#### THE ANCIENT CITY.

The governing spirit of Greek and Roman seelety was pagan religion, and its organization was not feudal, but patriarchal and sacerdotal. Every public and private act of life was, more strictly even than with the Hindoo of the present day, also an act of religious worship. Society was a confederation of families, each family being under the absolate jurisdiction of a patriarch, or pater, who was both king and priest in his own family. Every family had its own gods, its own Di manes (Theoi phthenioi muchioi), the souls and tombs of its own ancestors, its own hearth-worship—almost everything belong-ing to the family was protected by religious was sacred; the threshold was sacred, the walls were sacred, the very boundary-stones were sacred, and in later times became divinities. Every meal was partaken of as a sacred rite; marriage was a sacred rite, which required for celebration no holier place of worship than the house itself, and no priests of greater sauctity than the fathers of each household. Bach family, however, was divided into two eastes-the patricians, the enpatrides, and the elients (the Thetes), formed of the descendants of the domestics and slaves of the family. In Athens the client caste disappeared under the legislation of Solon; but at Rome, as is well known, they remained up to a later period. The multiplication of families in the course of generations produced the gens (genes), each member of which worshipped the same common ancestor of the gens. Hence it was that females who married out of one gens into another no longer formed a portion of the former, and neither she nor her descendants could inherit from her own ancestral family - since she was imitiated into another family worship, the preservation of which was the chief care of primitive legislation, and it was inconceivable that any one could inherit from a gens who was not bound to maintain its family worship. The gens might thus in the course of ages comprise many theusands of individuals, not yet sufficient to form a State. When, however, the notion of forming a State was first conceived, there was an immense obstacle. How could families form any union who worshipped as chief deity of their race different divinities? for the very presence of a stranger was a profanation of the household hearthof the household gods. The difficulty was avoided by the choice of a divinity who could be worshipped alike by all the families joining in a confederation, with a fresh set of rites not interfering with, but in addition to, the domestic rites of the household divinities. This confederation was the curia or phratria. and its religious worship was modelled presisely after the fashion of the old domestic religion. The curia or phratria, brotherhood (Sangerit, brother, frater), had its protecting deity, and the chief religious rite was that of eating a meal prepared in common on the altar of the god. The confederations of the phratria were further similarly confederated anew in the tribe. That which had been done for the tribe could be done by further confederation to form a city; and a new deity could be selected for the city, and rites instituted in which all the tribes might join. Thus, the whole State was knit together in a compact organism by the bonds of religious rites and common presiding deities. The bond of union between members of the same city was worship of the same city god, Theos polieus-the bond of union between members of the same tribe was worship of the same tribe god, Theas phulies-the bond of union between members of the same phratria was worship of the same Theor phratries, June carialis-the bond of union between members of the same family was worship of the same family gods, Theoi patroni, Dii gentiles-and in public life, as in private life, every act was performed

The city being thus constituted under religious auspices, the next thing to do was to found the town for its habitation-for no act. public or private, could be conceived as law ful without religious consecration-no town could be formed, as modern towns have been founded, by a casual agglomeration of chance comers. All the records which tell us of the founding of Greek and Roman cities prove that the foundation of a city was the result of previous design and confederation, performed at a place and on a day determined by the con-

sultation of religious auspices.

under religious auspices, and its magistrate

were all priests.

The day of the foundation was known in every city, and was kept as a sacred testival; and during the brief existence of a Roman republic in 1849, they celebrated the fite of the foundation of the city of Rome. Whether the story of Romulus be true or not, the account of the rites performed at the founding of the city of Rome must have been in harmony with those which were generally practised on such occasions. After Etruscan fashion, Romains consulted the auguries in the flight of birds-he offered a sacrifice-he and his associates lit a fire of brushwood, and leaped across the purifying flames, to intimate that the people of the new city must be pure. Romulus, with his head veiled and in sarcerdotal costume, chanting a prayer, traced the limits of the city with a plough, and this furrow was sacred, just as the walls of a house were sacred. Remus, the story is, leaped in derision across the sacred furrow. He had thus committed an impious act; he had profaned the city at the very moment of its birth, and it could only be purified by the blood of the offender. The wails, indeed, of the city were considered so sacred that no one had a right even to touch them without the permission of the pontiff; hence the pomerium, the sacred space on each side, which no plough might Pass over and no edifice profans.
So impossible, indeed, was it considered to

