THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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HE'S NONE THE WORSE FOR THAT.

WHAT though the homespun suit he wears,
Best suited to the sons of toil—
What though on coarsest food he fares,
And tends the loom, or tills the soil—
What though no gold leaf guilds the tongue,
Devoted to congenial chat—
If right prevails, and not the wrong,
The man is not the worse for that.

What though within his humble cot
No costly ornament is seen—
What though his wife possesses not
Her satin gowns of black and green—
What though the merry household band
Half-naked fly to ball and bat—
If Conscience guides the heart and hand,
The man is none the worse for that.

True worth is not a thing of dress—
Of splendour, wealth, or classic lore:
Would that these trappings we loved less,
And clung to honest worth the more!
Though pride may spurn the toiling crowd,
The faded garb, the naples hat,
Yet God and Nature cry aloud—
The man is none the worse for that.

An Old Doctor's Opinion on WOMAN'S DRESS.

You ask me for my opinion on the subject of practical reform in the dress of women. As I have a habit of speaking out, you shall hear it roundly, and at once. I here premise that I utterly disclaim any admiration of the exaggerated and ridiculous caricatures exhibited on the stage and in our shop-windows, under the title of "Bloomer Costume;" such a theatrical style of attire is not to be desired, nor would it be imitated by sensible women; but a modified phase of the proposed reform may be very judiciously and becomingly substituted. I think that the sooner an alteration and improvement takes place in female attire the better. I am perfectly aware that vulgar ridicule and conceited prejudice operate powerfully to prevent this being effected, but we have so many instances on record of beneficial discoveries and progressions being the marked objects of scorn and derision when first discussed, that a reflective mind will not be dismayed at the antagonism offered by impertinence or ignorance. I think woman's dress, as at present arranged, is liable to the objections of dirt, danger, discomfort, and most certainly, despite its "Alexandrine length," indelicacy. Woman has two legs as well as man, and it is essential to have them as closely and as separately clothed to insure from cold and undue exposure. I have seen accidents, when a woman might have escaped without serious hurt, had not her instinctive attention been given to replacing her deranged outer garments—she knew she was insecurely covered below, and her anxiety to prevent further exposure was the direct cause of mutilation of body, and often loss of existence. Had she been accustomed to be well cased in some sound material, she would have been less fastidious about showing a leg for a few minutes, and the preservation of limb and life greatly facilitated thereby. I have lately had two female patients, who fell, while going up stairs, in consequence of their skirts being too long to admit the possibility of ascending without raising these ridiculous petticoats with one hand. One lady, unfortunately, had her first-born in her arms; The child received a severe concussion of the brain, and the mother dislocated her wrist.

I have been called to attend many with rheumatic affections of the limbs, and internal diseases of the lower organs, when, on inquiry, I have found the patients either entirely without close fitting habiliments, or wearing those of a flimsy and useless quality, affording no protection whatever against draught or damp. Now, if one of the two sexes must needs go about the world in such an unguarded state of body, I really think we men are most competent to incur the risk attending it, for the higher and more nervous organization of women renders it doubly incumbent on them to be uniformly and carefully wrapped about the extremities.

