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## 

## JOB PRINTING

FANSEY PRTIVETMVG.

## Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, No

BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS, \&c.
ATf THE OFFICE OF THE
Beautifal Lines.
The following beautifitul Lines, writen by Beuja-
min F . Nites, of Philadel phia, were
min F. Nies, of Philadelphia, were sung by two
interesting daughero of Mre Eevrach, doriug te
remoral of the pall, and placing the lid permanent-
ly on the coffin of General Taylor:--
His triumphs are orer, he is gone to his rest.
How peaceful and calm he now rests on the bier,
The Hero-the Statesman- the joinney is done,
All his cares are now oer: his last batle won:
How sweety he rests from his sorows and fears
And leares a proud nation in sadness and tears.


Oh, calm tee him rest with his deeds and his fame,
And halos of oflort encitcle hisin






 Tands of our fillowmen. This large oumber of mountains they have thrown ap-all the interior
heat of our globe-announce that the amount of
隹 that heat is most intense, widely diffused-and
great beyond conception.
same as the casso of rotenoes. This we thow, are strange, alarming noites from beneath- then a
quacking of the ground -offen risings and fallings


but if the emission tasis a while longer, then we
call it a rolcano-ofiten men are in doubt whether to name it a shor--hand volccano or a prolonged
earthuuke There tion and intermixture among these phenomena,
and the interior heat of our platet in omee way
 the globe, but r.ot in every district, earthquakes,
however, occuri in etery region, and hennee hioy
reveal the great fact that the ineternal heat of our globe is glowing beneath every spot of ground
whererer we may tread.
III. Hor Sprises. These also occur in every III. Hor Spaisos. - These also occur in every
country on the globe. They abound most amoug
mountains, because there the crust of the eaty mountains, because there the crust of the earth
has been broken and elevated, and a imre ready escape for the internal heat has been formed.-
Hence in the United States they boil up most nu merously among the Alleghanies, the Ozark and
Rocky Mountain. In Europe they mostiy rise out of the Alps, the Pyrennees and the Appenines-
although there as well as here, they offen spring up from level plains. It is the same in Asia, A -
rica, Cecanica, and both the Americas. They are
huttest when volcanoes are most active-somehottest when volcanoes are most active-sone-
times reaching the boiling poind, though in all cases they must be greatly cooled by the waters and
the rocks rear the surface. The great numbers of these springs, and their universal diffusion,
prove also the oniversality of the internal heat of our globe.
IV, Axx


Ler. (This water which boils up is always warm.)
As Wurtenburg in Germany, they are used to warm e water which drives factories, and this prevents

| their stopping by ice in winter. The same is |
| :--- |
| case in Alsace and Stutgardt. |
| nic China they | not uncommon. And every where the deoper

they are sunk, the warmer is the water they bring up, and they furnish an additional proof of the $u$ niverality of the interior heat of our palnet.
V. DEEP Mixse.-After descending about 40 both in sumperature of the earth remains whiner, below that dephth it be
ber comes warmer as we decsend. Thid sincrease o
hear downwardy advances with perfect regularity heat downwardly advances with perfect regularity
-a litile
aster in in some places, and a litule slower in others, but in all, without any exception, there
is an unvary ing adrance is an unvarying adrance. On an arerage around
the globe this increase is one degree of Fahren-
heit for every 50 feet in depit heit for every 50 feet in deplh. At the bottom of
the mines in Cornwall, the thermomeerer 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-
rance of heat in the direetion towards the centre ing to the ascetained average reate, hen all all
kown substances must be in a melted condition 20 miles below the surfacet At this rate ene must cease wondering a the numerous earthquakes and
volcanoes, for the crust of the earth must be
shell teesting on a molten fod shell resting on a molten flood: Earthly materi
als are non coodder heat cannot escape, or affect us at the surfaces. In the same emanerer streanus and pools of laara
become cooled and hardened on the surface, and thus their beat is confined, and the
remain many years in a fuid ataic These remans Remains of Plants and Animals,--
mals in former geological eras plontished and in ine mals in former geological eras flurished in the
Polar repeions. The irory ortae elephan is dug
up, and furnishese an imporant branch of industry up. and furrishes an important ranch of industry
on the exteme Northern shores or Siberia, and
delicate corals of the present warm and mild o.
and the remains of the shell fish still attached, are
now elerated thirty feet abore the level ot the sea. South America the coast of Chili for distance $f$ a hundred miles, has been seen to spring op
uddeniy with tremendous commotion both of the and and of the ocean. Harbors have been destroy, the soundings rendred shallower, and as
proof that the interior of the country rose stil igher, the streams and brooks slowed an in ost noted of the upheavals occurred so lately a the years $1833,{ }^{\prime} 35$ and ' 37. essions, occurs in mines. The strata are bro left they are sometimes raised up or settled down any feet, so that the beds of ure or coal come tone stop, and the miners with much difficul-
are obliged to reach upward A still continuation.
resented by both continents and all large ises ar odly submerged beneath the ocean. And as the
enean eocean cannorg tise up above its universal level, the
continents must bodily have been lowered down. continents must bodily have been lowered down
And these astonishing undulations, both of rising Id falling, bespeak a fluid interior-a heavy flu





