MANNERS IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND. | mere piece of concelted Philistinism; there is no | set me thinking how easy it would be for a few

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The Daily News lately published a thoughtful and somewhat elaborate communication from its special correspondent at New York under this title. There is much in it valuable as well as true; but we cannot help thinking that the writer lays more stress than is at all necessary on the importance of toning down all our observations, so as to avoid exciting any asperity of feeling on either side. Great nations, after all, are not to be regarded in the light of punetilious, irritable members of society. If a good many Englishmen sin in the way of stupid nationalism or less excusable insolence—if a good many Americans, on the other side, exhibit a touchiness which makes them intole-

rant, not only of the slightest sarcasni, but of manly criticism-the wisest course for impartial critics, on both sides of the water, is, in our view, to disregard these unpleasant peculiarities altogether. If we have occasion to pass judgment on each other at all, we had better do so with a single eye to truth, and without timorous attention to every possibility of touching a sore place.

"Manners" may "make the man," but most assuredly they do not make the nation. It may be grievously doubted whether either Lesser England or Greater England would occupy the position which is at present conceded to them in the world if States were to rank, not according to "area, population, and revenue," but according to social qualities. But however this may be, one thing is certain, and too commonly forgotten in controversies of this kind, which is that the manners of a people—or, to speak more intelligibly, the manners of a class of a people; say the upper class, of which we are most commonly thinking in these discussions—are not lightly formed nor soon thrown aside. They constitute an edifice which may seem slight and easily shaken, but which is in truth the product of many generations of men of similar minds and similar social circumstances. The polished society of England and of France have been for centuries nearly allied; to mere superficial observers the variances between them may appear slight enough; but any one who has lived in both knows how deep is, in truth, the difference in habitual line of thought and demeanor and mode of expression, between a cultivated Frenchman and Englishman, and still more between the ladies of the respective countries.

Their social codes are as different as their politi-

cal institutions or their jurisprudence.

Now, cultivated America has not yet had time frame a complete social code; but it is in process of doing so, and, when complete, the result will wear a somewhat different shape from that which prevails in either of the older countries Whether better or worse is really a question for children to wrangle about, not for men to canvass. In mere "minor morals" there is no right wrong. We have seen an unconscious Englishman frowned at, in a refined American circle, because he had used, in the innocence of his heart, some phrase to which American prudery attached a disagreeable meaning. And we have seen another English visitor to the States disconcerted, for his part, at some harmless saying of his host or hostess, which, for some inexplicable reason, could not have been used in similar society in England. And in each case the feeling of repugnance aroused was probably livelier than that which a really selfish or discourteous expression might have elicited. Some of our readers may remember how, at King John's feast in "Ivanhoe," when the Normans were passing their comments on Saxon behavioir, Cedric, who dried his hands with a towel, nstead of suffering the moisture to exhale by waving them gracefully in the air, incurred more ridicule than his companion Athelstan when he swallowed to his own single share the whole of a large pastry composed of the most exquisite foreign delicacies.

Nevertheless, there is a lesson to be found, even in these small matters, if we have the patience to search for it. Some marked differences between good English and good American demeanor may be accounted for, so to speak, his-

Among the most observable peculiarities in the conversation of highly educated society in this country is the tendency which everywhere prevails towards concise and compendious modes of expression. We do not merely speak of circles in which "smartness" is at a premium. There are plenty of these: circles in which talk habitually slides off into what is politely called the epigrammatic, and vulgarly the snip-snap circles in which chatter resembling that of Swift's polite conversation (barring the gross-ness) or the banter of some of our old comedies bears tiresome sway. If any one is disposed to criticize closely the best conversation which falls under his notice, he will detect in it a strong tendency to conciseness, though not to smartness. Those who take part in it seldom express their whole meaning. They use con-ventional abbreviation. They shorten a story by catting off the head or the tail, or both. They rarely indulge in preface or epilogue. They seem constantly under the fear of giving themselves too much trouble, or that of boring their hearers.

This peculiar curtness of dialogue we believe to be produced by the social friction of many refined generations. Nevertheless, some think increasingly characteristic of our own day. We have heard good judges of manners and cus-toms say that the table-talkers of London forty years ago, Rogers, Luttrell, "Conversation" Sharpe, would be condemned now as prosers, and that for this reason they have no successors. And we believe this last phase of over-refinement to prevail in France quite as much as among ourselves. Freuchmen (we speak of course of the polished class) are the best talkers in the world. They are also the most epigrammatic, and (we suspect) the least inclined of all people to tolerate lengthiness in others.