In making good my charge of "dirt," the world will admit the visible evidence afforded by trailing skirts every dusty or rainy day. I am a tolerable philosopher, and not easily disturbed by trifles, but when I see expensive silks and satins go about doing the work of crossing-sweepers' brooms—when I see several inches of rich dresses trailing through the heterogeneous offensive gathering of city streets—when I see shoes and stockings one mass of mud—when I walk in a choking cloud of dust raised by the fair beings around me—really my equanimity gets slightly irritated, and I am inclined to apply a pair of scissors to the "part affected;" and here I can say something of the indelicacy advanced. Women who have a natural respect for common cleanliness, as naturally endeavour to preserve their skirts from contamination, and frequently on a rainy day I have beheld ladies holding their dresses so high, that a most unseemly display was the consequence. Poor things! they were perfectly innocent of the same display, and only exercising a womanly desire to keep "tidy;" but I vow that I have witnessed indelicate exhibitions, from attempts to keep long petticoats out of the mud, that offended good taste and refined feeling more than reasonable adoption touching Turkish trousers could have done. I have seen women get out of an omnibus on black, sloppy days, when one of two results was impossible to avoid—either the drapery must serve as a mop to the steps, or there must be a very uncertain degree of personal exposure; in the first case, there is spoliation of a good dress and great annoyance to the wearer; in the latter, the unavoidable 'indelicacy' is a subject of grinning delight to any empty-headed "gent" who may be passing. It is my opinion that a woman's walking-robe should be independent of drenched flag stones and filthy puddles. She ought to be able to walk without devoting her sole attention to the bottom of her dress. She ought to be educated with less of false delicacy than to entertain the notion that the supposed possession of locomotive power above the ankles is "shocking" and improper." Heaven forbid that I should, in the most remote matter, wish to neutralize the exquisite and charming constituents of woman's real modesty. I have seen too much of the holy worth and moral strength attached to woman's conduct, to be able to do otherwise than worship and respect the innate principles which prompt such exemplification. I am no raving enthusiast, seeking to place man and woman in false positions, but I am mentally convinced that woman might be invested with a freer and safer style of attire, without being disqualified for any of her important relations, either as mother, wife, daughter, sister or citizen.

Now for the "discomfort." Perhaps this would be best understood by adopting the practical advice of an American lady to a young gentleman who considered his brains and whiskers competent to rule the solar system. "Just try long petticoats yourself in muddy weather, and see how *you* like them." We have little doubt that an hours experience in the dabbling, dirty, trailing garments would lessen the wonder that sensible women should seek some style more pleasant for "getting about" in. Fancy the bliss of walking with draggling, heavy, mud-soaken petticoats flapping against the ankles at every step!—Consider how pleasant it is to have the feet thoroughly dredged with dry foul dust on a hot dog-day! Imagine the freedom of running up stairs to the third floor, with a candlestick in one hand and some domestic luggage in the other! There is a constriction of limb and action that makes the journey more difficult than a round or two on the tread mill; and then in the mazy dance, what total impossibility of activity or healthy freedom do long petticoats cause, when every partner is likely to step on the hem and produce unlimited rents; what yards of damaged gossamer, and what myriads of "undone gathers" I have observed and pitied! Indeed, I am acquainted with a family of three young ladies who regularly take needle and thread to evening parties, for the express purpose of "sewing each other up." Just cast your eye round a room during the last "gallop," and the chances are that you will behold sufficient tattered and pinned up flounces to suggest the notion of a genteel game at romps in Rag Fair.

I also believe that long petticoats afford a disgraceful concealment to the feet of slovenly, lazy women, and did we dare to inspect the state in which many keep their "propelling members," we should find trodden down, slip shod, ragged shoes, and unmended, dirty hose to a disreputable extent; and this condition of the feet, and a yawning, half-undone row of "hooks and eyes" down the back, are points of personal neglect which always mark a slatternly and not too *really* delicate women. Men in daily life are invariably neater and better equipped about the feet than women; but if women's garments were short enough to be entirely out of the mud and dust, and yet of a perfectly modest length, ladies would soon be as particular about their shoes and boots as they are now about their collars and cuffs.

During my visits to the Great Exhibition, I had multifold opportunities of witnessing the absurd extent to which the "fashion" of "long petticoats" has been carried. I accidentally trod on the frail muslin of a young lady, and the consequence was a rent of some half yard in length. I apologized, but the girl with frank sense, replied, "Don't name it, sir; ladies wear their dresses so long, that it is impossible to avoid treading on them." A little further on, I observed the skirt of a lady in literal *rags* at the bottom—the lining had been pulled and torn into small fragments, and fell beneath the silks in dirty shreds, affording a subject for laughter and contempt to all around, until the gentleman with her begged her to step aside and pin it up, if possible. I happened to be leaving one day when it rained heavily, and the distress of the well-dressed women was pitiable. The bottoms of their dresses seemed the great focus of anxiety, and no wonder. The turning of skirts over shoulders, the tucking-up in all manner of mysterious arrangements, and the general venting of disgust at the abomination of long petticoats, assured me that women have a very keen and impatient sense of the inconvenience inflicted by them; and really the odd and not very decorous display of under-garments and limbs would have been well obviated by a more rational style of walking attire. And let us here say a word on the extravagant outlay incurred by this wilful destruction of material.

