

# Jeffersonian Republican.

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

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## Joan, the Shepherd's Child.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH J. BAMES.

The beautiful fountain near Domremi, believed to be haunted by fairies, was a favorite resort of Jeanne d'Arc in her childhood. I have somewhere seen a picture of her in which she is represented sitting beside the fountain twining a wreath of flowers.

"Thou, the Shepherd's child,  
Joan, the lowly dreamer of the wild."

What is that I see?

A lonely fountain, fringed with moss and flowers,  
A shadowy beechen tree—  
Through which the sunlight falls in mellow showers,  
A peasant-girl beside the clear, cool fountain sitting,  
A crown of purple hyacinths and shining laurels knitting.

An ancient legend tells

How that old fount was peopled erst by Fairies;  
That the spirit of their spells,  
And flowery rites, yet on its margin tarries—  
And that upon a summer eve, in the silent air still lingers  
The wild, sweet music of a band of fairy singers.

But this bright mortal face,

With such spirit-eyes, and radiant forehead,  
Such pure, majestic grace  
Stamped on each limb, as sculptor should have borrow'd  
A model for his art! A peasant's daughter  
Is she who leaneth o'er this silvery singing water!

How stately is her mien—

How high the expression of each noble feature,  
Albeit she hath but seen  
The spring-time bloom,—that strangely glorious creature,  
Yet on the firm, sweet lip, me thinks a tinge of sadness  
Faintly o'ershadoweth its otherwise calm gladness.

Childlike she bendeth there,

With skillful fingers her rich chaplet twining;—  
Nor dreameth those blossoms are  
Emblems of Glory, Fame, and Grief combining.  
Around that fountain's brim, springs many a fairer flower,  
Yet as by prescience hast thou chosen thy being's power!

Yes, on that girlish head

Shall rest a crown, a glittering crown of glory;  
And after years shall wed  
Thy lofty deeds to fame, in song and story;  
The sculptor's art thy form to statue-life shall waken:  
Joan, is thy young heart by such wild dreams now shaken!

methinks I see thee now

Imaged as in the famed Cathedral standing—  
The gold helm on thy brow,  
The leader of the warriors round thee banding!  
Thy snowy banner o'er the crowned monarch streaming,  
Thy inspired eyes with love and holy triumph beaming.

But even now doth fall

On Memory's dial-plate a darker vision;  
Prison, and judgement-hall—  
"The mob—the fiery stake—the fierce decision—  
Swiftly before me pass! Joan! O did thy child-  
hood  
Shadow such fate beside that fountain in the wild  
wood!  
April, 1843.

A young man visiting his lady-love just at the time the family were at supper, was invited to draw up his chair and take something to eat with them. "No I thank you," said he, "I have just taken supper, and have a fritter left in my pocket, (at the same time feeling in his pocket and producing it, exhibiting it to the extreme curiosity of the company.) A sharp lad that! Wonder if his mother knew he was out.

## Earthquakes.

A notice of some of the most important.

The recent frightful earthquake in the West Indies, by which about 10,000 persons were destroyed in Guadaloupe, has imparted an unusual degree of interest to these extraordinary phenomena of nature. It will be remembered also that but a short period has elapsed, since Cape Haytien was destroyed with 10,000 people, while a year or two before, a similar calamity occurred at Martinique. We have therefore hunted up one or two authorities, and proceed to give a few interesting facts as to the philosophy of earthquakes, and the most destructive of which we have accounts. In the Encyclopedia of Science, earthquakes are described as usually preceded by general stillness in air, and unnatural agitation of the waters of the ocean and lakes. The shock comes on with a deep, rumbling noise, like that of a carriage over a rough pavement, or with a tremendous explosion resembling a discharge of artillery or the bursting of a thunder cloud. Sometimes, the earth is thrown up perpendicularly, and sometimes it rolls from side. A single shock seldom lasts longer than a minute, but they frequently follow one another at short intervals for considerable length of time. During these shocks, large chasms are made in the ground, from which, sometimes, smoke and flames but more frequently stones and torrents of water are discharged. Cities are sunk, the course of rivers is changed, seas overflow the land, sometimes disrupting the earth, and sometimes uniting islands together. Professor Brandes states that the first earthquake worthy of notice, was that which in A. D. 63, destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii.

