

that are laid out now-a-days, there is no mention made in the scripture, because they were not yet come to be so far out of order." But Latimer is no more.— "That Sun is set—O, rise some other such!" Not however, that we suppose there will any other such man spring up in these degenerate days, to chastise these fair sinners for their extravagances; and therefore, as the evil is sore in the land, and as patience with us, upon this subject, has long ceased to be a virtue, we believe we must e'en give the sweet creatures a short lecture ourselves. Not that we are about to go as far as Latimer would have done, or to declare war upon the catellos, and bishops, and other unsightly articles which grace certain windows in Broadway, exposing to the uninitiated the manner in which many a sylph-like form is finished, which happened unfortunately to be sent into the world "scarce half made up." It is only with the outward integuments that we have now to do; and if the ladies are willing to tolerate these unseemly exposures of an extensive branch of the *arts*, surely the coarser *sex* can have no great objection. But there are other matters of which we have a right to complain. Take, for example, the enormous dimensions of the hats worn for the last eighteen months, and the ridiculous manner in which they are adjusted, to say nothing of the "top-knots," bows, and flowering shrubs and plants upon the tops of them. Well, indeed, might old Latimer, if he were alive, and a Virginian, say, that they put a "power" of trumphy upon their heads. Formerly, the object of broad brims, was to overshadow the fair complexions beneath. But not so during the present march of mind. The wide rim before is brought vertically up, like the back side of an old-fashioned three-cornered cocked hat—so that the fair possessors not only encounter the broad blaze of the sun—but the broad gaze of all the *sons* of Adam who pass them in the streets. They have no longer an opportunity of stealing those sweet timid glances—"furtive glances," Mr Cooper would call them—from beneath their modest cottage hats and neat little "bonnets of straw." All is open, bold, masculine. Look at them again at church—at public meetings—and fashionable exhibitions. Who can see *oer* these wildernesses of bonnets? Who can see *through* them? And who can hear for their very rustling? It is a sober fact that the late great religious and charitable anniversaries, were not near as well attended as formerly, because of the perposterous dresses of the ladies. We ourselves, for many months, excepting on rainy days, have been enabled only to catch occasional glances of the preacher's face, through the bows, or among the blossoms of the intervening hats. The sleeves *en gigot*—how unutterably preposterous, and vexatiously ridiculous are these detestable abominations. Oh! that Solomon's seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines had once gone to court in them? It would have required a palace hall as large as all Palestine; and the monarch would have given us another chapter upon "vanity and vexation of spirit." Look into our churches: Sleeves *en gigot*, two feet in circumference, enclosing little beautiful, slender, ivory arms, of four or five inches! We know not wherewith to liken them. Their shoulders and arms appear as huge and unnatural as though they were afflicted with *elephantiasis*, and they hang to the body like the copper conductors from the cap to the worm of a still, gradually tapering down, though not becoming "beautifully less." What with their hats, and sleeves, and hoops, and buckram, and foundation muslins, three ladies now make a pew full. We have no objection to a lady's encasing herself in a frock pattern of seven-and-forty yards, provided their husbands and fathers can pay for them, and provided also, that they will roll themselves up like so many silk worms. But to have seven-and-forty yards befriended, and beruffled, and expanded almost to explosion, is asking a little too much. Here ends our first lecture, and we hope it will be taken as kindly as it is meant. Should any fair brow darken upon us with a frown, however, or any bright eye emit a spark of indignation, we can only tell them the story of the boy, his mother and the gun.—When the boy was first summoned to the train-band, his mother fitted him out with all a courageous moth-

er's pride, and charged him to bemean himself like a man. When on parade, however, although he loaded his peice at the order, his heart failed him at the word "fire." But every order to "prime and load," was obeyed through the day. On returning to his mother, she questioned him so closely as to his prowess, that the truth came out. Like the Spartan mother her charge on presenting the shield would have been "with it or on it." Indignant therefore, at the recreant conduct of her chicken-hearted son, she seized the musket of which he was so unworthy, and fired it off herself. As may be supposed, the musket being over loaded, it kicked her over as flat as a flounder. As she attempted to rise, her hopeful son exclaimed—"Lie still, lie still, mother: there are twelve more to come yet!"

AMERICANISM.

The following articles, (samples of many such that we have seen,) are copied from newspapers printed a thousand miles apart. They serve to show that there is a conscientiousness of genuine national feeling in the country, however the din and dust of party squabbles may sometimes drown or obscure it. The remarks of the Tennessee paper are particularly entitled to credit, originating where they do.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Clarkeville, Tenn. Gazette, June 13.