found a city without the proper religious rites, that, according to Pansanias, the Messeniaus, when brought back into their country by Epaminondas to found a city, were in despair how to begin it, having forgotten their hereditary rites of foundation, until a Messenian opportunely had a revelation by dream of an urn buried on the new site, containing plates of metal on which the whole ritual for founding a Messenian city was engraved.

The city when built was placed under the protection of the gods of the spot, to whom no stranger was allowed to pay worship; and it was imagined no city could be taken till the gods had departed from it. Hence in a besieged city all sorts of devices were invented te induce the gods to remain; while the besiegers made the hostile gods all kinds of promises to coax them to pass over into their camp. Sometimes the besi-ged attached their divinities by chains to posts, sometimes they hid them. The Romans invented an artifice which reemed the safest possible-they kept the name of their chief divinity a profound secret. So long as the enemy could not invoke it by name, they believed it would never leave them. They had, moreover, a formula of incantation, preserved by Macrobius, for inveking the gods of the towns they besieged to desert their enemies; and some formulæ were so powerful, it was believed, that if properly pronounced, with-out change of a single word, they were irre-The Athenians, according to Heredotus, wanted to make war against Salamis; but Salamis had for protection a very powerful and M. Taillade and Madames Per ged, Macus. The Athenians delayed making Earsh Bequardt were the grators.

war on Salamis fer thirty years, in order to build a temple to Asseus, and to pay court to him by continual sacrifice, in order to get him to leave the Salaminians to themselves and desert to the Atheniaus.

In the same way as each city worshipped their ancestors, so each city worshipped its own founders and heroes, as well as the general gods of nature, who assumed a local character in each city in which they became gods. There were thus almost as many Jupiters as there were cities. One Pallas was on the side of the Greeks, another on the side of the Trojans. At Rome there was one Juno, but Veil had another, invoked by Camillus to leave the city before he took it; and after the conquest he carried her statue to Rome, and Rome possessed two Junes. To take possession of your enemies' gods and not part with your own, was the great policy of all antiquity. In the "(Edipus Coloneus" Thebes and Athens contend for possession of the body of a king who

is about to become a god. Of the tyranny of religion in a State thus religiously constituted, it is difficult, very difficult, now, to form any adequate conception. Men relied little on the good nature of their gods, who were envious of human happiness (phthones) and very irritable, and took every opportunity of catching their worshippers tripping and taking revenge upon them. All the cares of men were devoted to keeping their gods in good humor, paces decrum quarere-and the diversity of rituals of the different ways of performing sacrifice to these innumerable divinities were as numerous as the divinities themselves. Every gesture of the priest every portion of his costume, must be adapted to rule and precedent. In praying to one god the head must be veiled; in praying to another it was to be uncovered; for a third the lap of the toga was to be drawn over the shoulder. Some prayers had no validity unless the priest spun around from left to right after repeating them. The kind of the victim, its color, the manner of killing it, the form of the knife, the kind of wood employed in the fire for sacrifice, all were to be different for each god and for each sacrifice. The consuls and the dictators of Rome were obliged to know all these nice distinctions, and were degraded by the Senate if it was discovered that a mistake was made by them in any sacrifice. Such was the perpetual state of terror about giving offense to their gods which pervaded the ancient city.

Since, then, no man worshipped any other gods than those of his city-since outside the walls of his city he was a member of no society, admitted to no religious rites, protected by no laws, incapable of possessing any property without ancestors, compelled to live as the plebeians were said to live, more ferarumit is not surprising that patriotism was so energetic a sentiment with Greek and Roman, and death itself was regarded as preferable to exile or loss of country, by which he was de-prived of every right, both human and divine, and an excommunicated accursed being, like a pariah or a canot.

