# Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. BRANDT.

VOLUME XLV. CARLISLE, PA. APRIL 19, 1848. NUMBER XXV.



## SELECT SEMINARY AND PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

*This Institution is intended to furnish a thorough and elegant Education, equal to the best that can be obtained in the Eastern Cities or in any part of the Union.*

MR. & MISSES BURNS are now prepared to receive pupils and to give instruction in all the branches of a polite education.

The present time of embarrassments and reverses of fortune is certainly enough to convince every parent, who feels a proper solicitude for the welfare and happiness of his daughters, of the propriety of so educating them that they may be, in some measure, armed against the vicissitudes of life—that they may be useful (as well as ornamental) in any position in which it may please Heaven to place them. The accomplishments of a refined education appear none the less amiable when accompanied by qualities of real utility. "The only true politeness is that which promotes the comfort and happiness of those with whom we come in contact." Nor are the real pleasures of life less pleasing because accompanied by the knowledge that we are prepared to meet the frowns of fortune. The numerous instances that may be seen in every direction of families reared in affluence—who now have to encounter the cold blasts of poverty without the means whereby to gain a respectable support—should remind parents that while they are educating their daughters in all the refinements and luxuries of life, they should also guard them, as far as may be, against the numerous ills that human nature is "heir to." There is no legacy that a father can leave his child that is worth "twentieth part the tithe" of A GOOD EDUCATION.

In the course of instruction pursued in this Institution no real ornament, no proper accomplishment will be neglected—but at the same time things of a more useful nature will receive proper attention. The first object aimed at in the literary and scientific exercises will be to evolve, cultivate and strengthen the intellectual powers, and to form and refine the taste. The studies of the younger pupils will be so arranged as to task chiefly the powers of memory, but care will be taken that the youthful memory be not burdened with rules and principles unintelligible to the novice in study. Great importance is attached to the right commencement of the pupil's literary education, and throughout her scholastic course, to the adaptation of the subjects of her study to the gradual developing of her mental powers. It will be the aim of the teachers to inspire in the pupil a love of study, and to inculcate the idea that learning is a pleasing employment and not a tedious labor. The various exercises of the institution will be so arranged as to relieve one another and prevent that weariness which is so great a foe to study.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES will be taught in a course of Lectures—illustrated by experiments, specimens, diagrams, paintings, &c.

The lectures on Astronomy will be on suitable occasions, accompanied by observations on the nocturnal sky—the pupils will be taught to trace out the constellations—to know the principal stars, planets, &c., by their names—and to observe the motions, aspect, &c. of the most conspicuous heavenly bodies. The course will include Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Experimental and Natural Philosophy, &c.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—including Zoology, Ornithology, Botany, &c. For practical lessons in Botany, Horticulture, &c., the pupils will have the advantage of the beautiful grounds and garden attached to the building.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY will be taught in lectures and exercises in reading. This course will also include Rhetoric, Logic, Criticism, and Elocution. In reading, the pupils will be made acquainted with the best works in our language—both poets and prose writers—no pains will be spared to make *good readers*.

Particular attention will be given to the Aesthetic culture—or the cultivation of a proper sense of the agreeable and beautiful in the polite arts. Good taste is the very foundation of an elegant education.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including Orthography, Orthoepy, and Descriptive, Didactic and Epistolary Composition.

ARITHMETIC and the higher branches of the Mathematics will receive proper attention. This department will include Book-keeping, &c.

WRITING, with Root's treatise on Penmanship, believed to be the best system in use.

GEOGRAPHY, with problems on the globes and delineation of maps—ancient Geography in connection with ancient History.

HISTORY, ancient and modern—sacred history with charts and maps—mythology and chronology. Particular attention will be given to the history of our own country.

ANTIQUITIES, Jewish, Grecian and Roman.

LANGUAGES. The French, German, Italian, Spanish, and the Classical Languages will be taught when desired. A young lady's education cannot be considered complete without the acquisition of at least one language in addition to her native tongue.

MUSIC. Piano Forte and Guitar. Instruction on other instruments will be given when particularly desired. The Philosophy of Music, in connection with the science of Acoustics, will also be taught. Frequent exercises in vocal music will form a part of the recreations of the pupils.

