Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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Death of the Young.

BY W. G. CLARK.

When into dust, like dewy flowers departed,
From our dim paths the bright and lovely fade;
The fair in form, the pure, the gentle-hearted,
Whose looks within the breast a Sabbath made,
How like a whisper on the inconstant wind,
The memory of their voices stir the mind!

We hear the sigh, the song, the fitful laughter,
That from their lips in balm were wont to flow,
When Hope's beguiling wing they hurried after,
And drank her syren music long ago;
When Joy's mild harp to sweetest lays was strung,
And poured rich numbers for the loved and young.

When the pure stars are beaming high in heaven,
And the low night winds kiss the flowering tree,
And thoughts are deepening in the hush of even,
How soft those voices on the heart will be!
They breathe of raptures which have bloomed and died,
Of sorrows by remembrance sanctified.

Yet when the loved have from our pathway vanished,
What potent magic can their smiles restore?
Like some gay sun burst by the tempest banished,
They passed in darkness, they will come no more!
Unlike the day-beam, when the storm hath fled,
In light renewed breaks on their lowly bed.

Beautiful Elegy.

She sleeps that still and placid sleep
For which the weary pant, in vain,
And where the dews of evening weep,
I may not weep again;
O, never more, upon her grave,
Shall I behold the wild flower wave!

They laid her where the sun and moon
Look on her tomb, with loving eye,
And I have heard the breeze of June
Sweep o'er it—like a sigh!
And the wild river's wailing song,
Grow dirge-like as it stole along!o

And I have dreamt in many dreams,
Of her—who was a dream to me,
And talk to her by summer streams,
In crowds, and on the sea—
Till in my soul she grew enshrined,
A young Egeria of the mind!

'Tis years ago!—and others eyes
Have flung their beauty o'er my youth,
And I have hung on other sighs,
And sounds that seemed like truth,
And loved the music which they gave,
Like that which perished in the grave.

And I have left the cold and dead,
To mingle with the living cold—
There is a weight around my head,
My heart is growing old!—
O, for a refuge and home,
With thee, dead Ellen, in thy tomb!

Age sits upon my breast and brain,
My spirit fades before its time,
But they are all thine own again,
Lost partner of their prime!
And thou art dearer, in thy shroud,
Than all the false and living crowd!

Rise-gentle vision of the hours,
Which go—like birds, that come not back!
And fling thy pall and funeral flowers
On memory's wasted track!—
O for the wings that made thee blest,
To "flee away and be at rest!"

A dutchman wishing to relate the cause of his wife's death, which was the breaking of a blood vessel, and forgetting the precise term by which to express his meaning, said: 'Mine frow git mad one day and *preak a ship in her breast!*'

A slanderer of the softer sex, undertakes to prove that Satan was a woman, named Lucy Fir. Can't believe it, any how.

A Match.—Here is a match for the Kentuckian who got in a salt bin to keep himself from spoiling, from want of a fight:

"There is a man in Vermont, who has been for the last twenty-five years engaged in a law suit. At the last session, by some unaccountable mistake of the lawyers in the case, his health has rapidly declined. He is trying his best to pick another quarrel with somebody, as he finds it impossible to exist long out of his element."

Evaporation.