Now, if the reader of these remarks is in the habit of conversing with well-educated persons of less advanced classes in England, to a certain extent with provincials generally, but most especially with thoughtful and instructed men of the working order, he will infallibly have observed the great difference of style between them and their so-called betters in this particular. They never seem anxious to cut short what they have to say. When they reason they give you premises and conclusions at full length; they never reduce a syllogism to an enthymem (if we may be pardoned a piece of Oxford pedantry). If they tell a story they complete it, with all its circumstances, and cannot understand the impatience of a hearer who tries to intimate that he anticipates the point of it. If they joke they do it deliberately. If joked with, they analyze the jest to show that they appreciate it. Their slowness is apt to irritate persons really not acuter than themselves, but used to rapid shorthand modes of expression. But they are apt to make themselves all the better under-stood for it. The clever person who guesses at a meaning from half a sentence runs the risk of misapprehending it altogether.

We believe that every one familiar with higher American life will agree in this-that in the particular on which we have dwelt, that of a less incisive and more deliberate mode of expression, it resembles more nearly the second than the first rank of society in England. The American gentleman is habitually somewhat more sententious than the English; less adroit in the use of that kind of short-hand interchange of ideas of which we have spoken; more addicted to speaking his mind at length, instead of hinting it; fonder of telling his story out, in all its particulars; some-what apt to arrest the flow of rapid discussion by diverging into a disquisition or a lecture. The very wit and hamor of the nation are, comparatively speaking, long-winded; rather evolved in the studied development of ludicrous ideas than in quick, epigrammatic cut and thrust. In these respects the discourse of a good American dinner table is very distinct from that of an English, still more of a French one; and a well-

better or worse in the matter; but it is different.

From whence does this diversity arise? Here we must run the risk of wounding American susceptibilities, if Americans are absurd enough o entertain them; but the chief cause seems to is an obvious one. American society is an offshoot of British society, but an offshoot of that society, not in its highest but its middle grade. The mercantile or working classes among ourelves have not acquired, nor in truth do they value, that freemasonry of style which distin-culshes the highly polished. But the father or randfather of the first-class American occupied in ne nother country the position of the second r third-class Englishman. It is unpleasing to se denominations which seem to imply so much i "snobbishness" in him who uses them. But no others would express our meaning. America has risen at once, by the force both of favorable ircumstances and of native energy, into that date of civilization which gives room for the avelopment of luxury and real refinement and cental adornment to as high a pitch as the Old

Vorld can display, but not into that aristocracy

f manner which can only be acquired through

much longer period of development than hers

The traces of this recent connection, as it were, with the less advanced ranks of society come out not ungracefully in many of the habits of earlier days which eling to the best transatiantic circles. American hospitality is proverbial; but one phase in which it exhibits itself is a little embarrassing to the stranger. This is the custom of "treating;" with us a relic only of the heartier life which still subsists in ess refined classes in America, not obsolete the highest. An American, with a foreigner tow, is not content with opening his house to him and gradging no labor or loss of time in acting as his guide and companion. The desire of his soul, with difficulty kept in check, is to pay the stranger's expenses. He is auxious to take upon himself all cost of conveyance and casual refreshment. An American gentleman wishing to give you a dinner, but unable from some accident to receive you at his own house, rather than fall in his supposed duty will invite himself to dine with you in the collectroom of your hotel, order and pay for the meal. The tranger himself is in some perplexity between als auxiety not to hurt the feelings of his gene rous friend and the sort of pride engendered by the different habits of his own country, where he kindest entertainer of a guest would shrink rom any step which had the air of putting the

atter under pecuniary obligation.
We should err, however, in ascribing the great American virtue of hospitality, or this peculiar manner of displaying it, altogether to the cir-cumstance that American manners are those of a people which has not yet attained the cold level of polished indifference. They are far more hereditary traditions derived from the times of early settlement in the wilderness. Every young community engaged in the task of subduing nature to the first requirements of man is tacitly organized on a principle of mutual assurance Every man owes his neighbor aid and comfort the support of the strong arm and supply from the full purse, because he may have to call on his neighbor at any moment for requital. And the habits thus engendered descend from father to son, long after the circumstances which produced them have passed away. The city American will leave his occupation to accompany you as a guide for some distance through the labyrinths of a great town, because his near ancestor had to render and receive such services in the impervious forest. The casual American traveller will urge you to "liquor" with him at the refreshment bar, from the motive, now be come an instinct, which made his father divid his ration with his mate in the desert. Nay, more than this, we suspect that some of those features which lend to American life its most touching and attractive characteristics-self denial in trifles, mutual consideration instead of the "devil take the hindmost" principle, tender ness for the weak, and, above all, chivalry towards woman merely as woman-owe their de velopment, partly, at least, to the lessons of those early days of struggle against nature. If so, long may they survive their origin; and, while they do so, Americans have little to suffer from the gibes of foreigners-underbred foreigners, for the most part—about their manners; gibes which derive all their little sting from the sensitiveness of those against whom they

THE ARTS IN ITALY.

