

Indiana Palladium.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS IS NATURE'S PLAN—AND FOLLOWING NATURE IS THE MARCH OF MAN.—BARLOW.

Volume V.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1829.

[Number 39.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Boone Co. Ky. Sept. 11th, 1829.

ELECTRICITY.

Among the wonderful discoveries of human nature, there is hardly any that rank higher than Electricity.

This phenomenon, like many others, was found out merely by accident; yet has proved not only a source of various experiments, but likewise been extremely beneficial to mankind.

The great Dr. Franklin has improved more in this branch of knowledge than any other person, he even contrived to bring lightning from the clouds by means of conductors; these conductors are of great service, when fixed to churches, and other public edifices, to preserve them from the dreadful effects of the rapidness of elemental fire.

When electricity is made use of physically, it is of great utility, and has been known to relieve, and sometimes entirely cure various disorders; it is very serviceable in the rheumatism, and other chronic disorders.

One circumstance I shall mention, which I received from a gentleman of much notoriety.

He told me, that having much company one day to see his museum and his electrical experiments, they were rather fearful of undergoing the shock; when a person who was much given to inebriety, being in the room, and rather intoxicated voluntarily offered to let the experiment be tried on him. This was agreed to, upon which he received it pretty heavily three or four times, and though no more about it at that time. A few days afterwards he was obliged to go to C—, in S—, and being rather low in circumstances was obliged to walk.

This man had been afflicted for many years with a rupture, which was extremely troublesome, but on his journey he had not the least symptoms of it; on which he wrote a letter to Mr. B—, informing him of this agreeable circumstance, and imputing it entirely to his receiving the shock from his electrical apparatus; the man lived to confirm this by word of mouth, and what is really extraordinary, the rupture never returned which sufficiently establishes its physical consequences. It is of further service in palsies and contraction; and is performed by sparks drawn by friction from the machine.

Its real being thus established, we may now, without offending, be a little particular with other circumstances which have and may happen again by means of electricity.

Some ladies and gentlemen coming to Mr. R—'s brought with them a negro servant, who had not been long in E—. After they had seen his natural and artificial curiosities, they desired to see some of his electrical experiments, and gave him a hint to play a trick upon poor Mungo. Mungo was not a little surprised at the shocks he received, but could not guess from whence they came; but when the room was darkened, and fire made to come out of his finger ends, he roared out like a mad bull, crying, the devil! the devil! and in endeavouring to get out of the room overset the skeleton of a Rhinoceros, run his head against a case full of butter flies, and broke to pieces a fine bust of the Marquis of Granby; and having once more gained daylight, made a sudden spring into the street, and run immediately home, to the no small diversion of his master and family.

Many are the tricks played by means of the electrifying machine. A person in the city had one in his shop, which was not seen by the passers by: he hung at the door an old steelyard, which, from its make seemed to be very ancient. This attracted the notice of many, who no sooner went to examine it, than they received the shock; those who knew what it was, only smiled and went on; others stared and could not guess from whence it came.

A drunken porter being called one day, and asked what he would have to carry the steelyard to a certain place, went to examine it, but he no sooner touched it than he felt a blow; and turning round, with an oath, declared if he knew who it was he would pay them well for their impudence. He then returned to perform the job, received another shock, and another after that, till irritated by the supposed assaults given by he could not tell who, he stripped to fight all that came in his way, till he got a mob of boys and dogs at his heels, and was glad to get off at any rate.

J. W. G.

Physical Education of Girls.

In the physical education of children, it is not sufficient to consult merely their present ease and well-being; but attention is equally due to whatever is calculated to promote the vigor and usefulness of their future lives, by strengthening the constitution, preserving the limbs in the free exercise of all their motions, and guaranteeing the system from the deleterious influence of those agents by which it is to be constantly surrounded.