INTERESTING FACTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

The reciprocal processes of evaporation and condensation are the means whereby the whole surface of that part of the globe which constitutes land is supplied with the fresh moisture and water necessary to sustain the organization and to maintain the functions of the animal & vegetable world. Thence sap and juice are supplied to vegetables, and fluids to animals; rivers and lakes are fed, and carry back to the ocean their waters, after supplying the uses of the living world. The extensive surface of the ocean undergoes a never-ceasing process of evaporation, and dismisses into the atmosphere a quantity of pure water proportionate to its extent of surface and temperature of the air above it, and to the state of that air with respect to saturation. This vapor is carried with currents of air through every part of the atmosphere which surrounds the globe. When by various meteorological causes the temperature of the air is reduced, it will frequently happen that it will come below that limit at which the suspended vapor is in a state of saturation. A deposition or condensation will therefore take place, and rain or aqueous clouds will be formed. If the condensed vapor collect in spherical drops, it will be precipitated, and fall on the surface of the earth in the form of rain; but from some unknown cause it frequently happens that, instead of collecting in drops, the condensed vapor is formed into hollow bubles, enclosing within them a fluid lighter, bulk for bulk, than the atmosphere, These bubles are also found to have a repulsive influence on each other, like that of bodies similarly electrified.—They float therefore, in the atmosphere, their mutual repulsion preventing them coalescing so as to form drops. In this state, having by the laws of optics a certain degree of opacity, they become distinctly visible and form clouds. The vapor suspended in the air during a hot summers' day is so elevated in its temperature as to be below the point of saturation, and therefore, though the actual quantity suspended be very considerable, yet, while the air is capable of sustaining more, no condensation can take place; but in the evening, after the sun has departed the source of heat being withdrawn, the temperature of the air undergoes a great depression, and the quantity of vapor suspended in the atmosphere, now at a low temperature, first attains and subsequently passes the point of saturation. A deposition of moisture then takes place by the condensation of the redundant vapor of the atmosphere, and the small particles of moisture which fall on the surface, coalescing by their natural cohesion, form clear, pellucid drops on the surface of the ground, and are known by the name of *dew*. The clouds in which the condensed vesicles of vapor are collected, are affected by an attraction which draws them toward the mountains and highest points of the surface of the earth. Collected there, they undergo a change, by which they form into drops, and are deposited in the form of rain; and hence, by their natural gravitation, they find their way through the pores and interstices of the earth, and in channels along its surface, forming, in the one case, wells and springs in various parts of the earth, where they find a natural exit, or where an artificial exit is given to them, and, in the other cases, obeying the form of the surface of the country through which they are carried, they wind in narrow channels, first deepening and widening as they proceed, and are fed by tributary streams until they form into great rivers, or spread into lakes, and at length discharge their waters into the sea. The process of evaporation is not confined to the sea, but takes place from the surface of the soil, and from all vegetable and animal productions. The showers which fall in summer, first scattered in a thin sheet of moisture over the surface of the country, speedily return to the form of vapor, and carry with them, in the latent form, a quantity of heat, which they take from every object in contact with them—thus moderating the temperature of the earth, and refreshing the animal and vegetable creation. A remarkable example of evaporation on a large scale is supplied by that great inland sea, the Mediterranean. That natural reservoir of water receives an extraordinary number of large rivers, among which may be mentioned the Nile, the Danube, the Dnieper, the Rhone, the Ebro, the Don, and many others. It has no communication with the ocean, except by the straits of Gibralter, and there, instead of an outward current, there is a rapid and never ceasing inward flow of water. We are, therefore, compelled to conclude that the evaporation from the surface of this sea carries off the enormous quantity of water constantly supplied from these sources. This, may in a degree be accounted for by the fact that the Mediterranean is surrounded by vast tracts of land on every side except the west. The wind, whether it blow from the south, the north, or from the east, has passed over a considerable extent of land, and is generally in a state, with respect to vapor, considerably below saturation. These dry currents of wind, coming in contact with the surface of the Mediterranean, draw off water with avidity, and passing off, are succeeded by fresh portions of air, which repeat the same process.

Libel.—The editor of a down east paper—a bachelor—says "the reason why the women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing, is because they lace around the *heart*, and that is so hard they cannot effect it!" He ought to be kicked to death by female butterflies.

A couple of New Orleans editors, who had been engaged in a newspaper war, fought a duel one day last week. We are happy to say that no blood was spilled, and no brains offered up a sacrifice to the altar of Passion.

☞The following letter copied from the N. Y. Tribune, is worthy the reader's attention.

Northampton, Mass. June 3.

Eds. Tribune:

Among the great and wonderful discoveries and inventions of the present age, it is believed there is not one so nearly approaching the miraculous, or so full of benificent promise to mankind, as that which has recently been announced by Henry M. Paine of Worchester, by which he is enabled almost without expense or labor to produce, from pure water, a constant and most brilliant light, and by which he can produce heat and motive power to any desired extent—thus essentially superseding the necessity of using the ordinary materials for the accomplishment of those purposes and to a great extent the vast expenses which the use of those materials involve. The reality and practical utility of Mr. Paine's discovery and invention, so far at least as the production of light is concerned—and perhaps the same may be said of heat also—have been most fully and satisfactorily tested. The principle, applied as prescribed, infallibly produces the promised results; so that the time may be regarded as not distant when the whole may securely sport in his native ocean, when the coal beds of the earth may rest forever undisturbed, and the forest, 'whose end was to be burned,' may be said to have outlived their doom.

