ADAM REIGART, JR., PIRST PRESIDENS OF THE SCHOOL BUARD.

of Over the Musty Volumes of Lancaste rly Educational History-Men Who Are Dead and Did Much For the Cause of the Schools.

At a meeting of the Lancaster school board held February 7, 1856, the following action was taken, as recorded in the minutes of the

"On motion of Dr. Atlee :

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'Resolved, That the president of the board
[Hon. Thomas it. Burrowes] be requested to
draw up a report of the history of the common schools of the city of Lancaster from
their commencement to the present time for
the purpose of having the same published,'
which was amended on motion of Mr. Fenn
to add Judge Hayes and Dr. Atlee to the
committee, which amendment was adopted,
and the resolution as amended agreed to."
I have carefully looked over the minutes.

I have carefully looked over the minute of the board for the purpose of finding the report of the above named committee, but an find nothing of it on record. I have also interrogated many old members of the board and others in regard to the matter, but none of them have any recollection of the com nittee having ever performed the duty assigned them. This is unfortunate, as no three men engaged in pushing forward the cause of common school education from 183 to 1856 were better qualified to write the his tory of the common schools in this city than the gentlemen named. Brief sketches of the rise and progress of the schools have been published from time to time in the news papers, the most elaborate of which was pre pared by Wm. Riddle, in 1880, but it falls far short of being such a history of the schools as

It is not my purpose to attempt to supply what others have failed to give us, but it has occurred to me that brief biographical sketches of the officers of the school board with incidental reference to the work performed under their several administrations, might be of interest to readers of the INTELLIGENCER, and might perhaps induce some one of them to take hold of the matter and come the historian of our local schools. I shall content myself in the present paper th briefly sketching the lives of the earlies

of the presidents of the board of school direc-

THE PIRST SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENT, Adam Reigart, jr., the first president of the Lancaster school board, under the common school law of 1834, was born in Lancaster in 1765, and died the 3d of May, 1844, aged 74 years. He was throughout his long life an exemplary, useful and enterprising citizen, and took an active part in public affairs. He was the founder of Reigart's old wine store: was the founder of Keigart a old white com was an active member of the Union fire com 1701 to the time of his death. He pany from 1701 to the time of his death. He took an setive interest in the cause of educa-tion. He was appointed by the court of common pleas one of the school directors of this city, under the act of assembly of 1822, and
was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster
County Academy, in 1827, which afterwards
became connected with the Franklin college.
When Lancaster city accepted the common

when Lancaster city accepted the common school system in June, 1838, twelve additional directors were elected and added to the twelve members consultating the old board. When the joint board met to organboard. When the joint board met to organ-ize on June 14, 1838, Adam Reigart who had been for sixteen years a member of the old board, was elected president by acclamation. On the 27th of the same month he sent to the

LANCASTER, June 21, 1858.

Gentlemen:—I find myself unequal to the duties of the dignified office you have been pleased to confer on me, and must beg leave

respectfully to resign it.

The president of the public schools of the city, now about to be remodeled and extended, should bring to their supervision a coned, should bring to their supervision a constant and energetic attention, that I fear at three score years and ten, I cannot give. The subject is too important and the consequences too interesting to permit me to assume the place, with the apprehension of being unable adequately to fill it.

Connected as I have been with the cause of education from the origin of our schools, be assured that approaching age brings with it few more poignant regrets than that occasioned by the separation which must soon take place. Deeply alive to the benefits that must result to the moral, social and literary character of our city, from the success of the

character of our city, from the success of the present effort, I iament sincerely that I can-not labor with you and do for the rising gen-eration what my own wishes prompt, and the flattering confidence of my friends seem to require.

But I retire from the post I have held many

But I retire from the post I have held many years with the consoling reflection that the public mind is now thoroughly awakened to the importance of mental culture for the young, and that in the organization of our schools my place will be far better and more efficiently filled than it has been.

In taking leave of the board permit me to assure each of you of my high regard, and to offer my best wishes for the prosperity of the great cause in which you are engaged.

I am with great respect your friend,

ADAM REIGART.

