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#### Beautiful Lines.

The following beautiful lines, written by Benjamin F. Niles, of Philadelphia, were sung by two interesting daughters of Mr. Eberbach, during the removal of the pall, and placing the lid permanently on the coffin of General Taylor :-

His triumphs are over, he is gone to his rest, To the throne of his Maker, the home of the blest; How peaceful and calm he now rests on the bier, Each heart droops in sadness, each eye sheds a tear; The Hero-the Statesman-the journey is done, All his cares are now o'en; his last battle won; How sweetly he rests from his sorrows and fears, And leaves a proud nation in sadness and tears. Oh! bear him full gently-disturb not his rest; And let the turf lightly be heaped on his breast, For oh! he was noble, and gentle, and kind; And was deep in the hearts of his people enshrined, Let the flag which he loved envelop his form, Which often streamed o'er him in the battle's fierce

Oh, calm let him rest with his deeds and his fame, And halos of glory encircle his name.

#### From the Newark Daily Advertiser. Geology--The Interior Heat of the Globe.

In speaking of some Geological tours a few months since, we were led to make mention of the unstratified rocks, and of their origin by cooling and solidifying from a previously heated and melted condition. This sounds wonderful to all-and hence we now offer a concise view of the many CLASSES OF FACTS which illustrate the interior heat

1. THE VOLCANOES .- These are three hundred in number, and they are situated on every side of the globe. If we take a round ball, and with a burning. In Germany along the Rhine, travellers pencil mark on its outside 300 dots, we will perceive speak of "the castled crag of Drachenfels," the that the ball is very thickly dotted over. So Eipel, and many others presenting the same phewith our earth, on every side it is pierced with nomena. The centre of France is studded with some of these three hundred openings, and the them, especially about Clermont. In Italy the fiery interior shines out most brilliantly; often its town of Cumea founded a thousand years before molten contents are expelled to the terror of thousands of our fellowmen. This large number of tinct volcano. There is a space of 60 miles in volcanoes, their huge streams of lava, and the lofty length and 10 in breadth, there are sixty extinct mountains they have thrown up-all the interior craters, one of which is two miles in diameter. All heat of our globe-announce that the amount of these with others in every quarter of the world, column, and they, in order to be distinct, should that heat is most intense, widely diffused-and should be joined with the 300 that are now burngreat beyond conception.

II. EARTHQUAKES -- . The cause of these are the wonders in the interior of our globe. same as the cause of volcanoes. This we know, for all their phenomena are the same. First, there rocks that are not stratified, such as the granite, are strange, alarming noises from beneath-then a signite and trap. They exist abundantly-the quacking of the ground-often risings and fallings granite as we have before remarked forming the of the surface, like long waves of the sea-then vi- great foundation rock around the whole globe !olent rents in the solid earth-then emissions of The evidence that they have all had their origin flames, vapors, smoke and melted rocks. If after from a liquid fire, are complete. Their position is that they were openings in a shining envelope few weeks all ceas, s, and the natural calm fol- beneath, or rising from beneath, the very region of lows, then we say there has been an earthquake; intense heat. Their shape shows a former liquid but if the emission lasts a while longer, then we condition-having been ejected in reins, cracks call it a volcano-often men are in doubt whether and crevices of other rocks. Their effects on to name it a short-hand volcano or a prolonged these other rocks have been of a burning natureearthquake. There are every conceivable grada- turning chalk into marble, sandstone into quartz, tion and intermixture among these phenomena, bituminous coal into anthracite, and slate into miand the interior heat of our planet in some way ca. Their texture is crystalline -such as a molproduces both these classes of terrific wonders .- ten liquid naturally assumes in solidifying. Their Permanent volcanoes are indeed thickly set around composition is identified with that which now the globe, but not in every district; earthquakes, streams from volcanoes-such as felspar, hornhowever, occur in every region, and hence they blend and silica. The transition is gradual and reveal the great fact that the internal heat of our perfect from modern lavas into all the varieties of globe is glowing beneath every spot of ground igneous rocks. And artificial experiments have wafers used by Uncle Sam are white, and about wherever we may tread.