The word "tyrant," which has come to have such an ill-omened sound, was used simply at first to designate a political chief who was not a priest; for the advent of the twrant denoted the conception of a new political idea-the submission of man to man, apart from a religious organization. This new idea sprang up in the mind of the democracy of every city. After the aristocracy had succeeded in abolishing political royalty, the people everywhere sought for a political chief to make head against their opponents and oppressors. And everywhere, also, the increase of the pelitical power of the plebs went simultaneously with the disintegra-OB tion of the old sacerdotal form of society, till their final conquest of political rights transformed entirely the character of the aucient city. Everywhere the course of revolution was the same-abolition of royalty, government by the aristocracy, disintegration of the gens, enfranchisement of clients, admission of the plebs into the State. The very fact of the plets receiving recognition at all as a body with whom engagements might be entered into and observed, denoted a change in the moral and religious ideas of the inhabitants of the arcient city.

So solidly constructed was the sacerdotal form of society that it might have continued as it was for centuries longer had the hitherto outcast plebs not been growing up outside it as a dissolving power-had the plebs also been originally enrolled in the hierarchical constitution of the State. But the plebsoriginally a mingled race of outside parialis, composed of foreign settlers and traders, of men exiled from other cities, or discarded from their gentes, of freedmen, illegitimate children and foundlings-who were admitted to no participation in religious rites, were bound by no ties, religious or civil, to the established orders of the city, whose sacred precincts they were not even allowed to inhabit, but dwelt in a kind of outside Ghetto by themselves. However, in course of time they grew rich and enterprising, in spite of the dissbillties under which they labored, and perhaps even in consequence of their freedom from the all-enveloping trammels of sacerdotal society; and when they were called upon to support a part of the State burdens, they naturally also demanded a share of State protection.

The first great struggle between plebeians and patricians appears to have arisen, both at Rome and at Athens, from the severity with which patrician creditors treated their debtors. The contest was brought to a conclusion in Athens much more rapidly than in Rome, where the plebelans consumed four centuries in the prosecution of their claims to citizen-The re orms of Solon and Cleisthenes broke the chains of servitude for the plebeian in Athens; while the first reform wrung by the Roman plebelan from the patrician was the institution of tribunes and the publication of the laws of the twelve tables. Both of these reforms were followed by immense changes in the religious beliefs of the citizens. The tribune. like the tyrant, was the first non-sacordotal publie magistrate, the first magistrate whose politi cal functions were not an attribute of an hered! tary sacred character; and in the code of the twelve tables it is no longer the mysterious voice of religion which speaks, but the legislator, who represents the people and recognizes the principle of public interest as a due motive of action. The introduction of this new profane dogma-the welfare of the respublica, the to keinen of the Greeks-into State affairs was the beginning of a new order of society and of the death of the Ancient City.

The Celebration of Moltere's Birthday The two hundred and forty-seventh anniver sary of Moli re's outeday was celebrated on the 15th of January as the Theatre Franca's by a performance of Le Misan heepe and Le Mande Imaginaire, the latter speed, according to tracition, with the representation of the burle-que reception of Argan and the procession of aritate belonging to the company. Between the comedies a panenty c on the great dramatist, written in ver c by M. Ferrier, author of "La Revanche d'Iria." and entitled "Hommage a dollere." was spoken by M. Coquelin. At the Odeon, which still maintains its character as the second Theatre Francais, the same auniversary was celebrated by a performance of Tartuffe and a revival of M de Pourceaugnac, which had not been played at that theatre in its integrits for fitteen years, and which was now given with all the grotesque intermedes. Here also there was a panegyric in verse, "Gloire de Mollere," of which M. Theodore de Ban ville was the poet and M. Taillade and Madames Periga, Agar, and

ORIME IN NORFOLK, VA. Catching a Thief and His Booty-Nearly 810,000 Recovered and the Taief in Jail.

