THE MARCH MAGAZINES. *1 Lippincott's."

Frem Turner Brothers & Co. we have rereceived the March number of Lippincott's Magazine. One of the most interesting features of the number is the capital design by Mr. E. B. Bensell entitled "The Two Old Bavesdroppers," illustrating Mrs. Wister's serial story of "Over Yonder." The artistic merits of this picture are very great, and it is a gratifying exhibition of the progress of our own most talented and promising Philadelphia artists. A great deal of credit is also due to Mr. Landerbach, the engraver; and as a piece of wood-cutting the design is entitled to rank with the best that have been executed in this country, and it is equal to the majority of the good engravings that appear in the English periodicals that make a specialty of their illustrations. This subject is particularly worthy of notice, as the artist and engraver are both Philadelphians, and it proves that as good artistic work can be done here as elsewhere, if the publishers and the public will only extend proper encouragement to the

The March number of Lippincott's opens with four chapters in continuation of Robert Dale Owen's werk of "Beyond the Breakers;" J. W. Mitchell contributes an inauguration ode; and W. Edgar McCunn an article on "Ac-

tors' Memories," from which we quote:-"A leading stock actor in most provincial cities commits on an average about eight lengths, or three hundred and thirty-six lines. every day of his life. This might be done with ease by most of them if their study was so nicely proportioned. But, unfortunately, for one week they have nothing to do, and for the next perpetual parts of seven or eight hundred lines, which is rather wearing. At performance, however, they are not always, as they call it, 'dead-letter perfect,' Sometimes they trip a little, and very often depend for more than half their business on the prompter. Then, on extreme occasions, they have an execrable and impudent practice of faking.' This is when they 'faking.' This is when they are totally imperiect, and rely upon their wits for the necessary speeches. I have frequently seen this expedient tried when the performer knew nothing of the play except its name and the list of characters, and the triumphant success he usually met with spoke faintly for the powers of perception of American audiences. Many anecdotes are told of the skill of the celebra ed Mr. John Palmer in this sort of imposition, one of which is too good to be left out. He had a very long part in a new play one evening, and was set down in the bills to speak the prologue, Trusting to a quick study, he kept postponing his attention to both until the last moment, and when the curtain bell rang went on for the prologue without knowing a word of it. The house was packed, and of course in a terrific uproar, as always at the commencement of a performance. The indomitable Palmer, amid the contasion, began to move his leps and gesticulate as if delivering his lines. As nobody heard a syllable, the cries of 'Silence,' 'Hear the prologue,' Down in front,' Order,' redoubled from every quarter. He ceased his motions, and with the most graceful dexterity pretended to be greatly disturbed by the disorder, and made a token to the galiery as it to indicate that he could not proceed unless that part of the audience became quiet. This stratagem set the pit bowling at the supposed offenders in the upper regions, and amid the riotous clamer which ensued Palmer came forward, moved his lips, and gesticulated as before, and just as the Babel was about cearing, made his bow and went off. He performed his part in the play with equal success, though he knew no more of the language in it than the prologue. It is a common practice with some to study a play white it is being acted-commit a scene and then go on and perform it. This is frequently kept up through ave long acts, and is looked upon as quite au ordinary achievement. When the business for the week is heavy, the long parts are generally read at rehearsal in the morning. There is a rule which forbids this under a penalty of a heavy fine; but like another common rule -the one about 'gagging,' or introducing one's own language into a part-not much attention lepaid to it outside of Wallack's, 'Selwyn's,' or the 'Arch.' Many interesting stories are told of parts taken at short notice. In the lives of old actors it will be frequently seen that celerity in this way has been the stepping stone to many a poor fellow's fortune. Cibber tells us how he came into some distinction by performing a long part after brief preparation with Barton Booth; and Kean, in Barry Cornwall' biography, appears in a similar anecdote. The instances of the same kind happening in this country alone are very numerous. A year of two since, it is said, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. went on at a theatre in Washington entirely perfect in the part of 'Brierly' in the Ticke-of-Leave Man, having acquired the words in thirty minutes. Mr. Frank Mordaunt on a cor-tain occasion took up the character of 'Hardress Cregan' in the second act of the College Baum, at Niblo's, New York (Mr. L. R. Shewell, who had been playing it, being compelled to leave for the death bed of his brother), and finished the role successfully; he had never been in the piece before. Mr. C. Boniface once played 'Brutus' at two hours' notice; Mr. Edwin Booth once, when a boy, got through Richard III, in the illness of his father, without having studled it; and Mr. J. B. Studley one evening at the New York 'Olympic, in the absence of Mr. Edward Davenport, formed the 'Count of Monte Cristo,' studying the part, scene by scene, as the play progressed. Several ladies now living and well known in the profession might also be mentioned as having done wonders in the way of acquiring great deal of text in a very little time. Not many are mentioned in theatrical histories as remarkable for their bad memories. Cibber John Kemble's era. The celebrated John John Kemble's era. The celebrated John-stone, the Irish camedian, was noted far and wide for the labor with which he committed language, and for his trouble in keeping it after once gotten. This gentleman, it may not be generally known, was one of the ances tors of the Wallack family at present residing in New York. Mr. James Wallack is the son of Mr. Henry Wallack by his first wife, whose maiden name was Turoin. Henry Wallack was brother to J. W. Wallack, Sr., and son of Mr. Wallack, of the English Amphitheatre, and his wife, Miss Johnstone. Mrs. Bloxton, an Amerioan actrees of 1700, was in the habitoi writing her cues on her cuffs, and siways kept the prompter closely to his business. Actors lose their memory only from excessive debauchery or old age; and so strong is the faculty deve-loped with many that even these fail to destroy it entirely. George Frederick Cooke studied new parts after thirty years' continual dissipa-tion, and Edmund Kean held the power of study until nearly every other power was gone, and then that went too. J. B. Booth could always acquire and retain; and many others, almost as noted, had their chief faculties to the last. Auy person acquainted with the private lives of the actors of to day can easily single out a dozen battered rakes who never have a sober proment, and yet nightly perform tresh charac-But intemperance will undoubtedly destroy the mind at the end: the powers of percep