country on the globe. They abound most among open air the same characteristics as lava, and it is mountains, because there the crust of the earth known that cooling under great pressure as in a has been broken and elevated, and a more ready volcanic cone, and afterwards rent by earthquake the air, describing all sorts of parabolic curves unescape for the internal heat has been formed .- forces, and exposed to view-presents the exact til they come in contact with the eye, nose, cheek note, generally, that, for the first ten days, eve-Hence in the United States they boil up most nu- form of trap. This latter fact is exhibited on a merously among the Alleghanies, the Ozark and grand scale at Mount Ætna in the Val del Bove. Rocky Mountain. In Europe they mostly rise out Here then we have a grand, and magnificent eviof the Alps, the Pyrennees and the Appenines- dence of the interior heat of the globe-the igne- look like an inverted snow-storm, with the flakes although there as well as here, they often spring ous rocks, entirely belting around our planet, form- going up instead of down. Several of the more up from level plains. It is the same in Asia, Af- ing the foundation of the earth, rising into lofty rica, Oceanica, and both the Americas. They are mountain peaks and mountain chains, and yet all hottest when volcanoes are most active-some- having their birth from a former melted condition. dignified and childish amusement; but the big boys times reaching the boiling point, though in all ca. In this truth all geologists are agreed and confirmed. only laugh and snap their wafers in their faces the finally, being recovered from this, was, in the ses they must be greatly cooled by the waters and the rocks near the surface. The great numbers similar appearances both of rising and of falling. of these springs, and their universal diffusion, Ancient temples standing on the shore have been prove also the universality of the internal heat of so far let down that the tops of lofty columns now our globe.

in almost every country to the depth of many hun- of Neptune, and the temple of the Nymphs. The dred feet for obtaining a copious stream. They temple of Jupiter Serapis on the coast of Naples are but a few inches wide, and a tube is let all the was gradually lowered down beneath the waves, way down to prevent the lateral escape of the wa- and shell fish attached themselves thickly to the ter. (This water which boils up is always warm.) gorgeous marble pilliars,-and again that same At Wurtenburg in Germany, they are used to warm temple with the adjoining coast has been so gen-

niversality of the interior heat of our palnet.

-a little faster in some places, and a little slower in the years 1833, '35 and '37. in others, but in all, without any exception, there is an unvarying advance. On an average around Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes the globe this increase is one degree of Fahrenthe mines in Cornwall, the thermometer stands 88 degrees-this is 1200 feet below the surface and much warmer than summer weather there. We can conceive of nothing calculated to stop this ad- find their continuations. vance of heat in the direction towards the centre of the earth, and if it continues to increase according to the ascertained average rate, then all known substances must be in a melted condition 20 miles below the surface! At this rate we must cease wondering at the numerous earthquakes and volcanoes, for the crust of the earth must be a shell resting on a molten flood! Earthly materials are non-conductors, and therefore this internal heat cannot escape, or affect us at the surfaces .--In the same manner streams and pools of lava pressed. This external hardened shell would be become cooled and hardened on the surface, and too large from time, as the interior cooled and thus their heat is confined, and their interiors after remain many years in a fluid state.

> VI. Fossil Remains of Plants and Animals .-These remains show that tropical plants and animals in former geological eras flurished in the Polar regions. The ivory of the elephant is dug up, and furnishes an important branch of industry on the extreme Northern shores of Siberia, and delicate corals of the present warm and mild oceaus, displayed their glories during former periods in what is now ice-bound regions of the Arctic zone. Thousands of facts like these from every department of animated nature, proclaim a former high temperature in all high Northern lattitudes, and this corated temperature can be accounted for in no other way than from the influences of the internal heat of the earth. It has cooled gradually by radiation to its present state, and further sensible cooling is prevented by the non-conducting crust in which it is enveloped.

VII. Extinct Volcanoes.-These by far ontnumber the present active ones. In North America along the whole line of the Rocky Mountains, and through the West Indies, they stand thickly heat, as monuments of the past. Their craters are symmetrically formed, and they exhibit the same lava streams, though in a hardened state, as those now the Christian era, is built in the centre of an exing, if we wish to have the full proof of the fiery

VIII. Igneous Rocks .- By these are meant all shown that these igneous rocks when melted by the size of a quarter, and every desk is abundantly III. Hor Springs. - These also occur in every great heat in furnaces, assumes on cooling in the

The southern shores of that peninsular presents rise only a few feet above the water. This has IV. ARTESIAN WELLS .- These have been bored happened in the Bay of Baice, both to the temple the water which drives factories, and this prevents thy raised up that marble pillars are still standing, fruit.