another would naturally produce ir these material
were at the ordinary surface temperature. Thi

deficiency, of natural density is so enormous that| ge |
| :--- |
| wa |
| in |
| in |ro

and
foand raised up about the equator precisely in the
Iorm which a fuid receives when whirled around
In shape the present ocean takes
phaving itpolic diameter 26 miles shorter than its equation
al diameter. And this peculiar form of the pre-
sent solid parts of our globe, indicates a forme
state of fluidity-a fluid caused by natural interio
XII. The Nebular Theory of the Solar Sys
lem-This theory resis for itis oundation not up
on nebular appearaces propery so called of
these by glasses may be resolved into stars, buthese by glasses may be resolved into stars, bu
pupon a multiude of facts in the constitution of the
solar system. The solar system is a single pieceof mechanism. Any one of its parts is incomplet
alone. It must be regarded as a unit A single
Intelligencer, with one most simple design, ha

$$
\dot{F}
$$

known laws of matter: there is not a single juc-
not a aingle difficulty. The facts in its favor can
column, and they, in order to be distinct, shoult
stand alone. Moreover the
The sun we must regard as a great ignited mass
-so also the fixed stars. Some of the fixed starmore, like our earth. The mighty changes going
on among them should prepare us ffor our presen
arg"ment. Our sun, too, has occasional spots--
probably of solid material floating on tss surface
Some of them are 30,000 miles in diameter, andSome of them are 30,00 miles in diameter, and
occasionally they split and break into fragments
like a piece of ice. Some philosophers supposedthat they were openings in a shining envelop
through which the dark body of an obaque sun
theides, but could not
ing breaking oold
$T$is a plas whit, and astronomy shines with reches us that octed dight like eart
piter
piter and Venus, geology by her doctrines of in
terior heat, lea
by its own n
glitering star



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the Ruland and Burlingoon Raillood, had char. } \\
& \text { ged with gunpowder a hole drilled in the rock, } \\
& \text { and directed has assistant to fill in the sand }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iron into the hole to drive the sand home. It e } \\
& \text { happened, however through some inadvertense, } \\
& \text { that the sand had not been poured in ; and the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iron striking fire upon the rock, the powder } \\
& \text { was inflamed and the accident produced by the } \\
& \text { iron being blown out hlke a ramrod shot from }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { iron being blown out hlke a rampod shot from } \\
& \text { a gun. The tamping iron was a round rod } \\
& \text { three feet seven inches in lengi, and an inch }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and a quarter in diameter, lapering to a point } \\
& \text { ihe op, and weighing thirteen and a quarie } \\
& \text { pounds. The whole of his immense weigh } \\
& \text { and lenit this bar or bludgeon of iron-wa. } \\
& \text { drivent through Gage's face and brain, as h }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hind and below the mouth, ascended into the } \\
& \text { brain behind the leff eye, passed from the skull. } \\
& \text { which it shatered and raised, "like an inveried }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { less by the blow of the iron than ene force of the } \\
& \text { explosion. He fellon his back, gave a few con- } \\
& \text { vulsive wwitches of the extremites, but "spoke }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { vulsive twitches of the extremities, but "spoke } \\
& \text { in a few minuoses." His men placed him in an } \\
& \text { ox cart, in which he rode thfee quarters of }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the wound, with the actual loss of a eonsidera- } \\
& \text { ble portion the substance of the brain. The } \\
& \text { lefit eye was dull and glassy, hot was sensible }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { leff eye was dull and glassy, hut was sensibl } \\
& \text { to the impression of tight. Gage bore his suf } \\
& \text { ferings whh heroic foritude, aelling Dr. Wil }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ap not much hurt." } \\
& \text { of crouse, it form }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { was not much hurt." } \\
& \text { of crurse, it forme no part of our intention } \\
& \text { to give a detailed account of the treatment and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { by any cricumstancese, of interest to person } \\
& \text { not of the medical profession. We merely }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ry thing went on well, Gage being, with some } \\
& \text { intervals of navural delirium from fever, prety } \\
& \text { rational and hopoful; that, at the close of his }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rational and hopeful; ; that, at the close of thit } \\
& \text { period, he lost the sigh of the loff eye, and lay } \\
& \text { for a fortioght in a semicomatose saiate, or par }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { for a fortuight in a semicomatose siale, or par } \\
& \text { 1ual stupor ; thas he then began to improve in } \\
& \text { body and mind ; was, wihhin two months, walk }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { body ad mind; was, within two monhths, walk } \\
& \text { ing about ine ite street, in defiance of instroc } \\
& \text { tions ; suffered a relap ine in consequence ; ant }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { finally, being recorered fiom this, wao, io the } \\
& \text { lenth week, free from pain and rapidly conva- } \\
& \text { loanino }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lescing. leading feature of this cas } \\
& \text { Prof. Blie Bigelow. "is its improbability. } \\
& \text { sician who holds in his hando a crowt }
\end{aligned}
$$