Mosnic Art Work for Women.

VENICE, April 10 .- Summoned to Venice on isiness at the commencement of the month, I paid a visit, as usual, to the Anglo-Italian Glass and Mosaic Company, in Campo S. Vio, on the Grand Canal, and this time came away with the conviction that a similar establishment in America might furnish easy, pleasant, and lucrative work for hundreds of women who have neither a turn for teaching nor taste for doctoring, and who have not yet found the other "half." who would take and be taken for better, for worse with whom to cast in their lot.

On the books of the establishment I saw orders for enamel mosiac from California and New York, and demands for price lists from Washington, proving that not only in the Old World, but in the New, Ghirladanjo's saying that "Mosaic is the only painting for eternity." Is being at length practically appreciated. On benches and on the loors of the various studios of the establishment 40 or 50 men and lads were at work; some copy-ing in enamel Fra Beato's augels for English churches, others working from an original and very beautiful design of the Last Supper for an altar piece, some piccing tombstones, others brooches and bracelets, while numbers were occupied in claborating facades for churches, houses, and shops. In the studio the two chief houses, and shops. In the studio the two chief artists were completing, one the drapery, the other the face of a life-size portrait for the Kensington Museum, while on the ground floor the greater number were picking to pieces, repairing, or remanufacturing entirely the old mosaics from the Cathedral of St. Mark's. With the administrative of this estimated in tration of this cathedral the company has entered into a contract for the entire repairs of the mosaic payements and the colossal subjects on the domes and ceilings, to be completed in fourteen years, 20,000 frames to be paid annually for the labor only. Twelve figures are already completed and replaced with such exactitude that, looking upward from the pavement, it is impossible to distinguish the new from the old. The originals were the work of the thirteenth censubsidence in the walls, not to any defect either the enamels, the cement, or the labor, since e tesseræ still adhere to the cement, and, ith the exception of the flesh tints, retain their pristine colors. All these repairs, and also the new works, are, as we have said, exeented in the establishment in Campo S. Vio, for whereas the old mosalcists work tollfully and painfully, standing on scaffolding with uplifted arms to fix the lesseræ on the actual walls or roofs, the modern patron of this exquisite art— Signor Salviati—has, by the simplest process, enabled his pupils to work with as much ease as miniature painters at their casel. A copy of the subject is traced on a rough paper covered with common paste, and on this the enamels are fixed with their surface downwards. When comleted the subject is carefully packed and coneyed to its destination, the upper, rough sur-ace fixed on cement already laid on the wall or ceiling, then the paper and paste are washed off the facing, and the subject remains complete.

In this manner 160 square metres of mosaic work have been executed in this establishment, some of them exquisite miniatures, such as the portraits of Columbus and Marco Polo, for which the municipality of Venice paid 13,000 francs; others for the Kensington Museum, for which 2500 each was paid; the remainder monumental mosaic, which costs about 80 francs per square foot. The sum realized for the 160 metres is 30,280 francs. Fifty workmen are employed in this department. I asked the director if he took apprentices. He said:—"No, they would waste our time, which is the article of which we have fleast to spare, but our pupils some of them exquisite miniatures, such as the which we have least to spare, but our pupils come to us chiefly from the Venetian Academy. English, still more of a French one; and a went-break American has rather more affinity with a personage very dissimilar in other points of view—h well-break German. To say that the American style is worse than the English is a

enterprising American women, who possess a fair knowledge of drawing, to come over and learn the mosaic art thoroughly, and recorn to their own country to furnish ornamental, pictorial, and monumental mosaic to all who require a decoration which alone defies wind, smoke,

Should this mosaic art ever become fashlonable in America, it will be a question whether the enamels should be imported or manufactured. The art of making enamels is certainly more difficult than that of putting them together, and it is the general opinion that those manufactured in England are not equal to those produced at Murano, first by Lorenzo Pradi, in this century, and now by the Anglo-Italian Company. The colored enamels, which are formed of the same materials of which common glass is made, with the addition of certain mineral substances, depend for opaqueness, solidity, and softness of hue and color, chiefly on the degree and continuance of heat to which they are subjected in the process of fusion, and also on the careful elaboration of the different ele-ments. I have seen blocks come out of the furnace as dull as brick, or transparent as window glass; in either case unfit to render the effect of painting. The gold and silver enamels in which gold or silver leaf is imprisoned by the action fire between a ground of thick glass below and a film of the purest glass above, are still more difficult to bring to perfection; but in this,

as in all cases, "practice makes perfect."