their stopping by ice in winter. The same is the and the remains of the shell fish still attached, are case in Alsace and Stutgardt. In China they are now elevated thirty feet above the level of the sea. not uncommon. And every where the deeper In South America the coast of Chili for distances of Medical Sciences, we find a full account of observation, who had his head shaved and a cast they are sunk, the warmer is the water they bring of a hundred miles, has been seen to spring up up, and they furnish an additional proof of the u- suddenly with tremendous commotion both of the land and of the ocean. Harbors have been destroy-V. DEEP MINES.-After descending about 40 ed, the soundings rendred shallower, and as a feet the temperature of the earth remains the same proof that the interior of the country rose still both in summer and winter, below that depth it be- higher, the streams and brooks showed an incomes warmer as we descend. This increase of creased descent, and more violent rapids. The heat downwardly advances with perfect regularity most noted of the upheavals occurred so lately as

Another class of proof of these risings and depressions, occurs in mines. The strata are broken by a smooth crack, and on one side of this heit for every 50 feet in depth. At the bottom of cleft they are sometimes raised up or settled down many feet, so that the beds of ore or coal come to a sudden stop, and the miners with much difficulty are obliged to reach upward and downward to

A still more stupendous class of evidences are presented by both continents and all large islands; for without exception they have all been repeatedly submerged beneath the ocean. And as the ocean cannot rise up above its universal level, the continents must bodily have been lowered down. And these astonishing undulations, both of rising and falling, bespeak a fluid interior-a heavy fluid of molten rock on which the hardened surface may float, and admit of being elevated and decontracted, and hence like an arch, it would press latterally against itself, rise up into mountains, sink down into valleys and ocean beds, and bewould not bear its weight.

X. The Specific Gravity of the Earth .-- By astronomy the earth can be weighed, and its density ascertained. And its known density is not so great as the presure of its materials resting one upon another would naturally produce if these materials were at the ordinary surface temperature. This deficiency of natural density is so enormous that it bespeaks the continued operation of a great and general cause--a cause co extensive with the whole interior of the globe; and the only adequate think we cannot do better than condense its cause of which we have the best knowledge is this interior heat. Heat expands all bodies and makes them lighter in proportion to their bulk.

XI. The Shape of the Globe. - This is nearly round: it is some what depressed at the poles, polic diameter 26 miles shorter than its equational diameter. And this peculiar form of the present solid parts of our globe, indicates a former state of fluidity-a fluid caused by natural interior

XII. The Nebular Theory of the Solar System .- This theory rests for its foundation not upon nebular appearances properly so called, for these by glasses may be resolved into stars, but upon a multitude of facts in the constitution of the solar system. The solar system is a single piece of mechanism. Any one of its parts is incomplete alone. It must be regarded as a unit. A single Intelligencer, with one most simple design, has called it into being, and that by natural means .-theory of its origin. None other is conceivable. Such a theory is entirely conservant with all the known laws of matter: there is not a single jucnot a single difficulty. The facts in its favor cannot be given here-they would occupy at least a stand alone. Moreover the natural condition of The sun we must regard as a great ignited mass -so also the fixed stars. Some of the fixed stars go out-they loose their brightness and shine no more, like our earth. The mighty changes going on among them should prepare us for our present argument. Our sun, too, has occasional spotsprobably of solid material floating on its surface. Some of them are 30,000 miles in diameter, and occasionally they split and break into fragments like a piece of ice. Some philosophers supposed through which the dark body of an obaque sun is seen. Such openings might close up from the sides, but could not present appearance of a split-

piter and Venus, geology by her doctrines of interior heat, leads us to suppose that it once shone by its own native lustre, was a burning, glowing

# Amusements in Congress.

The latest and most fashionable amusement among the grave and revered members of the House of Representatives is wafer snapping! The supplied with them. Held horizontally between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and skilfully snapped by the right, they sail gracefully through by any circumstances of interest to persons or forehead, for which fate had predestined them. ry thing went on well, Gage being, with some or a manœuvre, the wafers flying in all directions dignified members, whose probosces are unceremoniously greeted by these wandering missiles. have loudly and angrily protested against this unmore industriously.

This new species of national amusement is raher costly-not so much on account of the ex pense of the wafers, though that is some; but principally because of the high price paid for the time Prof. Bigelow, "is its improbability. A phyof Congressmen at Washington. However, when sician who holds in his hands a crowbar, three the great men of the nation are engaged in snap- feet and a half long, and more than thirteen lbs. ning wafers, they are likely doing no other mis- in wester, will not readily believe it has been

You may cure galls in horses with perfect ease, by the use of white lead ground into oil.

upwards of one hundred years old. It still bears

#### Wonderful Case.

ular before yielding belief.