Presuming that your readers may feel some interest in knowing the processes by which Mr. Paine has arrived at the important results which he has announced, I submit for their information the following brief history of his experiments, which I have learned from himself.

In the course of some experiments which, in connection with the late Col. Bomford of the Ordnance Department, Mr. Paine was making in the winter of 1844-5, for the purpose of precipitating silex, in solution, by the action of electricity, he became satisfied that so long as the whole body of water around the poles remained a conductive or diffusive medium, the action of the passing currents would be limited, and the results desired unattainable. With this view of the subject he sought for some method by which the atoms of water in contact with the poles could be effectually barred from communication with any conducting substance, and yet admit of a continual supply of the water to be decomposed.

Holding to the doctrine of imponderability and immateriality of the electric fluid, all efforts to accomplish the desired results failed, and the experiment was about to be abandoned, when a doubt as to the truth of the books on the nature of electricity arose in his mind, and on the faint hope thus suggested the experiments were renewed, and the results more than realized his most cherished anticipations—for not only was the insulation of the water perfect, and the decomposition rapid, but the electric fluid was found to be susceptible of accumulation and condensation to an unlimited degree. The ease and rapidity with which the water was resolved into its component gases, naturally suggested the idea of applying the discovery to some practical use, and that of light was selected as the most simple and inexpensive in its application. But on the very threshold of the experiment an apparently insurmountable obstacle was met, in the inability to separate the gases; and after a number of serious explosions he was induced, by the entreaties of his family, for a time to desist.

But although his practical experiments were suspended, his mental action on the subject was not. During the fall of 1848, he came to the conclusion that the law which demanded an aqueous communication between the poles, or that the positive and negative poles should both enter one body of water, was not correct—a conclusion which a very simple experiment demonstrated as true.—One pole was inserted into a glass of water in the corner of a large room, and the other pole in another glass in the opposite corner, and an electric communication made between them. All the water in one glass was decomposed, and hydrogen only obtained. All the water was decomposed in the other, and oxygen only obtained. The experiment being thus entirely successful, a small electro-magnetic apparatus, having its helices kept in motion by clock work was put in operation at Mr Paine's house, and was found capable of supplying three burners with an abundance of the gases. At this period, Mr. Paine publicly announced the discovery, and invited the citizens to call and examine for themselves.

In the Spring of 1849, Mr. P. erected a light-house on an eminence in Worcester, and there successfully tried his experiments on a large scale for several months. He also lighted one of the stores in the city, which presented a most brilliant exhibition, exciting the admiration and astonishment of all who witnessed it.

The experiments at the light-house were continued till September, when an explosion occurred which momentarily clouded the bright prospects of the discovery. This explosion is thus accounted for. That state or action of electricity known as galvanism, produces decomposition, while that known as *intensity* causes repulsion to take place at the electrodes, and deflagration of the decomposing cell is the consequent result. It was to this action that the explosion referred to was due, the gases being fired by the melting electrode. It was hence apparent that some method should be devised, other than that of personal observance, to prevent such explosions in future. The same agent that caused the danger must be made to remove it. But here was a formidable difficulty, and to surmount it required long and patient labor. The object, however, was attained, and the apparatus made to govern itself by the braking of the circuits when a surplussage is passing; so that the danger of an explosion is entirely removed.

It is not at present practicable to get into a minute description of Mr. Paine's apparatus. Sufficient to say, that the descent of a weight 67 pounds, a distance of 9 feet, will generate 800 cubic feet of the gases from a quart or two of water being sufficinet to light a hall of the largest size for a whole evening, and at no other expense than the interest of the cost of the apparatus, which may be some $400 or $500. And the gases may be used, as has already been suggested not only for light but, for power and for heating purposes. The apparatus, constructed for the supply of 3,000 burners and its actions are now daily witnessed by admiring visiors, at the Worcester Exchange, nothing being concealed from observation but the interior of the helices and electrodes. The whole process of the decomposition can be seen, and, if necessary, felt.

