ADVICE TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

Letter from a United States Officer to his Southern Sister.

The following letter was written last summer by a distinguished officer of the United States army to a sister residing in and sympathizing with the South. The writer, although from a Southern State, was always true to the Government, took a prominent part in many important battles, and was several times wounded. His admirable letter shows that he can write as well as fight, and we should like to have all the Southern women who still abuse "the Yankees" to read and profit by it.

RICHMOND, VA., June 14th, 1865.—*My Dear* ——: I have just read a letter of yours to ——, and was very glad to see so long a one from you, though sorry on many accounts to see some of the expressions and opinions in it. So sorry, indeed, that I have sat right down to try and write you a long letter, leaving others of long standing unanswered.

The condition of affairs, as you describe it, gives, and has given, me a good deal of concern, and though at this time it is hardly worth while to enter into a discussion as to who brought this state of affairs about, it *is* of the greatest importance to consider how we can make the best of a bad bargain. I suppose I need not say that no good will result if those most interested on this momentous question insists upon refusing to look an established fact in the face; and not only decline to put their own shoulders to the wheel, but prefer to aid in keeping up the intense bitterness engendered by four years of horrible war, in which *brothers* have been trying to cut each other's throats. Did you ever hear of the senseless conduct of a man who by his careless walking barked his shin on an inoffensive stone, turning in to curse and kick the stone until he broke his toes? And yet it strikes me that to call such names as "Yankees" and "nasty dogs" is very much akin to the act of the man with the barked shin, to say nothing of the fact that such terms sound very harshly in the mouth of a young lady of common sense, such as I know you to be, more especially when a brother she used to love is one of the class to which these epithets are applied. To curse the stone which hurt you is not a very sensible way of acting, and can only result in hurting yourself worse. The soldiers are not responsible for the ills which you suffer, having merely responded, like good citizens, to the requisition of a government whose laws they are bound to respect, and you might just as well complain of the stone for obeying the laws of gravity and remaining in its place.

I know, my dear sister, that your letter was not intended for my eye, although you mention my name in it by wondering what I would think did I know that my father was insulted by an ill-mannered fellow, driving a load of poor miserable, wretched negroes. I will try to tell you exactly what I think, which is, that the miserable set of ambitious and unprincipled politicians who persuaded and forced the people of the South to engage in civil war, unloose the bonds of civil society and render my father or any other quiet and respectable citizen liable to be insulted by every rowdy who has intellect enough to know that war enables him to do it with impunity, should be looked upon with contempt and hate, (if that under any circumstances is allowable) by every decent man and woman in the country.

If you will turn your curses upon them you will be acting more rationally than by complaining of the stone which has hurt you; and I think will be hitting the nail on the head exactly.

I am sorry to hear that the returning soldiers hate the "Yankees" as much as ever, and if you will take the advice of one who had some influence with you in former and happier days, you will look upon all who make a display of such feelings with suspicion and distrust, for my experience goes to show that they are stragglers and cowards, who never have placed themselves in positions of danger to defend the opinion which, now that the war is over, they parade so conspicuously. *Brave* men who have fought hard in defence of what they were persuaded into believing were their rights, (and there are many, many thousands of them who have done so, as I know to my cost) *never* talk or act so. I met at Appomattox Courthouse many of the brave men whom I had met many times in battle during the past four years, and I have yet to hear of one of *them* who expressed such sentiments. On the contrary they respected the brave men who had fought against them, and acknowledged that having appealed to arms and been beaten, they were ready to acquiesce gracefully in the decision of the arbitrament to which they had appealed. Thousands of them are now taking the oath of allegiance to the government, which they have been trying for four long, horrible years to overthrow, and on the spirit in which that oath is kept will depend the future happiness or misery of this once prosperous and happy country. In the meantime, opposition may be practically kept up, and a return to civil rights and privileges indefinitely postponed to the intense misery of the whole country, but especially to the Southern portion of it. In arriving at the result, the women of the South will have a very important and responsible part to play, for women always have a great influence in society, and if they are bitter and vindictive the men will be so also. Men reason, but women do not, but act almost entirely in accordance with their feelings, and therefore, cannot be logical. It becomes all good men and particularly all good women, to do all they can to heal the wounds of a distracted and bleeding country, and as women make the best nurses, this is an additional reason why they can be of most service in healing her wounds.

I believed at the commencement of this war, and believe still, that an original abolitionist was either a lunatic or a scoundrel, but I am not an abolitionist now only because there is no slavery to be abolished. The war has done that, and when we reflect that the secessionists, who were as crazy or as unprincipled as the abolitionists, brought on the war, there is no difficulty in deciding who is responsible for the condition of the poor, miserable negroes in the country. I used to try with all my might to prevent my soldiers from stealing the pigs, chickens, ducks, &c., met with on the marches, but the people who brought on the war failed to reflect that a state of war lets loose all the bad passions and principles kept under by well organized civil society, such as we had, and that these and other similar acts are an absolute consequence of war. Property of all kinds is destroyed, and you might just as well expect me to restore the chickens, &c., eaten by my soldiers, to the original owners, as to expect your negro property to be restored. Try and look this fact in the face, and act in good faith to try to reorganize society on a basis which is inevitable, and reflect, that by unreasonable opposition you may bring about a state of affairs worse even than the present one.