The letter of Mr. Reigart having been read, Dr. John L. Atlee offered the following resolution:

Dr. John L. Atlee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Reigart be accepted, that his letter of resignation be entered at length on the minutes, and that a committee of three be appointed to carry to the late president the high sense which the members of this board entertain of the services which he has heretofore rendered to the cause of education.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and Dr. Atlee, C. Hager, and Geo. H. King were appointed said committee.

Mr. Reigart lived for six years after retiring from the board his death occurring on the

Mr. Reigart fived for six years after resiring from the board his death occurring on the 3a of May, 1844. The Lancaster Intelligences of May 7th of that year contains the following notice of his death, written by the then editor, Col. John W. Forney:

FORNEY ON BEIGART. Died, in this city, on Thursday last, the 3d of May, Adam Reigart, esq., in the 79th year

The death of such a man is a public loss,

The death of such a man is a public loss. The envy, hatred, malice, and ail the evil passions of the world are forgotten when the remaindrance of the emblemished purity and the long and useful services, public and privats, of such a man, are revived. It is rare that enlogy after death is so true, or that the respection of a man's virtues in life is so just as in the present case. It will be seen that the respected subject of this notice lived to an honorable old age, and yet during all his long life, it may be said of him that literally be never had an enemy. A man of high and sornpulous integrity he so excelled in the discharge of his public duties that he retained for many years some of the most responsible trusts in the gitt of his fellow citizens.

Calm, alguified and pleasing, he never offended in the performance of his official obligations; but "bore himself so meckly" as to become a universal favorite. He was a very honorable man, and there were few who did more, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, to relieve their fellow-men. Mr. Reigarit was in reality a gentleman of the old school, and was contemporary with the early history and the early men of Lancaster. He was chief burgess of the borough of Lancaster for more than 30 years; president of the office of Discount and Deposit from its establishment in the universal favorite of the concept of the President of the President of the President of the Consenga Navigation company, of the Lancaster and Susquehanna amplie road, and of the Union Fire com-

pany for many years. These numerous and important public stations, and the great length of time be continued to discharge their respective duties, prove that Mr. Reigart was not only a useful and an honest and public spirited citizen but a very popular man.

The close of his long life was marked by an unabaken confidence in divine truth and

The close of his long life was marked by an unshaken confidence in divine truth and perfect readiness to meet his heavenly Father and friend.

The remains of the deceased were interred in the Moravian burying ground on Sunday atternoon last, followed by an immense concourse of his friends and fellow citizens.

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF ESTEEM. A letter written by Col. Forney to Alfred Sanderson, on the 4th of July, 1879, contains the following intere-ting paragraph :

"How well I recollect Adam Reigart-his "How well I recollect Adam Reigart—his handsome face, straight, erect form and his queue! His nutry old Maderia at \$1.00 a bottle, and triskey Geo. Whitaker, his Union clerk, and the joily fellows, Harry Rogers, Geo. W. Barton, Win B. Fordney, Thomas F. Potter, etc., who would drop in upon the "lavorite son of Pennsylvania" who lived on the same street, on the corner of the alley just above Adam Reigart's wine store. Mr. Buchanan, though fond of a glass of good old type himself, kept these young roysterers in rye himself, kept these young roysterers in awe—all but Fordney, who lives still to prove that he was never afraid to show his sense of the group through of this se of the good things of this world, and his honest independence of character. Yes! I was at Capt. Duchman's hotel at the suppers to which you refer, given by the old Union fire company, and I cau smell the terrapin and reasted oysters, overrunning forty years

of time. In a future number of the INTELLORNCER will be printed brief biographical sketches of Judge Samuel F. Dale, Hon. John Mathiot, Robert Moderwell, and other presidents of the school board, and will give some account of the school work done by them and the good men of the school board who assisted them. J. M. J.

WOMEN, FASHION AND BIRDS. Three Bright Subjects Treated in An Interest-

ing Newspaper Article. From the New York Tribune.