Throughout the whole animal kingdom, the young are prompted by an instinctive impulse to almost constant exercise: conformable to this intimation of nature, the infancy of man should be passed in those harmless gambols which exercise the limbs, without requiring any minute direction from the head or the constant guidance of a nurse.

It is well known to physicians, that when attempts are made in early youth, to interfere with the natural movements and exercise of the body,—when, from a false idea of improving the shape or giving grace to the carriage, children are confined to any particular position for too long a period,—they become restless and uneasy, and their muscles acquire tricks of involuntary motion. Twitching of the features, gesticulations of the limbs, or even dangerous and permanent deformity, may be the result of such unnatural restraint.

From exercise, and the free use of pure air, no child should be debarred: upon these depend, in a great measure, the health, vigour, and cheerfulness of youth; while they contribute essentially to the permanence of the same blessings during adult life.

Error in this respect, it is true, is but of occasional occurrence in the physical education of boys. But how often has an over anxiety for delicacy of complexion in a daughter, or the apprehension that her limbs may become coarse and ungraceful, and her habits vulgar—been the means of debarring her from the enjoyment of either air or exercise to an extent sufficient to ensure the health and activity of the system? The consequence is, that too many females acquire in infancy a feeble, sickly, and languid habit—rendering them capricious and helpless, if not the subject of suffering through the whole course of their lives.

The bodily exercises of the two sexes ought, in fact to be the same. As it is important to secure to both, all the corporeal advantages which nature has formed them to enjoy, both should be permitted, without control, to partake of the same rational means of ensuring a continued flow of health and animal spirits, to enable their system to perform perfectly all the functions of life. Girls should not therefore be confined to a sedentary life within the precincts of the nursery, or at best, permitted a short walk, veiled and defended from every gleam of sunshine and from every breath of air. The unconstrained enjoyment of their limbs and muscles in the open air, without a ligature to restrain the freedom of their motions, or an ever watchful eye to curb the lively joy of their unclouded spirits, is equally important to their health and well-being, as to that of their brothers.

To hope to communicate graceful form and motions to the limbs of a child, health and vigor to its constitution, and cheerfulness to its spirits, by confinement, belts, ligatures, and splints, super-added to the lessons of the posture master—is about as rational as would be the attempt to improve the beauty and vigour of our forest trees, by transferring them to the green-house, and extending their branches along an artificial framework.

The first occupations of the day, for children, should be a walk, for the benefit of inhaling the morning air. Every person who notices the fact, will be struck with the difference in the health and freshness of complexion, and cheerfulness of feature, exhibited by the child who has spent some time in out-door exercise before its morning meal & task, & the one who passes immediately from its couch to the breakfast table, and thence to study. Children are fond of early rising, when their natural activity of disposition, and disinclination to remain long in a state of quiet have not been counteracted by habits of indulgence.

As much of the day should be passed in the open air, as the weather will permit, and is compatible with those necessary avocations which call for attention within doors. Nor are we inclined to limit this out door exercise, in respect to girls, to the season of summer alone. Though female children, as generally educated, may not be able to bear

the extremes of heat and cold as well as boys; yet, by proper management, they may be enabled to sustain with as little inconvenience, the transitions of the seasons. A habitual use of the cold bath, when no circumstances are present to forbid its employment, while it contributes to the health of the system generally, is an effectual means of removing that delicacy of constitution which renders an exposure to cold alike disagreeable and prejudicial. *Journal of Health.*

[The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal has the following *fair hit*; we publish it, as the first Warden sells damaged merchandise, for the benefit of all concerned. U. S. Gazette.]

SUNDAY CONVERSATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Whether the propensity arises from malice, or solely from the love of amusement, I am unable to say; but certain it is, that I have always taken pleasure in witnessing those little failings which are not unfrequently found among the good and kind hearted. Last Sunday, at the close of the morning services, as I chanced to follow in the train of a small party, on their way from church, it was my fortune to overhear their comments upon the various subjects suggested by what they had seen and heard. The group consisted of an elderly gentleman, of grave and formal carriage, accompanied by his wife, a motherly personage of about sixty, who was supported on her left by a girl and a boy of about sixteen, and a lady who appeared to have reached the meridian of her charms. The imagination of the reader must assign the shares of the conversation to their respective proprietors.