Riter Fitzgerald has an interesting but somewhat sensational story entitled "The Shadow of Fate," and Charles G. Leland contributes some reminiscences of "Breitmann in Politics." Here is the story of Breitmann's nomination:-

tion remain, but the attention cannot be con-

centrated, and everything is forgotten as soon

When ash de var vas ober, und Beace her shnowwice vings Was vadn o'er de coondry (in shpodts) like

afery dings;

Und beroes vere revardtet, de beople all pegan To say 'tvas shame dat nodings vas done for Breitemann.

No man wised how id vas shtarte', or where der fore shlog came, Boot dey shveared it vas a cinder, dereto a purnin 'Dere is Sennitzperl in de Gustom House-po'zbiliz! can dis dings pe!— Und Briefmann he hate nodings: vot sights is

dis to see! 'Nod de virst ret cendt for Breitmann! ish dis On de man dat sacked de Bepels und trinked dem high and dry? By meine Seel, I savears id, and vot's more I

deglares id's drue, once gleaned ou it a down in half an oor, und sutripped id strumpf und shoe. 'He was shoost like Konig Etzel, of whom de

shdory deil. Der Hua who sa for de Romans und vollop dem so vell; Only dis dat dey say no grass wouldt crow where Etzel's horse had trot, Und I really peliefe vere Breitmann go de hops

shpring in de shpot,' If once you tie a dog loose, dere is more soon geds arount, Und wenn dis vas shiartedt on Breitmann id

was rings aroom be-found;
Dough vhy he moost hafe somedings vas nod by no n'ean glear, Nor tid id, like Paulus' confersion, on de snap

Und, in faedt, Bulthazer Bumchen saidt he couldient night blainly see Vy a veller for gaiderin riches shood dus re-

Der Breitmann own drei Houser, mit a weinhandle in a stour, Dazu ein Lager-Wirthschaft, and sonet was-

Formedings more. Dis plasted plackguard none-sense ve couldn't no means shtand, From a narrow mineted shvine's kopt, of our

nople captain grand: Soosh low, goarse, betty bornirtheil a shentleman deplores; So ve called him verfluchter Hundsfoot, und

shmysed him out of toors. So ve all dissolted dat Breitmann shouldt hafe a nomination

To go to de Legisladoor, to make some dings off de nation: Mit de helb of a Contedigut man, in whom ve hate great hobes. Who hat shange his boledies fivdeen dimes, und derefore knew de robes.

