

Jeffersonian Republican.

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

VOL 8.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1848.

No. 32.

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 tsp., 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 HAGENBACH'S Inn, sign of the "Black Horse," Easton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, passing through the following places, viz:—Richmond, Centerville, Williamsburg, Dills Ferry, Delaware Water Gap, Duetsburg, Stroudsburg, Bushkill, and Dingman's Ferry, and arrive in Milford the same day: Distance 60 miles. Returning, leave Samuel Dimack's Hotel, Milford, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and arrive in Easton the same day.

Fare from Easton to Stroudsburg, \$1 25
" " Milford, 25¢
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
Broadhead & Brother, Dutotsburg
Jacob Long, Snyder'sville
John Marsh, Fenner'sville
Daniel Brown, Chesnut Hill

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwhich street, New York; and 198 Tremont street, Boston.

February 18, 1847.—1y

Doctor Yourself!

For 25 Cents.

By means of the POKET RESCULATOR, Or, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN! Seventeenth Edition, with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and mal-

formations 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 without 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—3m.

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 received 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 tows 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 5 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—lf.

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.

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 dispatch, on reasonable terms, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Jeffersonian Republican.

Why don't it snow.

Oh dear! here is February five,

And yet no sleighing, as I'm alive!

I am tired altogether,

Of unreasonable weather,

Easy 'tis to cloud and blow—

Why is it so hard to snow?

See the Farmer sad and weary,

Stalking o'er the plains so dreary;

Oh he upwards turns his peepers,

Blinking like a chimney sweepers;

Oh he cries, enrag'd with wo,

"Why the dickens don't it snow!"

See the Merchant, anxious fellow,

With face as pale as tallow—

Sick with grief, and quite bed-ridden—

All because there is no sleedin'!

Hear him cry in accents slow,

"O ye powers! why don't it snow?"

See the chop fall'n Tavern-keeper,

Voluntarily weeper!

See his bar-room, once so cheery,

Now forsaken, cold and dreary!

Hear him cry with spirits low,

"Blast the luck! why don't it snow!"

Hear the sage Prognosticator,

Blame these slippery tricks of nature;

She so oft his judgment bothers,

That he knows no more than others;

Hear him roar with wrinkled brow,

"O ye stars! why don't it snow?"

For myself—though press'd with sorrow,

Still in hopes 'twill snow to-morrow,

To be patient I endeavor;

Faith! such times can't last forever;

May the stormy north-east blow—

May it waft us hills of snow.

Cure of Hydrophobia.

This singular disease is, in the minds of most persons, invested with so much obscurity and dread, and its prevention and cure so ill understood, that we are convinced that we are doing the public service in publishing the only reliable information on the subject we have ever met with. It is taken from Mr. Youatt's work on "THE DOG," a book of excellent authority by a celebrated veterinary surgeon, whose practice has been among the canine family as much as among horses, and who has had much experience on the disease we are considering.

Hydrophobia, or Rabies, as Mr. Youatt calls it, appears to be a species of inflammatory disease in the dog, affecting chiefly the mouth, throat and stomach. Its primitive origin unknown, it now appears to arise from contagion communicated by the bite of a diseased animal, by his licking, or any means by which the froth or spume of the mouth may come in contact with wounds, scratches, or other places not protected by a sound skin.

Its symptoms in the dog are various. He appears often to be laboring under a species of insanity, exceedingly restless, often following with his eye the flight of imaginary objects—his countenance changed with sometimes a vacant expression, at other times one of terror, and the eyes unusually bright and dazzling. A depraved appetite is a frequent symptom. The dog refuses his usual food often with an evident expression of disgust; and sometimes after seizing and partly chewing it drops it, from palsy of the organs of mastication. In this last symptom implicit confidence may be placed—the animal in which it appears is decidedly rabid. He often devours all sorts of filth. The saliva becomes viscid, glutinous and adhesive, clings to the throat and corners of the mouth,

and the dog attempts to dislodge it with his paws. To this succeeds an insatiable thirst.

The dog that retains power over his jaws continues to lap, while the animal whose jaw and tongue are paralyzed, plunges his muzzle into the water up to his eyes, to get water into the dry and inflamed jaws and throat. Hence, instead of the disease being always characterized by dread of water in the dog, it is marked by a thirst perfectly unquenchable—though in cases of hydrophobia in the human subject, there is often a dread of water. Mr. Youatt states that, in the rabid dog, there is no reluctance to liquids, or difficulty in swallowing them, in one case out of fifty.

The frothing and foaming at the mouth, commonly imputed to the mad dog, is also, according to Mr. Youatt, an error. This frequently takes place in cases of canine epilepsy or nausea, but in rabies exists in a very slight degree.

The dog affected with rabies is by no means ferocious. This is often the case, but in many instances the animal suffers and dies with patience and in quiet.

The symptoms, however, are too varied to be certainly detected by the inexperienced person. To all such the best advice is to prevent their dogs as far as possible, from the risk of contagion in street fights and quarrels; to be very careful of them if they are ill, unless with a plain and well understood disease, and particularly to abstain from the practice of allowing the dog to lick the hands or face, by which dirty habits the rabid infection has often been conveyed into the system.

The point of greatest importance, however, is, what measures to take in case of being bitten by a dog under suspicious circumstances. Fortunately, the preventive course is simple and safe.

