yeheh."

Mrs. Partington.

"You call this a carryvan, don't you?" said Mrs. Partington at the menagerie.—"Maybe it is; but I should like to know where the silks and other costly things are that we read of, which the carryvans carry over the great deserts of Sarah, in the eastern country!"

"The elephant has them in his trunk, marm," replied the keeper.

Then that's the reason, I suppose, why he always carries it before him, so he can have an eye on it. But what is this animal with the wart on his nose?"

"That is the gnu, marm?"

"Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. P., "this must be one of the foreign news that the steamer brings over; they feed em' I dare say, on potatoes and vegetables, and that is the reason why breadstuffs and flour are so orfully dear most always after they arrive!" and the old lady left soon after full of new light and admiration of the monkeys.