L. Clarke Davis, in an article on the Boston Public Library, has the following about the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia: -

"The Apprentices' Library is lodged in an old historic building at the corner of Fifth and (now called) Arch streets, in the north wall of which is set a marble slab bearing this quaint

BY GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION

FREE QUAKERS. ERECTED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1783 OF THE EMPIRE 8.

"The founders of the building were originally members of the Society of Friends, from which they became separated by taking part in the war of the Revolution. When the war was ended they formed a religious society, and erected the present library building for a meeting-house. There they assembled after the manner of their sect, but Time, gently covering old wrongs and bitternesses, oblite-rated their misdeeds against the Spirit of Peace, and either they or their children were taken back at last into the old beloved fold, and then the building fell into disuse, and afterwards into the possession of the library. But the galleries where the ministers and elders and the ma-sive benches for the rest of these grim old fighting Quakers, are still preserved with very loving care."

N. S. Dodge discourses about the Foundling Hospital of London. From this article we clip the following: -

There are eight hundred children in the Foundling Hospital who know neither father nor mother. For seventeen years Thomas Coram, a retired sea captain, labored to achieve it hangs in the hall, represents him in a scarlet coat and knee breeches-a stout, strong-boned of fifty years, with a florid complexion, and a face very far from philanthropic in ex-Whether a likeness or not, it believe him. No more sincere benefactor of his specie His business led him into town ever livea. the morning. Passing through east end of London, then as now resort of the poorer classes, hi "feelings were harrowed," to use his own words, "by seeing young children exposed. sometimes alive, sometimes dead, and some-times dying." He began to make it a subject of conversation in the city counting rooms, at first from compassion and shortly from enthu siasin. He won adherents. Even those who doubted success gave encouragement. He abandoned all business, and devoted his time and fortune to providing a home for foundlings, sphere of operation enlarged. Noblemen gave him their subscriptions; ladies of quality circulated his appeals; Sterne preached a sermon in behalf of the charity: Hogarth opened exhibition of his paintings, and presented them. together with the moneys received, to the And when at length, after years of untiring perseverance, on the 20th of November, 1739, a charter was obtained from Parliament was scarcely a man of distinction in England who did not hasten to lond his aid Commodious and ornamental buildings. signed by Jacobson, the architect of his day, were erected upon spacious grounds purchased in Guilford street, towards which, among other large private subscriptions, George II gave three thousand pounds. No greater success ever crowned the efforts of a philanthropist. Meanwhile the hospital was opened in tempo

rary buildings, in 1740. A basket was hung at the gate, in which cuildren were deposited, and bell was rung to give notice to the officers in attendance. No questions were asked, no clothes or memoranda received, no person accompanying or bringing the child admitted within the walls. All identity was thus for ever destroyed. On the first day one hundred and seventeen children were admitted, for whom nurses, food, clothing, beds, and medical attendance had been previously provided. Billhad been posted in the streets, notices read from the pulpits and advertisements inserted in Gazette and other newspapers, apprising public of the privileges of the hospital. Within three months 3727 new-born infants been presented at the gates. Many previous exposure, from herited disease and from sudden change of food. but still the house was kept full. Often there were a hundred children offered when only could be received, and riots consequently were not infrequent among the women who crowded outside the entrance. To prevent this, lots were drawn every morning from a bag containing white and black balls, the number of the former corresponding with the number of vacancies in the nospital, and the drawing of one of them entiting the drawer to deposit ner child in the basket. One poor woman, after drawing a black ball for nineteen mornings, was so overjoyed at seeing a white ball in hand as she drew it from the bar, that, with her child in her arms, she fell lifeless upon the payement. The consequences of this indis-criminate admission of infants to the hospital had not been foreseen. They were deplorable beyond description. The easy means of disposing of illegitimate children broke down one of great barriers against immorality, and criminat intrigues fearfully increased. The statistics intrigues fearfully increased. The statistics collected in proof of this are almost incredible. Parliament at last interfered, and an act was passed which, whilst permitting children already received into the hospital to be retained, forbade turther indiscriminate admissions, extraordinary proportions of deaths helped also to bring about legislative interference. Not with standing a grant of ten thousand pounds by the Government, added to the large amount of private subscriptions, the means of the hospital had been found insufficient to meet the