I have ventured to remonstrate with my daughters sometimes, when they requested a sum of money for "new dresses" and observed that the dresses they were condemning seemed very presentable. "Oh, yes!" was the reply, "they are very good, excepting round the bottom, and they are not fit to be seen there;" and sure enough they convinced me of the fact, by exhibiting a collection of solid and unseemly skirts that offended my vision most sensibly, and a twenty-pound note left my pocket while I poured somewhat fierce anathemas on "long petticoats." I am as proud of seeing my wife and daughters well dressed as any man, but I decidedly object to giving half a guinea a yard for silk to sweep the streets with.

Thus, we see that "long petticoats" are alike objectionable either in the promenade or polka, and ought to be discarded by rational women as one of those excrescences of Fashion which so often disfigure what Nature made perfect and beautiful.—I firmly believe that these ridiculously long petticoats were first employed by some high-born child of physical misfortune, who had swollen legs or deformed feet transmitted with the same blood that claimed a coronet, and thus were primitively worn, on the same principle as the stuff, high, absurdable stocks exhibited by men some half century since were—that of hiding an offensive ugliness; but why the well-turned ankles and neat feet of the majority of women should be shrouded in dirty, trolloping, drapery, and why the want of healthy liberty of action and personal comfort should be thrust on the whole sex on such a score, only the destinate and silly prejudice of Fashion can explain.

And now to a frightful source of evil—the tight, small waist, so much admired by those who cream not of the mortal consequences attending. A mass of suffering and disease is attributable to this compression of the viscera which is truly deplorable. Few out of the pale of physiological research and evidence, have a notion of what "small waists" originate; the fashion is as unnatural as unartistic, and a painter or sculptor would turn with pity or contempt from the young lady whose waist can be almost spanned. How can digestion and circulation possibly go on, with the ribs compressed into such a wasp like circumference as we are daily forced to look on? How can the spine retain its beautiful upright figure, so wrapped and ill-treated as this? Can we believe that God did his work so badly in the fairest and most exquisite work of His creation, that buckram and steel are needed to prop up "the house of life?" Did he mould the best of his creatures so carelessly that pinching in here and swelling out there are essential to render the "plastic, breathing image" fit to enter a drawing-room?—What insolent presumption is in the hand that seeks to *improve* the upright beauty of the human being? And does the short-sighted mortal think that Nature will not have her revenge for the insult thrust upon her? Does the woman imagine that the arteries, veins, stomach, lungs, and heart, will do their proper duties under such a grasping vice of artificial constraint? Does she think her progeny will be strong and healthy, as if born of an untrammelled mother? Surely, there is need of reform in this error most peremptorily; for if the real amount of injury inflicted on the human system, by means of stays were exposed to the blind victim's eyes, a woman turn from "corsets" as from a boa constrictor. I have three girls in my family, but not one of them has ever been incarcerated in "stays." A substantial sort of close fitting vest is all I ever permitted them to wear, and I am happy to say, that finer forms or better constitutions, cannot be produced; their spines are as straight as those of my boys, and had I a score of girls to bring up, I would teach them to look on steel, whalebone and buckram as so many means of suicide.

