

ASTRONOMICAL.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to express through the medium of your Journal, the high gratification I experienced on witnessing last evening at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, an exhibition of a new and splendid *Vertical Illuminated Orrery*, the invention and construction of Doctor Thomas & Son, of Lancaster Pa. This instrument is constructed on a large scale, (the largest arm being about 10 feet in length at the centre of motion,) and on a new principle, at least so far as the illumination of the solar and planetary systems is concerned; and is better calculated than any other instrument of the kind ever seen in this country to give grand, correct, and impressive ideas of the most important parts of the noble science of Astronomy. At one view we have represented to us the sun revolving on his own axis, and the several primary planets, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschel, with their respective Moons regularly coursing in their several orbits, all illuminated, and presenting in the darkened room a most splendid and interesting appearance.

As any thing which is so eminently calculated to advance the knowledge of the magnificent works of the great architect of the universe, and impress upon the mind useful and lasting impressions, must receive the favorable regard of all true friends of science and morality. I cannot but hope that the citizens of Philadelphia generally, will do themselves the gratification of visiting Dr. Thomas' exhibition on this and the succeeding evenings of this week. They may rest assured that there is no trick or legerdemain whatever in the representation, but an interesting and instructive demonstration of the wonderful and glorious wisdom and power of God, as displayed in the order, motion, and harmony of the heavenly bodies.

To teachers especially, an opportunity is now presented, at a very trifling expense, of impressing upon the minds of their pupils some of the more striking principles of the science of astronomy. They should by all means embrace the occasion, as also all those who are the friends of science and true merit, not only to please themselves, but generously to encourage the efforts of distinguished native talent. I trust that the Hall of the Institute will, on this and each successive evening of the exhibition, be thronged with the beauty, fashion, and science of the city; and to all who honor the Lecturer with their attendance, I can safely promise much gratification and delight.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

**GALVANISM.**—The most astonishing experiments on record of Galvanism, are those made by Doctor Ure, of Glasgow, on the body of a murderer, after he had hung an hour at the gallows. In the first experiment with the galvanic fluid, every muscle of the body was agitated, with convulsive movements. In the second, one of the legs was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overthrow one of the assistants. In the next experiment, full laborious breathing was established—the chest alternately heaving and falling. In another experiment, the muscles of the face were thrown into fearful action. Rage, horror, despair, anguish, and ghastly smiles, united their hideous expression in the murderer's face, surpassing in the wildest expressions of a Fuseli or a Keam. At this period, several of the spectators were forced to leave the room, from terror or sickness, and one gentleman fainted. In another experiment the fingers moved rapidly, like those of a performer on the violin, and an assistant who tried to close the hand, found it to open forcibly in spite of all his efforts. In the last trial, one of the conductors was applied to a slight incision in the tip of the forefinger, the first being previously clenched, when this finger was instantly extended, and, from the convulsive movements of the arm, the murderer seemed to point to the different spectators, many of whom thought he had come to life.

**CHILI.**—Journals and letters to the 16th March were received at Buenos Ayres. A revolution had been meditated at Santiago de Chili; but the Government having had early notice of it, watched the proceedings of the discontented, and arrested various individuals connected with the proposed attempt, and cashiered and suspended several officers. Among the latter, was the Inspector General, (General José Ignacio Zenteno,) who although no positive proofs were brought against him, was considered the life and soul of the conspiracy. The object of the conspirators was to set aside the existing government, and to form a Commission, until the arrival of Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins, who, it was intended, should be the new Governor. The plans of the revolutionists did not appear to possess any very extended ramifications.—*Balt. Chron.*

A melancholy and most distressing accident occurred at Hopkinsville. Several boys were playing together in a gunsmith's shop, when two of them took hold of a gun without knowing it was loaded. The son of Dr. Glass had it by the breech, whilst the son of Mr. Finley, held it by the muzzle presented it to the forehead of young Finley. In this position it went off, and about one third of the skull was carried away. Mr. Finley the father of the unfortunate boy, was near at hand, and entering the shop found his son dead.