A good sermon; a very good sermon, wife.

It ought to be good, my dear, for it has worn well. I have heard it two or three times before.

I wish, papa, we might have something interesting. I am tired to death of sin and mortality.

Pray, sister, did you see that woman in the pew next to ours, with the great black ribbon on her bonnet, like a thunder cloud? She means to have mourning on her bonnet, if no where else.

See her? I guess I did, or rather I saw her sleeves, like a fat man in a hammock—puffing out with twenty yards of gros de Naples. She is old enough to wear her grandmother's damask. Poor woman! she thinks Bishops' sleeves are all the fashion.

Hush, child, she is a worthy good woman, she was a Jones, and her mother was a Carter. When I lived in Boston, five and forty years ago, come next November, she lived in the house next to ours, with a green door, and a lion's head upon the knocker, so that she's no chicken now. Her father was a little weazle faced old man, with a white whig, and a cane taller than he was, who used to keep a shop down by the market, and kept it till the day of his death; and his wife looked as if death had forgotten her; she did go off, however, one day, in fit of paroxysms.

Paralysis, woman, paralysis.

So you say, my dear—but the doctor told me what it was, when I stood by at the time. "Mrs.—" said he, (he was a pleasant man) "the old lady has got her walking papers."

Well, well, let her rest. Our singing requires some looking to. That fellow in front of the gallery opens his mouth like a crocodile.

Yes, papa, and screams like a North-wester through a hen coop.

Don't interrupt me, child—I say something must be done to put a stop to these new tunes, or we may as well dance jigs as pray.

Why, papa, the first tune was a beautiful one. It was Auld Lang Syne.

Old long what! Old Bangor is worth a dozen of it.

Pray, sister, did you see cousin Polly come sailing up the broad aisle, in the middle of the long prayer?

Yes, indeed I saw her, and so did every one else, or she would have been much disappointed. But I did not notice her much, for I was laughing at the old woman by the pulpit, with false curls got adrift, and hung about her face like hop vines.

Papa, why cannot I have a new coat to go to meeting in, as well as Nat Bates?

Nat Bates may do as he likes. Who do you think sees what kind of coats you wear?

My dear, did you see how sad Sally looked? I will lay a dollar she has lost a beau.

Poh!

Mother, what business has such an old woman as she is with a beau?

Some business, child, I should think, for she has had one off and on for the last twenty years, to my certain knowledge.

How you talk, mother! If a young lady looks sad, it follows of course that she has lost a beau. She was mourning for her sins.

She and you might join forces, sister, and cry in company. You are, as near as I can judge, about of an age.

Papa, I don't want to go to meeting this afternoon—it is too hot and tiresome.

Hot and tiresome, or not, go you shall. I'll not leave you at home, to be turning up Jack, and disturbing the neighborhood, whilst I am engaged in devotion. Heigh day! there goes the toe of my shoe! Hang these infernal side walks, with their points jutting out like bagnets! Those rascally surveyors shall alter 'em, or I'll know why not; tut, tut.

My dear, my dear, don't be put out by so trifling an accident, and on Sunday too!

Trifling! If I had stubbed my head off, you would have thought it more trifling yet. Trifling, your toes feel very cleverly, I suppose Trifling! Tom! you rascal! You jades! have done giggling, this instant.

Ha, reverend sir, good morning to you. A fine day, sir, a very fine day. This warm weather is very fine for the grass. You gave us an excellent sermon this morning, sir. You wiped up the heretics admirably sir, admirably.

I am glad, sir, that it suited you; and hope that it may be the means of doing good, especially that part of it which relates to anger.

