

Fatal Selection Amongst Mankind. From the London Saturday Review. If Mr. Darwin's doctrine is well founded, the human race as at present constituted is the result of a long and exceedingly slow elaboration. It resembles one of the mollusks advertised as possessing all the newest and best improvements. We, in our collective capacity, are heirs of all the ages from the first dawn of life until now, and, until we are torn asunder by something better, may consider ourselves that we combine in the highest degree practicable all the qualities of these speculations as at present, and perhaps is likely long to remain, an open question; but one application of the theory, amongst many others, is of extreme practical interest. We may or may not have descended from the monkeys, and if we have, it might be granted that, in spite of much that has been urged to the contrary, we have on the whole made a distinct advance in morality and intelligence. In the moral and commercial scandals, we are very superior to the dog-headed baboons. But the question remains, whether the same process is still at work amongst mankind, is it true, still at work amongst mankind, is it true, that the races which are further removed from the animals tend to supplant those of a distinctly lower type? It is probable that at some distant period the world will be peopled by civilized beings of European descent, and that from them will arise a still nobler race, with larger brains, greater physical capacities, and more highly developed social affections? Without looking to a future so remote that our feeble vision can never expect to penetrate its depths, we may ask whether a progress that direction is distinctly visible to the naked eye. It might be vain to inquire whether in a few million years there will be a race of beings on the planet capable of looking down upon us as we look down upon the naked savages, or even "showing a Newton as we show an ape;" but it is important to know whether on the whole the superior races of mankind are supplanting those just below them in the scale, or whether some of the highest qualities at present developed are likely to be absorbed in a competition with inferior races of men. Certain familiar facts may be quoted in favor of the more cheerful prospect. New Zealanders and Red Indians are on the road to extinction, and the capacity of the negro to survive competition with the white man is still a very doubtful problem. The best hope held out for him is that he may survive, free from the disadvantages of slavery, but still at the best a servicable and distinctly inferior drudge. If we might confidently apply these results to our present condition, we should infer, not only that Europeans are supplanting savages, but that the best races of Europe are likely to supplant those a degree or two below them. In other words, of course, we should look forward to the day when the population of the globe would be of exclusively English descent, which would be inexpressibly cheering.

must be a very complicated question. The handicaps which kill off the weak must tell more or less prejudicially upon the strong who survive. If we succeed in bringing up many who would have disappeared under a more severe test, it is fair to suppose that we also destroy certain evils which would have been brought down the general standard of health. The implied doctrine seems to be that certain trials which injure the sickly tend positively to invigorate the healthy. But the hardening of the more ordinary case would seem to be that anything which is bad for one class tells proportionately upon the other. Certainly the savage tribes upon whom the experiment is tried on the largest scale seem to be of distinctly weaker fibre than the more pampered European, and the soldier who has been a warrior is brought up to stand hardships better than his rougher companion, who, in the common phrase, has been inured to hardships from his youth. Still we may suppose that, within certain limits, which it is impossible to define, the effect of rearing the sickly part of the population is to produce a race of inferior stamina. If we had not certain awkward moral feelings, we ought to chide at the most promising babies, as we take the best looking puppets to a titler, and remorsefully drown all who are not strong enough to live.

FOR THE LADIES. REMOVAL OF THE TEMPLE OF FASHION. Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store. To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia. Where she will be happy to see her friends and to receive their orders. Her stock of SPECIAL FASHIONS. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies and Children. Dress and in various styles, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and called in various parts of the city. Also for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. Mrs. Binder's prices are as follows: her regular prices will not be exceeded by any giving her personal attention to all orders of her department. The acknowledged superiority of her goods is their reliability and the great care expended to her, render them most commendable. A POSITIVE FACT. Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Trimmings made to suit all tastes and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Braces, Veils and Veilings, Fine Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, Fishing and Sporting, Cutting and Fitting, and all other articles, at the lowest prices. Price, \$2.50, with cart. Pattern sent by mail or express, all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 1115 W. M. T. HOPKINS' 1115. LADIES' EMPORIUM. No. 1115 CHESTNUT St. (Girard Row). Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—Manufacturers of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Sewing Machines, and all other makes of Sewing Machines, just as received from the manufacturers, not because they are better or more convenient, but because they burn less coal to produce a given speed. And finally, if we become so tender-hearted as to rear all the weakly constitutions, we shall pay for our humanity by degenerating in average strength, and shall be literally too good for this world; or, if a statement in such terms sounds too improbable, we may say that our good nature may perhaps be developed out of proportion to our strength or our several virtues. So far as there is any truth in this view, it would not be in any way opposed to the doctrine of natural selection; for that doctrine merely asserts that the races will survive which, on the whole, are best adapted to the world in which we live. It would be a partial condemnation of our modern civilization, and would show that, although it has produced a race distinctly better fitted for self-preservation than the red Indian or the negro, it has yet developed mankind in a very imperfect and one-sided manner. We are trying, accordingly, to the proverb, to chop blocks with razors, and have encouraged delicacy at the price of strength. Men, like horses, are becoming "weedy," and require an infusion of some stronger and less highly strung organizations. The excitable American needs to be invigorated by the daller European immigrant; and in some climates, at least, the white man will have to be content with supplying commanding officers to use their brains in directing the ruder rank and file of Asiatic races. In short, we should have regard to the development of mankind, not as a continuous process in which the fittest race in existence at a given period always tends to multiply at the expense of its neighbors, but rather as a tentative and vacillating advance, where certain races gain for a time exceptional merits at the expense of vitality, and then have to sink back upon the more vigorous breeds of the second rank.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 18th instant, as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 92 Chestnut Street was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855. Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES. On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. FIRE INSURANCES. On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union. On Merchandise generally, on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 1/2 Per Cent. 208,500.00 120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 12 1/2 Per Cent. 136,800.00 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.R.) 50,000.00 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan 211,275.00 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (extended term tax) 128,994.00 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 51,500.00 20,000 Penn. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 20,200.00 25,000 Penn. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 24,000.00 25,000 Western Penn. Six Per Cent. Bonds (P. R. R. guaranteed) 20,625.00 50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan 21,000.00 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan 5,081.25 15,000 Gen'l. Bonds Co. (Philadelphia and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 30 shares Stock) 15,000.00 10,000 Penn's Railroad Company 300 shares Stock 11,800.00 5,000 North Penn's Railroad Co. 100 shares Stock 8,500.00 20,000 Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co. 50 shares Stock 15,000.00 207,500 Loans on Bond and Mortgage 207,500.00 Properties..... 207,000.00 61,000 Par. Market value, \$1,130,225.25 Real Estate..... 80,000.00 Bills receivable..... 822,489.94 Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due to the company..... 40,178.88 Stock and scrip of sundry corporations..... 1,813.00 Cash in hand..... \$16,576.78 Cash in drawer..... 116,593.78 1,647,367.80 DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, John C. Davis, Henry S. Hays, Theophilus Pottling, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John E. Penrose, Jacob F. Jones, James Traquair, Edward B. Johnston, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward B. Johnston, Joshua F. Eys, THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLHURN, Secretary. HENRY HALL, Assistant Secretary. (10)