extraordinary demands made upon them. New-

born children, packed in boxes and baske's, and sent by public carriers from all parts of the country, others laid naked at night by the gates, and still more left at the doors of the residences of the governors, contributed to these fearfully fatal results. Of the 14 934 children received within the period of three years, 9876 died. After a trial of various expedients, the present plan, now in successful pedients, the present plan, now in successful operation for more than one hundred years, was adopted under the sanction of Parliament. Since the year 1760 the requisitions for admission have been illegitimacy, the previous good character of the mother, and poverty. As before, all that would lead to identity, when once a child is admitted, is destroyed. The infant parts with its natural relatives forever. The date of admission only is registered. It takes a new name is dressed forever. akes a new name, is dressed from the hospital wardrobe, enters the nursery, sees no visitors until it is old enough to take its place at the 'ordinary" (and then only for an hour on Suuday noons), and knows no his ory beyond the Foundling walts.

From this date (A. D. 1760) the Foundling Hospital med with no check. From the pur-chase of the estate in Guilford street of the Earl of Salisbury, it became a fashionable rendezvous. With the settlement of its difficulties its popalarity increased, until it grew to be the most favorite resort in the metropolis, Hogarth established an annual exhibition of paintings in the great hall, from which started the Royal Academy. Dr. Burney founded here an academy of music. Handel gave for several years the profits of the public performance of his com-positions, and his Messica alone produced seven thousand pounds for the charity. He also selected and presented the organ as a gift. composed the chants and anthems still used in the chapel service, and originated and perfected the Founding choir. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden became a principal patron, made munificent gifts to the funds, and composed the hymus still sung at the exhibitions. A visit to the Foundling was the most fashionable lounge of the first twenty years of the reign of George III. The picture gallery during week days and the music on Sundays drew crowds of spectators in stylish equipages from aristocratic parts of the metropolis. Queen Charlotte, once attended by Mr. Pitt, but more often by Lord Bute, was a frequent visitor. The ample

Londoners, and brocaded silks, gold-headed canes, and laced three cornered The throngs of visitors on Sundays are always large. The anxious and earnest faces of many of the women who are to be found after service in the dining-hall, waiting the entrance of the children, are suggestive enough. The latter nter from the parlors, two by two, in orderly procession, the boys in the antique dress of the last century, the girls with coifs and white pinafores, to take their places, with bowed heads, while grace is said, and then with hands folded until a signal is given, around the long, neatly-arranged and covered tables. From the wives and sisters of mechanics and laborers, up to the lady the panels of whose equipage waiting at the gate show the armorial bearings of a countess, there are scrutinizing looks at each little occupant of a seat as the crowd passes

grounds in front of the handsome buildings became the fashionable promenade of the

MAlthough identity cannot be established, it can hardly be doubted that recognition often takes place. "I am certain it is he," whispered well dressed female just before us to her companion, stopping before a boy of six or seven years whilst the throng moved onward:—"I am certain it is he! It is her nose and chin and hair and brow, and very tess of the head! I know it is ne!" That touch of nature which a woman's heart only can experience made the face of the speaker beautiful as the Madonna of Rubens in the "Descent from the Cross," But she could not speak to the boy whose curlshaded brow and glorious eyes marked the family likeness. The tic, whatever it was, had been severed for life, and neither devotion in sickness, nor pride in the expanding graces of mind and person, nor Joy in the return of lav-ished love, was ever for her. Such recognitions, supposed or real, are not uncommon. A close observer cannot fail to deject them at any Sanday dinner at the Foundling.

Savage, the unfortunate son of Lady Maccles field, in that poem which Dr. Johnson characterized as containing "a retinement of sarcasm unequalled in the English language," claims that, as a race, foundlings are superior in gitts of mind and graces of person to those who in other respects are more fortunate. Whether there be truth or not in this claim, it is certain that the personal appearance of the eight hundred children in the Foundling Hospital at the time of our visit, corroborated by visits of my own subsequently made during a period of several years, was remarkable. No thoughtful observer could fall to notice it. Out of the three million population of London I doubt whether the same number of specimens of form and promise of future beauty could be selected.

