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 B. BEATTY.

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

In the course of instruction pursued in this Institution no real ornament, no proper accomplishment ill be neglected—but at the same time things of a more useful nature will receive proper attention. The rst object aimed at in the literary and scientific exercises will be to evolve, cultivate and strengthen e intellectual powers, and to form and refine the taste. The studies of the younger pupils will be so ranged as to task chiefly the powers of memory, but care will be taken that the youthful memory be ot burdened with rules and principles unintelligible to the novice in study. Great importance is atached to the right commencement of the pupil's literary education, and throughout her scholastic ourse, to the adaptation of the subjects of her study to the gradual developing of her mental powers. It ill be the aim of the teachers to inspire in the pupil a love of study, and to inculcate the idea that earning is a pleasing employment and not a tedious labor. The various exercises of the institution will e 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, pecimens, diagrams, paintings, &c.

The lectures on Astronomy will be en suitable occasions, accompanied by observations on the nocarnal sky—the pupils will be taught to trace out the constellations—to know the principal stars, planets, to., 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 rounds and garden attached to the building.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY will be taught in lectures and exercises in eading. This course will also include Rhetoric, Logic, Criticism, and Elocution. In reading, the upils will be made acquainted with the best works in our language—both poets and prose writers—o pains will be spared to make *good readers.*

Particular attention will be given to the Æsthetic culture—or the cultivation of a proper sense of the ewcible 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 Epistoary Composition.

ARITHMETIC and the higher branches of the Mathematics will receive proper attention. This Iepartment 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 roidery, Lacework, Zephyr, Worsted and Rug-work, Bead work, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to this branch of instruction. The young Ladies will be taught to make up almost every their dress.

TIC ECONOMY, including Cookery in all its branches, the preparation of Ices, Jellies, ruits, Pastry, Cakes, &c. &c.

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

erence to the boarders, the teachers propose no suspension of the duties of instruction. The ntimate 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 department, 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 authorative 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 ompfort 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.)	
Junior Department,	$15 00
Senior do.	20 00
Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, each	8 00

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 19, 1843. 24

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. 82, Chesnut Street, to No. 129 Chesnut Street, one door below 4th Street, North Side; under the Adelphi 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 $5 50, warranted to be on fine fur bodies, far surpass any Hat sold elsewhere at $6 to $7.

To test the truth of the above assertion, those interested, are solicited to call and examine for themselves, at any of all the other Stores previous to calling at the subscriber's, for he feels sure that his Hats will more satisfied when compared with others.

Philad. Feb. 15, 1843. 1-10

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. SHIPPING FURS wanted of all kinds.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large supply of New Orleans Mollasses, Hardware, Cloths, Stockings, Suspenders and lots of other goods, which will be sold on Cash, cheaper than ever the same was sold.

March 17, 1843. CHAS. OGILBY.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale by the small supply of Garden Seeds, from the Miss Rising's, New York, warranted Fresh.

Also, Cayenne Pepper at 12½ cts.

In store and for sale by the subscriber, good Wine & Cider Vinegar, Darbials, March 3, 1843. JOHN GRAY. 8-20

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, 1843. 6-18

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, 1843.

Dec. 21, 1842. CHAS. OGILBY.

MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, &c.

SUPERIOR New Orleans for Baking Molasses, Sugar House Molasses, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, Herring, Table Salt, Liverpool Ground Salt in Sacks or otherwise, fine Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Dried Peaches, Starch, Chocolate, Chocolate and Cocoa, Ware, for sale at lower prices than the worst of the subscriber's stock, which will be pleased to wait on all who pay a call.

Carlisle, March 17, 1843. W. ENNIS. 11-19

POETRY.

THE DELIGHTS OF SPRING.

Oh! how it stirs the flagging heart,
And bids the pulses fly,
To greet again, like Eden gleams,
Bright tokens in earth and sky,
Of seasons—lov'd of all the best—
The fairy-footed Spring,
Ever with smiles upon her brow—
Joy's color on her wing!