About 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d inst. a house at York Point, near St. Johns, (N. B.) was discovered to be on fire. It originated in the south end of the house, in the second story, and in an apartment occupied by a Mrs. Allen, whose husband the master of a vessel, is now at sea. The poor woman was seen during the conflagration at the window of her bed room attempting to lift it, but could not succeed—the denseness of the smoke prevented any one from approaching to render her assistance, and as early as the room could be entered, she was found lying across the door, dead, together with her child of three years old. From the body being so little scorched, it is evident her death was occasioned rather by suffocation than burning, she was pregnant at the time. The fire originated in an adjoining room, and burnt through to her bed room. She had been up late, as a light was seen in her apartment at 1 o'clock. The premises were only injured by fire in the apartment where the unfortunate lady lived; the preservation of the building is attributed to the promptness and efficiency of the engine companies.

**"Go!"—a transitive verb.**—A teacher not long since, explaining the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs, told the class that the word go way, transitive, because it would not make sense with the words a person or a thing of it. When a little fellow, looking very significantly at him, said, "Sir, don't people go the whole hog sometimes?"

**Remarkable coincidence.**—The most extraordinary example of the meaning of proper names that can be produced from any book, either ancient or modern, is the following, which is to be found in the fifth chapter of Genesis: The names of the ten antediluvian patriarchs, from Adam to Noah inclusive, are there given; and when these ten names are literally translated, and placed in the order in which they occur, they form the following remarkable sentence in English: "Man, appointed, miserable, lamenting, the God of glory, shall descend, to instruct, his death sends, to the afflicted, consolation!"

*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.*

WELL DONE FOR OLD ENGLAND!!!

**"Slavery in the West Indies."**—The deputation in favor of the immediate emancipation of Negro Slavery within the British dominions, had lately a formal interview on the subject with the British Ministers, consisting of three hundred and thirty-nine gentlemen who had been sent to London from all parts of Great Britain: We extract the following from a London paper.

**"Colonial Slavery."**—At a meeting of Gentlemen deputed from various parts of the United Kingdom to present to his Majesty's Ministers the sentiments of their respective districts on the subject of Colonial Slavery, held in London, on Thursday, the 18th of April, the following Resolutions and Memorials were adopted:

**Resolutions.**—"On behalf of ourselves and those who have selected us to attend in London for the purpose of expressing their opinions and wishes on the subject of Negro Slavery, we, in humble reliance on the blessing of God upon our exertions, and acknowledging his providence in assembling us upon this great occasion, declare our assent to the following propositions, as truly representing the object we desire to see accomplished, and the principles on which we think any plan for emancipation should be founded:—

1. That all persons detained in slavery in any part of his majesty's dominions ought forthwith to be emancipated. Any restraint, extending to the whole community, deemed necessary by way of police regulation, we do not deem inconsistent with his principle; but we deprecate all delay, or partial emancipation, first as a continuance of injustice, and, secondly, because it is our conviction that emancipation may be at once safely effected, and the greatest danger of bloodshed and confusion will arise from deferring it.

2. That as the negro race already suffered the greatest injustice from detention in a state of slavery, we declare our decided disapprobation of any plan whereby they, by their labor or otherwise, may be compelled to pay, in whole or in part, for that emancipation which we deem to be their right by the law of God, and by the right principles of justice.

3. That as the Government may deem it necessary with a view to immediate emancipation, to incur the expenses of an increased police establishment for the preservation of peace and tranquility, the country will cheerfully consent to promote such fair measures of relief to the West India planters as may be deemed useful by Parliament, leaving to the discretion of his Majesty's Government the consideration of such cases of distress as may be proved to result from the measure.