Before leaving my favorite haunt on the Campo Vio, let me say a word about the glassblowing department, which has progressed in like proportion to the mosaic. Not only have all the lost secrets of the past been recovered secrets of color, form, and manipulation-but new combinations of paste and new methods of assimilation are daily being evolved from the fairy fingers of the glass-blowers of Murano. The largest and most elaborate glass chandelier ever manufactured has just been sent home to Prince Giovanelli, who has ordered five others for his ball-room overlooking the Grand Canal. It has thirty-six candlesticks in the lower, and eighteen on the upper tier, and between the two lowers and leaves that seem plucked from the the spring-smiling fields. The vases, usually so heavy and vacant, are garlanded with flowers, and the effect of the whole, when lighted, is fairy-like.—N. Y. Tribune.

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The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1860:

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"Williamsport . 6:30 P. M.
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President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are un2 1 279

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

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

2 No. 107 S, THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 2812 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Capital, 8500,000. Assets. S2.350,000 MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER \$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION. John Mason, Gharles W. Cushman, George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATE, Vice President, MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSULANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.

Cash Assets, January I, 188

F. Ratchford Starr,
Naliro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
January Danier,
January Danier,
John H. Brown,
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January Agrisen,

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Besj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Browa,
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCH-FORD STARR, President rilla, etc. F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
Alex. W. Wister, Secretary. DHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

This Company insures from loss or damage by

the Company insures from loss or damage by

the Company insures from loss of damage by

the Comp on notificated periods, and permanents of the control of the contr

ORS.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Taomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmand Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris, JOHN R. WUCHERER, President SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 42%

SHIPPING. CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 P. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to poping in the South and Southwest. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low
as by any other route, For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATIANTIO
COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:
PEREIRE Duchesne Saturday, May 1
PEREIRE Roussean Saturday, May 15
LAFAYETTE Roussean Saturday, May 19
ST LAURENT Lemarie Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS Surmount Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY, AND NORFOLK STREET, Street. Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmonth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and chospness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

ransfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily, WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES,
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point,
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 615

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 18. Saling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 180 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL. Pier 19 North Wharves. N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc,

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M. City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 25, at 9 A. M. City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 25, at 9 A. M. Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Thesday, from Pier 40, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN. \$100 STFERAGE. \$35
To London. 105 To London. 40
To Paris. 115 To Paris. 47
FASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. \$20 HABITAX.

FIRST CABIN. \$20 HABITAX. \$15
St. John's, N. F., \$45 St. John's, N. F., \$20
HaBITAX. 15
St. John's, N. F., \$45 St. John's, N. F., \$20
Habitax. 15
St. John's, N. F., \$45 St. John's, N. F., \$20
Fassengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 13, BitOADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULKA, Agents.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW LORD,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT
SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & OO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES No. 26 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELUAR CATTELL ALEEANDER G. CATTELL.

AUD TION SALES M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141

ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS.
On Toosday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Afterbooms.

May 11, 12, 13, and 14, valuable miscellaneous books, English editions, including fine editions of Bulwas, Dickans, Scott, and other eminent writers. Dora's amperby illustrated works, best editions of Shakrspears, posts, etc. Also, standard library books, theology, history, this arts, gift books, juveniles, etc.

STOCK OF BESTANNIA, SHAPE, AND PLATED This Afternoon,
May 12, at 4 o'clock, at No. 6333 Arch street, the stock
Beitannia, silver, and plated wars.

of Beitannia, silver, and plated wars.

Sale No. 1524 Locust Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURES, MIRROR CHANDELIERS,
FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning.

14th instant, at 10 octock, at No. 1524 Locust street,
by catalogue, comprising walnut drawing-room furniture,
garnet plush; walnut secretary bookcase, walnut hall and
dining-room furniture; sidebourds; french plate mirrors;
china and glassware; fine carpete, mattings, and officioliss;
superior chamber furniture; fine hair mattresses; Teather
bods, be letters, and pillows; damask curtains; handsome
chandeliers; high case clock, kitchen furniture, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at eight
o'clock.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 1418.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S.

