CHAUCER'S ENGLAND.

The following review of a work with the above title recently published in London, is from the

This is a masterly book on a great subject, and we feel confident that those who are the most familiar with Chancer will the most heartly seent to our estimate of Matthew Browne's attractive pages. As was intimated in a recent bear of this journal, "Matthew Browne" is only sume assumed by our author, so that in fact the present work, like various other of the same witer's contributions to our literature, is as good is anonymous. For our own parts, we will not be forward to remove the disguise, and, indeed, havery many cases we should us a rule prefer the anonymous to the onomatous mode of ad-dressing the public. If a publicist makes a per-sonal attack on a contemporary, or if he has special personal experience which peculiarly its him to speak with authority on a given subject, we should hold the anonymous utterane o be. In the one case, to say the least, perilously frought with temptations to reckless assertion. disregard for the intrinsic claims of momentous question. The present re-

the other to imply some latent theme which a writer discusses belongs to region of pure art, or speculative criticism, is more likely to be disengaged from all merely personal considerations, more likely to be dominated by his subject and lose himself is it by withholding his name. The anonymous her is at liberty to refer continually to an geal standard—to what is strictly impersonal—and then, as in the well-known instances of the Natural History of Enthusiasm" and "Ecco flome," he may have the special gratification of winessing the impression which his speculations themselves create upon the public mind, unloyed by any suspicion that his readers are in-faced either by prejudice against himself or prossession in his favor. To be heard withnt being seen, to be but a voice crying in the ilderness, is doubtless very fascinating to a ertain type of mind; and so long as this able ratch the reception given to his essayings withat throwing his own shadow on the page, by means let him indulge his humor. while Mr. Browne veils his personality proper from his readers, the hidden

man of him is of very sufficient and substan-nal quality. He has been most happy in the election of Chaucer for his subject, and we canot but think that the poet himself has found in Mr. Browne his most genial, sympathizing, and intelligent expositor. We are not speaking We have at hand rather considera e means for enabling us to form a just judgment of the respective merits of those who have bored heartlly in the Chaucerian field. Speght, he laudatory but quite uncritical Urry, the cholarly Tyrwhitt, the fanciful though always Godwin, Sir Harris Nicolas, the lat Robert Bell, John Saunders, a certain North British reviewer, and the uniformly accurate omas Wright, have all deserved well at the hands of the lovers of Chancer by their respective editions or investigations; and to all of them (with the exception, pro-bally, of the North British reviewer). Mr. Browne would be the first to acknowledge his bligations. But whatever he has read-and he as read immensely on this special subject-he has made so entirely his own that his work is entitled to the merit of being entirely original We made ourselves students of Chaucer, and to our own thinking at least graduated in the genuine old English gentleman's writings years ago: but we feel ourselves only the more in-lebted to Mr. Browne for his racy and suggestive volumes. His book lives in every page. a dull or common-place sentence to ba ound in "Chaucer's England;" and sometimes a foot-note, our author throws out a hint which indicates at once a very comprehensive survey of human interests and fine moral dis-crimination. Let us take the following as an

Illustrative example. Mr. Browne, in his chapter entitled "Town and Country," gives us not a little picture que and historically valuable informa-He riots, we might say, in his familiarity with his old English life and modes of feeling while he presents to us, in contrast with the modern Wordsworthian habit of subterfusing spects of nature a divine significance the old domesticated sense of relation to the outer world which characterized our ancestors five centuries ago. After quoting a charming passage from the tale of the Doctor of Physic on Nature" as God's "Vicar-General," who was ordained by the "former principal" to form and paint all earthly creatures according to her list. our author says, "A mind trained in the modern school may possibly read into what Chaucer here writes a meaning or a suggestion which Chaucer himself had not." And then he dds, in a foot-note:-

"The gractice is far too common in criticism of all finds, including criticism of the Bible. I wish those who indulge in it would think, among other things, of the harm they do themselves, since every act of his incerity tends permanently to cloud the mind. The error I am condemning is often defended on the ground that the prophet and the poet are the subjects of an inspiration, and do not always know the whole aning of their own words. And this is true, but It is not an excuse which fits the case. The question, what do certain words cover! is quite distinct from the question, what did the writer of them

A paragraph like this supplies a strong temp tation to write a lay sermon on the ethics of interpretation, but we must resist it, and pass on other matters more specially pertinent to