"The times have been

of disunion and disloyalty.

iron driven through his head--clear through, ple .-- North American. traversing face and bram -- without being killed on the spot, or indeed, seeming to be very unusually harmed thereby. The Journal has a from the time when it occurred on the 13th of particulars, and of an interest so far above all linen for a shroud is not much. mere technical or professional interest, that we leading features for the gratification of our rea-

Its whole structure corresponds with the nebular and lenth-this bar or bludgeon of iron-was three-fourths of the snake. driven through Gage's face and brain, as he stooped over the hole, in the act of tamping the sand. It struck him on the left cheek just bematter as we chiefly behold it is fiery condition. funnel," for a distance of about two inches in "covered with blood and brains," several rods find it in the Reading Journal. behind where he stood. Gage, who was also Secretary's Office, Dep't of Common Schools, more or less scorched, was prostrated, apparently less by the blow of the iron than the force of the explosion. He fell on his back, gave a few convulsive twitches of the extremities, but "spoke in a few minutes." His men placed him in an ox cart, in which he rode three quarters of a mile to his lodging, sitting erect; got out of the cart himself, and with but little assistance; walked to the piazza and afterwards up stairs, Thus while astronomy teaches us that our earth talking rationally to the physicians and giving is a planet, and shines with reflected light like Ju- them a clearer account of the accident than his friends could; occasionally vomiting up blood, the effort of which caused hæmorrhage from the wound, with the actual loss of a considerable portion the substance of the brain. The left eye was dull and glassy, but was sensible to the impression of light. Gage bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude, telling Dr. Williams, "here is business enough for you," and expressing to Dr. Harlow the hope that "he was not much hurt,"

Of course, it forms no part of our intention to give a detailed account of the treatment and management of the case, which was not varied To stand behind the bar of the House and look intervals of natural delirium from fever, pretty over the heads of members during a dull speech rational and hopeful; that, at the close of this period, he lost the sight of the left eye, and lay for a fortnight in a semicomatose state, or parital stupor; that he then began to improve in body and mind; was, within two months, walking about in the street, in defiance of instructions ; suffered a relapse in consequence ; and enth week, free from pain and rapidly convalescing. "The leading feature of this case," says

Prof. Bigelow, "is its improbability. A phydriven with a crash through the brain of a man who is still able to walk off, talking with combut that he was personally convinced. Mr. ed at this office."

Gage, as we said, visited Boston in January, In the July number of the American Journal and was for some time under the Professor's one of the marvellous surgical cases-cases of taken; which, with the tamping iron, is now tremendous injury to the most vital organ, fol- deposited in the Museum of the Massachusetts lowed by unexpected recovery and restoration Medical College. At that time, the wounds to perfect health-which every one feels to be were perfectly healed, the only vestiges of the so incredible per se as to require the most ab- accident being blindness and an unnatural solute and overwhelming proof in every partie- prominence of the left eye, with paralysis of the lids-a scar on the cheek, and another on the skull showing the irregular elevation of a That, when the brains were out the man would die." piece of bone "about the size of the palm of the By and by, we shall begin to believe it pos- hand,"-and, behind it, an irregular and deep sible for a man to live, and be wise and witty hollow several inches in length, beneath which too, without any brains at all; a notion that the pulsations of the brain were perceptible .seems to be somewhat of a growing one in Con- "Taking all the circumstances into consideragress and in some parts of the South, where it tion," says Prof. Bigelow, "it may be doubted is quite evident that the emptiest heads are get. whether the present is not the most remarkable ting uppermost and carrying off all the honors history of injury to the brain which has ever been recorded." This is unquestionably true; The case we allude to which occurred in but considering the little real injury caused by New England nearly two years ago, and was the passage of a tamping iron through Mr. then one of the nine day's wonders of the press | Gage's head, the wonder is that a pistol bulletwas that of a man who, by a premature explo- a buck-shot-- or even a little needle--can do sion while blasting rocks, had a large bar of so much execution on the heads of other peo-

