## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

# THE MAGAZINES.

### "SCRIBNER'S."

The contents of the March number of Scribner's Monthly are as follows:-

"Weather-Telegrams and Storm-Fore-casts," second article, illustrated, by Procasts," second article, illustrated, by Pro-fessor T. B. Maury; "King Gambriaus and his Subjects," illustrated, by William Wells; "Will She Ride or Walk?" by Miss Trafton; "In a Garret," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; "Lucky Peer," by Hans Christian Andersen; "Homeward," by Lois Brooke; "The Ancient Fenians," by L. Clark Seelye; Victor Em-manuel's Queen," by Elizabeth C. Kinney; "Life in the Cannibal Islands," illustrated, by J. C. Bates: "Wilfrid Cumbermede," illusby J. C. Bates; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," illustrated, by George MacDonald; "The Celestials in Sunday-school," by James L. Bowen; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Beyond the Seas;" "Home and Society;" "Books and Authors at Home;" "Etchings," a Musical Party, with seven humorous designs, by C. G. Bush

From Professor L. Clark Seelye's paper on "The Ancient Fenians" we make this quotation:-

#### THE ANCIENT FENIANS.

In the early history of Scotland and Ireland a tribe of Celtic warriors stand forth preeminent by their bold adventures and warlike deeds. The scenes of their exploits received names still perpetuated in the topography of both countries, and the exploits themselves became the theme of many poems and romances. Finn Mac Cumhail (pronounced Coole) was one of these warriors and their most famous commander. According to Irish annals, he lived and died in the third century of the Christian era. So great was his renown that these Gaelic warriors, who had previously been designated by various names, barbarous to our English ears, were henceforth known as Feinne, Fiana, or Fenians, and as such were celebrated in the legendary history of Scotland and Ireland. They seem eventually to have constituted a kind of established militia, whose duty it was, in the words of an old historian, "to defend the country against foreign or domestic enemies, to support the right and succession of their kings, and to be ready upon the shortest notice for any surprise or emergency of the State.

These meagre historical details give one little idea of the amount of Fenian literature which still exists in ancient Gaelic manuscripts. One of its most accurate and learned students has computed that, were all the Fenian poems and legends published, they would fill three thousand closely printed large quarto pages.

To enter the ancient Fenian order, "every soldier must swear that without regard to fortune he would choose a wife for her virtue, her courtesy, and her good manners; that he would never offer violence to a woman; that as far as he could he would relieve the poor; and that he would not refuse to fight nine men of any other nation. Every soldier must be well acquainted with twelve books of poetry, and be able to compose verses. He must also run well, and defend himself when in flight. To try his activity, he was made to run through a wood, having a tree's breadth, and the whole of the Fenians pursuing him; if he was overtaken or wounded in the wood he was refused, as too sluggish and unskillful to fight with honor among such valiant troops. "He must be so swift and light of foot as not to break a rotten stick by standing on it; able also to leap over a tree as high as his ferehead, and to stoop under a tree that was lower than his knees. Without stopping or lessening his speed, he must be able to draw a thorn out of his foot. Finally, he must take an oath of fidelity." These are some of the qualifications given to us by an ancient historian, who naively adds:-"So long as these forms of admission were exactly insisted upon, the militia of Ireland were an invincible defense to their country, and a terror to rebels at home and enemies abroad."

and General Court in the State House of this Commonwealth. For the Athenians were as great fishermen as our Cape Aun folks, and were immoderately fond of a fish diet, which accounts perhaps for their startling intellectual brilliancy and apprehensiveress, on the theory of Professor Agassiz. Food and fish, says Mitchell, were synonymous terms among the Athenians. Salt fish constituted the principal food of the Attic soldiers and sailors. Prodigious quantities were imported from the Euxine. When the bell of the fish market rang everybody rushed thither, leaving the sophists and orators in the middle of their harangues without an audience; and the Athenian Billingsgate, like that of modern London, was noted for the sourrilous tongues of its dealers. A story is told of an Attic orator who was unfortunately in the middle of his "few feeble remarks" when the fish-market bell rang. There was an instant stampede of his entire audience, with one solitary exception, who, to the surprise of the speaker, "stuck." In pure gratitude he thanked his solitary listener, at the same time explaining the cause of the stampede. It turned out that the fellow was deef, and as soon as he ascertained that the fishmonger's bell had rung he too fled, leaving the eloquent speaker soliloquizing to vacancy. This interesting bit of literary history we

take from Mr. J. T. Field's gossip about Hawthorne in his paper entitled "Our Whispering Gallery":-