Much surprise and untavorable comment has been caused by the announcement that the fashion in women's headgear this fail and winter would demand a renewal of the massacre of birds which has evoked so much indignant protest. Those who shrink from hasty conclusions have probably gone some where near the mark in surmising that this apparent studied defiance of enlightened public opinion must not be regarded as a cynical manifestation of indifference both to public censure and the sufferings of the innocent birds, but that it probably is attributable to one of those trade movements which are often behind changes in fashion. If the world knew how much it was led by the nose in these matters it might be shamed into more independence. It is an undoubted fact that the pabit of thind imitation which is called following fastion enable a great many people to grow rich whose bank accounts would be much steaderer did the public or the party of the part lic only buy new things when they really needed them. In the case of the birds the rational presumption is that the purveyors of fashion have been caught with stocks on their shelves and have forced the hands of their customers by decreeing the continued use of plumage, to save themselves from

If this proves the true explanation of the If this proves the true explanation of the case there will evidently be has ground for indignation and alarm than the friends of humanity at present thick. But there will be some reason tor uneasiness, for the triumphs of foolish or cruei fashions depend upon the chronic thoughtlessness of these who adopt them, and this chronic thoughtlessness does not seem to diminish in volume. Morever there is not much evidence of a really widespread revolt among women against the barspread revoit among women against the bar-barity of the bird-massacre. Societies have barity of the bird-massacre. Societies have been formed to discourage the ornamental use of birds and their plumage, but if we may judge from what is constantly visible or the streets, they have not much influenced the streets, they have not much influenced feminine action. If too the manipulators and inventors of fashions know what they are about at present—and they doubtless have had great experience—they must count confidently upon the carelessness of the majority of the women who patronize them, for the sentimental and ethical considerations involved. Nor can it be overlooked that whally the true evolutions they are sufficiently as the street of the confidently and the street of t whatever the true explanation of the present bold attempt to revive a fashion so emphati-cally condemned by good taste, public opin-ion will ultimately, and not unwarrantably, hold accountable the women who, knowing the construction liable to be put upon their action, yet persist in encodraging the contin-ual use of birds for decorative purposes. For it is plain that it women really want to stop the abuse they can do so, and that they can do so without organization or concepted action of any kind. After the exhibits which have been made of the wanton and mischiev ous destruction of birds no women who pre

tends to intelligence or education has any ex-cuse for wearing birds or plantage in her hat or bonnet. To do so in face of all the pub-lished facts is to enait a defiance, or so it may be interpreted; and a defiance, unfortunately, of the very principles, influences and tendencies which it is the special function of woman to support not defend in every way. It is not to be believed that the intention of at is not to be believed that the intention of such a defiance enters seriously into the minds of any considerable number of women. To suppose that would be to condemn them by implication in advance. But thoughtlessness often simulates arrive vice of sentiment, and it seems to be duting so in this case. Women who think will, however, see quickly the line of duty in the premises, and they will be antito results require and in a practi-

will be apt to resent a roughy and in a practi-cal way the seided and hard commercia spirit which apparently underlies the move-ment to revive a fashion so properly de-nounced as cruel, barbarous and uncivilized.

From the Chicago Mail

Walker Blaine's moving out here suggests that the offices of the big Western roads are getting to be favorite places for the sons of the rich men or the influential politicians, The operating departments, the law departments, and all others of big railroads are run on civil service principles, and the good offices are held by the men who have grown up to them. Even the Vanderbilts show no favoritism in their selections, although there are now many young men there in control who naturally would have a good many social preferences. The rich men's sons are looking to the Western offices probably because the Eastern are harder to get into. When Waiker Blaine gets here the ex-secretary of state will have two sons in the Northwestern Watker Blaine gets here the ex-secretary of state will have two sons in the Northwestern offices. A son of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, has just been given a place in the Chicago, Burlington & Quiocy law department. Young Winston was given a place in the law department of the Michigan Central. In some instances, on the other hand, the sons of rich and influential fathers have been put in these roads as they would be put in a mercantile house, started at the bottom and given pot luck with the roat. In this way the son of the Hon. J. Sterling Morton was started in the Burlington. He is now at the head of the passenger department. Moculiough, the son of Maryin Hughitt, began in the Northwestern as a clerk in the freight department. His is now the general freight agent. Stone, the general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, although a nephew of President Perkins, began as a machinist in the construction department of the road. He is now the youngest general manager in the country.

ager in the country. THE PRIME OF LIFE.