Mr Everett's Speech.—We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the speech of Mr Everett, the Representative in Congress, delivered at a dinner given to him by the citizens of Nashville, "without the distinction of political parties." We are gratified to observe in the intelligent citizens of our infant metropolis, by this manifestation of esteem and respect to a distinguished statesman and scholar, a disposition to discard and overcome all sectional feeling and prejudice—all malignant and hostile partyism, and to cultivate, with our northern brethren, harmony and good feelings. There is nothing so calculated to excite in the bosom of an American, patriot feelings of most profound regret, as the existence and manifestation of local prejudices and sectional interests; they are inconsistent with our advancement and character as a people, speaking the same language, living under the same government, enjoying the same light and liberty, and connected, as States and as individuals, one to another, by the same national ties.

We have observed, with regret and mortification, in the people of the Western and Southern States a deep rooted prejudice against our brethren of the North, which is assiduously extended and cultivated, and kept alive by a set of inflammatory politicians, who have no well founded claims to popular confidence; and can only hope to ascend the ladder of political promotion by fanning the prejudices of the people into a flame, instead of soothing and allaying them. It is difficult for the best informed men to account for the origin of the prejudices and feelings which are so prevalent in the South and West against the people of the Northern States. Are the people of the North more immoral and depraved than the people of the South and West? No; consult the records of the criminal courts, and a complete refutation of such a charge will be readily found. Are they less enlightened and industrious? No; a reference to their system of common schools—their liberally endowed classic institutions of learning—their universities and colleges; and but a slight view of the state of public improvements—their roads and canals, and their practical advancement in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the arts, will amply disprove the charge of idleness and ignorance. Have they less public spirit and benevolence? No; to silence this calumny, it is only necessary to point to the many asylums and hospitals, and their numerous temperance societies, and societies for charitable purposes, spreading the gospel, &c. Are they less patriotic, or less devoted to the Constitution under which we live? No; if we consult the annals of the Revolution, we shall there find them freely devoting their best blood and treasure to the cause of liberty, and their country. During our mighty struggle for independence and national existence, in what portion of our Union was to be found

wiser heads or stouter hearts, than in the Northern States. That they were the first to sprinkle their native soil with blood in defence of American freedom, let the memorable scenes of Lexington and Bunker Hill attest: and we are sustained by facts when we say, that no portion of the "Old Thirteen States" displayed more devotion to the cause of liberty, or more readily furnished men and money to sustain the "good cause," than the six New England States. In the late war with Great Britain, we stand indebted for our many glorious triumphs on the ocean to the skill and bravery of our Northern seamen; for it will be found on examination, that nine-tenths of our officers and seamen were from the Northern States.

The object of Mr Everett in visiting the West was to view the state of our moral and physical improvement; and a desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, manners, character and resources of our country. It would be well, if all the members of Congress could find it convenient to take an occasional tour to the different parts of the Union. By thus becoming acquainted with the whole country, from personal inspection, they would be better enabled to promote such measures as would tend to advance the general good; and it would have a tendency to reconcile sectional animosities, and promote harmony and good feeling, between the fancied conflicting interests of the different portions of our country.

From the Boston Patriot, June 23.

Dinner to Mr Everett.—We have read the account of the dinner to Mr Everett, at Nashville, with great pleasure. This attention to our fellow citizen was offered as a mark of respect to his distinguished literary attainments, and we believe no one who knows the real merit of Mr Everett as a scholar will deny, that there are few scholars of his years in our country more deserving of so honorable a mark of distinction. His speech on the occasion was apt and eloquent, embodying within a small compass a mass of valuable and interesting facts.

But we look to the remote effects of this and other similar manifestations of good will and interchange of civilities between the citizens of different States and of the distant sections of our common country, as far more important than the gratification of individual feeling or the expression of personal respect. They serve to bind us together, to draw tighter the bond of union, to hallow and endear to us those institutions and that system of federal government which make us the citizens of one wide extended Republic. They teach the West to sympathize with the East, they bind the North to the South, making us all to know and feel that our great and essential interests are the same, and that in the union of the States is our safety and strength. This feeling of attachment to the union of the States is indeed all important to our national prosperity, and every means of encouraging it deserves the sincere commendation of the patriot; while on the other hand, hardly any censure can be too severe for those who should raise the parriacidal hand to strike a fatal blow at this foundation of our blessings and our hopes. The effect of such meetings as that at Nashville, must be to break down the walls of prejudice which separate different portions of our country, to produce in their stead feelings of good will, and thus to fortify and strengthen our attachment to the Union—to pre-dispose us to discountenance those local jealousies, which apparently adverse interests, when brought in conflict, tend to produce. We applaud the honorable liberality with which the citizens of Nashville have paid a flattering attention to a distinguished scholar and citizen of New England and Massachusetts; but we rejoice more, that the effect of such attention will be to awaken feelings of attachment between citizens of the same great Republic, whose essential interests are in fact the same, although extended over a wide region and through almost every variety of climate.

Washington, July 7.—In the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday, Chief Justice Cranch delivered the opinion of the Court upon the motion of the counsel of the United States to instruct the Grand Jury to make an Indictment in certain technical terms