INSURANCE. 1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT Street. Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, \$2,677,372.73 CAPITAL..... \$400,000.00 ACCRUED PROFITS..... 1,063,934.83 PREMIUMS..... 1,193,837.83 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, 843,788.12, 8,500.00 Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Houses and Buildings of all sizes, Groceries, Stocks and Merchandise. DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Pitzer, John W. Richards, William S. Potts, James S. Smith, Thomas S. Frank, John Lee, Thomas S. Frank, George Fales, AT FRED G. BAKER, President. J. S. W. PALMER, Vice-President. Wm. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 29 REMOVAL. FAME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Has Removed to New Office, No. 809 CHESTNUT Street. W. L. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY. 316 1/2 MEDICAL. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. Warranted Permanently Cured. Warranted Permanently Cured. Without Injury to the System. Without Iodide, Potassa, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms. The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to cure all cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and is the only WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED. Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Pres. 29 No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 222 1/2 NORTH BELOW MARKET. PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS. All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. W. A. McCANNLESS, M. D., No. 1020 SPANISH GARDEN STREET. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 223 1/2 PATENTS. PATENT OFFICES, N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESTNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street). FRANCIS D. PASTORIN, Solicitor of Patents. Patents procured for Inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 25 Smith PATENT OFFICE. Patents Procured in the United States and Europe: Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. Philadelphia, who has facilities for procuring cases before the Patent Office and for prosecuting any other agency. Circulars containing full instructions to inventors can be sent on application. Models made securely. C. H. EVANS, 34th Street N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT. OFFICE FOR PECUCCI PATENTS, FORREST BUILDING, No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia, AND MARBLE BUILDING, No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. EDWARD BROWN, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. 23 1/2 North No. 311 WALNUT Street. ROOFING. READY ROOFING. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-third the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S BLACK PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT ROOFING by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 212 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coster. ROOFING--LITTLE & CO. "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1338 MARKET Street. Five years' experience in Old and Lumpy Roofs made good and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made good and warranted for five years. Only one price for satisfaction. Orders promptly executed. \$2.00. OLD GRAY ROOFS COVERED OVER with new Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, No. 45 B. TENTH Street.

Two or three difficulties, however, have been raised, which point to causes likely to retard this desired consummation. These are, first, the fact that statisticians do not seem as yet to have decided the point, that the native American is being absorbed by the foreign immigration, and that expressly because he represents on the whole a superior type of civilization. The educated and intelligent native naturally feels the influence of prudential restraints. He does not marry, unless he has a fair prospect of supporting a family. He tends more and more to approximate to the social condition illustrated in France, where population increases so slowly as to be all but stationary. Meanwhile the immigrant, with a far lower standard of comfort, multiplies at an unprecedented rate, and bids fair in a few generations completely to swamp the higher type of man, and that for the very reason that he is at a lower intellectual stage. In other words, the fact that one part of a population is less capable of foresight and self-restraint gives it a direct advantage in the struggle for existence. It is unnecessary for this purpose to ask whether the facts are correctly stated, or whether there may be some other explanation at hand. It may be said, for example, that the native American is physically degenerate, and is so far an inferior animal that, from certain climatic influences, or from the social habits of the people, his constitution is not so robust as that of his ancestors. It may be that the race is undergoing a slow process of acclimatization, and that a true interpretation of the facts observed would be somewhat different; the advantage would only be in the first race of either kind. In short, we should have regard to the development of mankind, not as a continuous process in which the fittest race in existence at a given period always tends to multiply at the expense of its neighbors, but rather as a tentative and vacillating advance, where certain races gain for a time exceptional merits at the expense of vitality, and then have to sink back upon the more vigorous breeds of the second rank.

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