Mr. Paine has also at his house, subject to view, the small apparatus before alluded to, by which he exhibited the strongest white light, and so pure that the most delicate shades may be distinguished by it at a distance of several feet from the burners. And, at the same time, he produces, in a few moments, an equal and genial heat throughout the apartment.

Mr. Paine claims to have discovered a new principle in electricity, viz. ponderability, materiality, and obedience to the laws of gravitation. He claimed to have been the first to accumulate and compress the electric fluid; and also to have invented a machine or aparatus, which enables him to use the electric fluid for useful purpose in arts and science, at no other cost than the interest of its price.

Mr. Paine, in prosecuting his experiments, has bestowed upon this subject immense labor, both of body and mind, in season, and out of season, by day and by night, encountering from without almost every possible difficulty, opposition and discouragement, the supercillious contempt of the learned and scientific, and the thoughtless jeers of the self conceited and the ignorant. But, full of hope, and an indomitable spirit of the perseverence, he struggled on, and, as we see, has finally triumphed. And great reason has he, and his country, and the world to thank God that he has been thus sustained and prospered. Humble as has been his condition, future generations, rejoicing in the light, enjoying the heat, and propelled over earth and ocean, and it may be, through the air by the power discovered and developed ingenious, patient, and laborious efforts will recognize and honor Henry M. Paine as one of the greatest discoverers and geniuses of his age, and one of the noblest benefactors of mankind.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to state the facts, that very recently Mr. Paine has received a communication from Sir George Cayley, President of Royal Polytechnic Institution of London, through Rev. Dr. McVicker of New York, in which Sir George says that he has learned from the American papers that the discovery referred to has been made; that he had for years been convinced, and had predicted, that the time was approaching when the components of water would be separated and converted to practicle purposes, and desiring to be informed as to the facts of such a discovery having been made, and if so, soliciting, in behalf of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, the honor of being the medium of its first introduction into England.

Yours, T.

A Word to the Ladies---New Mode of Making Bread.

Our readers may remember the notice we gave of the bread-making machine of Dr. Lewis, exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' institute. Having been favoured by the Doctor with a recipe, *we*, (that is, wife, self, and a couple of friends in family council,) concluded to try the experiment of bread making on the new plan. The first two attempts were failures; but the third was crowned with triumphant success, and since then we have had bread not to be equalled by the bakers—light, moist, sweet, free from the mixture of sour and bitter usually found in fermented bread. Here is the recipe for a good sized loaf, large enough to fill a common bread pan:

Take three pounds of flour; mix with it three tablespoonfuls of soda, passing the whole through a seive, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a taplespoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould the loaf into shape, clap it at once into the oven, and during the cooking of any meal, five minutes labour, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt it into the bargain. Try the experiment ladies.—[Chicago Tribune.

"Can't nothing be done for the dear Union?" inquired the venerable and kind-hearted Mrs. Partington, of a political friend.

"In what way, madam?" asked the politician. "Do you allude to a pacification or a regeneration of our political system?"

"La me! to both, sir," replied Mrs. P. adding, that she didn't altogether approve of chartering foreign skill to cure domestic *ruptures*; but when said *ruptures* threatened the *speedy dissolution* of the country, she thought the matter a *grave* and serious one, and oughtn't to be trifled with. And she gave two long sighs, and said it was a pity the climate did not agree with the *Constitution*.

Woman's Economy.

Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, in an address before an agricultural society, says: "Let every man have the fortitude to look his affairs in the face, to keep an account of his debts and items of expenditure, no matter how long or black the list; if he don't look into it his neigbors will; and more, let him show to it his wife, if he has one. If a prudent woman, it will be of service; if imprudent it will do no harm. But there are few of the latter, and I cheerfully bear evidence to the care and economy of woman. When in a situation to observe, I can safely say, that I never knew a woman left to the care of an embarrassed estate, that did not extricate it if it was possible."

Connubial Compliments.

An elderly lady, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the twenty-first of April. Her husband, who was present, observed, "I always thought you were born on the first of April." "People might well judge so," responded the matron, "from the choice I made of a husband."