In the 4th and 5th centuries, Terace, Syria, and Asia Minor suffered severely by these awful visitations. On the 26th of January, A. D. 447, subterranean thunders were heard from the Black to the Red Sea, the earth was convulsed with intermissions for the space of six months, and in Phrygia many large cities were swallowed up. May 30th, A. D. 205, the city of Antioch was overwhelmed by a dreadful earthquake, and 250,000 of its inhabitants crushed in the ruins.

In 1846—7, severe earthquakes were experienced in Asia Minor and Egypt, and in Cyprus, Greece and Italy.

In 1692 the Island of Jamaica was visited by a terrible earthquake, and the city of Port Royal and a large tract of adjacent land, sunk into the sea.

In 1693, great earthquakes occurred in Sicily, which destroyed Catania, and 140 other towns and villages; with 100,000 of their inhabitants.

In the 18th century, the world was convulsed by frightful earthquakes.

In 1746, an earthquake laid waste Lower Peru.

In 1750, the town of Concepcion, in Chili, was destroyed.

In 1755, the city of Lisbon was dreadfully injured. The shock continued only six minutes, and 60,000 persons perished. The sea, it is said, first retired and laid the bar dry—then rolled in, and rose 50 feet above its ordinary level. The largest mountains in Portugal were shaken, and some of them were opened at their summits, and split and rent in a wonderful manner. During the catastrophe at Lisbon; an immense concourse of people fled to the new quay, called Cays do Prada, when the quay sunk, and the multitude were precipitated into the hideous abyss. On the spot, there is now water to the depth of 100 fathoms. This earthquake was felt in various parts of the world, not only in Europe, but in the West Indies, and on Lake Ontario. We now quote from Brande's Encyclopedia.

"In 1759, Syria was agitated by violent earthquakes, the shocks of which were protracted for three months throughout a space of 10,000 square leagues, and levelled to the ground Acon, Saphat, Balbec, Damascus, Sidon, Tripoli, and many other places. In each of these places many thousands of the inhabitants perished, and in the valley of Balbeck alone, 20,000 men are said to be victims to the convulsion. In 1766, the Island of Trinidad and part of Columbia were agitated by earthquakes. In 1772, the lofty volcano of Papandayang, the highest mountain in Java, disappeared, and a circumjacent area fifteen miles by six, was swallowed up. In 1783, north eastern part of Sicily and the southern portion of Calabria were convulsed by violent and oft repeated shocks, which overthrew the town of Messina, and killed many thousands of the inhabitants, as well as many thousands in Calabria. In the same years the islands of Japan, Java in 1786, Sicily and the Caraccus in 1790; Quebec in 1791, and the Antilles and Peru in 1797, were violently agitated by convulsions of this kind. Since the commencement of the present century, various earthquakes have occurred both in the Old and New World. In 1811, violent earthquakes shook the valley of the Mississippi, by which lakes of considerable extent disappeared, and new ones were formed. In 1812, Caraccus was destroyed, and upwards of 12,000 of its inhabitants buried in the ruins. In 1815 the town of Tombora on the island of Sunbawa,