Hawthorne dined one day with Longfellow, and brought with him a friend from Salem. After dinner the friend said:-"I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story, based upon a legend of Acadie, and still current there; the legend of a girl who, in the dispersion of the Acadians, was separated from her lover, and passed her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in a hospital, when both were old." Longfellow wondered both were old." Longfellow wondered that this legend did not strike the fancy of Hawthorne, and said to him:-"If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story, will you give it to me for a peem ?" To this Hawthorne assented, and moreover promised not to treat the subject in prose till Longfellow had seen what he could do with it in verse. And so we have "Evangeline" in beautiful hexameters-a poem that will hold its place in literature while true affection lasts. Hawthorne rejoiced in this great suc-cess of Longfellow, and loved to count up the editions, both foreign and American, of this now world-renowned poem.

-W. S. Turner sends us Our Young Folks for March, which is handsomely illustrated and is filled with entertaining reading matter adapted to juvenile tastes; Godey's Lady's Book for March, which contains several engravings on steel and wood, fashionplates, patterns for needlework, etc., and a variety of entertaining literary contributions. The Lady's Friend for March has numerous illustrations and an attractive series of stories and sketches.

-The March number of The Nursery presents a variety of attractions in the shape of short stories, verses, and clever illustrations adapted to the tastes of the nursery public.

## MARRIAGE.

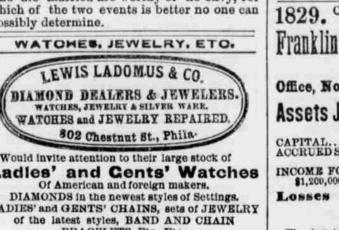
From Appleton's Journal. Marriage! No one cares for the Paul and Virginia are transformed into Darby and Joan. Benedick has forgotten his toothache, and Beatrice smiles at the story of Hero's death and resurrection-events which sealed her fate as well as her cousin's-with the melancholy conviction that somehow she was compelled to yield to a power far more potent than her own sweet will. And here the hard and unpleasant truth may as well be stated-namely, that marriages occur in accordance with large general facts, over which individuals can exercise no authority, and that in numbers they are in no wise affected by the temper and wishes of the people. This first fact about marriage is not only prosaic, but humiliating. Shall not these people choose companions for life, and listen to the clerical "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," at such time as they may mutually agree upon ? By no means. The law says they shall do neither of these things; and the peculiarity of this law is that it cannot be violated. Furthermore, all who desire it will not be permitted to marry. What is to be said of such immitigable tyranny as this? Not marry when we choose, and whom we choose! Not to be consulted as to whether we shall marry or not! What is life worth if these things are to be decided without our knowledge or consent? Not much, perhaps; but we might just as well learn the disagreeable fact at once, and submit to it. Nature is fond of cheats, and plays her charlatanry irrespective of persons

Athenian Ecclesia as over those of the Great the same moment. Some of these widow and widowers will remarry-more of the latter than the former, and because of this fact the actual number of women who marry wi exceed the actual number of men. The rul seems to be that about one in three widowers

and one in four widows, remarry. Of one hundred marriages, about thirtee of the men will be widowers, and only eleve of the women will be widows, the bachelo numbering eighty-seven, and the spinstern eighty, nine. On general principles, there may be no serious objection to old Weller' advice, "Bevare of vidders;" but we, no basing our conclusion upon domestic experi ence, but upon a series of mathematical ca culations, can absolutely affirm that widow do not, by any means, monopolize the matr monial market, and that there is more to l feared from one spinster than from a doze widows-let bachelors make a note of th fact-for the truth is, that spinsters have better success against widows in the hunt for husbands than bachelors have again widowers in the winning of wives. And, all the hunting and winning is above the wi and superior to it, we cannot say "beware to any, but simply admonish all to accept th conditions, and to yield as gracefully as pos-sible to their predestinate fate, whatever is may be—whether single blessedness of wedded woe, conjugal felicity or unwedded discontent discontent.