4. That the opinions expressed in these propositions are entertained by a very large proportion of the people of this kingdom, whose abhorrence of the guilt, iniquity and cruelty of the system is such, that they will, in dependence on the Divine blessing, resolutely persevere in all legitimate exertion, until slavery shall cease forever in every land over which the Government of Great Britain exercises dominion.

**SAMUEL GURNEY, Chairman.**

**Extinction of flame.**—It is of importance to observe that a flame, by a settled law, ever tends upwards. Attention to this circumstance might be the means of preventing many a fatal issue when females' cloths accidentally take fire. Let the individual be instantly thrown down on the floor, and the flames are immediately subdued. A few moments in an upright position are so many moments of peril, which is rendered almost certainly fatal, if the individual attempts to make an escape by the door-way, the current of air imparts energy and power to the devouring element. With the simple precaution referred to, rugs or other wrappers are unnecessary.

**Devotion.**—The New York Evening Post says, that in New York, the desire to see the President, was so great, that men did not seem to care for any hazard. Many persons did not scruple to run between the legs of his horse, at the imminent hazard of being trodden down, so that they might grasp the hand of their beloved President, or even touch the hem of his garments.

In the most prosperous days of Caesar or Napoleon, more abject devotion was not manifested. A patriot of the Revolution might well exclaim, "Oh my country! how art thou fallen!" Were Gen. Jackson in the vigor of life what might we not expect? And what may we not expect, should a more youthful successor attain to such popularity?

**Wonderful Invention.**—A watchmaker of the name of Buschmann, living at Eisenberg, not far from Attenberg in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which, without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden wagon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered 200,000 dollars for the secret, but as he had obtained patents from all the principal German Governments, he has refused all offers.

**Clough's Escape Attempted.**—The celebrated Joel Clough was yesterday discovered in the endeavor to break jail at Mount Holly. He had possessed himself of a sharp stone, with which he had succeeded in making a hole entirely through the wall, so that light could be seen in the aperture. In a very short time he would have created a space large enough for egress. He has presented a very debilitated appearance since his sentence; this is supposed to have been caused by his incessant labors to escape from prison.—*Phil. Gaz.*

**Two HUNDRED LIVES LOST.**—The Amazon, from Hull, arrived at Quebec 31st ult. having on board sixteen passengers from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, sunk at sea. Upwards of two hundred passengers are said to have gone down with her.

*From the Portland Advertiser.*

**YANKEE MANAGEMENT.**—Our Southern brethren are perplexed to know how it is, that they with rich land, a warm sun, and staple productions giving an income of from four to twenty per cent, are becoming poor and wretched, while we Yankees are becoming rich and having money, if not in abundance, at least as much as is necessary. If they would come among us and study our economy, the answer would soon strike them. One little instance is no bad example of that Yankee economy and skill that turns all things, even the worst, to advantage.

It may not be generally known, that in many parts of our State, our schoolmisters are not only "boarded round," so as to save the pay of the schoolmaster's board from the school fund—that is, the schoolmaster is boarded a week here and three days there, according to the number of children—but the schoolmaster is often "bid off" or "put up at auction," as are our slaves—and the *lowest* bidder in the district takes him, as the *highest* bidder takes an article at a regular auction.

The writer of this article, when preparing to be a college boy, being short of funds, and with no other means of getting money than by keeping school, hired out as schoolmaster for ten dollars a month. This was all the school district could well afford to give, as their fund was small; and even with this small sum given, it was necessary to lower the schoolmaster as cheap as possible. The school committee, therefore, called the district together, into a new, neat, convenient and comfortable school house, and in his presence, a scale of this sort took place.

**Auditioner.**—What will you take him for? **1st Bidder.**—One dollar and twenty-five cents a week.

**2nd Bidder.**—One dollar twenty-five, one dollar twenty-five.

**3d Bidder.**—One dollar twelve cents and a half.

**4th Bidder.**—One dollar.

**5th Bidder.**—One dollar, who'll take him for less than a dollar? One dollar, one dollar, any body less? Who speaks?

**6th Bidder.**—Seventy five cents.

**5th Bidder.**—Seventy cents.

And thus the bids went on, the auctioneer claiming as usual in the meantime, till the schoolmaster was bid off at forty cents per week! Yes, the lowest bidder took him on board for forty cents per week.