was completely destroyed by an earthquake, which extended throughout an area of 100 miles in diameter, and destroyed 12,000. In 1819 a violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the Delta of the Indus, by which, among other disastrous consequences, the principal town, Bhoog, was converted into a heap of ruins. In 1822, Aleppo was destroyed by an earthquake. In the same year Chili was visited by a most destructive earthquake, by which the coast for 100 miles is stated to have sustained an elevation of from two to four feet, while about a mile inward from Valparaiso it was raised six or seven feet. In 1827, Popayan and Bogota suffered severely from earthquakes, during which great fissures opened in the elevated plains around the latter city. In 1835, the town of Concepcion, in Chili, was entirely demolished by an earthquake. In 1837, the countries along the extremities of the Mediterranean, especially, Syria, were violently agitated by an earthquake, which caused great damage to the towns of Damascus, Acre, Tyre and Sidon, and entirely destroyed Tiberias and Safet. Such are some of the most violent earthquakes that have occurred within the period of authentic history. The reader will find in Poggendorf's Annalen lists of the different earthquakes that have taken place within the last twenty years; and from these it will be observed that scarcely a month elapses without being signalized by one or many convulsions in some part of the globe. Shocks of earthquakes have at different times been felt in various parts of Britain, and more particularly in Scotland; but they have all fortunately been so insignificant, compared with those which have been experienced in other countries, that we shall refrain from entering into any details respecting them."

But perhaps the recent earthquake can be traced with more accuracy than almost any other that has occurred, certainly in modern times. It was felt in various parts of the Western country—at Van Buren, Arkansas, and at Galena, Illinois—and a comparison of accounts as given in the newspapers, or as given by individuals who pay attention to such matters, would enable a careful observer, acquainted with geology and familiar with the theories of volcanoes, electricity, &c., to furnish much interesting information. Even a glance at the map is sufficient to show that the progress of this convulsion may in a great measure be traced, especially as many captains who were at sea at the time, have also since their return given brief extracts from their log books showing that the great waters were agitated as far as long 35° W. We repeat a hope, therefore, that Professor Espy, or some other gentleman whose opportunities are rare for observing and comparing all information as to phenomena of this kind, will think it worth while to pay due attention to the subject.

We annex also a translation from a French work, by Malte Brun, with which we have been kindly furnished by an intelligent friend:

There is a dreadful phenomenon intimately connected with volcanic eruptions—earthquakes, those convulsive movements which shake off the surface of the earth, whether in a horizontal direction, with undulations similar to those of the sea; or vertically, when a part of the ground is raised up, and the other part sinks down as into a gulph; or circularly, when ponderous masses of rocks and earth revolve as it were on a pivot.

These are the three kinds of motion distinguished by Italian writers who are well acquainted with these phenomena.

Earthquakes produce the most calamitous effects. They often change the surface of a country in such a manner that it is difficult to recognize it.

Enormous gaps appear to discover to the eyes of the living the empire of the shades.—These fissures emit blueish flames and deadly vapours; in the course of ages they form new valleys. In other places mountains are swallowed up or overthrown; often detached from one another, they glide along upon the lower ground, and as the force with which they are impelled redoubles at every moment, these ambulatory rocks bound over both valleys and hills. Here the vineyard descends from its height and settles in the midst of fields of corn; there, farms with their gardens, lifted without separating, become attached to distant villages. In one quarter, new lakes are formed in the midst of the earth; in another, rocks hitherto invisible, suddenly rear their wet summits from the bosom of the foaming sea. Springs are dried up, rivers disappear and lose themselves under ground, others choked up by fragments of rocks, spread out into vast marshes. New springs gush out from the shattered sides of the mountain; incipient rivers struggle with youthful impetuosity, and endeavor to hollow out a channel for themselves amid the ruins of cities, palaces and temples. What makes earthquakes still more dreadful is, that there are no signs which unequivocally indicate either their approach or their termination. They happen at all seasons, and under every constitution of the atmosphere. A subterranean noise indeed is their infallible forerunner; but it is scarcely heard before the earth gives away. Animals, particularly horses, dogs, and fowls, show by

their terror a presentiment of their coming.—The barometer falls extremely low.

Earthquakes act with astonishing rapidity. It was one single shock which, on the 5th of February, 1783, overthrew Calabria and destroyed Messina in less than two minutes. But these agitations are sometimes repeated for the space of months and whole years, as in 1755.