Suppose there be a hundred weddings New York within a given time, in all respec of the average kind, how many of these per sons will be minors? From Paracelsus an Cagliostro down to Home and Fox, not on of all the soothsayers and clairvoyants ca tell you that. No palm-reading gypsy, n spirit from the vast deep, let him be called by no matter what boasting Glendower, ca tell half so much of these occult events this interrogating mathematician will lear from his curious figures and bewildering sign Ask him, and he will reply, without au mummery or gibberish, twenty-four wi have been married and about nineteen will b under age. Of this latter number all but on will be women-spinsters not yet out of the teens. At all events, this is the result of h present calculations, and if time and in creased numbers should alter the averages h will learn the fact sooner than any one els The remainder will be bachelors and spinster of the average age of 29.5 for the forme and 25 46 for the latter.

What the law is that makes bachelors much more prudent than spinsters we w not undertake to say; but certain it is the maidens make much more haste than your men in getting into the matrimonial ne Still it must be remembered that girl whether prudently or not, are regarded marriageable at fifteen, and are certainly at seventeen; so that, in view of the fact th only eighteen in every hundred of the delica creatures who marry are under twenty year of age, while forty-three of the same hundre are between twenty and twenty-five, an twenty-two more between twenty-five an thirty, we must candidly confess that the manifest a degree of prudence in the matter that would seriously disturb Mr. Malthu were he only aware of it. We will not sa that marriage previous to the adult age is in variably indiscreet; but we will defy any or to form a just conclusion in regard to the as of discretion from the study of marriage st tistics. To find this result, the marriage an mortuary tables must be studied togethe The one ion is of some