The sun, with a brighter, kindlier glance,
Looks down from his throne on high,
And dyes again with his purest sheen,
The clouds and the azure sky—
While over the face of the broad fair earth,
And o'er the trembling main,
His impulse gives, recalling to life
The many bright things again!

The pines have a fringe of deeper green—
And in the dim old woods
Returning newness and beauty reigns,
And brighten the solitudes;
While birds—the beautiful singing birds,
As if in Jubilee,
Pour from each spray and on glancing wing,
Their wildest minstrelsy!

From stream and fount the chain is loos'd—
And lo! how they dance along;
Like living things in jewels decked,
And trauc'd with their own glad song;
Now, with a gentle serenade,
Some bright gale seeking out;
Then leaping o'er its rocky way,
With a swelling and tiny shout!

Ay! Spring thou art giving to earth again
The train of laughing hours,
Restoring forgotten harmonies,
And calling up the flowers—
But oh! a brighter spell is thine—
In gifts for the spirit fraught,
The freshness of early feeling,
And the joy of early thought!

☞ The following lines we copy from the Catholic Expositor: They are from the pen of J. Augustus Shea, the friend and fellow-countryman of Thomas Moore. They are taken from a Poem of some length, entitled "Clontarf," which, with others from the same author, will shortly be given to the public. It was an address from an old Irish soldier to his son just about to enter the army of Ireland against the Dane.

Strong pulse of my bosom,
Fair light of my brow,
I never have lov'd thee
More fondly than now;
Than now that I give thee
To foe and to field,
To conquer or perish,
But never to yield!

Take the sword of thy father;
A field's to be won.
Let it flash o'er that field
Like the beams from the sun.
If it sink, let it be
With the pride of its dawn;
As bright with its heaven
As when it was drawn.

By the skill of a freeman
For freedom 'twas made.
In the hand of a freeman
'Twill not be betray'd.
I have lov'd it; how dearly
Yon heaven can see,
Almost with the love spell
That binds me to thee.

That sword once was light
As a rush in my hand,
But now I can scarcely
Its motion command.
No matter! come hither!
Come hither, my boy!
There! take it! Oh God,
What fulfilment of joy.

Go forth in young glory;
Go, Vanquish the Dane,
And swell the proud story
Our land must retain.
Go! leave not a footprint
Of foes on our sod,
For Glory and Erin,
For Freedom and God!

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Wreath.

MY COUSIN KATE.

Intimately interwoven with the fibres of the human heart are the chords which bind each individual to his race, and mighty is the influence that woman exerts upon the destinies of individuals and nations. Her smile and her tear have been, from the earliest period to the present hour, all potent to soften the asperities of man's rougher nature, awakening him to the performance of the loftiest deeds, inciting within him the noblest virtues, and unloosing his soul from the thraldom of sensuality and sin.

The love of the pure and the beautiful originally implanted in every human breast, like the seed sown upon good ground, when nurtured in the sunshine of her smile, and trained under the fostering influence of her purer perceptions, has brought a thousand fold of the richest blessings, and her influence has caused to well up from the darkest chambers of the heart, to water the desert spots of life, those streams of tranquility and happiness which have gladdened the most desolate places, and caused them to bloom and to breathe of the flowers and fragrance of Paradise.

At the cross and at the sepulchre, in joy or in sorrow, in sickness or in health, in the gorgeous halls of luxury or the humble dwelling-place of the sons of toil, she is ever the same kind friend, ever the incitor to our best deeds, and the inspirer of our holiest thoughts; and when degraded and despised, even then, her failings lean to virtue's side. Burns sees the loveliness of his female relatives, and the light in a more pleasing light than he perhaps would, if not contrasted with their opposites. Byron, the misanthrope, the man who delighted in the misery he caused, who sought to make himself miserable because others were happier than he was,