DRAWING AND PAINTING Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, &c., with the theory and practice of perspective.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK, and fancy work in great variety, including Embroidery, Lacework, Zephyr, Worsted and Rug work, Bead-work, &c. &c. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of instruction. The young Ladies will be taught to make up almost every article of their dress.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, including Cookery in all its branches, the preparation of Ices, Jellies, Preserved Fruits, Pastry, Cakes, &c. &c.

INSTRUCTION IN DANCING will be given to the boarders. The exercises in this art will be regarded as matter of recreation and physical exercise, and no separate charge will be made on this account. As some difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of this kind of recreation, it is proper to say, that we believe, there is no substantial objection to the proper use of this elegant accomplishment. Instruction of this kind is given in the best female schools in the country, under the sanction of some of the wisest and best men of the age. Regarded as a school of manners, there is no proper substitute for this polite art; there are no other means whereby young ladies can be so readily taught that "grace of manner, gait and mien," which ever marks the lady of refined education. No company will be admitted while the young ladies are engaged in their exercises; nor will any pupils be received for this kind of instruction only.

"In reference to the boarders, the teachers recognise no suspension of the duties of instruction. The household associate with each other out of school hours, on terms of easy and respectful familiarity; and the errors and ignorances of the pupils are noticed with a kind solicitude for their improvement. On all occasions, in their recreations, walks, or fire-side conversations, young ladies who use provincial, improper, or ungrammatical expressions, are kindly corrected. A vicious pronunciation is especially to be noticed. The same care is devoted to their personal deportment, mien and habits. An awkward gait, an ungraceful stoop, a nasal twang, must be expected to call forth from any tutoress the proper advice and direction. But the chief care of the educator, in these hours of relaxation from the severer duties of the school room, is to be devoted to the cultivation of a Christian politeness, amenity, ease, and naturalness of manners. To do an unlady-like thing, calls for authoritative advice; but any violation of the law of Christian kindness and courtesy, is to be checked by the teacher with the most anxious concern."

On every Sabbath, when the weather permits, the boarders will attend church with the tutoress. They will never attend church at night. In the great work of educating the moral feelings, the precepts of the gospel are our main reliance. The social duties and virtues it enjoins will be earnestly inculcated.

DISCIPLINE, &c. It is intended that boarders shall enjoy all the maternal attention to their domestic management that could be extended to them in a well ordered home. It will be necessary to require that boarders shall never leave the lot unless in company with one of the tutoresses, nor be absent after sunset. This will not prevent them from enjoying, to the proper extent, all the advantages of the society of the place. Boarders will not be permitted to go shopping but in company of one of the ladies of the school, who will superintend their purchases. No restraints will be imposed that are not fully warranted by the necessities of the case. The responsibility assumed by the proprietors renders it necessary that they should require of the pupils a strict observance of the rules imposed. Corporeal punishment will not be resorted to under any circumstances.

THE HEALTH of the pupils will be considered a most important object, and will claim the unremitted attention of the family,—regularity in the physical habits and exercises of the boarders will be observed. The best medical advice will be had when required. Chambersburg is believed to be one of the most healthy places in the country. The establishment has a fine airy situation, and there is not any local cause of disease known to exist in the neighborhood.

The regular sessions will hereafter commence on the first of September and first of February. The only vacation will be in the months of July and August. Young Ladies will be received at any time during the session.

*No Foreigner* will be employed as a teacher (either male or female) in this institution.

In regulating the prices of tuition, &c., the present embarrassed condition of the country is considered. The prices are believed to be less than those of any other school in the country having equal capabilities.

*Terms of the Session of five months, payable in advance:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scientific and Literary Department, (English branches,) | $15 00 |
| Junior Department, | 20 00 |
| Senior do. | 8 00 |
| Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, each | |

*Tuition in Music.*

| | |
|---|---|
| On the Piano, | $12 00 |
| On the Guitar, | 12 00 |
| Use of Piano, | 3 00 |
| Use of Guitar, | 1 50 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 8 00 |
| Ornamental Needlework and Fancy work, | 10 00 |
| Domestic Economy, &c. | 5 00 |

Books, Stationary, materials, &c., when furnished will be charged at the prices at which they are sold in Philadelphia.