	DELITITA, THURSDAT, FI	10110 AILT 20, 1011.	
at   ws	exactly fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-two. The race has somewhat increased since then, for the total nonvestion has been	Fire, inland, and Marine Insurance.	INSURANCE: DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature
at- ill	since then; for the total population has been considerably augmented within five years, and during a part of the time the high prices		of Pennsylvania, 1835.
ile rs,	of rents and food articles, the scarcity of labor, the darkened prospects and depressed	INSURANCE COMPANY	Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels Cargo and Erright to all parts of the
en	business activity so loudly complained of among all classes of the community, made the number of marriages less than the ave-	NODTH AMEDICA	on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to
ors ers	rage, and added largely to the list of un- wedded maidens.	NORTH AMERICA,	FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings,
r's not	It seems to be a part of the creed of the discontented sisterhood, whether wives or spinsters, that one of the inalienable rights	Incorporated 1794.	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
ri- al-	of woman entitles her to a husband. It will be seen that Nature sets her face against this	CAPITAL	November 1, 1870. \$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)
ri- be	assumption, and makes a very different de- cree. The truth is, that every woman living between the ages of fifteen and forty-five has	ASSETS January 1, 1871\$3,050,536 Receipts of Premiums, 70\$2,096,154	200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan
en his	twenty five chances in one hundred of dying an old maid—that is, her chances of marriage	Interests from Investments, 1870., 187,050	164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.
a for nst	are as four to one. This is just enough to give them all hope, and not sufficient to drive any to despair. The complaints of managing	Losses paid in 1870	Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds. 20,700'00 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second
as ill,	mammas are of no avail. Even the ballot will not bring them a better fate, and, with suf-	STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Pro-	Morigage Six Per Ct. Bonds. 25,230:00 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Rall- road Morigage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Rall-
re"	frage or without it, one-fourth of all between the above-named ages are doomed to live in old maidenhood and to die unhusbanded.	perty	road guarantee)
os- rit or	Our task is done. In dealing with these secrets we have doubtless been dull; but these	Philadelphia City Loans	Loan. 18,000'00   7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. 4,200'00   12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Com- 4,200'00
lod	hard facts will not admit of poetic treatment even if we were capable of treating facts metically. When Benedick emperated the	other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans 368,245	5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock) 4,300 00
in cts er-	poetically. When Benedick enumerated the virtues of the woman he would consent to husband, he said, "Her hair shall be of what	Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)
nd	color it please God." He might have trusted the same good Providence — call it fate, destiny, or whatever you will—for all the	Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties. 261,650 \$1,260,150 Par. C'st, \$1,264,447-34. M'kt v'l \$1,293-557 46 Real Estate
no led	other qualities just as well. An old adage says, "Marriages are made in heaven," but	Real estate, Office of the Company 30,000	Real Estate Bills Receivable for Insur- ances made
an as	Benedick's was made in old Leonato's garden, as we all know; and it is absolutely true in		Premiums on Marine Policies
ns. uy	every case, as it was in the one we are con- sidering, that those most interested have less to do with the result than they can well	Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messre, BR JWN, SHIP- LEY & CO.	debts due the Company 93,375 4- Stock and Scrip, etc., of sun- dry corporations, \$7950, esti-
vill be	imagine, or, if they knew, would be willing to admit. For the individual that which he	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PBESIDENT.	mated value
eir his	desires is good, that which he would shun is evil; but in the grand economy of the uni- verse the two are so evenly balanced and so	CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT,	Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
in- he	closely intertwined that he must be bold, indeed, who would undertake to say which is	MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary, DIRECTORS,	Jonn C. Davis, William G. Boulton, Edmund A. Sonder, Edward Darlington, Joseph H. Scal, a. H. Jones Brooke.
se. ers er,	which. Talleyrand, upon being introduced to two young men-one recently married, the other	ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, EDW. H. TROTTER, EDW. S. CLARKE,	Henry Sloan, Benry C. Dallett, Jr.,: Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, James B. McFarland
80	still a bachelor—called the former a happy man, and the latter a lucky dog. This is the	CHARLES TAYLOR, T. CHARLTON HENRY, AMBROSE WHITE, ALFRED D. JESSUP,	William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, John D. Taylor, John D. Taylor,
vili hat	broad philosophy of our deductions. Those who live unwedded need no sympathy; those who die married are worthy of no envy, for	WILLIAM WELSH, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HAKRISON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 235	George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
et. rls,	which of the two events is better no one can possibly determine.	1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.	HOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-Fresident. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
as so hat	WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.	Franklin Fire Insurance Company	ASBURY
ate ars	LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.	OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.	LIFE INSURANCE CO.
nd nd	BIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELEY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELEY REPAIRED.	Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452'35	NEW YORK.
ter	302 Chestnut St., Phila	CAPITAL	LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary.
in-	Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladies' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers.	INCOME FOR 1871, LOSSES PAID IN 1870, \$1,200,000. \$272,881.70.	JAMES M. LONCACRE,
ne	DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY	Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly \$6,000,000.	MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
ta- nd er.	of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. Our stock has been largely increased for the ap-	The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over \$2,750,000 in First Bonds and	Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia. H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
it	proaching holidays, and new goods received daily. Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.	Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Re- ceivable taken for Insurances effected. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal	FIRE ASSOCIATION
ble on- it.	Repairing done in the best manner and guaran- teed. 511 fmw?	Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.	INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
re- the	TOWER CLOCKS.	DIRECTORS, Alfred G. Baker,   Alfred Fitler,	INSURE - BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
we ely	G. W. RUSSELL,	Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Thomas Sparks, William B. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis,	MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ter	No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,	George Fales,   Gustavus S. Benson. ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. MOALLISTER, Secretary. [27tda1	ASSETS, JANUARY. 1, 1870. \$1.705,319'07. TRUSTERS.
of s a ber	both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.	THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.	William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndail, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armoruster,
of	Estimates furnished on application either person- ally or by mail. 525	Union Mutual Insurance Company	Jos. R. Lyndail, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Joseph E. Schell.
the and ath	WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND	INCORPORATED 1804.	WM. H. HAMILTON, President, SAMUEL SPARBAWK, Vice-President,
age of	8 2 191 SILVER WARE, First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,	Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance. Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT	WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary
on-	LUMBER	LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, \$7,000,000.	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
l to uld	1871 SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOOK HEMLOCK. 1871	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$255,397'89.	ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
her of we	1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871 CHOICE PATTERN PINE.	RICHARD S. SMITH, President, JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 135	\$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
we be	SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED OEDAR.	People's Fire Insurance Company,	.45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia OHAS. M. PRHVOST OHAS. P. HEBRING
der ine aps	1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. 1871	No. 514 WALNUT Street. CHARTERRD 1859.	ENCINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
ical ges	DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING.	Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.	CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA. CHINISTS, BOLLER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS
-	FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	NO UNPAID LOSSES. Assets December 31, 1870	and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in
age	1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	GEO. BUSCH, JE., Secretary. 2 141 THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE	Propellers, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary;
	1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1871	Incorporated 1825-Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence	having sets of patterns of different sizes, are pre- pared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest
44 44 44	RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	Square. This Company, favorably known to the commu- nity for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Build-	notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Bollers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and
and	10/1 SEASONED CHERRY. 10/1 ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,	ings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.	with the above business.
any It	HICKORY. 1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871	Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund. is invested in the most careful manner, which ena- bles them to offer to the insured an undoubted secu	the establishment free of charge, and work gua ranteed.
ra- that	SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	rity in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,	repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, sto, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
ven rea-	1871 CAHOLINA H. T. SILLS. 1871 NORWAY SCANTLING.	John Devereux, Franklin A. Comiy.	JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.
een	1871 CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871 MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,	DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330	GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
and	115 No. 2000 SOUTH Street. PANEL PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES.	FAME INSURANCE COMPANY No. 509 CHESNUT Street.	Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Sizean Filters, Plamber
e is ing old	1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENOE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS,	INCORFORATED 1806. CHARTER FERFETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.	Machinists, Railing Makers, Oll Reaners, etc. WORKS, TWENTY, THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
old are ady	YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and 4% SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.	Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS.	61 OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
ely,	PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building	Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Charles Stokes.	PATENTS.
this age- i, if	Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.	Nathan Hilles, George A. West, CHARLES RICHARDSON. President	WASBINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 11. On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of per
e to	THEU. LEUNHARUT & CU.,	WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 285	Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrat of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the Len- sion of a patent granted to the said Albert S. 2 pes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improved t in
gal- be pic,	Ergraving and Steam Lithographic	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. cor, FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.	Grinding Saws: It is ordered that the testimony in the de be closed on the 21st day of March pext. If the
and	F ILLIN I LIN W. IL W WINN W,	PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES 1730ED. CASH Capital (paid up in full)	time for filing arguments and the Examiner sport be limited to the Sist day of March next, of that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April 2xt.
ely, five nen	and the second se	F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer, Naibro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,	Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL A. DUNCN, 210 201 Acting Commissioner of Pents.
be	2 22 wfm3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.	John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer	A LEXANDER G. CATTELLE CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHATE,
nar- and	WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED	F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,	NO. 37 NORTH WHARVES NO. 37 NORTH WATER STREE PHILADELPHIA.
WAS	the improved fashions of the sesson. CHESNUT	JACOB & PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.	ALEXANDER G. CATTERL. ELLS/CATTERLS