☞*A spurious Gold Coin*, purporting to be an American Eagle, was detected last week at Detroit. It lacks only one dwt. of the true weight, is of the same circumference, and of but little greater thickness than the original. Upon being cut open, it was found to be made of silver, covered with a coating of pure gold, of uniform thickness—the whole work being beautifully executed—and would pass with nine persons out of ten.

Laws of Pennsylvania

[PUBLIC]

AN ACT to provide for the establishment of true meridian lines, and of standard measures for surveyor's chains, and to regulate the practice of surveying in this Commonwealth:

Whereas, It is known that an account of the variation of the magnetic needles from the true pole of the earth, much difficulty and inconvenience exists in ascertaining and tracing the lines of old surveys.

And Whereas, It is also known that surveyor's chain's by being worn are lengthened beyond their true measure, so that but few surveyors of a county have chains of an equal length, nor have they equal or standard measures to make their chains of equal length, and thus rendering uncertain the true boundaries of many tracts of land where the former land marks have been obliterated or removed and insomuch as it is believed that by establishing true meridian lines, and having standard measures for two or four pole chains in every county of this Commonwealth, and having a proper regard to them in making future surveys, much of such difficulty may be avoided, therefore;

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and directed within two years from and after the passage of this act, to cause to be marked and established on some inalineable property beloging to the county, or on such property as the commssioners of the county may hereafter acquire for that purpose, at or near the seat of justice of the several counties, a true meridain line and a fixed standard measure of a two or four-pole chain, agreeing with and made after the measure of the standard yard now in the office of the Secratery of the Commonwealth, and the cost whereof to be paid out of the respective county treasuries.

Section 2. When the said true meredian lines and the measures of the said two or four pole chain shall have been so marked and established as aforesaid, the said county commissioners shall give public notice thereof in one or more newspapers of their respective counties, or otherwise, for at least three successive weeks, and it shall be the duty of every land surveyor in this Commonwealth after such notice has been given as aforesaid, in the month of April in each year, to adjust and verify his compass, by one of the said meridain lines, and to ascertain the variation of its needle from the true meredain, and his chain by one of the said measures of the said standard two or four pole chain, and the surveyors shall thereafter in all their returns of surveys or writings concerning surveys of land and lines run by the compass, note the bearings or courses of such surveys and lines, so as to show the true and not the magnetic bearing, together with the dates of such survey or tracing the lines.

Section 3. Any surveyor, after notice is given as required by the provisions of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this act, by making any survey with an unadjusted compass or chain, he shall for every such neglect or refusal, pay the sum of ten dollars on complaint made by any person interested in such survey before the justice of the peace nearest to the tract or lot of land so surveyed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, the one-half thereof to the person making the complaint and the other half to the treasurer of the school district in which such survey is made for the use of said district.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties aforesaid, to procure a book to be kept in their office, and every surveyor on having adjusted his chain and compass as aforesaid, shall enter therein the variation of his compass from the true meridain, whether east, or west, and the day on which he adjusted his chain and compass, and shall subscribe his name thereto for future reference.

J. S M'CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

A Brilliant Discovery has just been made, which will be of great value to invalids. A patient who had swallowed a dozen bottles of cod liver oil, happenned to breathe upon a lighted lamp, when his breath caught and burned with all the brilliancy of a sperm candle. Here is indeed a "blessing to invalids"—light and health combined.

Fight with a Panther.—We were informed by Mr. George F. Hunt, the other day, that about two weeks since, one of his negro men, while at work on what is known as his "Orchard Place," was attacked by a very large panther. The boy fortunately saw him in time to send off a number of women and children who were working close by. It was while attempting to make his own retreat the attack was made by a spring, the animal lighting on the boy's shoulders, seizing at the same time the upper part of the head with his mouth. One of the animal's tusks fortunately struck the bone just above the right eye, causing him to lose the hold he thus had of the boy's head. The boy fought manfully. In the beginning of the action he had a hatchet; in wrestling with his opponent he dropped this. The panther seized him finally, by the calf of the leg and pulling him upon the ground he brought him to the hatchet again; the boy immediately seized it and soon ended the conflict by splitting the head of his adversary. The panther measured over six feet in length, and was quite fat.

Jefferson La. Gazette.