There is another condition of female dress which deserves unmitigated censure; I mean the mysterious heap of either feathers, flannel, horse-hair, or wool, which goes by the generic name of "bustle." I have followed ladies who sported such an extreme redundance in this department, that it at once appeared laughably unnatural and grossly indelicate. Oh, what a pity it is that woman is not able to appreciate the natural and exquisite beauty of her form! How is it to be regretted, not only in a physical, but in an artistic sense, that she pinches in here and piles up there, regardless of the power and design of the Creator! Why will she insist on screwing in the ribs, and thereby ruining one of the greatest beauties in the human form?—a flat straight back. All grace is utterly negatived by the round, bunched-up shoulders, which too often mark the female figure, and which are almost invariably the result of undue pressure on the spinal muscles. I saw a young woman on horseback at Brighton, a few days since, whose waist was a "mere nothing;" I looked at her with pity, for not only was she miserably sickly-looking, but her whole figure was angular and ugly to a painful degree, and not a "line of beauty" presented itself to the eye, despite her very taper waist.—And now, taking all things into consideration, do you not think, my dear friend, that woman's dress might be improved?—There is not the slightest occasion for women to be dressed like men, but I contend that flowing skirts of *reasonable* length, with trousers, full or otherwise, to the ankle, would be infinitely superior, in every way, to the nasty, uncomfortable, dirty "long petticoats," now in vogue, most strenuously observing, at the same time that the *body* be habited *loosely* and *freely*, and I am convinced that this reform would afford exhibitions of elegance far beyond anything the present system can show.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

GEN. CASS NOMINATED BY THE SPIRITS.—A letter from Baltimore in the Republic, gives the following important political information. Of course, this decides who is to be the Democratic candidate for President, and it would be useless for the Convention to meet. But here is the revelation.

There is a delegation of the "spiritual rappers" in this city, who have been recently consulted with regard to the deliberations of the Democratic Convention.—The question was put as to whether Gen. Cass would or would not be nominated—if "no" the table was to move forward an inch; if "yes," it was to move a foot forward. The table is reported to have moved the required twelve inches. The second question, as to whether he would be nominated on the first ballot, was responded to by the table rising from the floor; and the third, as to whether he would not be elected President, was responded to in the affirmative by the table again rising and remaining posted in the air, a strong man present being unable to bear it down.—Thus the "spiritual rapping" politicians of New York may consider the question as settled. This tho' it may read like a joke, is related with great gravity as having occurred at the residence of a distinguished Democrat of this city in Holliday street.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We learn from the Jacksonian that a distressing and fatal accident occurred in the 8th district in Baltimore county, on Sunday, the 18th inst., the particulars of which, are as follows:

On the above day, a young lady, daughter of Martin Shelly, was returning home from a visit to the house of Mr. Richard Royston, when a young stallion, the property of Royston, leaped from the field in which he was at pasture, and attacked the horse the young lady was riding in a most vicious manner. Mr. Shelly, who happened to be near at hand, hastened to rescue his daughter from the immediate danger in which she was placed, when the stallion turned upon him and kicked him in the side, which laid him prostrate upon the ground. He was carried home, where he lingered in great agony until Tuesday last, when death put an end to his sufferings.—The young lady was also somewhat injured, though we learn she has fully recovered. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire community in which Mr. Shelly resided, as he was greatly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a large family to mourn his premature death.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE NEW GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST CHILE, PERU.—The Government of New Grenada has declared war against any and all nations found assisting Gen. Flores in his revolutionary movements. The President has issued a message proposing to raise, either by loan or force, sixteen millions of reals, or two millions of dollars. Also, to raise twenty thousand men to assist in quelling the rebellion. The President accuses Peru of fitting out two vessels, and Valparaiso one to assist the expedition. He also demands the authority to confiscate the property of all nations and foreigners residing in New Grenada who have been found aiding Flores in any way. He further states that he believes Flores is only endeavoring to carry out the revolutionary movements of 1816, in which he was defeated by the British government. He, however, thinks that if Flores is successful, Ecuador will make her way into New Grenada.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Whigs of Mississippi held a State convention on the 3d instant, and appointed twenty-one delegates to the National Convention. The principles of the Union party of the State were re-affirmed; the compromise declared to be a finality; and Fillmore and Crittenden nominated as their first choice for President and Vice President. They further resolved to support no man who was not, out and out, in favor of the compromise. A resolution expressing warm attachment for Mr. Clay, and deep sympathy for him in his illness, was unanimously adopted.

STABBING.—The Cumberland Telegraph states that a man by the name of John Slain was stabbed on the 13th, about two miles west of that city. Slain was charged with stealing a ham of bacon. A constable and others attempted to search the premises; a difficulty arose, and during the melee, Slain was stabbed, receiving a severe wound, from which he has since died.