Mr. Browne's book consists, in form, of series of essays, which touch upon almost every phase of English life in the great epoch during which Chaucer lived and sang. The essays themselves are eighteen in number, and have, each of them, a title which, without being sensational, is frequently quaint, and always whets the curiosity. First of all and naturally comes the curiosity. First of all and naturally comes "The Poet of the Canterbury Tales," then "The Story of the Pilgrims," followed by such companions as "The Gay Science," "Merry England," "Motley," "Mediæval Nuditanism," "Food, House, Dress, and Minor Morals," "Familiarities of Faith," "Wonder, Knowledge, Belief, and Criticism," and "Under Shadow the Correb." We may further mention that to each the curiosity. We may further mention that to each essay is prefixed a pictorial illustration, which at once adds to the outer attractions of the book, and also furnishes, so to speak, the text on which Mr. Browne discourses, and always with equal versatility, gracefulness, insight, and self-

Geoffrey Chaucer, take him for all in all, was our first modern English gentleman. He is English to his heart's core. The city of London, in which, as he tells us, if "The Test ment of Love" be his, he was "forth growen," was to him most dear and sweet; and readers who did not know the fact before, will learn from Mr. Matthew Browne how applicable to London the epithet "sweet" was in Chancer's time: London, with its fragrant hayfields, its strawberry gardens, its shining "saffron hills," its luxuriant vineyards. Its broad, fair river, its delectable wells, its motley crowds of warrior, priest, friar. lawyer, country gentleman, shopman; ploughman, cook, prentice boy, with pale-faced nuns, aldermen's wives, and buxom widows, like "the good wyfe of Bathe," all in varied and characteristic attire. Endlessly dear and characteristic attire. to him was our English tongue. He chose it as the instrument of his own masterful utterances both in prose and verse, and over and over we find him giving expression to his affection for the Saxon vernacular. In nothing is his prophetic and truly patriotic character more conspicuous than in his attachment to the English language. What Luther did for the Germans by his translation of the Bible, Chaucer, in conjunction with his great contemporary in conjunction with his great contemporary in conjunction with his great contemporary in conjunction of the matter has been decreased for the matter has Wycliffe, achieved for our mother lan-A Norman by descent, he is wholly Saxon in all his sympathies, and by the might of his genius he made our common speech ready for his great successor, and our greatest writer, Shakespeare, found the instrument of British language ready for use. The great merit of Chancer is that he so largely fashioned it, and made it meet for song. No doubt, we had outless Evertish various before Chancer, but had endless English verses before Chancer; but e gave us, in the deepest sense of the phrase. English poetry. We owe to him our lambic

ness of Chancer's way of treating things, let us quote a charming passage of his prose. It occurs in the opening paragraph of his treatise on the "Astrolabye," which he wrote in his sixty-third year, A. D. 1391, for the special editication of one of his children:—

"Lytel Louys, my sonne, I perceve well by certene vydences thyne abylyte to lerne Scyences, touching ombres and proportions, and also well consydere I thy besye prayer in especial to lerne the tretyse of the Astrolabye is mathematical instrument, says Urry, for ascertaining the height of the sun and stars). This treatyse, divided in five parts, will show the wonder-light rules and naked words in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet, but small, my lytel sonne."