The direction of earthquakes is one of the most remarkable freaks in physical geography. Sometimes we remark a central point where the shocks are most violent, and this centre sometimes changes its place, as if the subterraneous force rebounded from one point to another; sometimes we can distinguish a certain line along which this force seems to move.—The sphere of such a revolution seems often to embrace a fourth part of a terrestrial globe. The earthquake which caused such devastations at Lisbon was felt in Greenland, in the East Indies, in Norway and in Africa. That of 1601 shook all Europe and a part of Asia.

In 1803 the shock was felt almost simultaneously at Algiers, in Greece, at Constantinople, Bukarest, Kiow, and Moscow.

No part of the globe appears to be exempted from these terrible effects. The Alps contain no trace of a volcanic agency, and yet they are often shaken by earthquakes. The silver mine at Kongsberg in Norway, was first opened up to view by a shock in 1603. Even the frozen zone is subject to earthquakes. Greenland feels frequent shocks; and in 1758 Lapland experienced a violent commotion.

The sea often, but not always, shares in the convulsions of the earth. In 1755 the waters of the Fagus rose suddenly to 30 feet above their ordinary level, and retired immediately with such force, that the middle of the river was observed to be dry. Four minutes afterwards the same phenomenon recurred, and it was three times repeated.

Similar motions occurred the same day at Maderia, at Guadaloupe, and at Martinique. In the earthquake which proved destructive to Lima in 1746, the ocean had a movement of the same nature; but proportionate to the mass of water which was thrown into agitation, it rushed forwards upon the land for the space of several leagues. All the large vessels which were in port of Callao were swallowed up; all the small craft were driven beyond the town.

Navigators assure us, that ships are very often dreadfully tossed by a sudden and convulsive motion in the sea, very similar to those which shake the land. These agitations of the sea perhaps take place, though there is no corresponding shaking of the earth. At other times, they are the effect of submarine shocks in the very bottom of the ocean.

The causes of these catastrophes are not well ascertained. It appears that there are several concurring causes of a very different nature. Some slight shocks arise, without doubt, from fallings in of the ground and subterraneous sinkings, which take place after great droughts. At other times, the shocks may be produced by the terrestrial and atmospheric electricity, which seeks to recover its equilibrium. These phenomena, the reality of which can scarcely be contested, depend upon the temporary constitution of the seasons.

The most generally received opinion attributes earthquakes to elastic vapours enclosed in subterraneous cavities; whether they arise from the abundance of rain collected in the craters of volcanoes, or are disengaged from the inflammable substances with which the subterraneous rivers or waters of the sea may come in contact, or finally, are extricated by the fermentation of that subterraneous fluid, which Deluc supposes to be the residue of the mother waters of the globe. These vapors become dilated by heat, and in seeking an outlet they rise up or shake the earth.

If this hypothesis be true, as many circumstances lead us to suppose, the Japanese have not been wrong in saying that it is a great submarine dragon which raises up the earth by its breathing.—A similar tradition prevails in the mythology of the Scandinavians. It is probably in allusion to this that Homer has given to Neptune the epithet of Ennosigaios, that is, he who shakes the earth.

## Solecism.

To go to Texas or not to go—that *am* the question—whether it are better to stay at home and bear these ills what we has got, or to take up arms against a lot of Mexicans and Ingines, and by fighting 'em kill 'em. To fight—to fire—'aint nothing more, and hardly that—but in that fight of ours, what bullets may come when we have shuffled off a shot or so, must bid us consider on't. Aye, there's where it rubs! Rather guess we won't go, on the whole.—Mercury.

"Anything to please the child," as the nurse said when she gave the baby a razor to play with.

I wanted Miss S. to look at me and she did yesterday. It made me think of Major Noah's "new mode of curing hydrophobia." "How so?"—"Why" he says cauterise—and I caught her eyes."