[COMMUNICATED]

"Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus," *Great cry and little wool.*—HORACE.

The innocent fables which Osceola related have thrown Jeems into paroxysms of madness. This effect is not singular, though it is certainly laughable, besides being sure proof that the fabulous shots kill. Poor Jeems! If you are chafed to frenzy at sight of your 'ugly picture,' consider that it is useless for you to spite the faithful mirrors that reflected it. Osceola did not make but painted you. Whatever uncertainty there is as to what others are or 'will be,' the speaking image of yourself which has made you furious, cannot have left but little doubt with any as to what *you* are and 'will continue to be.' Convicted of your false issues upon grammar you abandon them all, one excepted.—That one is the 'preposition' issue. If the authors whom yourself and Osceola have quoted, have not settled the point to your satisfaction, an inadvertent admission of yours has placed it beyond further cavil. You say: "*In common conversation with kuchen scullions* (the italics are mine) one may wind up his directions with an adverb, preposition or any inconsiderable word." Here is authority enough for the preposition as Osceola used it. *Under this admission* he claims justification. You have merely spiked your own mouth again.—Although you have abandoned your old issues you have made a new one. Here it is. "The *enormous influence* which that paper wields, owing partly to its 'extensive circulation,' partly to its *oracular* character, and partly doubtless to other causes, renders it of the highest concern that its editorials should excel," &c. &c. "*This* is the excusing reason," &c. *What* is the excusing reason? Why the *enormous influence*, to be sure; the *three* propositions which you ridiculously assert to be the antecedents of the substitute *this* are not its antecedents. As to the reason which Osceola assigned for his first critique of *the Star*, any one except a stupid like yourself would at once have perceived that it was ironical; but when the critique was pronounced by Jeems *unprovoked* and malicious, Osceola came out in self-defence with the *real* cause.

In orthography you are not so smart as you imagine. I will point out a mis-spelled word which you did not discover. The name of Don Quixote is spelled with 'double' t. I will not inquire whether the error is typographical or chyrographical as to that name or Osceola, because it is evident enough that the omission and the expression of a wrong letter in those names must have been the effect of haste in the writer or printer. The *execution* of your shots reminds one of the bombardment of St. Michaels by the British. It is said that during the night of the bombardment a chicken's leg was broken, tho' it is uncertain whether the disaster was occasioned by the 'puissant' warriors or some independent accident. OSCEOLA.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED SLAVE.—About two years since, a colored man named Dudley alias Snowdon, alleged to be a slave of Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore, was arrested in this city on a charge of robbery, and by the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge in order to avoid being given up to his owner, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. His term of imprisonment expired on the 12th inst. On the 11th the day before his imprisonment expired, the claimant's son obtained a warrant from the U. S. authorities in this city to take his alleged slave into custody when he should be liberated from prison. The warrant was accordingly granted, and Mr. Thomas and two United States officers proceeded to Sing Sing, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 11th inst. On applying at the prison, they were informed that Governor Hunt had that morning pardoned the alleged slave, who immediately left the prison and went away. It was no doubt very lucky for the slave, although no little disappointment to his owner. We can hardly believe that the Governor was aware that the convict was a slave; if he was, and freed him in order to prevent his recapture by his master, he violated the spirit of the Constitution and Law, and ought to be answerable for the value of the slave.—The presumption is, that he was imposed upon by the abolitionists, under some false pretence.—*N. Y Jour. Com.*

INTERVIEW OF MARYLAND WHIGS WITH GEN. SCOTT.—It is stated in a letter from Washington, that several of the members of the Maryland Whig State Convention, had an interview with General Scott, on the 11th instant, and were assured by him that he thought and felt with them on the subject of the probity of the compromise.—He gave them, it is said, every assurance on the subject, and imposed no restrictions upon them in regard to the conversation which they have detailed. But he has determined not to publish any letter on the subject of his views unless he should be the nominee.—*Sun*

OTHO SCOTT, Esq, of Harford, has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the recent affair at Columbia, Pa., involving the death of a runaway slave—in place of Mr. Carmichael, who was unable to attend. The two Commissioners, J. M. Buchanan and Otho Scott, went to Columbia, discharged the duty confided to them, and will probably in a few days report to the Governor the result of their investigations.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, May 20.