No doubt it will, sir. I observed my neighbor, you know who, kept his head down while you were upon that point. Good morning, sir. Wife you did not forget, I trust, to put on the onions for dinner.

At this moment, the party entered their own doors, and I went away, musing on the effects of devotional exercises.

On the 8th ultimo, the citizens of Louisville, Ky. gave a public dinner to Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators in Congress from Kentucky. In reply to a sentiment complimentary to him, Mr. Rowan made an address to the company; in the course of which he related the following interesting circumstances connected with the settlement of that State:

"Gentlemen—You have justly designated me as 'the son of the wilderness.' My father, at the close of the Revolutionary war, under the illusive hope of repairing the ravages, which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample patrimonial estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native State, to the wilderness of Kentucky.—He arrived in this place in the month of March 1783. In the spring of the following year, he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green River, a place, computed at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not become me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her, her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambuscade, and rushed upon them, discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she was closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow and twice burnt with the powder

Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county, and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers.

But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life.

Geography of Greece. By a decree of Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, the Peloponnesus has been divided into seven departments, and the Islands which are in possession of the Greeks, and under the jurisdiction of the government of the republic, into six, making in all thirteen. The extent of the peninsula is 8353 square miles, which is a little more than that of the state of Massachusetts, and the present population is estimated to be 600,000 souls.

The extent of the island is 1770 square miles, and the population 196,500. This is exclusive of any part of continental Greece, and the Island of Negropont. If we add this island and the part of the continent proposed in the protocol lately published, including Attica, Boeotia, Phoris, Aetolia, and Acaean, it will make the extent of the new Grecian States about 18,500 square miles, or about equal to the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, with a population of about a million of souls.

We have seen a map on which the boundaries of the thirteen departments, as constituted by the President of Greece are delineated.—Those of the peninsula bear names corresponding with those of the same counties in Ancient Greece, and the boundaries in general are the same. They are as follows:

1. *Argolis.*—The capital town is Nafpli, a city of 15,000 inhabitants.

It has also the considerable town of Corinth,

Argos, Damala, and Kironiti, the ancient Epidaurus.

2. *Achaea.*—This department occupies

the northern part of the Peninsula, bordering on the Gulf of Corinth or Bay of Lepanto. Its principal towns are Patras

recently taken from the Turks by the French troops, with the assistance of the French and English fleets—it was while under the Turkish dominion a place of considerable trade—Tostitza, Kalerita, and Kamenaitsa.

3. *Elis.*—The principal towns of this department are Gastouni, Lana, and Trigo.

4. *Upper Messinia.*—This department includes the towns of Navarino, Modon, Coron, and Arcadia.

5. *Lower Messinia.*—This department includes the towns of Kalamata, Leonidari, Karatene, and Anderossa.

6. *Laconia.*—The principal towns in this department are Mistra, near the site of the Ancient Sparta, Monembasia, Krokylithia, and Kolochina.

7. *Arcadia.*—The principal towns of this department are Tripoliza,—which, under the Turks was the chief town of the whole peninsula—Kariteina, Ajapetri, or St. Peter, and Fanari.

8. *The North Shorades.*—This department consists of the islands of Skiatos, Serpelas, Skiros, Ipsara, and the smaller islands. The extent of the whole is less than 100 square miles, and the population is 6,600.

9. *The East Shorades.*—The population of this department is 54,000. The principal island is Samos, which has an extent of 174 square miles, and a population of 50,000 souls. The other principal islands are Patmos, which has 1500 inhabitants, Ikaria, which has 1000, Kalymna, which has 300, and Zeros, which has 200.

10. *The West Shorades.*—This department consists of the islands of Hydra, which has 20,000 inhabitants, Spetsia, which has 8000, Poros 3000, Egina 4000 and Salamis, which has 5000. The whole population of the department is 40,000.

11. *The North Cyclades.*—This department has a population of 40,100 souls. The principal islands are Andros, Tinos, Myconos, Syros, Thermia, and Zen.