It was not only the speech of Englishmen, a we have implied, that was dear to Chaucer. He "took all England up." But he did this in a quiet poet's way. He lived in a time of what we may call world-shaking events—a time of great attles, wide wasting epidemics, of phenomena. a word, so startling, that Wyeliffe drew from hem the augury that the last phials were being soured out on the Church and the earth. None these things, however, touched with fearful oreboding the heart and brain of Chancer. He ought in the French wars-he was, indeed, made a prisoner by the French. He knew how the terrible desolations of the Black Death, among other results, introduced into the ranks of the clergy a crowd of ignorant and wholly inworthy men. He knew all about Wat the Her from Deptford and the Scotch wars too. He was perfectly familiar with the scandal of the rival Infallibilities, who kept thundering everasting damnation against each other and their espective followings; and he must have heard that at Avignon, in the terrible words of Petrarch, Christ was sold for lust and gold. Clearly mere theologian must have fancied that the end literally of all things was at hand. Chaucer was a genial and healthful poet. continued young in his own heart. He felt that England was young. Was not her language growing under his own hands? Was not Engand's vitality pregnant with still larger result than had yet been witnessed in her brief history? Was Providence about to slav the mother and er unborn infant? Were not all things (as he ils us in the great poem the "Knight's Tale" inked by a chain of love around the throne of love; and was this England, in its present seethng condition, to be the lame and impotent conclusion of a great world-drama? Why, was not he "Alchemist Canon," while laboring in the ires in search for the philosopher's stone, mediator of some grand secrets of which the world was yet to be heir? Would not the "poor world was yet to be herr would not the "poor person of a toune" be the herald of a day in which the Christianity of Christ would be revealed to Englishmen disassociated from all pagan rites and dogma-tism? Did not the heterogeneous tism? Did not the heterogeneous gathering of pilgrims on the road to Canterbury prophesy a day for England when all men should be equal in the presence of England's aw, because all were really embraced in that 'Gospel of our sucte Lorde Jesu Christe" which England had adopted as her common faith. Chaucer unmistakably thought so, and accord ingly he did two things. He gave the classica ast to his contemporaries, and in full assurance of faith that a great future lay in store for his country, he sate down and painted his own age for the delight and instruction of posterity There is not a feature of the English landscape scarcely a specimen of English natural history, or a characteristic habit of English manners which he has not photographed, and so made an everlasting possession to his country-men. Thus it was that while Wycliffe was announcing the world's immediate doom, Chaucer was busy in telling to later generations what Englishmen thought and did, how they prayed, fasted, feasted, went on pilgrimage, loved, fought, and died in his own day.

English out and out as we have said he is, the many-sidedness of Chancer claims special note. All classes of Englishmen meet together in his pligrims. The ploughman is there with his image of "Christopher" on his breast; and here we must note that in this feature Chaucer showed himself fully alive to the profound influence of the popular legends of his day. Three figures were eminently prominent in the con-sciousness of the middle ages... "Faust," the "Wandering Jew," and "Christopher:" and in signaliz-Christopher, Chaucer only proclaimed how truly he divined the latent characteristic of all-enduring national life; that is, the willingness of the strong to support the weak. But side by side with the ploughman, are the knight, the squire, the lawyer, the doctor, the friar, the merchant, the cook, and the miller. England s to Chaucer a sacred unity, and his prophetic function will have had the crown put upon it when all men in England shall recognize not merely the worth of the Saxon priest Becket, who fought against the Normans, but shall confess Jesus Christ, the elder brother of all humanity, to be the Divine One at whose rine in the holy of holles in the human heart

all knees must bow. Chancer's plan of a pilgrimage to Canterbury was not carried out. At the Tabard Inn in Southwark 31 pilgrims in all assembled on the great night which he has made immortal, and, according to the programme of Harry Bailey, the landlord, each plilgrim was to tell two stories on the road to Canterbury and two on re urning. We should thus have had altogether 124 different tales, but our poet has not com-pleted his original scheme. Indeed, in a proaic mood, we wonder how even one story could ever have been listened to by a company on horselack. Evidently, Chaucer felt the drama-tic elements of the pilgrimage, but did not care to work them out. He indulges in a kind of flusion at starting, to half impose on his readers and then, while occasionally keeping up the ori-ginal conception, he is contented, in the main, o let each story make it own impression, heedess of its consistency with his promised intention. Altogether his poems, and specially his "Canterbury Tales," rank, as we must think, next to Shakespeare and intention. A specially his Milton, highest in our poetical literature. Their range, their familiarity with all subjects, secular, philosophic and divine; their childlike delight in mature, their sweetness, their pathos, their humor, their lifelike portraitures of men and women, their individuality, which makes the ooet so personally dear to us all, constitute the writings of Chaucer a treasure quite unique in our literature. He sees, and says all that he sees. The theology of the predestinarian divine Bradwardine, the philosophic utterances of Cicero, Aristotle and Boethius, whom he trans-lated, are all at his finger-ends. He has preserved as in amber the common proverbs of his lay, such as "All is not gold that glitters," Eurnt bairns dread the fire." "Murder will "Make a virtue of necessity," and numberless others. Doubtless, as Mr. Browne affirms, he is truly "nuditarian," but he never gloats over evil. He shows his age such as it was—the worst of it as represented by such unmitigated blackgnards as the Summoner, or Sompnour, and the best of it as imaged by Griselda, Con-stance, the Frankleyn, the Ploughman, and his brother the Poor Parson, and it he is at times a