Nonrolk, Friday, Feb. 12 .- A case has must been consummated kere which, in these days of magnificent crimes, would be deemed nuworthy of notice in comparison, but for several points of interest in the manner in which it was "worked up." Briefly, the case is as follows:-At an early hour on the morning of the 31st of December last, Edward H. King, agent of the Virginia Express Co., while on his way to the depot of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, just as he was passing the mouth of King's lane, was knocked down and robbed of a sum of upward of \$10,000. The money had been drawn from the Exchange Bank the day previous, on a check drawn by H. V. Tompkins in favor of Edward H. King.

Soon after this occurrence, and while Mr. King was yet in bed suffering from the severe blows he had received from his assailants, it came to be suspected that no robbery had been committed, and that the whole affair was merely a ruse to enable King to keep possession of the money alleged to have been taken from him. Accordingly the matter was banded over to our police, who were supposed to be hard at work upon it until the patience of the president of the com-pany was exhausted. Application was then made to Pinkerton's National Police Agency, in your city, and about the beginning of this month Mr. H. E. Thayer, Superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of that establishment, arrived here, and was operating upon the case before any person but Mr. Tompkins was aware of his presence in town. He was not long in fastening suspicion of the crime upon King, and caused his arrest, as also that of some other persons with whom the money had been divided.

King had so involved himself that it became necessary for him to seal certain months, and this could only be done with money. A man named Potts was in the secret, and with him two women, one the favorite of King and the other his own. While Mr. Thayer was at work, Mollie Johnson, one of the women alluded to, left for Baltimore, but he telegraphed to another of Pinkerton's men in Philadelphia to start for Baltimore, capture Mollie on her arrival, and bring her hither. Accordingly Mollie arrived here before she had been long away. In her possession was found \$1500 of the stolen funds. This amount she got from Potts, he having received from King \$2500. Maude, another of the party, who had received \$450 to seal her lips, was robbed in jail by a negro, at least so was alleged. This brought three of our officers "to the manor born" into requisition. They made the negro disgorge, and for their trouble kept \$110 of the \$220 which they recovered from him. King was very desirous of settling the matter, and he is not without friends who are willing enough to restore the whole amount, providing he can be set free, but Mr. Thayer declined to entertain any proposition of that kind.

King and Potts, feeling that they were pressed so hard by the detectives that escape was improbable, broke down and told the story, but not until the disposition of every cent of the money had been accounted for, and the evidence of King's guilt so conclusive that conviction was a necessary consequence. Mr. Thayer's deductions are as follows: -King retained for himself \$5000; gave to Potts, \$2500; to lawyers, \$1200; Maude, \$450; King's father, \$500; Mr. Brown, \$250; board, \$200; spent for whisky, \$106.13; total, \$10,106.13. Of this amount the whisky money, \$30 the negro spent for clothing, \$110 in the hands of the detectives, and \$1200 in the hands the lawyers, is all not yet recovered, as Mr. Thayer obtained all the rest and deposited it in the bank to the credit of the President of the Virginia Exoress Company, before leaving us, I can \$110 by the descences, and the paying over to the proper owner the \$1200 by the lawyers, does not appear to inspire any of these gentlemen with pleasurable emotions, but I understand that is what is required at their bands without regard to their liking it. The manner in which Mr. Thayer did his work-catching the thirt and restoring most of the property-13 a phenon encu so new to us in police operations that so far its m being startled, we are very much comfor ed with the thought that there are in the country detectives who know their business demonstrating that not only may property be testored to its lawful owners, but the thickes brought to justice also .- Cor. N. Y. Times.

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HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PARY-INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PARY-Incorporated hap-charter Perpetual-No 510 WALauT 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 Forbiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandian generalization liberal terms. raily, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manuer, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted scourity is the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas smith, Isaac Matthuret, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddeck, Jr., Daniel Haddeck, Jr., Daniel Laming M., G. CROWELL, Becretary.

STRICTLY MUTUAL PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PRILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET, Organized to promote Lifes thousance among members of the SOULETY OF FRIENDS.
Good rights of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved pishs, at the idward cases.