#### · Human Equality.

Rothschild with all his wealth is forced to full, complete, and authentic history of the case content himself with the same sky as the poor newspaper writer, and the greater banker can-September, 1848, up to January of the present not order a private sunset or add one ray to the year, when the patient visited Boston, and was magnificence of the night. The same air examined by various medical bodies and dis- swells all lungs. The same kind of blood fills tinguished practitioners, including Dr. Henry all veins. Each one possesses, really, only Bidgelow, Professor of Surgery in Harvard his own thoughts and his own senses. Soul University, by whom the description is contri- and body-these are the only property which buted to the Journal. The paper includes the a man owns. All that is valuable in this world come fractured: for with so flat and thin an arch official statements of Dr. Edward H. Willaims, is to be had for nothing. Genius, beauty, and of Northfield, Vermont, who first saw the pa- love are not bought and sold. You may buy a tient, and Dr. J. M. Harlow, of Cavendish, rich bracelet, but not a well-turned arm on who attended him throughout the whole case; which to wear it-a pearl necklace, but not a as well as certificates from Joseph Adams, a pearly throat with which it shall vie. The rich-Justice of the Peace, and the Rev. Joseph est banker on earth would vainly offer a for-Freeman, who were witnesses personally con- tune to be able to write a verse like Byron .versant with the facts. It is altogether so ama- | One comes into the world naked and goes out zing a case, so perfectly authenticated in all naked. The diffence in the fineness of a bit of

## The Bird and the Snake.

The Mobile Herald relates the following :-Two gentlemen of our acquaintance, of unim-The sufferer in the case, Phineas P. Gage, peachable veracity, witnessed a scene, the othyoung man of twenty-five, "shrewd and in- er day, worth recording. They observed, at a and raised up about the equator precisely in the telligent," a contractor or head workman on distance of some thirty feet from them, very form which a fluid receives when whirled around. the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, had char- strange and unaccountable conduct on the part It is the shape the present ocean takes - having its ged with gunpowder a hole drilled in the rock, of a bird, commonly called the "cow bird," reand directed his assistant to fill in the sand; sembling in color and shape the mocking bird supposing which done, he dropped his tamping of this region, though somewhat smaller. On iron into the hole to drive the sand home. It watching it narrowly, they discovered that it happened, however through some inadvertence, was engaged in a conflict with a snake some that the sand had not been poured in; and the 18 or 20 inches in length. In a few moments iron striking fire upon the rock, the powder the bird was victorious. It suddenly caught was inflamed and the accident produced by the the snake by the head, and, flying with it to an iron being blown out like a ramrod shot from old pine tree, succeeded, after a hard stuggle, a gun. The tamping iron was a round rod in fastening it to a pointed splinter, Thus pinthree feet seven inches in length, and an inch ioned, the snake was entirely helpless. The and a quarter in diameter, tapering to a point at bird watched it for a moment with apparently the top, and weighing thirteen and a quarter the utmost complacency, and then continued its pounds. The whole of this immense weight repast, devouring within ten or fifteen minutes

## Assessment of School Tax.

The annexed letter from the Chief Clerk of hind and below the mouth, ascended into the the State Department of Common Schools in brain behind the left eye, passed from the skull, regard to the propper mode of assessing School which it shattered and raised, "like an inverted taxes, may be of service to the School Directors in the different School districts. It was every direction around the wound, flew through written in reply to one asking for the official the air, and was picked up by the workmen, construction of the law on this subject. We

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1950.

JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq. - Sir: Your letter of the 25th instant, enquiring what is the proper construction of the 24th section of the act relating to Common Schools, passed 7th of April, 1839, so far as the assessment of School taxes is concerned is now before me. Although there is some ambiguity in the section alluded to, yet a careful examination of its language and the terms used, will lead to the result intended by the legislature.

In levying the tax, it is the duty of the board of directors in the first place, to assess upon all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades, and occupations, upon all single freeman above the age of twenty-one years, who do not follow any occupation, ANY SUM which they might deem proper and sufficient not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for State and county purposes; except, that the sum assessed on each, (office or post of profit, profession, trade, occupation, and single freeman) shall in no case be

less than fifty cents. Having done this, they should in the SECOND PLACE ascertain the BALANCE of tax to be raised. and apportion it upon the PROPERTY of the district made taxable for State and county purposes. Farming is not deemed an occupation, as contemplated in the School Law.

Under the foregoing provisions, persons hold ding office, &c., may be assessed more than fifty cents, but never LESS. The property is liable to be assessed with the other property of the district, for the BALANCE of tax to be raised, after the first assessment shall have been completed.

In the foregoing, I have emphasised those forms considered most sigificant in the section, for the purpose of leading the mind to a more clear appreciation of their importance. Very Respectfully Yours, &c., for the Su-

perintendent. FRED. J. FENN, CHIEF CLERK.

A Western editor announces that his better half posure and equanimity of the hole in his head." had the previous day presented him with " a Prof. B., who justly describes the case as one twelfth little responsibility," and immediately be-There is a peach tree in Berks county Pa., " perhaps unparalled in the annals of surgery," low makes the following appeal, which we hope says that he was "at first wholly skeptical," was duly responded to: " More subscribers want-