## aet anda hald long, and moore a han that theen lhse. in whe will not readily believe it has bee

Gage, au wo nid, vinited Boatoon in Jonauty,
 aten which, with the ampining ion, i, now Medieal College. At that time, the wounds
were perfecty healed, the only vestiges of the were perfecily healed, the only vesiiges of the
acecident being blindness and an unnatural
prominence of the left eye, with paralysis of prominence of the left eye, wirb paraly yis of
he lids $a$ scar on the cheek, and anolher on
the kill showing the irregular elevation of a iece of bone "about the size of the palm of the
hand,"-and, bebind i, an inregulat and deep
holloww several inches in lengh, benealh which The pulsations of the brain were perceppible.Taking all the circumstances into considera-
ion," says Prof. Bigelow, "ii may be doubted whether the present is not the most remarkable
histury of injury to the brain which has ever een recorded." This is unquestionably true ut considering the litule real injury caused by
he pasage of a tamping iron through Mr
Cage's head the he pasage of a tamping iron through Mr.
Gagets head, the wonder is that a pistol bullet -
a buck-shot-- or even a little needle...can do a buck-shot-or oren a little eneedle ...can do
so much execufon on the heads of other peoHuman Equality Rothschild wihh all his wealth is forced to ewspaper writer, and the greater banker can-
ot order a pivaie sunget agnificence of the night. The same air wells all lungs. The same kind of blood fills reins. Each one possesses, really, only
his own houghts and his own senses. Soul and body-these are the only properiy which
a man owns. All that is valuable in this world
is to be had for nothing is to be had for nothing. Genius, beauty, and
love are not bought and sold. You may buy a
rieh bracelet, bat not a well turned arm on early throat with which it shall The rich tune to be able to write a verree like Byon.-
One comes into the world naked and goes out
naked. The diffence in the fineness of a bit of

## The Bird and the snake.

The Mubile Ferald relates the following:-
wo gentlemen of our acquainance, of unimday, worth recording. They observed, at a
istance of some thirty feet from them, very a bird, commonly called the "cow bird," re embling in color and shape the mocking bird
of this region, though somewhat smaller. O watching it narrowly, they discovered that it
was engaged in a conflict with a anake some 8 or 20 inches in length. In a few moments o bird was victorious. It suddenly caugh
snake by the head, and, flying wiih it oo an
 oned, the snake was enitrely helpless. The
bird watched it for a momeni with apparently
the utmost complacency, and then continued it epast, derouring within ten or fifiteen minutes
hree-fourths of the snake.

- Assessment of School Tax.

The annexed letter from the Chief Cliork of egard to the propper mode of assessing School ors in the diffezent School districts. It was onstruction of the law on this sulject. We Secretary's Office, Dept of Common Schools, John S. Richards, Esq.-Sir: Your let
or of the 251 h insiant, enquiring what is the
roper construction of the 24 h cet relating to Common Schools, passed 7.h of
pril, 1839, so far as the assessment here is some ambiguity in the section alluded
ther ming lo, yet a careful examination of its language
and the terms used, will lead to the result inIn levying the tax, it is the duty of the board
of direcorss in the first place, , oto assess upon all Gfices and poste of profir, professions, trades,
nd occupations, upon all single freeman above
 any oce upation, A. NY sux which they might dioem
proper and suffient not exceeding ihe amount asessed on the same for Sistate and county put-office er popst of profi, profession, trade, occuu-
ation, and single freeman) shall in no case be ss than fify cents.
Having done this, they should in the second and apporion it upon the Proper try of the dise
iet made axable for Siate and county purpoFes. Farming is not deemed an occupation,
contemplated in the Sche Under the foregoing pravistons, persons holdng ofice, \&e., may be assessed more than
ify cents, but neerer ukss. The property is
able to be assesed with the orher prapery of
 leted.
In the
foregoing, I have emplasised those Ver appreciation of their imporisnece.
Very Reperifolly Yours, \&o., for the Sa .
periniendent.
 was duly respond
od at this office."