Board, including washing and lodging, $40 00

☞ References as to character, capacity, &c. will be given on application at the institution.

Communications must be addressed to

J. W. BURNS, *Chambersburg, Pa.*

April 12, 1848. 2t

## REMOVAL.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND,

**Practical Hat and Cap MANUFACTURER,**

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has Removed his Cheap Hat and Cap Manufactory, from No. 52, Chesnut Street, to No. 129 Chesnut Street, one door below 4th Street, North Side, under the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Lyon and Hart, where he will continue to finish his justly celebrated

**BEAVER HATS,**

at the low price of Four Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, equal in all respects, if not superior, to any sold in the City at $5.00 and upwards. His fine

**NUTRIA HATS,**

at $3 50, warranted to be on fine fur bodies, far surpass any Hat sold elsewhere at $4 to $ 50.

To test the truth of the above assertion, those interested, to satisfy themselves, are requested to call at any or all the other Stores previous to calling on the subscriber; as he is sure that his Hats will bear a favorable comparison with others.

Phila. Feb. 15, 1848. tf-16

N. B. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. SHIPPING FURS wanted at all times.

## NEW GOODS.

JUST received a new supply of Mousline de Laines, Challies, Chintzes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Ginghams, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloths, Vestings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and indeed every article in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold at the lowest cash price at the store of

March 15, 1848. CHAS. HOFIUS.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale by my usual supply of Garden Seeds from the Miss Rider's, New York, warranted fresh.

ALSO,

In store a large assortment of Wines & Liquors, all of which may be had on reasonable terms.

For sale by JOHN ARMSTRONG.

## A CARD.

HENRY L. ELDER, No. 493, Market street, above 13th, North side, Philadelphia, having reduced his prices of HARDWARE, to the lowest rates for CASH, and in his advertisement named some of the articles with the prices annexed, he finds that *others* in the same line of business, have offered those particular articles at the same prices, saying they sell as low as ELDER. Now the object of this Card is to invite purchasers to ascertain the lowest prices for which they can purchase every description of Hardware elsewhere, and then enquire at his store, and they will be convinced that he is selling all his goods at similar low prices,—and that he is doing what he professes to do—*buying only for Cash, and selling only for Cash*, which enables him to do business at such rates as cannot fail to make his store the depot for those who wish to get the most for their money.

☞ He has added to his large stock of Hardware, a complete assortment of

**WINDOW GLASS,**

which he will sell at a scale of prices corresponding with the reduced prices of his Nails, Scythes and Hardware generally, at wholesale and retail.

HENRY L. ELDER,

Cheap Hardware *Store, No. 493*, Market st. Phila.

March 1, 1848. tf-18

## For Sale or Rent,

THREE comfortable & new Brick Buildings, in a pleasant and healthy part of the borough. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1848.

Dec. 21, 1848. CHAS. GUILBY.

## MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, &c.

SUPERIOR New Orleans (or Baking Molasses,) and also Sugar House Molasses. No. 1 best quality Salmon and Mackerel. Refined Table Salt in boxes. Liverpool G. A. Salt in Sacks or otherwise. Vinegar, Glass, Queensware and Groceries generally. For sale at the lowest cash prices, at the store of the subscriber, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

J. W. EBY.

## DR. GUETTICH, HAAS & CO'S. CELEBRATED MEDICINES

THE OLIVE BRANCH PILLS for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Side, Breast, Back and Shoulders, Ague and Fever, an infallable cure, and all Scarlet and Bilious Fevers, and all diseases arising from exposure and debility, no matter how long standing—in fact all diseases to which the human family are subject to!