I read the sentence or heard it *peken —
A stalwart phrase and with meaning rife—
And I said: "New I know, by youth's sweet That this is the time called the ' prime of life.

For my hopes soar over the lottlest mountain And the future glows red, like a bar sourise; and my spirits gush forth, like aspring fed foun And never a grief to the heart of molies "

Yet later on, when with blood and muscle Equipped I plunged in the world's bard strife When I loved its danger, and laughed at the tus

" Why this," I said, " is the prime of life " And then, when the tide in my veins ran slower, And youth's first follies had passed away, When the fervent fires in my heart burned

lower, And over my body my brain had sway. I said: "It is when, through the veiled ideal The vigorous Reason thrusts a knite And reads the illusion, and shows us the Real, Oh! this is the time called prime of life."

But now, when brain and body are troubled (For one is tired and one is iii,
Yet my soul sears up with a strength redoubled,
And sits on the threne of my broken will).

Now when on the ear of listening spirit That is turned away from the earth's harsh strife— The River of Death sounds murmuring near H-

I know that this " is the prime of 1160."

- Ella Wheeler Wilcoz in the Independent.

DRIFT.

As a general thing I don't read volumes of "Memoirs and Letters," chiefly because they are nearly always so long as to become wearisome and a burden to the firsh and spirit long before one is haif way through them. Prominent among the inducements, therefore, that led me to take up the "Mem oirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," sent me resh from the Riverside press of Houghton, Mifflin & Ca., was the circumstance that the book is so neat and "handy" a little volume of only 210 duodecimo pages. At the same time, however, it is also true that there was a special attraction for me in the hope held out by the title of getting a glimpse not only of the true character and inner domestic and social life of one of the most famous and fascluating historic women of America, but also of the personal and private thoughts and sentiments that prevailed in administration circles during one of the most trying and critical periods of our history, immediately before and during the " war of 1812." I might as well contess, too, that, although perhaps I did not get as much of the latter as I had expected, the volume was nevertheless so thoroughly fascinating that, after I had once taken it up, I could not lay it away until the last page of it had been read.

DOROTHY PAYNE, "a tall, slight girl of nineteen, with a delicately oval face, and well formed, if not perfect, features : a complexion dazziingly fair, contrasted with very black bair, and bine eyes that gazed at you with much sweetness, beneath the modest little Quaker cap," married, at the desire of her parents, not of her heart, a young Quaker lawyer, John Todd, After three years she was left a widow, "Still young, only twenty-two, very rich and very attractive, it is only natural that in course of time she should have many admirers; and one of her friends, a bridesmaid at her wedding, said that 'gentlemen would station them selves where they could see her pass,' and sometimes she had remonstrated with her, laughingly, 'Really, Dolly, thou must have thy face, there are so many staring at thee." Among these gentlemen seems to have been Mr. James Matison, who from that time on rested not till be obtained an interview with the fair young Mrs. Todd. This occurred a few days atterwards, when we find this hut ried little note from Polly to Mrs. Lee: "Dear friend, thou must come to me. Aaron Burr says that the "great little Madison ' has asked to be brought to see me this

At this momentous meeting her grand-"She was dressed in a mulberry colored satin, with a silk tulle kerchief over her neck, and on her head an exquisitely dainty little cap, from which an occasional uncropped curl would escape. In this first interview, at her own bouse, she captured the heart of the recluse bookworm, Madison,—twenty years her sentor, and always thought to be an irreclaimable old bachelor." They were married in September, 1704, at Harewood, her sister's place in Virginia, the journey there from Philadelphia taking a whole week, being made, of course, in carriages, "Mrs. Todd in an open barouche, accompanied by her sister, Anna, a child of twelve years, the little boy (her son) and a maid; Mr. Madison and several of their mutual friends driving or riding beside them." It was a gay and festive cavalcade. little cap, from which an occasional uncropped

McKean, daughter of Governor McKean, and afterwards wife of the Marquis d'Yrujo, minister from Spain, we get a glimpse of the fashions that prevailed about this time, and which will be of special interest to lady readers. The letters were wri Anna Payne, a younger sister of Mrs. Madi-son, who lived with her from the time of the latter's first marriage. They are full of femi-nine gossip about l'infadelphia society, "the fashions, the beaux. Congress and the weather."