Omce S. E. corner of THE Philad	lelphia.	T Streets,
MARINE II on Vessels, Cargo, and F	NSURANCES	nts of the
INLAND IN on Goods by river, canal, all parts o	ISURANCES lake, and land of f the Union.	
on Merchandise general	SURANCES	
	HE COMPANY,	
\$300,000 United States	er 1, 1870.	
Loan (lawful t	money)	\$333,375 00
200,000 State of Penns Cent. Loan	and the second se	214,000-00
200,000 City of Philade Cent. Loan	elphia Six Per (exempt from	
164,000 State of New	Jersey Six Per	204,162.50
20,000 Pennsylvania	Railroad First	168,920.00
Mortgage Six 25,000 Pennsylvania I	Per Ct. Bonda	20,700-00
Morigage Six 25,000 Western Penn	Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250.00
road Mortgag	e Six Per Cent.	1
road guarante	nsylvania Rail-	20,000-00
30,000 State of Tennes Loan. 7,000 State of Tennes	see Five Fer Ct.	18,000.00
7,000 State of Tennes Loan	isce Six Per Ct.	4,200-00
12,500 Pennsylvania	Railroad Com-	15,000.00
5,000 North Pennsyl	vania Railroad Shares Stock)	
10,000 Philadelphia and	d Southern Mail	4,300.06
Stock)	ompany (S0 sh's	4,000-08
261,650 Loans on Bond first liens on	and Mortgage, City Properties.	261,650*
\$1,260,150 Par. C'st, \$1,26	4,447-84. M'Rtv'l	
Real Estate	ble for Insur-	56,000 - 20
Balances due	at Agencies-	230,972:
Premiums on	Marine Policies terest and other	
debts due the	Company ip, etc , of sun-	93,375 4-
ary corporati	ions, \$1950, esti-	
Cash	**************	3,912.00 149,911.73
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Thomas C. Hand DIRE	CTORS.	
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Sto William G. Bo	ulton.
Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal,	Edward Darlin H. Jones Broo	gton,
James Tragnatr	Edward Lafou	reade,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand,	Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jener	, · · · · ·
william C. Ludwig.	James B. McH Joshua P. Eyr	arland,
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George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, THOMAS JOHN C.	D. T. Morgan C. HAND, Pre	Pittsburg, Pittsburg, sident,
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#### "THE ATLANTIC."