These pills are unsurpassed by any medical compound ever offered to the public as a general restorator and family medicine. They are very gentle in their operation, causing neither pain, sickness nor debility by the use of them) but on the contrary they strengthen the stomach and bowels in a wonderful manner, and soon restore nature to its former course and vigor. The person using the Olive Branch Pills soon forgets that he was sick—which is very easily accounted for; there is not that prostration of strength in these pills as in many other remedies of the day; because the materials used in manufacturing them are in harmony with the powers of life and act in concert with the opinions of Dr's. Brown, Bush, Armstrong, Montgomery, Hersey, Kendrick, Shepper and the celebrated Dr. Waterhouse, formerly Lecturer on the theory and practice of Physic in Cambridge University, Massachusetts. Purchase of them, and give them a fair and impartial trial, and you will find that permanent relief, upon which the proprietors depend to make them the most universal family medicine used, and which will stand unrivaled by any other in the known world. Price 25 cents per box;

RHEUMATIC MEDICINE

Is one of the most certain and affectual cures for all rheumatic chronic and inflammatory Rheumatisms that has ever yet been discovered, and in numerous case has eradicated that dreadful disease from persons afflicted entirely. All sour drinks and virtuals are strictly forbidden, and spiritous liquor must not be taken inwardly by any means whtever, or it will be of no use to take this medicne, as it will destroy the good effects of the medicine entirely. Price $1,50 per package,

AUGSBURG LIFE TINCTURE.

These celebrated drops have acquired the highest recommendations in this country, as well as in Europe for its most valuable proprieties for all inward weaknesss, cramps, colds, agues and fever; and when used with the Olive Branch Pills, never fails to cure the fever and ague. Price 25 cents per bottle.

PECTRAL ELIXIR

Is unrivalled for its curative qualities even when used in cases of maladies which were otherwise incurable. Many recommendations have been given of the benefical effects it has had in the cure of pleurisy, pecoral and pulmonary consumptions, colds, &c. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HYSTERIC OR MOTHER DROPS.

This most excellent article has a quality of calming instantly and without fail, all cramps of the stomach, cholic or that troublesome disease called mother fits or hysterics; and when continued for some length of time, will cure the patient entirely. Price 25 cen per vial.

GREEN WINDER OIL,

A certain cure for a Scalds, Bruses, Burns, and the most effectual cure for the piles—it will cure the person afflicted in a very short time, if used according to direction. Price 25 cts. per vial.

SPIRIT DE MEXICO.

This spirit is highly recommended for all sprains, swelling of the limbs, or leaders, sinews, joints and rheumatic as an outward remedy, it has no equal; and when used with the Rheumatic Medicine, will greatly facilitate the cure. The annuals of History do not produce its equal, and it is the greatest preventive against cold, in the known world. For particulars see directions accompanying the bottles. Price 25 cents.

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

An infallable cure if used according to direc tions. Price 25 cents per vial.

SALVE OF DREDEN.

Is decidedly the best applicon for wounds and sores, old or new, of all kin, and will prevent if used in time, many operations; and prevent Lock Jaw, Pains in the Ear Head, &c.—Females who are so unfortunate as to have sore breasts, and will use this wonderful salve, will be cured in a very short time. It cant be too highly recommended. For further particulars see directions, Price 12½ cents per box.

WORM LOZENGE

An excellent article for the cure worms in adults as well as children, and will cure when other remedies fail. Price 6¼ cents a box.

COUGH LOZENGES

A superior article for Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Bronchitis and difficulty of breathing. Price 6¼ cents per box.

Sold wholesale and retail, at the principal office, No. 384, North 3d street, Philadelphia; and by

JOHN GRAY, Carlisle,

General Agent for Cumberland County.

June 22, 1842. 1y-34

## READ WHAT IT HAS DON,

AND if you have a friend, a relation, or know any one that is afflicted with that distressing disease, "CONSUMPTION," persuade them without delay to try that famous and unrivaled medicine, the

**"Balsam of Wild Cherry"**

which has cured thousands of this complaint, after everything else had failed. Read the following undoubted proofs of its efficacy:

ROXBOROUGH, Sept. 10 1841.

DEAR SIR:—Please send me two more bottles your Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sold me before. I have taken nearly all of the first bottle and confidently believe this medicine will cure me. I have used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that relieved me so much. It has stopped my cough entirely, checked my night sweats, and I sleep better at night and feel better in every way, than I have for many months. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES KELLY.

OLMSTEAD, Sept. 12, 1841.