Sun exclaims delightedly that " Philadelphia never was known to be so lively at this season (June, 17%),) as at present;" and then goes on: "I went yesterday to see a doll, which has come from England, dressed to show us the fashions, and I saw besides a great quantity of millinery. Very long trains are worn, and they are festioned up with loops of bobbin and small covered buttons, the same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress; you are not constant to same as the dress of the same as the same as the dress of the same as the same as the dress of the same as fined to any number of festoous, but them according to your lancy, and you can not conceive what a beautiful effect it has. There is also a robe which is plaited very far back, open and ruffled down the sides, with out a train, being even with the petitional.

The hats are quite a different shape from what they used to be; they have no slope in what they used to be: they have no slope in the crown, scarce any rim, and are turned up at each side and worn very much on the side of the head. Several of them are made of chipped wood, commonly known as cane hats: they are all lined; one that has come for Mrs. Bingman is lined with white and trimmed with broad purple ribbon, put round in large poils, with a bow on the left side. The bonnets are all open on the top, through which the hair is passed, either up or down, as you fancy, but latterly they wear it more up than down; it is quite out of fashion to trizz or curi the hair, as it is worn perfectly straight. Ear rings, too, are very fashion to trizz or curi the hair, as it is worn perfectly straight. for the range of the fair, as it is worn per-tectly straight. Ear rings, too, are very fash ionable. The waists are worn two inches longer than they used to be, and there is no such thing as ions sleeves. They are worn half way above the elbow, either drawn or half way above the elbow, either drawn or platted in various wavs, according to fancy; they do not wear ruilles at all, and as for elbows, Anna, ours would be alabaster compared to some of the laties who follow the lashion; black or colored rithon is planted round the bare arm, between the elbow and the sleeve. There have come some new-fashioned slippers for ladies, made of various colored kid or moreceo, with small silver clasps sowed on; they are very bandways. consect km or morocco, with small suver clasps sewed on; they are very handsome, and make the feet look remarkably small and neat. Everybody thinks the millinery last received the most tasty seen for a long

"All our beaux are well; the amiable chevalier is periectly recovered and hand-somer than ever," etc., etc.

WHEN Thomas Jefferson was elected presdent in 1801, Mr. Madison was made secre tary of state, and with his charming wife had to move to Washington. Though at this time the new national capital was but little better than a wilderness, there was a small and very agreeable resident society in the three District "cities" of Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, among whom social entertainments were kept up with great brilliaccy and style. It is said that "the season" at Washington had such attractions that, in order to mingle in its gayeties, the daughter of a senator accompanied her father five hundred miles on horseback! The wife of a congressman made a journey of diffeen hundred miles in the same manner, through the country of wild Indians and over unsettled districts, where for many nights she had no house to rest in—all in order to spend "the season" in the brilliancy of Washington "society."

DURING all of Jetterson's administration Mrs. Madison acted as "first lady of the White House," the president's two daughters being married and living in Virginia. A number of notes from Jefferson begging her to "be so good as to dine with him to-day, to take care of female friends expected," subw. how much the president depended upon this graceful woman. This fact alone would be sufficient to prove the fabelty of the reports then current, and still countenanced by historians like for example, Col. Higginson, of then current, and still countenanced by his-torians like, for example, Col. Higginson, of the undignified and disgraceful slovenliness of Jefferson's "essentially bachelor estab-lishment," at whose great dinners all ell-quette was laid aside, and even the common menities and proprieties of refined society were neglected.

JEFFERSON did, however, from principle abolish the artificial formalities and punctilious ceremonfousness that had prevailed under Washington and Adams, and served to make their state receptions as stiff as those at any European court of royalty. But in their any European court of royalty. But in their place he substituted a carefully prepared set of "Canons of Etiquette to be observed by the Executive," which were more in accord with a democratic society and government. These canons, fourteen in number, are given in the volume before me. They were conscientiously observed by Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, and but little changed on Mr. Madison's succession.