On going home with this bidder, a sociable happy man, whose house had more comforts and luxuries than nine tenths of the houses of the rich planters in the interior of the Southern country and whose table was as good as many sit down at, paying fourteen dollars a week for board, the writer held the following dialogue.

"How on earth can you afford to board me for forty cents a week?"

"I make money by it, and have your company in the hazing.

How so?"

"I am. Why, you will board with me fourteen weeks. The whole pay for board will be \$5.60.—My taxes are a little over six dollars. Now, I have bread enough, meat enough, poultry enough, cider enough—in short, enough and more than enough of every thing necessary to eat and drink. I have enough of every thing but money. All I want of money is to pay my taxes. But, in order to raise these six dollars, if I do not get a town order for your board, I must make a journey to Portland, or to Bath, with three times the produce you will eat, and from all this I find it difficult to raise six dollars in cash. Therefore I make money in keeping you to eat this produce, and have your company these long winter evenings in the bargain. Thus you see I am interested in boarding you even at forty cents per week."

Now, we give this to all our Southern brethren, as a specimen of the manner in which we Yankees live and thrive. Let them do likewise, and their country will be the richest and the happiest on the globe. Here we are shivering in summer, with corn but three inches high at the most, while they are enjoying the blessings of mid-summer, and have corn almost ready for the harvest.

The town of Flemingsburg Ky. with a population of about 700, has suffered severely. From the 6th to the 15th June inclusive, the number of deaths was 25. In the county, it has raged with great violence. The family of Mr. Sanders composed of sixteen persons lost fourteen.—*Louisville Herald*

**CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The Bulletin of the 8th instant says, the interments yesterday, as nearly as we could ascertain, were, at the Protestant Grave-yard, 32; at the Catholic, 59; in all 81. Our population at present is reckoned at from 40 to 45,000. Emigrants and slaves have suffered most.

**Mr. HENRY LINNART,** of Baltimore, aged 57 years, died on the 7th of cholera.

*Balt. Chron.*

**Do not DECEIVE CHILDREN.**—Many are unaware of the evil consequences which result from this common practice. A physician once called to extract a tooth from a child. The little boy seeing the formidable instruments, and anticipated the pain, was exceedingly frightened, and refused to open his mouth. After much fruitless solicitation the physician said, "Perhaps there is no need of drawing it. Let me rub it a little with my handkerchief, and it may be all that is necessary; it will not hurt you in the least." The boy, trusting his word, opened his mouth. The physician, concealing his instrument in his handkerchief, seized hold of the tooth and wrenched it out. The parents highly applauded his artifice. But the man cheated the child. He abused his confidence. And he inflicted an injury upon his moral feelings not soon to be effaced. Will that physician get his handkerchief into the mouth of the child again. Will he believe what the physician may hereafter say? And when told that it is wicked to say that which is not true, will not the remembrance of the doctor's falsehood be fresh in his mind? And while conscious that his parents approved of the deception, will he not feel it to be right for him to deceive, that he may accomplish his desire? This practice is attended with the most ruinous consequences. It unavoidably teaches the child to despise his parents. After he has detected them in one falsehood, he will not believe them when they speak the truth. It destroys his tenderness of conscience. And it teaches arts of deception. And what are the advantages? Why, in one particular, the point is gained.

Let compulsion be resorted to when necessary, put deception never. If a child cannot place implicit confidence in his parent, most assuredly no confidence can be reposed in the child. Is it possible for a mother to practice arts of deception and falsehood, and at the same time her daughter be forming a character of frankness and of truth? Who can for a moment suppose it? We must be what we wish our children to be. They will form their characters from ours.