The rabid poison is a peculiar nature. While the virus of the ratle snake hurries through the whole system in a few minutes, and most other poisons produce their effect in a short period, the poisonous principle introduced by the bite of a mad dog lies inactive in the wound for weeks and even months, before it becomes absorbed into the system and produces its effects. Consequently if the bitten part be removed immediately, the poison goes with it, and danger is prevented.

There are, however, two objections to using the knife in this process. One is, the pain and extent of the wound—the other is, the danger that the knife itself, while removing the bitten spot, may carry the poison to a deeper place, and leave the fatal inoculation there.

Mr. Youatt's practice has been, to cauterize the wound thoroughly with *lunar caustic*. Let this, sharpened to a point, be applied carefully and thoroughly to every recess and sinus of the wound, where the teeth and saliva of the animal could possibly have penetrated. This will form an eschar, hard, dry and insoluble—in which the virus is wrapped up, and from which it cannot be separated. In a short time this dead matter sloughs away and the virus is carried off with it. Previous to applying the caustic, it will often be necessary to enlarge the wound, that every part may be fairly got at, and after the first eschar has sloughed off, it will be advisable to apply the caustic a second time to destroy any part that may not have received the full influence of the first operation, or that may possibly have been inoculated more by it.

This carefully and thoughtfully done, the patient may feel perfectly safe. The poison will have been entirely removed, and no danger can remain. Mr. Youatt himself has been repeatedly bitten by rabid dogs, and other veterinary surgeons also, but after pursuing the course above recommended they have felt entirely secure—a confidence justified by the event, as well as by experiments tried on inferior animals.

This advice, given not by quacks, but by practitioners of skill and experience, and founded, as will be acknowledged, on reasonable grounds, is worthy to be noted and remembered by all, as pointing out a certain preventive for one of the most dreadful diseases to which humanity is exposed.

With regard to dogs which have been bitten by rabid animals, Mr. Youatt's advice is in all cases to destroy them. From the concealment which the hair affords to the skin of the dog,

there can never be certainty that there may not, after the greatest care, remain another bite or scratch which has not been perceived or treated; and the life of the animal is not worth the risk attending it.

With man himself, this difficulty in making sure of the extent of the injury, evidently does not exist.

We may mention in concluding, that of persons bitten by a rabid dog, even without medical treatment, but a small proportion are likely to be infected. John Hunter mentions a case, where of twenty persons bitten, only one suffered from the malady. Probably four-fifths of the persons injured, escape without ill consequences—a fact which explains the apparent success in some cases of empirical remedies administered in ignorance.

How to keep off Old Age.

A SUGGESTION TO YOUNG LADIES.

Intellectual culture is no doubt the best and the strongest barrier which the young can rear against the insidious advances of premature old age. Mental discipline is eminently healthful and life sustaining. We speak not of excessive application, but of diligent and persevering culture and exercise of mind. The following remarks on the subject, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, are commended to the consideration of all concerned, and especially to young ladies.

The premature old age observed in the appearance and infirmities of many ladies in our country, is not the result of too much study.—We do not begin to study in this country as they do in Germany, nor as many do in England and France. It is a common thing among the educated ladies of Germany, to find those who can read and speak three or four different languages, and are extensively versed in mathematics and natural philosophy.

It is clearly proved that the high cultivation of the intellect is favorable to protracted usefulness and long life. Highly educated men and women, on an average, live longer, and enjoy more even and pure health, than those of little or no culture. The mind is life—the very essence of life—and where there is most of mind, other things equal, there is most of that which imparts life and vigor to the body. It is believed that thousands in this country annually die some twenty years sooner than they would had they bestowed a higher cultivation upon their intellect. We must be more intellectual and less sensual—more of that which dies not and less of that which dies—if we would invigorate and prolong whatever of us is immortal. It is said to be better to wear out than to rust out. The truth is, after all, very few in this country can claim the honor of wearing out, intellectually. But hundreds are daily dying through mental rust. Why does the man of business languish and die so soon on retiring to enjoy in idleness his gains? Just because the life-giving power, the mind, ceases to act. Rust, stagnation, disease, gloomy spirits and death, must inevitably come. The perpetual tug and excitement of business, as it is done in this country, frequently overtasks and breaks down the mind; not so much by the intellectual labor, as by the labor attending it. Now, the study of the languages, sciences, &c. and the putting forth of the mental energies in the form of written thoughts for the world, afford just that kind of mental effort which is most favorable to long and vigorous life. Accordingly, literary and scientific men are, as a class, long lived. If our females would give up their dissipations, renounce their novels and their idleness, put away their inglorious rust, and their vain glorious excitements together and rise higher on the scale of intellectual, thinking, spiritual beings, they might secure to themselves, and to their children, a far more healthy, youthful, prolonged earthly existence, than most of them now enjoy.

The Modest man.

The editor of the Jonesborough (Tennessee) Whig announces his intention of publishing a religious periodical. He thus modestly states his qualification for the task:—"We feel competent to the task of editing and publishing a work on politics, and on religion, one on science, and another on anything you please, all at the same time. Our genius is bounded on the east by the rising sun, on the west by the horizon, on the south by the shores of time, and on the north by the furthest limits of astronomical imagination, while the aurora borealis of truth lights up our pathway by day and by night."