SENATE.—The fee bill of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills was taken up, amended and passed. Messrs. Done and Kent voting in the negative. The amendments reduce the fees still lower than reported in the bill.

Bills passed:—For rebuilding the State's wharf on Frederick st., and repairing Tobacco Warehouses, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in Baltimore.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smyth, of Kent, offered an order requiring the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Company, and of the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Rail Road Company, to report under oath, whether there was any union between said companies. On motion of Mr. Davis, the Chesapeake and Delaware Rail Road Company was included, and the order adopted.

Bills passed:—Appropriating $100 for preserving and safe keeping of the acts of assembly and records of the Court of Appeals of this State.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution for codifying the laws, &c. The question being on the insertion of the name of John B. Brooke, in place of Otho Scott.

A number of motions were made for the substitution of various names, all of which were rejected, except that of John Nelson Esq., who having positively refused to act, the name of John B. Brooke was again substituted and the resolution adopted.—The codifyers of the laws are John B. Brooke, of Prince George's, and Samuel D. Lecompte, of Dorchester, in the place of Otho Scott and Albert Constable. The simplifyers remain as passed in the resolution of the Senate.

May 21.

SENATE.—The amendment of the House to the small note bill was concurred in—yeas 16, nays 4—and is now a law.

The bill to repeal the stamp act was also rejected—yeas 4, nays 16.

The bill to reduce the direct tax to 20 cents in the $100, was taken up. Mr. Bowling moved to strike out "20 cents" and insert "16⅔ cents." Rejected, and the bill ordered to be engrossed by yeas 12, to nays 8.

The amendments of the House inserting the names of Lecompte and Brook to codify the laws in place of Scott and Constable, were rejected; yeas 7, nays 12.

Bills passed—For purchasing for the use of courts and the State Library, the Maryland chancery reports. Incorporating the Baltimore Towing and Transportation Co. To authorize the State Chemist to establish a permanent laboratory in Balt. city, and appoint an assistant, (the amendments heretofore made were reconsidered and rejected, and the bill passed just as it came from the House.)

EVENING SESSION.—The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, was passed—yeas 14, nays 3.

The assessment bill was then taken up, and the consideration thereof as far as the 9th section occupied the attention of the Senate for the residue of the day.

HOUSE.—The amendments of the Senate to the bill extending the civil jurisdiction of single justices of the peace were concurred in.

The supplement to the act to provide for the inspection of guano in Baltimore city was passed.

Mr. Liggett reported a bill to pay the Hon. James Cooper and the Hon. R. J. Brent $1000 each for services as counsel in the trial of the case of Hanaway for treason, and to pay Hon. R. J. Brent $200 for services in the preliminary examination before the alderman.

Mr. Morris, from the committee on ways and means, made a report, accompanied with a bill to reduce the direct tax to 20 cents on the $100. Also, a bill to repeal the stamp act. 1,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

EVENING SESSION.—Bills passed. Granting a revolutionary pension to Nancy Coward, of Baltimore city, widow of Lieut. Wm. Coward. To amend the charter of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum. To authorize the Orphans' Court of Worcester county to complete the record of proceedings of the late Orphans' Court of said county.

Bills rejected:—To preserve fish in the waters of Conococheague and Antietam creeks and tributaries in Washington county. Supplementary to the charter of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Adjourned.

May 22.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Sellman, the Rev. Mr. Nelson was allowed $150 for services as chaplain.

The bill to establish another court in Baltimore city, to be styled the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, with Chancery Jurisdiction, was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 10, nays 5.

Bills passed: To make valid the acts of Judges in holding sessions of court without express permission of law, and declaring the effect of process irregularly issued therefrom. To authorize clerks of courts to make orders and issue commissions in equity cases, designating the persons before whom official oaths shall be taken and subscribed. To amend proceedings at law; to correct misnomers in criminal offences.

Mr. G. H. Duvall, from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported that it is inexpedient to refund the money paid into the treasury under the in-

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