The March number of The Atlantic Monthly, which we have received from W. S. Turner, has the following list of contributions:-

"Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens," B. W. Ball; "Looking for Pearls, an Oriental Legend;" "Ups and Downs of the Bonapartes and Bourbons," J. A.; "Kate Beaumont," part iii, J. W. DeForest; "John Wesley,' G. A. E.; "Marguerite; Massachusetts Bay, 1760," John G. Whittier; "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them," Henry W. Williams, M. D.; "Shoddy," E. P. Whipple; "Prelude to the second part of Faust," Bayard Taylor; "A Passionate Pilgrim," H. James, Jr.; "Active Glaciers within the United States," Clarence King, U. S. Geologist; "The Mulberries," W. D. Howells; "Our Whispering Gallery," James T. Fields; "Recent Literature."

The following extract from B. W. Ball's very excellent paper on "Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens" will be read with considerable amusement everywhere outside of Boston and its vicinity:----

In fact Athens was in some marked respects a community of New England Yankees, prematurely appearing in the recesses of the Eastern Mediterranean; and the history of Athens will never be properly written, ex-cept by an American scholar. Mr. Grote, it is true, is in such entire sympathy with that fierce old democracy as to smooth over its faults on every and all occasions, and he himself is a man of Periclean or Websterian breadth of mind; but he has never lived in a community of the Athenian sort, as a New England scholar may be said to have done. In the above Periclean sketch we have all the traits of American democracy carried out in the spirit of its letter, and it has actually been realized in New England, namely, the social and poli-tical equality of all citizens; fondness for stump oratory and political discussion, and an average public capable of forming its own political opinions and discharging the duties public office, as well as shrewd managers of their own private affairs; tolerance of difference of opinion; a love of trade and commerce; a readiness to admit foreigners to citizenship; and, lastly, a degree of intelligence which has made New England the democratic exemplar and schoolmistress of the rest of the United States. This may be said without arrogance, because it is a fact. But further than this, an enemy of the Athenians, in summing up their character, said that "they were made neither to be quiet themselves nor to let the rest of the world be so," thus assimilating them exactly to our modern Yankees in their fondness for innovation, social and political. In fact, the devising of ideal commonwealths, and the disenssion of public and private othics with a view to legislation, were as rife among the free-thinkers of Athens in the fifth century B. C. as they are in its modern Transatlantic counterpart and literary namesake, the Hub. Furthermore, a fish might have been suspended with as much some time be left a widow or widower, for it at the time the enumeration was made

"Men are the sport of circumstances, when The circumstances seem the sport of men."