FRIEND WISTAR:—I must again trouble thee to send me two bottles more of thy invaluable Balsam. I have now taken three bottles in all, and can assure thee that it has done more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible, and oblige thy friend, JOSEPH HOLLOWAY.

BRISTOL, Sept. 6, 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Hearing so many people talk of the wonderful cures your Balsam of Wild Cherry has made in Consumption, I sent to one of your Agents the other day for a bottle, and have found it to have relieved me so much, that I want three bottles more sent soon, as I believe it will cure me too. I have used Jayne's Expectorant and other medicines besides, but nothing has done me as much good as yours has. Send by the steamboat Bolivar. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

☞ Besides its astonishing efficacy in Consumption, it is also the most affectual remedy ever discovered for LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, &c., as hundreds will testify who have been cured by it after all other remedies had failed.

DRUGGISTS and DEALERS will find this medicine a valuable addition to their stock, and should always keep it on hand, as it is universally acknowledged to be one of the most useful family medicines now in use.

☞ Be very careful to ask for DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM ARCH & CO., Chemists, No. 32, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

☞ The genuine Balsam, sold in Carlisle by SAMUEL ELLIOTT, appointed


## POETRY.

### UPON THY TRUTH RELYING.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAILY.

They say we are too young to love,—
Too wild to be united;
In scorn they bid us both renounce
The fond vows we have plighted.
They send thee forth to see the world;
Thy love by absence trying;
Then go, for I can smile farewell,—
Upon thy truth relying.

I know that Pleasure's hand will throw
Her silken nets about thee;
I know how lonesome I shall find
The long, long days without thee.
But in thy letters there'll be joy;
The reading,—the replying;
I'll kiss each word that's traced by thee—
Upon thy truth relying.

When friends applaud thee, I'll sit by
In silent rapture gazing;
And, oh! how proud of being loved
By her they have been praising!
But should Detraction breathe thy name,
The world's reproof defying
I'd love thee—laud thee—trust thee still,—
Upon thy truth relying.

E'en those who smile to see us part,
Shall see us meet with wonder;
Such trials only make the heart
That truly loves grow fonder.
Our sorrows past shall be our pride,
When with each other vying;
Thou wilt confide in him, who lived
Upon thy truth relying.

## MISCELLANY.

### MARTHA WASHINGTON.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

THE state of society in Virginia, a century since, was unquiet and imposing. The "Ancient Dominion" retained stronger features of resemblance to the father land, than any of its sisters. The manners of the nobility of England had been transplanted, with but little radical change, to the territory of Powhattan. A kind of feudal magnificence, a high and quick sense of honor, a generous and lordly hospitality, early characterized a State which has given to this Western Empire so many of its mightiest and noblest names.

One of the most immediate changes arising from the severance of the mother country, was the breaking down of that courtly and almost solemn etiquette which had marked the intercourse of the higher classes. "I know your age by the *edition of your manners*," said a lady of discernment to a gentleman distinguished for politeness;—"I am certain that you were educated before the Revolution." But the republicanism which may possibly have swept with too full a tide over our national manners, had, at that period of which we speak, no existence in Virginia. The levees of her royal governors, though stripped of monarchial pomp, displayed a remnant of those "stately trappings of chivalry," with which the titled and vallant of a still earlier age, were accustomed, in European courts, to pay homage to beauty and rank.

It was early in the winter of 1748, that the levees of Governor Gooch opened with unwonted splendor at Williamsburg. Many of the members of Assembly took thither with them a part of their families, and this session was graced by the presence of several young high-born maidens, who had never before been presented at court. One among these was evidently the theme of general admiration. Some of the statelier matrons criticised her as deficient in height. But, though somewhat beneath the middle stature, she possessed that round and exquisite symmetry, which the early historians have ascribed to the fascinating Anne Boleyn. A pure complexion, and clear eye, were finely contrasted with dark, glossy, and redundant hair. Still, it was found difficult, by common observers, to analyze her beauty; for it rested not on any perminant gift, but on the consent of the whole person in loveliness. Grace of movement, and melody of voice, were confessed to be among its elements. More of animation was hers, than is wont to distinguish the modern Southern beauty; but that chiefly won old and young, was a mild cheerfulness, the silent history of a soul's happiness, and an expressive glee, inspiring every beholder with confidence like a beam from the temple of truth.