Sale at the Anction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MELODEON, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES AND FEATHER BRDS, HANI SOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 15, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior bousehold furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dimingroom furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits, superior rosewood plano-forte, rosewood molodom, made by Pruiel & Co.; French plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, ctageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, fine hair mattresses, and feather beds, fine china, glass, and plated ware; large assortment of office furniture, 2 from chests, rafrigerators, large lose cream treezer, printing press, type and boxes, superior sewing machine, made by Singer & Co.; stoves, handsoms velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Sale at No. 1607 Mount Verson street.

RLEGANT FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIR-RORS, PIANO, ELEGANT CARPETS, OURTAINS, ETC. ETC.

ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning.

May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1607 Mount Vernou street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, comprising walnut farior suit, green plush; elegant etagere, centre table, gilt bouquet table, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors; superior rosewood piano, made by Emerson, Boston; lace and repse curtains, elegant mantel ornaments walnut hall furniture, superior walnut dining and sitting room furniture, elegant buffet sideboard, extension table, secretary, beokcase, fine china, glass, and plated warnelegant walnut chamber furniture, mirror door wardrobes, he ndsome cottage sets, fine feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, bedding, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerater, etc.

Honse to rent.

5115t

BUNTING, DURBUROW & CO., AUCTION-of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, May 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
May 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200
pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag
carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

5 8 54

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALEOF 10,000 DOZEN
COTTON HOSIERY,
On Friday Morning,
May 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, being the
entire stock of hosiery of Mesera Lorenze & Crofts, in
liquidation.
Also, 500 dozen Paris kid gloves.
Also, gents' furnishing goods, umbrellas, ties, suspenders, handkerchiefs, boop skirts, notions, etc.

A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., BY ORDER OF MESSRS, KUTTER, LUCKMEYER & CO.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 511 54

ALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL-LING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, May 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 5 12 56

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
CHESNUT Street; rear attrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

MARTY BROTHERS, AUCTIONERS.

111 (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1009 N. Fifth street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
HANDSOME WALNUT BOOKCASE, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC. NITURE, ETC. On Friday Morning.

14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1008 N. Fifth street, very superior household furniture.

5856

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY, SUPERIOR SEW.
ING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, ETC.
On Friday Afternoon.
14th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529
Chesnut Street, the machinery of a boot and shoe manufacturer, including eight superior sewing machines by
11 = 8 as Singer, splitting machine, Knox sole cutter, 11 tors, dies, lasts, eyeletting machine, etc. etc. [585]

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CAR-PETS, ETC. On Saturday Morning. May 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 915 Locust street. [5123t

Sale No. 639 Arch street.
VERY VALUABLE AND SUPERIOR FIRE PROOF SAFES, MADE RY LILLIE.
On Tuesday Morning.
18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 639 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire balance of stock of very superior fire, burglar, and fire and burglar-spoof safes of very desirable sizes, with the celebrated Monitor and Duodecagon patent combination locks, made by the Lillie Safe and Iron Company.

May be examined the day previous to sale. 5511t. Sale No. 1626 N. Tenth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT AND HAIR CLOTH PARLOR
FURNITURE, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, AND
SITTING-ROOM FURNITURE: HANDSOME
BRUSSELS CARPETS, KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ETC. ETC. On Thursday Moraing,
Soth inst., at 10 o'clock at No. 1626 N. Tenth street,
by catalogue, the entire superior household furni-

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTION-EERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 246 MAR. C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGAMS, On Thursday Morning,
May 13, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, SOUTHwest corner of FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
CARD.—Persons relinquishing housekeeping, storekeepers and others desirous of selling their goods at public sale, either at their own place or at the auction store
will find it greatly to their advantage to call ou us. Our
personal attention will be given to all business intrusted
to us. Our charges are the most reasonable: we refer by
permission to hundreds for whom we have sold as to capability and responsibility.

511 6t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited.

Brotts Art Gallert, No. 1020 CHESNUT

K EENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 112 N. FRONT Street. [13] MEDICAL.

DILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS All kinds perfectly and permanently cared, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1996 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the est citizens of Philadelphia cured. 2 26 2m

Reference given at our office. DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT
science and skill have invented to assist the hearing
in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P.
MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below

O R N E X C H A N G R
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY.
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, BoneDust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.