Vice-President, William C. LONGSTRETE.
Accusery, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled.

7372

DEGENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHUMIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1501—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNET Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from 100s or damage by
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandles, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium's, active operation for more than SIXTY VEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pail,
John L. Rodge, Bavid Lewis.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahery,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grapt,
Robert W. Lenning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President,
Bamuel Wilcox, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 167 South THIRD Street, Philada. CHAS, M. PREYOST. 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,

sylvanis, for five months, ending December 31, 1:68, inclusive. Capital Stock...

As submitted to the Auditor General of Penn-

\$100. Market value \$110. ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit. 61,784 73 Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission.... Amount of Losus secured by Bond and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real E-tate..... 30,000'00 Amount of Stocks owned by the Com-

pans:-17,300 00

Market value. Par. \$795,000. \$795,000, \$1,005,210. coined Interest not yet due...... S. Internal Revenue Stamps.... \$430 00 200 00 62,000 00 Deferred Premiums.

81,145,843-37 Amount of Cash Premiums received. \$174,201 66 Amount of Interest received from In-

26,781:56 8200,983 22 Amount of surrendered Policy. 875 60 Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers

72,015-81 2,038-65 ount of all other Expenses and

75,074-27 8149,201.84

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.: He 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 writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Com-

President of the National Life Insurance 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 amerced 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 sented in the statement. I further said Com-

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my and and affixed my official seai, this third day of February. A. D. 1869. WILLIAM J. DELLEKER, 218stuth6t Notary Public.

GUARDIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co. No. 426 WALNUT Street.

OFFICE OF THE

PHILADELPHIA. January 29, 1489.
The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INCURANCE COMPANY of their 

Delig pald 5500 cm Baiance due by agents 2500 cm 3.653 %
Cach in bank 2500 cm Cash in bank ..

BECEIPTS FOR 1868. Premium on fire risks...... LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC. Fire losses paid 47,901-26
Expenses, reut, acceptisements, agencies, erc. 11,729-68
Commissions to agents 3,443-15

Total amount at risk. . \$1,810.724-87 3,500 00 Losses unadjusted and not due,

DIRECTURS.

J. F. Baker.

J. F. Baker.

J. A. Thomas,

J. James J. Motlen,

H. E. Hudson,

Hon, S. T. Wilses,

James Richmond,

C. R. Gale. A. N. Atwood.
Hon. G. V. Lawrence.
William E. Gwens,
E. C. Worthington,
Nathao Haines,
Hon. John Titus,
H. O. Atwood.
A. N. ATWOOD, President,
2 lintbasw

DIRECTURS.
J. F. Baker.
E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mutlen.
H. K. Hudson,
Hon. S. T. Wilsen,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gaie.

C. R. Gaie. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF Cffice Scuthwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT SE.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERFETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

F. R. TCH PORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED

would call the attention of the public to his

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor,
being a combination of wrought and cast from it is
very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no tipes or drams to be
taken out and cheated. It is so arranged with upright
free as to produce a larger amount of heat from the
same weight of coal than any furnace now in use.
The hygometic condition of the air as produced by
my new arrangement of evaporation will at once denominate that it is the only Hot air Furnace that
will produce a perceively hearthy amorphera.

Thus in want of a complete Heating Apparatus
would do well to call and evamine the Golden Eagle.

Bos. 1182 and 1134 MARK ET Street.

Physically hearthy NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED

A large assoriment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Lew Down Grates, Ventlinters, etc., always on hand. Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHEN AND CREW CONTROL OF EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFER.

HOLAIF FURDICES, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bach Bollers, Sew-hotel Plates, Lotters, Cooking Stoves, etc., whotesale and retail, by the manufacturers, hard the manufacturers, but the manufacturers and the manufacturers.

11 25wfmsm No. 259 N. SECOND Street.

O B N E X C H A N G N
BAG MARUPACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY.
E. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lims, Bone
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on band
like.