Though she had scarcely numbered twenty eight summers, there was about her a womanly dignity which chastened forwardness into respect.

Among those who had paid their *devoirs* to the lovely young creature, was Colonel Custis, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. His father, the Hon. John Custis, of Arlington, held the office of King's counsellor, and was a man of wealth and distinction. His attendance at Williamsburg, during the present session, had been somewhat interrupted by ill-health; and while there, the graver duties of the statesman so far absorbed him, as to render him ignorant as to what reigning beauties produced sensation at court. Not long after the suspension of the levees, and the return of the burgesses to their homes, the counsellor requested a conversation with his son, Colonel Custis, in the library of Arlington. He was a singular mixture of gravity and condescension in his manner, as he desired him to be seated, and thus opened the discourse:

"I have for some time wished to see you on an interesting subject. Though still young, I consider you have arrived to years of discretion."

The Colonel bowed.

"I trust I have always shown that regard for your welfare, which is due from an affectionate father to an only son. I am about to give another proof of it. In short, I wish to turn your attention to a suitable marriage."

The Colonel bowed.

"You know Colonel Byrd, of Westover, to be my very particular friend. His daughter is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Virginia. It is my desire that you form with her a matrimonial alliance."

"My dear sir I have not the vanity of supposing that I could render myself acceptable to Miss Byrd."

"No objection on that head. Her father and myself have settled it. Indeed, I may as well tell you that we have had numberless conversations on this business, and that you have both been as betrothed from the cradle. Think, my son, of the advantage of such a connection, the contiguity of wealth and power that will ultimately pass into your hands."

"Affection, sir, seems to me to be the only bond that can hallow such a union.—Not even my reverence for the best of fathers could induce me to enter into it from mercenary motives."

"Mercenary, sir, *mercenary!* Whoever, before, dared to couple that word with my name!" exclaimed the counsellor, raising himself to his full height, and fixing a kindling eye upon his son.

Then, pacing the apartment a few turns, he stopped opposite to him, and added:—"You speak of the affection that should precede marriage. Have the goodness to understand that the misplacing of yours may materially affect your patrimonial inheritance." He seemed to wait for a reply, but in vain. "May I inquire, if you have, thus early, presumed to decide seriously on the preference of any young lady as a companion for life!"

"I have, sir."

"May I be favored with a knowledge of her name!"

"Miss Martha Darnbridge."

The high-spirited gentlemen parted in mutual resentment; but the reflections of a night restored them to better feelings. The father began to excuse the son, by recalling the warmth of his own early attachment; while the son referred the testiness of the father to the battowing disappointment of a long-cherished plan, and the querulousness of his feeble health. Still, as it usually happens with proud men, neither would open his heart to the other; and a slight, though almost perceptible coldness gathered over their intercourse. But this interview served as a stimulant to matrimony. The temporary reserve of the father, throwing something like gloom over the paternal mansion, heightened the frequency of the visits of the lover. The gentle object of his preference imagined no barrier to an alliance, where there existed no inequality; and he forbore to communicate what could only occasion perplexity, and what he trusted would soon vanish like the "baseless fabric of a dream." According to a happy prescience, the lofty counsellor gave his consent to the nuptials, and the flower of the court of Williamsburg became a bride in the blush of her seventeenth summer.

Their residence was a retired and romantic mansion on the banks of the Pamunkey. It reared its white walls amid a profusion of vines and flowering trees. Broad plantations, and the wealth of Virginia forests, variegated the grounds. Rural occupation, and the delight of each other's society, prepared for them what they deemed a paradise. In visits to their favored dwelling, the chancelor learned to appreciate the treasures of his new daughter. Her excellence in the responsible sphere to which she was introduced, won his regard; and with the ingenuousness of an honorable mind when convinced of an error, he sought every opportunity of distinguishing her merit, which he had once been reluctant to admit. When he saw the grace and courtliness with which she maintained a general hospitality, the judgment far beyond her years displayed in the management of her servants; the energy, the early rising, the cheerful alacrity, with which she regulated and beautified the internal mechanism of her family; the disinterestedness with which she forgot herself, and sought the good of others; but, above all, her untiring devotion to her husband, and the little ones sprung up around her; he gloried in the sentiment of his son, which, indeed, he had always believed, though he was once in danger of swerving from it, that strong personal affection is essential to the bliss of matrimonial happiness.