Youth has its illusions, and middle age its hallucinations, wherefore these teachings of statistics may go hang. Does not Romeo actually know that he chooses Juliet in preference to Rosalind? Is it at all probable that Miranda would have escaped marriage with Caliban, if she had never met the ship wrecked Ferdinand ? Where and what is this tricksy Puck that makes maidens see as he wills, and transforms Demetrius and Lysander, subject to no law save his own? Alas! this plodding and prosaic statist, this withered and bespectacled mathematician, will prove to you that Romeo is mistaken, that Miranda and Ferdinand are both controlled by the superior prevision of Prospero, and that Puck is, after all, nothing but the personified Price of Corn. These illusions and hallucinations are results of the operations of law, and we cannot disturb them, though we pile formula on formula, and equation upon equation, until the revolving earth is light as a feather, compared with the weight of the argument. Per contra, what cares passion for the multiplication-table, or love for the differential calculus? A fico for you, law of statistics ! Nevertheless, Maud commits an unintentional perjury when she vows her husband shall be the man of her choice, and we all know that Adolphus Fitzherbert will repeat Romeo's blunder.

Leaving the domain of fancy, we find the plain statistical facts concerning marriage running somewhat in this wise:-

The average age of women, when they marry, is 25'46 years; and, of one hundred who reach this age, twenty-one will never marry. With men it fares differently; for, strange as it may seem, more women than men get married, and, of one hundred of the latter who reach the marriage age of 20.5 years, twenty-two will die bachelors. Thus, about one-fifth of our people are doomed to die unwedded, whether they prefer it or not. Now, the marriages that occur in New York number, year by year, about nine thousand two hundred and eighty-eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty persons-and for us that the number of unmarried and u every one of these marriages there will at risgeable women living on Manhattan Isl

must be unwillingly deferred.

But if women come upon the marriageab list earlier than men, they suffer the incom venience of being stricken earlier from i After forty-five, women are no longer r garded as eligible, matrimonially, and the demand for wives of this age is so slight to be hardly worth considering, although w find an occassional widow-still more rare a spinster-willing to marry even after having passed the sprightly age of threescon years and ten. Under twenty-five years age the number of women who marry is little more than twice as great as the numb of men; but, after forty-five, the number Benedicts is more than thrice that of the brides. In one thousand marriages of th average kind as to ages, fourteen women an forty-nine men will have passed their nint lustrum. Widows remarry at an average ag of thirty-nine years, while the average age widowers who again take to themselves con jugal partners is forty-one or thereabout. We will not undertake to tell each of ou

fair readers how old she will be when led the altar a blushing bride, if that shou prove to be her destiny; but we can tell h what the chances are in the present state our knowledge of statistical facts. If y take the weddings that actually occur, y shall find that in every thousand there will one hundred and seventy-nine wives und twenty years, while there will be only ni husbands of that tender age. But perha these facts will be better stated in statistic terms, thus:-In every thousand marriag there will be-

Husbands.	Wives.	Ages.					
9 292	179 434	Unde	r 20	20 y	ear 25	s of a years	ge. of age
848 172	226		25 30		\$0 85		
83	43		35	64	40	68	84
44	20		40		45	48	
12	3	14	50	- 14	55	- 64	48
6	1	44	55	46	60	- 11	84

The remainder, nine men and five wome will be scattered along between sixty a eighty years-an age at which almost one would be expected to know better. will be seen, however, that the desire as w as the opportunity for marriage falls off pidly in both sexes after thirty-up to th age both seems to increase. In twenty-sev thousand five hundred marriages, or ther bout, there will be one hundred and ninete men and only sixteen women between sixty a seventy years of age, while fourteen men a four women will be between seventy a eighty.

Interesting as these ancients are, there still another class deserving of somethi more than a passing notice. We mean maids. How many are there, and what their matrimonial chances ? We have slread stated that twenty-one out of every hundr women who reach the marriage age-name 25.46 years-never marry. But even t does not tell the exact number of marria able women who are waiting for husbands indeed so ungallant a thing as this may said of any. But, then, how is it possible expect an algebraic sign to be guilty of g lantry? From the best authority that can had upon this exceedingly interesting top it appears that the number of unmarried marriageable women, within those heretof mentioned as the marriageable ages-name fifteen and forty-five-is about twenty-i per cent. of the whole number of won living between those ages.

Now, if the last census of New York correct, the application of this rule will she