He combined in himself no end of attributes. He was royal page, soldier, custom-house officer, commissioner to foreign parts, member of Parliament, and poet, all in one. His genius was, like Walter Scott's, only equalled by his common sense; and after repeated studies of his life, we feel, with Coleridge, that the most superficial words ever uttered about poets were those of Horace, in which he speaks of them as an "irritable race." Poetasters, or small politiclans, who have narrow vision and no faith in the gradual development of all that is good, are irritable. But the true poet, filled with the light of heaven, sees the good within the evil, and thus can calmly wait for its advent. Of this ealibre were Shakespeare, and Spenser, and

coarse moralist, he is always, as Wordsworth

We must leave much unsaid, but must not leave unattered how much of purest enjoyment this entirely delightful book of Matthew Browne has afforded us. Mr. Browne is so tangential, so "viewy," so skylarking in his occasional tendencies, that we must congratulate him on the method, wisdom, and Chancerian wit of this heroic measure, and measures of various kinds book. He makes, no doubt, a serious onslaught besides he employs with wonderful case. To give a single example of the thorough moderns of Savage Lander.

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At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's. Torresdate, Holmesburg, Tacosy, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations. FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

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ton.
At 9-30 A. M., 4, 6-45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown,
Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale,
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For Lansdale at 6-20 P. M. Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

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P. M.
MORNING EVERSES

P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8-16 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falis, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7-30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylyania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8-15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at

for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumber-land Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York,

Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading,
Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with
Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Potistown at 6-25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8-40 A. M. Heturning, leaves Philadelphia at 4-30 P. M.; arrives in Potistown at 6-40 P. M. READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·19 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation

ing at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A.M., and
Philadelphia at 8-15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia
for Reading at 8 A.M.; returning from Reading at

4-26 P. M. CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD,

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD,
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate
points take the 7:30 A.M., 1245, and 4:30 P.M. trains
from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown
at 6:10 A.M., 1:00 and 5:45 P.M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD,
Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A.M. and 4:30
P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. Stage lines for
the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect
with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND
THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A.M. and 5 and 8 P.M.,
passing Reading at 1:05 A.M., and 1:50 and 10:19
P.M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Raifroad Express

vania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc. Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on

Returning Express train leaves Harrisourg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at \$10 A. M. and 205 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 645 and 11:30 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A, M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:80 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M. and 5.35 P. M.

to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points de-

sired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS. Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at \$52.50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates. CLERGYMEN Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to

tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. FREIGHT. Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 215 P. M. FREIGHT TRAINS Leave Philadelphia dally at 435 A. M., 1245 toon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Har-

risburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points be-BAGGAGE. Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot

Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and atter MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.,
1, 2, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\), 3\(\frac{1}{4}\), 4, 4 35, 5 05, 5\(\frac{1}{4}\), 6, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
P. M. P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7 1/4, 8, 8°20, 9, 10, 11, 12
A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 43/4, 5, 5 1/4, 6, 6 1/4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8°20 down train and 3 1/4 and 5 1/4 up trains
will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9°15 A. M., 2, 4°05, 7, and
1034 P. M.

eave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9% P. M. CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3%, 53, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7-10, 8, 9-40, 11-40 A. M.,

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 540, 640, 640, and 10 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 540, and

126 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 5, 9, and 11 05 A. M.,
134, 3, 444, 5, 544, 805, 10 05, and 114 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5 40, 6 4, 7, 734, 9, and 11 A.
M., 135, 3, 45, 614, 8, and 914 P. M.
The 734 A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken, ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 214, 4, and 714 Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 51/2 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 0½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½
A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:39, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M. 1½ 6 and 10½ Leave Manayunk at 71/4 A. M., 21/4, 4, and 71/4 P. M. Leave Manayunk at 71/4 A. M., 11/4, 6, and 91/4 P. M. W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AUD TION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS OHEBNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom Ht.

Sale at No. 7025 S. Seventeenth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CARPETS. PAINT INGS, ETU.

On Wednesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 7925 S. Seventeenth street, corner of Shippen street, will be said the furniture of a family dockining housekeeping, comprising Byusseke, ingrathi, and Venetian carpets, nearly new; walnut purior furniture, in hair cloth; oil paintings, in gilt frames; pier glass, chamber furniture, beds and anattrassos, silver plated ware, china and glasswase, cutlery; parlor, chamber, and knichen stores, the furniture, etc.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Sale at No. 110% Mount Vernon street.