An instance is given also where they seem to have been overstopped, in what must have been an astounding manner—though not by the president. "When the first Turkish minister, Meley Meley, arrived in

Washington, a grand ball was given in his honor, to which the beauty and fashion of the town flocked, curious to see his elaborate the town flocked, curious to see his elaborate dress, and turban made of plaster of Paris representing the finest muslin. He, however, showed perfect indifference to the open admiration about him, until spying a large, fat negress on her way from the kitchen, he rushed to her, and with much enthusiasm threw his arms around her, saying she reminded him of bome and his best and most expensive wile, "A lead for a camed," CHRESION.

Wites in 1809 James Madison became resident, Mr. Jefferson having declined relection for a third term, affairs were rapidly approaching the crisis which culminated in he" Second War for Independence," as the war of 1812 is not inaptly called by some one. Never was there a more trying time for "Queen Dolly" in her capacity as social leader and sovereign. "Political leads ran high, and party spirit was never more viruhigh, and party spirit was nover more viru-leat than at that time. The elements were various and difficult to harmonize, yet she was loved by all parties and embittered poli-ticians, who never met save at her hospitable board, forgot all their quarress under the in-fluence of her gracious tact." So exception-ally successful was she in her difficult posi-tion that no one will feel disposed to deny this estimate of her made by her kinswoman who edits these memotrs. "Though in no sense a learned woman," she says, "nor one who at any time cared for study, or even lot sense a learned woman," she says, "nor one who at any time cared for study, or even for reading, Dodly Madison was eminently a latented woman, full of most delicate fact, and so warm-hearted and aminote that even her early Quaker friends were induced to condense what they feared was 'an undine fendness for the things of this world. Thirty-seven years of age, still very young in appearance and feelings, she dressed handsomely and 'in the mode,' chinging for a time to the pretty little quaker ear, but discarding that even, when she went into the White House, as unsnitable to her surroundings. She was ambitious in that she endeavored to make her husband's administration a brilliant and successed one. With all her appreciation of admiration she was not extravagant, though hospitable to a degree which was rarely seen out of Virginia."

Ar length the war-cloud burst, and as we know, in August, 1814, the capital of the ountry was surprised and ruthlessly barned ey the English, an outrage which, as has been well said, "can never be thought of by ar American, and ought not to be thought of by an enlightened Englishman, except with de plorable shame and mortification." Al at refers to those stirring scenes is brought itselfy before the reader by these memoi and made more real and near to us than lone by any historical writing I knew ot. tvally before the reader.

A LETTER of Mrs. Madison to her sis ter Anna, written the day before the burn-ing, gives an insight into her feelings and of her heroism, under those trying circumstations. I cannot refrain from giving it on

"TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1814.
"Dear Sister, My husband left me yes-terday morning to join General Winder. He inquired auxiously whether I had courage or tirmness to remain in the president's couse until his return on the morrow, or ucceeding day, and on my assurance that I faid no fear but for him and the success of our army, he left, beseeching me to take care of myself and of the cabinet papers, public and private. I have since received two dis-patches, written with a pencil. The tast is alarming, because he desires I should be alarming, because he desires I should be ready at a moment's warning to enter my carriage and leave the city; that the enemy seemed stronger than had at first been reported, and it might happen that they would reach the city with the intention of destroying it. I am accordingly ready; I have present as many cabinet papers into trunks as to fill one carriage; our private property must be sacrificed, as it is impossible to procure wagons for its transportation. I am determined not to go myself until I see Mr. Madison safe, so that he can accompany me, as I hear of much hostility towards him. as I hear of much hostility towards. Disaffection stalks around us. My fr C., with his hundred, who were stationed as a guard in this enclosure. French John (a faithful servant), with his usual activity and resolution, effects to spike the cannon at the gate, and lays train of powder, which would blow up the British should they enter the house. To the last proposition I positively obtach, without below able to make him. object, without being able to make him un derstand why all advantages in war may no