But the scene of exquisite felicity was not long to last. The death of her two eldest children prepared her for a deeper

In the trying situation of a young, beautiful and wealthy widow, and mother, she was still able to conduct herself with unvarying discretion, and faithfully to discharge every important duty.

It was in the spring of 1758, that two gentlemen, attended by a servant, were seen riding through the luxuriant scenery with which the county of New Kent, in Virginia, abounds. The most striking figure of the group was a tall graceful man, and apparently about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He would have been a model for a statuary when Rome was in her best days. His companion was an elderly man, in a plain garb, who, by the familiarity with which he pointed out surrounding objects, would seem to be taking his daily rounds upon his own estate. As they approached the avenue to an antique mansion, he placed his hand on the rein of his companion.

"Nay, Colonel Washington, let it never be said that you passed the house of your father's friend without dismounting.—I must insist on the honor of delaying you as my guest."

"Thanks to you, my dear sir, but I ride in haste, the bearer of despatches to our Govenor in Williamsburg, which may not brook delay."

"Is this the noble steed which was given you by the dying Braddock, on the fatal field of Monongahelah? and this the servant he bequeathed you at the same time?"

Washington answered in the affirmative.

"Then, my dear colonel, thus mounted and attended, you may well dine with me, and by borrowing some of this fine moonlight, reach Williamsburg ere his excellency shall have shaken off his morning slumbers.

"Do I understand that I may be excused immediately after dinner?

"Certainly."

"Then, sir, I accept your hospitality;" and gracefully throwing himself from the charger, he resigned the rein to his English servant, giving at the same time, strict orders as to the time when he must be ready with the horses to pursue their journey.

"I am rejoiced, Colonel Washington," said the hospitable old gentleman, "fortunately to have met you on my morning ride; and the more so, as I have some guests, who may make the repast pass pleasantly, and will not fail to appreciate our young and valiant soldier."

"Washington bowed his thanks, and was introduced to the company. Virginia's far-famed hospitality was well set forth in that spacious baronial hall. Precise in his household regulations, the social feast was closed at the time the host had predicted. The servant also was punctual.—He knew the habits of his master. At the appointed moment, he stood with horses caparisoned at the gate; and much did he marvel, as listening to every footstep that paced down the avenue, he saw the sun sink in the west, and yet no master appear. At length orders came that the horses should be put up for the night. Wonder, upon wonder! When his business with the Governor was so urgent! The sun was high in the heavens the next day, ere Washington mounted for his journey. No explanation was given. But it was rumored, that among the guests was a beautiful and youthful widow, to whose charms his heart had responded. This was further confirmed by his tarrying but a brief space at Williamsburg, retracing his route with unusual celerity, and becoming a frequent visitor at the house of the late Colonel Custis, in the vicinity, where the following year his nuptials were celebrated.

Henceforth, the life of the lady of Mount Vernon is a part of the history of her country. In that hallowed retreat she was found entering into the plans of Washington, sharing his confidence and making his household happy. There, her only daughter, Martha Custis, died in the bloom of youth; a few years after, when the troubles of the country drew her husband to the post of commander-in-chief of her armies, she accompanied him to Boston, and witnessed its seige and evacuation. For eight years, he returned no more to enjoy his beloved residence on the banks of the Potomac. During his absence she made the most strenuous efforts to discharge the added weight of care, and to endure, with changeless trust in Heaven, continued anxiety for one so inexpressibly dear. At the close of each campaign, she repaired, in compliance with his wishes, to head-quarters, where the ladies of the general officers joined her in forming such society as diffused a cheering influence over even the gloom of the winter of Valley Forge and Morristown. The opening of every campaign was the signal of the return of Lady Washington, (as she was called in the army,) to her domestic cares at Mount Vernon. "I heard," said she, "the first and the last cannon of the revolutionary war." The rejoicings, which attended the surrender of Cornwallis in the Autumn of 1781, marked for her a season of the deepest sorrow. Her only remaining child, Col. John Custis, the aid-de-

arduous duties at the seige of Yorktown, the victim of an epidemic fever, and died at the age of twenty-seven. He was but a boy of five at the time of her second marriage, and had drawn forth strongly the affections and regard of her illustrious husband, who shared her affliction for his loss, and by the tenderest sympathy strove to alleviate it.