The prurient taste of the present century, for what are falsely called moral reasons has forbidden the revelation of the true social condition of the upper classes in England, has done a thousand-fold more, on what is called the laissez-faire principle, to deprave morals han all the fictitious works of Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson. The morganitic counections of the sons of the royal family, excused in them on account of the Marriage act Scorge II from contracting marriages, it under twenty-five, without the consent of the soverelguif over twenty-five, without the consent of Parliament-and the same left-handed connections, without the same excuse, in ducal and other nobic families-connections by which the wife neither enjoys the rank nor inherits for herself or her children the possessions of her husband—have been and still are an example fruitful of immorality in the United Kingdom This Marriage act, still in force, is the key to the unwritten memoirs of the royal family during the last seventy-five years. The lives of that brood of nine sons, issue of George III and Queen Charlotte, would furnish a chapter in the Chronique Scandaleuse unsurpassed in villainy by the private memoirs of Louis XV or the Regent Orienns. When the Princess Charlotte, then heir-apparent, died in 1817, not one of the seven sons of George III then living had any legitimate children. The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), her father, was separated from his wife, the unfortunate Queen Caroline, whom he had received in a fit of drunkenners and discarded on awakening to sobriety, and had returned to Mrs. Pitzherbert The Duke of Cumbertand, King of Hanover, a country detached from the English dynasty by Salique law when Victoria a cended the throne was not then father of the blind son who has recently lost his crown. The Duke of Clarence was affied by morganatic marriage to Mrs. Jordan, whose oldest son, as Earl of Muniter, afterwards became Governor General of India and whose other children, under the name of Fitzelarence, still hold, they and their descen-dants, high official positions under government. The Duke of York-who, though guilty of every crime forbidden by the Decalogue, and whose death made bankrupt a thousand tradesmen, received the honor of one of the most conspicuous and costly monuments in London, which

"pointing to the skine, Like a tall bully, lifts it's head and Her' !-was selling commissions in the army to satisfy the demands of his imperious paramour, Mrs And the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, the rest were only less notorious in immorality. The decease of the Princess Charlotte awakened these debauchees from their indifference. hope of issue from the king in the line of the Prince of Wales was dead. Not a descendant from George 111 in the male line of the third generation was living. The succession was on the point of extinction. Urged on by the clausers of the people, who dreaded another German sovereign, and tempted by the expecta tion of partiamentary grants, five of the royal dukes abandoned their morganatic wives and married princesses of foreign birth. Nor is the resent generation of the royal family free from the same alliances. The Duke of Cambridge cousin of the Queen and commander in chief of the British army, formed a morganatic marrisge many years ago, and has a large family of sons and daughters. His wife, unknown of course in society, is a woman not only of rare accom-plishments, but of real worth. When the Duke went mad after the battle of Inkermann, she followed him to the Crimea, brought him home, and nursed him with all a woman's devotion through his long and dangerous illness. It is

weil known in the Loudon clabs that the present heir-apparent to the throne and his more sprightly brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, have not been slow to avail the medica of the excuses afforded by the Royal Marriage set los tollowing the examples set by their produces sors. It can be scarcely called ungenerous, therefore, or far-fetched, to recognize in the fourdlings affinity as well as to the privileged as to the middle and lower classes of Englan !. The education of the children of the hospital is eminently practical, directed to the single pur-pose of fitting them for self support.

Captain Coram died poor. His benevolence exhausted his means. His friends, therefore,

arranged to raise a subscription to provide him with an aboutty, but before carrying it into execution, in order not to offend him, he was informed by a fricad of the plan. His answer was characteristic:—"I have not wasted my little wealth in self-indulgence, and am not ashamed to confess that I am poor," The annuity was purchased, but he enjoyed it less than two years. He died at the age of eighty-four, and was buried under the communiontable in the chapel of the hospital. The hospital is famous, even to this day, for its annual dinner to the governors. The wines stored in the vaults have a reputation that ensures a full table, even though the cookery were less recherche than it is. It was at one of these dinners that Sheridan made what Sydney Smith called "the best improvise but one" in the English language. Somebody had said there was no word which rhymed with "silver," "Nor to porringer," added John Wilkes, who the more he was hated by the Governmen was feled by the city people, and was sure to be present at every grand dinner. "Will you be on that?" asked Sheridan. "Yes." "Wha amount?" "Fifty pounds against a sovereign, replied Wilkes, who, being somewhat heated with wine, was nettled that his statement should be doubted. 'Done!" responded Sheridan; and, throwing himself back in his chair, in a moment he slowly repeated the following:-

"The Duke of York a daughter had, He gave the Prince of Orango her; So now, Jobs Wike, just pay the bet, For there's a rhyme for porringer."