## Corn.

Soak your seed in a solution of salt, salt petre, soot and coppers, made as follows.—To every 10 gallons of boiling water, add 2 lbs. salt petre, 4 lbs. of soot, and 2 lbs. of coppers, stir these until the salts are dissolved, then put in your corn, regulating the quantity so that all the grains will be covered. As you plant, take out the corn, and drain it in a basket; then prepare a mixture of tar and water, which must be made thus—to five gallons of boiling water, add a pint of tar; stir the whole well together and when cool, put your corn into it, and stir it until all the grains are covered, then drain, and dry them in plaster or ashes, when they will be ready for planting. The corn should remain in the first soak 12 hours before any of it is planted, and no more should be taken out any day than can be planted; the tarring and plastering should be done just before the grain is wanted for planting. No fears need be entertained of the first soak destroying the vegetative powers of the corn, for a week or so. Seed corn, thus prepared, will be protected from birds and vermin, while its vegetating powers will be greatly accelerated.

The following advice to farmers from the Gospel Banner is sensible and to the point. The caterpillars may now be destroyed, and no time should be lost in commencing and completing the work of destruction:

"This is to be a great year for caterpillars on fruit trees. The eggs were deposited on the limbs about the first of July last, when the weather was dry and warm, and afforded the parents a fine time to provide for a numerous progeny the [then] next year. If you will examine your apple trees, you will find the limbs greatly infested with the eggs. Now is the time to destroy them. Do it before the buds swell. But how shall this be done? By simple means. Just make a strong ley, or soap suds strong enough to bear an egg, and with a brush or piece of cloth, wash the infested limbs. The ley will kill every mother's son of the eggs, and you will see no caterpillar's beds upon them in May or June. Even without regard to caterpillars it is an excellent plan, every spring, to wash trees with strong soap suds. This will kill various sorts of insects in the eggs—it will cleanse and renovate the bark, and promote the health and fruitfulness of the tree. Try it. Be not afraid of injuring the tree, even if the ley is so strong as to blister your hands. It will do no harm if applied before the buds are much swollen; but it will kill the young leaf.

## IT'S ON.

"It's on at last!" she cried,  
To her daughter standing by;  
"It's on"—the thought her utterance choked,  
While joy suffused her eye.  
"What's on, dear mother?" asked the maid,  
(She smiled, and looked so sweet.)  
"My bustle's on, you dunce," she said,  
"Don't it stick out a feet!"

"I'm a regular boarder," as the pirate remarked to a captain he had taken prisoner.

The chain of love is fading flowers, but that of wedlock is of gold—lasting as well as beautiful.

## A Smart Child.

"Ma! what is the reason that Papa can never smoke a pipe alone?"  
"Nonsense, child, he often does."  
"No, but he don't though, because he can't."  
"How do you mean, child?"  
"Oh! do you give it up, then? Well, I'll tell you; because he requires tobacco along with it."

## A Substitute for a Watch.

Irish ingenuity is well exemplified in the case of a celebrated son of the sod, of whom the poet sings—

Bryan O'Lynn had no watch to put on,  
So he scooped out a turnip to make him a one:  
Then he clapped a cricket snug under the skin—  
"Whap! they'll think it is tickin'," says Bryan O'Lynn.

## Caution.

A young gentleman, in this city, received a distressing injury, a few days since, while shaking his pantaloon. The end of one of the legs flew into his face, driving a strap button into one of his eyes, where it was so firmly embedded that a violent jerk separated it from the strap, and left it in the eye!—which bled profusely, of course, and threw the sufferer into the most acute distress. Dr. Pennington being immediately called in, found it completely inserted under the outer skin or coat, and succeeded in withdrawing it with as little injury as possible by the delicate use of his instrument. There is some slight hope, we understand, that the ball of the eye may be preserved, but the probability is that the sight is destroyed.—Newark Daily Advertiser.