After the close of the war, a few years were devoted to the enjoyment and embellishment of their favorite Mount Vernon. The peace and returning prosperity of their country gave pure and bright ingredients to their cup of happiness. Their mansion was thronged with guests of distinction, all of whom remarked, with admiration, the energy of Mrs. Washington, in the complicated duties of a Virginia housewife, and the elegance and grace with which she presided at her noble board.

The voice of a free nation, conferring on General Washington the highest office in its power to bestow, was not obeyed without a sacrifice of feeling. It was in the spring of 1789, that, with his lady, he bade adieu to his tranquil abode, to assume the responsibility of the first Presidency. In forming his domestic establishment, he mingled the simplicity of a republic with that dignity which he felt was necessary to secure the respect of older governments. The furniture of his house, the livery of his servants, the entertainment of his guests, displayed elegance, while they rejected ostentation. In all these arrangements, Mrs. Washington was a second self. Her Friday evening levees, at which he was always present, exhibited that perfect etiquette which marks the intercourse of the dignified and high bred. Commencing at seven, and closing at ten, they lent no more sanction to late hours than to levity. The first lady of the nation still preserved the habits of early life. Indulging in no indolence, she left her pillow at dawn, and after breakfast, retired to her chamber for an hour, for the study of the scriptures and devotion. This practice, it is said, during the long period of half a century, she never omitted. The duties of the Sabbath were dear to her. The President and herself attended public worship with regularity, and in the evening he read to her, in her chamber, the scriptures, and a sermon.

The spring of 1797 opened for them with the most pleasing anticipations. The cares of high office were resigned, and they were about to retire, for the remainder of their days, to the beloved shades of Mount Vernon. The new turf springing into fresh greenness wherever they trod, the vernal blossoms opening to receive them, the warbled welcome of the birds, were never more dear, as wearied with the toils of public life, and satiated with its honors, they returned to their rural retreat, hallowed by the recollections of earlier years, and by the consciousness of virtue.

But in two years Washington was no more. The shock of his death, after an illness of only twenty-four hours, fell like a thunderbolt upon the bereaved widow. The piety which had long been her strength, continued its support, but her heart drooped, and though her cheerfulness did not utterly forsake her, she discharged her habitual round of duties, as one who felt that "the glory had departed."

How beautiful and characteristic, was her reply to the solicitations of the highest authority of the nation, that the remains of her illustrious husband might be removed to the seat of government, and a marble monument erected to mark the spot of their repose.

"Taught by the great example which I have had so long before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the will of my country, I consent to the request made by Congress; and in doing this I need not, *I cannot*, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

The intention of the Congress of 1797 has never been executed, nor the proposed monument erected. The enthusiasm of the time passed away, and the many conflicting cares of a great nation turned its thought from thus perpetuating his memory, whose image, it trusted, would be ever enshrined in the hearts of a great people.

Scarcely two years of her lonely widowhood were accomplished, ere the lady of Mount Vernon found death approaching.—Gathering her family around her, she impressed on them the value of that religion which she had tested from her youth onward to hoary hairs. Then calmly resigning her soul into the hands of Him who gave it, at the age of seventy, full of years and full of honors, she was laid in the tomb of Washington.

In this outline of the lineaments of Martha Washington, we perceive that it was neither the beauty with which she was endowed, nor the high station which she had attained, that gave enduring lustre to her character, but her Christian fidelity in those duties which devolve upon her sex. This filled her to treading the path to lighten the cares, to cheer the sufferer, to sublimate the enjoyments of him who, in the expressive language of the Chief Justice Marshall, was "so favored of Heaven as to unite almost unbounded