HOUSEHOLD PURNITURE, WALNUT FRAME PIER GLASS, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CATPETS, DENTIST'S CHAIR, NEARLY NEW, CHINA, ETO.

On Wednesday Morning.

May 26, at 16 o'clock, at No. 1108 Mount Vernon street, will be sold the household forniture, comprising wained parlet and chamber suits; cottage sail, nearly new, with morbide lops, cask diming room furniture, hair malticessea, teather beds and bending; walnut secretary and book-case, pier glass, china, etc. case; pier glass, chins, etc.

DENTIST'S CHAIR Also, one large dentist's chair, covered with green plush, nearly new.

The turniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

5 24 2k

LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND WALNUT FRAMED FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORA, GILT BOUGUET AND CONSOL TABLES, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, FRAMED CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On Thursday Morning.

On Thursday Morning.

May 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 9239 Arch street, will be sold the stock of Mr. George C. Rouksuff, comprising splendid large size French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in the newest styles of gift and walnut frames; rich gift bouquet and consel tables, and chamber glasses.

Also, his collection of elegant oil paintings by distinguished European and American artists, framed chromes and steel engravings, etc.

The goods are now open for exhibition.

5 24 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141

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

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS,
MIRRORS, FIRE PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME
VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS,
ETC. ETC. KTO. ETU.

On Thursday Morning,
May 27, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue,
a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with
plush, rops, and hair-cloth; superior library and diningroom furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber
suits, oak bookcase, two walnut secretary and bookcases,
wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and
bouquet tables; fine hair mattrosses and feather beds,
china and glassware, large assortment of office furniture,
refrigerators, chandeliers, stoves, sailmakers' sewingmachine, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets,
etc, etc.

tc, etc.
Also, superior fire-proof safe, lined with chilled iron, nade by Farrel & Herring.
Also, 3 fine plate glass showcases.
PIANOS.
3 superior piano-fortes, made by North American Co., C. Wilhelm & Shuler, and C. Meyer; resewood cabinet

MIRRORS. 6 fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors. [5 25 24 MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

No. 529 CHESNUT Street, roar entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE TONED ROSEWOOD PLANO FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRIORS, SUPERIOR FINE PROOF SAFES, MADE BY LILLIE, EVANS & WATSON, AND OTHERS; ELEGANT PLATE GLASS SHOWCASE. EXTENSION TABLES, DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SET SINGLE HARNESS, FINE CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS, REFRIGERATORS, WALNUT WARDROBE, MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, CHANDELIER, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, PLATFORM SCALES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of superior second-hand furniture, and other goods.

Sale at No. 1705 Wallace street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME WILTON AND BRUSSELS, CARPETS, ETO.

On Thursday morning,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1705 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, handsome walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, oak dining room furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, line hair mattresses, feather beds, handsome Wilton and Brussels carpets, handsome 'secretary and bookcase, large library table, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

May be examined on morning of sale.

5 18 8t

BUNTING, DURBUROW & CO., AUCTION-of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning,
May 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [5 21 56 LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MAT-TINGS, OIL-GLOTHS, ETC. May 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 290 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 1000 rolls mattings, oil-cloths, etc. 5.22 ft

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EURO-PEAN DRY GOODS, ETC., On Monday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 25 5t BSCOTT'S ART GALLERT, No. 1020 CHESNUT

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
27th instant, at 10% o clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No.
1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, the entire stock of a firm declining business, comprising tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, three-plys Venetian carpets; oil cloths; window shades, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale without reserve.
5.25.26

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTION-EERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MAR. On Wednesday Morning.

May 26, at 16 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ALSO 350 PIECES OIL SILK.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS, Including about 330 cases ladies', misses', and children' wear, in the most fashionable styles. 52426 C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Thursday Morning, May 27, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [5 24 36 JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. COR-ner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets. REGULAR SALFS at the Auction Store, every SAT-URDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeep-ing Articles, etc., received from families quitting bouse-keeping.

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [327 tf

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G. applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid-ing the damaging of cellings and furniture while under-coing repairs. (No gravel used.) oing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S
ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS. ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AME. RICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever affered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat, Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen surplied. Caro, promptness, certaints! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

All: Examine: Judge!
Agents wanted for interior countries,
42stf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal. TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—
We are propared to turnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the

Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street,

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for live years, Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 353mm

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

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