"Heducsday morning, twelve o'clock."
Since sunrise I have been turning my spyglass in every direction, and watching with
unwearied anxiety, hoping to discover the
approach of my dear husband and his friends;
but, alas! I can descry only groups of military, wandering in all directions, as if there was a lack of arms, or of spirit to fight for their own fireside. "Three o'clock.—Will you believe it, my

"Three o'clock.—Will you believe it, my sister? we have had a battle, or skirmen, near Bladensburg, and here I am still, within sound of the cannon! Mr. Madison comes not. May God protectus! Two messengers, covered with dust, come to bid me fly; but here! mean to walt for him. * * * At this late hour a wagon has been procured, and! have had it filled with plate and the most valuable nortable articles, belonging to nest valuable portable articles, belonging to the house. Whether it will reach its destina-tion, the Bank of Maryland, or fall into the hands of British soldlery, events must de-termine. Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has termine. Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and in a very bad humor with me, because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured, and it requires to be unserwed from the wall. This process was found too tedious for these perilous moments; I have ordered the frame to be broken, and the canvast taken out. It is done I and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York, for safe keeping. And now, dear sister, I must leave this house, or the retreating army will make me a pris-And now, dear sister, I must leave this house, or the retreating army will make me a prisoner in it by filling up the road! am directed to take. When I shall again write to you, or where I shall be to morrow, I cannot tell!

THE portrait of Washington referred to is the famous one now again hanging in the White House, where it was replaced half a century after its narrow escape from destrucion, from which nothing but the heroic determination of Mrs. Madison had saved it. It was painted partly by Stuart, the unin-ished body and limbs being executed by Winstantey, with Col. Smith, the son-in-law of President John Adams, as a model.

AFTER the expiration of Mr. Madison's second term, he and his amiable wife retired to his favorite country seat, Montpelier, in Virginia, with his old friend Mr. Jefferson as his near neighbor at Monticello, about thirty miles distant. A charming picture of Mont-pelier and the Madisons' life there is given, with some most delightful letters on agricul-tural subjects that passed between the two ex-presidents, who were both ardent and enthu-siastic farmers. There are also letters to and from numerous other famous persons, Latsy-otte, Gallatin, Washington, Joel Barlow, otte, Gariatio, Washington, Joel Barlow, Andrew Jackson, and many others, not only during the time when Mrs. Madison was lady of the White House, but up to the last, long after she was left a widow, for she never iong after she was left a widow, for she never lost her popularity, and nover forgot or was forgotten by a friend once made. Dolly Madison lived to be eighty-three years old, finally dying of "slow apoplexy," and was buried from St. John's church in Washington, though afterwards her remains were removed to Montpelier, where they lie by the side of her husband's near the monument there errorted to his cherished nameror.

erected to his cherished memory. I HAVE rarely read a more judiciously edited and more thoroughly entertaining volume of memoirs and letters than this one; and still more rarely one that as unostentatiously yet vividly brings the persons and ovents with which it is concerned before the reader. It is indeed a labor of love to the memory of one of America's most famous and most distinctively representative historic women; and yet it is also more than this; withat, however, it is an altogether charming and beguiling piece of illerature. If it does not become exceedingly popular I shall be greatly disappointed; for few books deserve it more.

UNCAS. UNCAS.

OCTOBER FLOWERS.

Ye flaming flowers, of brown October's bloom ing-With deeper colors than are born of Spring. Beneath your oriflammes and scarlet glooming I see the shadows of Decay's dark wings.

Your gorgeous tints are only premonitions Of fading force in soil and sunlit air;
And, conscious these, with yet unspent voll-They deek the earth with beauty passing fair

As the last wave upon the beach breaks loudest As dying day puts her best bravery on; While yet the earth in your array is proudest— Through the gay masks I mark the summer

-W. C. Richards, in Brooklyn Magazine.

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Payments to Policyholders ... Payments to Pestryhonders
Premium Income
Dividend Paid Policyholders
Dividend Paid on each 1,000 ins.
No of Policies in force
Average Dividend to each policy
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Death Losses Resisted
Expenses of Management

\$5,900,001 00 \$52,752 00 12.3 Per Centary

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