A mother was once trying to persuade her little son to take some medicine. The medicine was very unpalatable, and she, to induce him to take it, declared it did not taste bad. He did not believe her. He knew, by sad experience, that her word was not to be trusted. A gentleman and friend who was present, took the spoon, and said,

"James, this is medicine, and it tastes very badly, I should not like to take it, but I would if necessary. You have courage enough to swallow something which does not taste good, have you not?"

"Yes," said James, looking a little less sulky. "But that is very bad indeed."

"I know it," said the gentleman, "I presume you never tasted any thing much worse." The gentleman then tasted of the medicine himself, and said, "It is really very unpleasant. But now let us see if you have not resolution enough to take it, bad as it is."

The boy hesitatingly took the spoon.

"It is really, rather bad," said the gentleman, "but the best way is to summon all your resolution, and down with it at once, like a man."

James made, in reality, a great effort for a child, and swallowed the dose. And who will this child most respect, his deceitful mother, or the honest-dealing stranger? And who will he hereafter most readily believe? It ought, however, to be remarked, that had the child been properly governed, he would at once, and without a murmur, have taken what his mother presented. It is certainly, however, a supposable case, that the child might, after all the arguments of the gentleman, still have refused to do his duty. What course should then be pursued? Resort to compulsion, but never to deceit. We cannot deceive our children without seriously injuring them and destroying our own influence.

Frank and open dealing is the only safe policy in family government, as well as on the wider theatre of life. The underhanded arts and cunning manœuvres of the intriguer, are sure in the end, to promote his own overthrow. Be sincere and honest, and you are safe. The only sure way of securing beneficial results, is by virtuous and honorable means.

*From the New York Gazette.*

**PRESIDENTIAL PUN.**—On the departure of the President from this city on Saturday his health was drunk by a party of gentlemen from the top of Holt's. He whispered to Jack Downing, on board the boat, that this was the highest compliment he had received. Not so high, said the Major, as I received from Mr. Duane, when he cheered me in the clouds.

**The proposition of the General Government to give the Cherokees a sum of about three millions of dollars for their lands, has been impliedly rejected, at a convention of the Cherokee Council, which took place in the latter part of last month.** The Western Herald says, they "dispersed without agreeing to the proposition, so liberal on the part of the Government, and which should have been, by all means, so desirable to them."

**The Jews in England.**—We trust that the emancipation of the Jews from the political thralldom in which they have so many ages been bound in England, is near at hand. The spirit which the introduction of a bill in their favour in the House of Commons, has awakened in that body and throughout the United Kingdom, is one of many other instances, that barbarous and selfish maxims of legislation are every where among civilized men giving way to a more enlightened course of policy. For centuries the Jews have in most countries of Europe, been a proscribed people and the very vices with which they are charged are to be traced principally to this cause. Remove their disabilities—place them as we have done in the United States, on a par with other citizens of the commonwealth, and they will faithfully discharge elsewhere, as they have done here, the duties which arise from their change in circumstances.

*N. Y. Courier.*

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

By Catharine E. Beecher.

Woman has been but little aware of the high incitements that should stimulate to the cultivation of her noblest powers. The world is no longer to be governed by mere physical force, but by the influence which mind exerts over mind. How are the great springs of action of the political world put in motion? Often by the secret workings of a single mind, that in retirement plans its schemes, and comes forth to execute them only by presenting motives of passion, self interest, or pride, to operate on other minds.

Now the world is chiefly governed by motives that men are ashamed to own. When we do find mankind acknowledging that their efforts in political life are the offspring of pride and the desire of self aggrandizement, and yet who hesitates to believe that this is true?

But there is a class of motives that men are not only willing but proud to own. Man does not willingly yield to force. He is ashamed to own he can yield to fear. He will not acknowledge his motives of pride, prejudice or passion. But none are willing to own that they can be governed by reason, and even the worst will boast of the being regulated by conscience; and