The impromptu which Sydney Smith gave preference to over this is the famous one made at Cologne by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, when Dr. Gilman, to test the former's rhyming powers, as well as to avoid the infliction of the isual evening monologue, remarked that Hayley, Cowper's friend, in one of his minor poems had celebrated the grandeur of the cathedral with a very happy choice of words, but had failed in producing perfect rhymes to "St. Gereon Church" and to "Rudescheimer" wine two things one has often to one's lips when in Cologne. 'It's very easy," remarked Coleridge; 'Hayley should not have faltered there. See

"Since I am a rhymer.

And now at least a merry one,
Mr. Mum s Rudescheimer,
And the church of Gereon.
Are the only two things that are worth being known in this body-and-soni stinking town of Cologne."

It was at a dinner at the Foundling that Tom Moore left himself aggrieved at the abrupt de-parture of Sydney Smith. Moore, as is well

known, was famous at singing his own songs, but had failed to do his best after this particular dinner, and had written Sydney that he was sorry he (Smith) had gone away so soon, as his had improved afterwards, and he was one of the few he always wished to do his best for. The answer was characteristic and is worth "My DEAR MOORE: - By the beard of the pre

late of Canterbury, by the cassock of the prelate of York, by the breakfasts of Rogers, by Luttrell's love of side-aishes, I swear that I had rather hear you sing than any person I ever heard in my life, male or female. For what is your singing but beautiful poetry floating in fine music and guided by exquisite feeling? me Dissenter, say that my cossack is ill put on, that I know not the delicacies of decimation, and confound the greater and smaller tithes: but do not think or say that I am inscusible to your music. Yours, very sincerely,

"SYDNEY SMITE." It was at this same dinner that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterwards. He had been conversing, in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his visa vis at the table a Swiss gentleman of education connected with his country's embassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldlers, and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as they fought for honor, while the Swiss fought for money. "The fact is," snswered the Swiss gentleman, "we each of us fight for what each most wants."

Two chapters of the novelette of "Over Yonder," are given. The story will be concluded in the next number. "Our Proving cialisms," by Rev. Henry Reeves, has some curious information: "The Doubter" is a poem of much feeling, and "The Castle of the Taikun," by B. H. Hall, is an interesting description of Yeddo and the residence of its sovereign; "My Grandmother that might have been," is a pleasant story by Alice Cary; "The Revolution in Cuba," by W. W. Nevin, is a thoughtful dissertation on a ourrent topic; "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day," contain a number of items of interest. Among other things it is announced that arrangements have been concluded with Anthony Trollope for an original novel, the first part of which it is expected will appear in the July number.

-The Lady's Friend for March, published by Deacon & Peterson, has a steel engrave1 frontispiece entitled "By the Fireside," a large colored fashion-plate, and a great variety of patterns for needle-work and other illustrations. The contents are, as usual, varied and interesting, and there is something to suit all tastes in the home circle.

-Arthur's Home Magazine for March is an attractive number, full of pictures and entertaining stories and sketches and useful household receipts, fashion items, and directions for all manner of elegant needle-work. A very pretty engraving, entitled "The Pet Bird," is given as a frontispiece, and the other illustrations are such as will be appreciated.

-Demorest's Monthly Maguzine for March, is full of illustrations representing the latest fashions, with full directions and patterns for outting out garments. The more solid matter is agreeably relieved by poems, stories, and sketches. This magazine is recognized by the ladies as a standard authority on the subject of fashions.

All of the above publications are for sale by Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street. -The March number of Once-a-Month, edited

and published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, commends itself by its neat and attractive appearance, no less than by the variety and interest of its contents. A large amount of original matter is given, and judicious selections are made from the leading English and American periedicals. The magazine is of a convenient size to slip in the pocket, and it is cheap as well as good at twenty cents a number.

-The Children's Hour, edited by T. S. Arthur, is an established favorite with the little ones. The March number will be found as entertaining as any of its predecessors. Children are always fond of pictures, and the illustrations in this magazine are entitled to praise as being very good indeed.

-Our Own is the title of a new magazine

announced by Messra. Gillin, McGaigan & Griffin, No. 701 Chesnut street, who state that it will be a literary, home magazine, and that its columns will present matter both interesting and instructive. Each number will contain not only original productions from the pens of the best native writers, but also translations from other languages, and selections from foreign magazines that are beyoud the reach of the masses. Each number will contain two or more pages devoted to children, two full-page illustrations, and three pages of music by Alice Hawthorne. A domestic department will give useful receipts, a review of the fashions, and articles on fancy work. Our Cun will be published at the low price of \$2 per annum.

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Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Assets \$2,350,000 MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushmay Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, Morris Waln, John Mason, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 W ALS UT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture. Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. rally, on liberal terms,

Their Caplial, together with a large Surplus Fund,
is invested in the most careful manner, which enables
them to offer to the insured an undoubted scourity is

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isasc Hazleburst,
Thomas Bobins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,
WM. G. CHOWELL, Secretary.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote Life incultance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good rinks of any class accepted.

Poincies issued upon approved plans, as the lowest rates.

rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND FARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled.

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1805—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO.24 WALK BT Street, Opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRS,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture,
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildites by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have
been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge,

Directors.

Benjamin Etting.

Benjamin Etting. John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahnny, John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting.
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHeary,
Edwund Castiflon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lavid C. North John T. Lewis,
William S. Graut,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharion,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President,
8225

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America, ON DECEMBER 31, 1868.

1868, inclusive. ..81,000,000 00 Capital Stock.

As submitted to the Auditor General of Penn-

sylvanis, for five months, ending December 31,

\$100. Market value \$110. ASSETS. 61,784 73

33.928-64 transmission ... Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate..... 30,000 00 Amount of Stocks owned by the Com-

U. S. Pacifics 6 per cent...\$200,000

pany as collateral security for Leans:— Me ket value. Par. \$795,000. \$795,000. \$1,005,2.0.
Accrued Interest not yet due........
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps..... \$741,000 00 \$430 00 200 00 62,000 00 Deferred Premiums ..

81,145,843.37 Amount of Cash Premiums received. \$174,201.86 Amount of Interest received from In-

26,781-56 vestments. 8200,983 22

875 60 72,015.81 Amount of Taxes paid by the Com-2,038-66 Amount of all other Expenses and

75,071-27 8149,201.34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.: Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Iosurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of \$200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed

the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value repre-sented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Com-In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February. A. D. 1869. WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co No. 426 WALNUT Street.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1848. Is published in accordance with an act of Assembly: Authorized Capital Amount paid in.....

5,500 00 being paid...... Baiance due by agents.... Cash in bank..... \$109,133.34 RECEIPTS FOR 1868. Premlum on fire risks...

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC. Sommissions to agents. 8,443 14 28,133-48

\$1,340.734-87 8,500-60 2,4-65 DIRECTORS.
J. F. Baker.
S. E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mullen,
H. E. Hudson,
Hon. S. T. Wilson,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gale. A. N. Atwood,
Hob. G. V. Lawrence,
William E. Owens,
B. C. Worthington,
Nathan Haines,
Hon. John Titus,
H. O. Atwood,
A. N. AT WOOD, President,
2 liuths3w

J. F. Baker.
E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mulien,
H. E. Hudson,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gale,
A. N. AT WOOD, President,
E. HUDSON, Secretary.

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 455 and 437 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1869, \$2,603,740.09. CAPITAL ACCRUED SUBPLUS PREMIUMS UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1887

\$28,693-22 \$850,000-00, LOBSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER 85 500,000. and Temporary Politics on Liber ! Termos

DIRECTORS,
Charles N. Bancker, Alfred Fitter,
Samuel Grant, George W Bichards,
Issao Lea. (Harles N. Bancker, Thomas Sparks,
George Fales, William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas Sparks,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas Sparks,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Alfred G. Baker,
Thomas S

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANUS CO. OF Gilce Scuthwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Str. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERFETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUEDING

Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Capital 200.000000 Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Capital 200.0000 Cash Capital 200.00000 Cash Capital 200.

O B N B X C H A N G R
BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY.

E, E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.

Philadelphia.

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Grain, Fionr, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

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