If the soldiers whom you abuse so roundly were withdrawn from your protection you would be left in a state of anarchy and confusion which I dread to think of when I reflect that my mother and sisters would be subjected to all its horrors. Advise your brothers and friends to reflect upon these things, and instead of standing aloof to let others do all the work, to come forward and aid in good faith to re-organize society, and restore that liberty which came so near being destroyed for all of us.

Act with *true* religion, and instead of staying away from church for fear of meeting the uniforms of a once glorious government, pray all the harder that that government may be once more restored in all its integrity, for it is the only salvation we have now to look to.

I do not expect, my dear—to convince you by my argument. Time and reflection and *sad experience* are the only things which will do that, but I write as a brother who, all through the last four horrible years—filled, as they have been, with blood and death and mental and bodily agony, has never forgotten he has brothers and sisters, or changed one particle in his brotherly feeling for them, in spite of having several times had it forced upon him that they had in some particulars changed.

Years hence, when you and I are in our graves and perhaps forgotten, posterity will look with wonder, upon a happy and prosperous people going to work to murder each other for such a foolish reason; and I hope that it will be equally struck with the good sense with which that same people, torn and distracted with civil war, went to work to restore their original liberties. If they do not have such a spectacle to look upon, it will be in a great measure the fault of the women of the country, whose intense bitterness will drive the men to commit acts which cannot, under any circumstances, be justified, and which can terminate only in grief and trouble to all concerned.

I hope you will write to me, which you have not heretofore done, and spell "rebel" with one b, or rather do not spell it at all, for I have seen so many of them, and under such disagreeable circumstances, (and felt them too,) that I am desirous of forgetting there was ever such an animal in the country.

With love to all at home, I am
Your affectionate Brother.

Greeley on Garrison.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison announces that *The Liberator* newspaper, edited by him for thirty-five years, will no longer be published. It is a singular and encouraging fact that this journal, never pecuniarily prosperous, though generally self-sustaining, has maintained its existence for so long a period, during which it has upheld unpopular opinions with a persistency and a consistency at once rare and admirable. For it must be remembered that, during this long and agitated period, really one of the stormiest in the political history of the world, the tendencies of the country have been far from noble, and its methods too often anything but valiant—that our public policy has been based upon compromise, and an acquiescence in what we absurdly called "the least of two evils"—that nine-tenths of our people have really believed that Slavery must be left to some undefined, fortuitous disposition, and that, either by good luck or good management, in this way or in that way, we might acquiesce in it, and still escape its stern and sanguinary consequences. Mr. Garrison's principal business for more than 35 years has been to declare, *totis viribus*, in the face of an incredulous world, that two and two make four, and not five. According to the popular arithmetic, the said sum total might be five on Monday, seven on Wednesday, and three on Saturday. "No," said Mr. Garrison, "four is the correct figure;" and behold! four it turns out to be. The arithemetic was right—it was Church and Congress, and Convention and Convocation, that were wrong. It seems easy enough to our purged vision now—that sturdy adherence to a palpable, almost a platitudinous truth. But if Mr. Garrison will only write his own biography, and we hope he will, we shall find out what a willful world this is, and how passionately or stolidly tenacious it is of its favorite and convenient errors.

It is, perhaps, too early to decide how much we owe to what has been rather unfairly termed Mr. Garrison's obstinacy—his rigid adherence to a rather narrow path. People have pettishly called him a man of one idea, and, so far as his life has had one dominating and inexorable purpose, he has been not unlike in this to all who have left their mark in history. But those who suppose that Mr. Garrison could not have won brilliant success in many different fields of exertion do not know the man. So far as astuteness is concerned, he has the making in him of a whole regiment of ordinary politicians; as a theologian, he might have been the admired prop of a divinity school; in poetry, and in letters generally, he could have had fame for the asking; and he has a simple practicality of character—the very stuff out of which Railway Presidents are made. If he had been constructed without a conscience, it is impossible to compute the mischief he might have done.

No difference of opinion as to the methods sometimes pursued by Mr. Garrison can blind us to the beauty and value of the example which he has given to his countrymen of the sustaining force of a personal as opposed to a public conscience. In a sensuous age, he has made it possible for us to believe that the martyrologies are not all myths—that the breed of Husses and Wycliffes and Latimers is not extinct. "Fanatic" has been his title of honor. Ask the man who hates him the most bitterly if he thinks that Mr. Garrison would have died for his opinion, and the answer will be swift and definite—"Of course he would!" How many of his critics and assailants would die for their opinions? Or rather, how many of them have any opinions to die for? We lead such aimless and unlovely lives, so void of earnestness and daily beauty; we are so pliant in the storm and so comfortable in the calm; we shift so from this purpose to the other, as interest dictates, that an inflexible adherence to any idea seems to us mere lunacy and a waste, amid our constant thriftiness and material accumulation, of human strength and capacity. But now and then comes a man like Mr. Garrison to show us our mistake; to demonstrate the value of patient-waiting; to prove what virtue there is in fidelity to a single labor; to defy passion and error and misunderstanding and hatred, and to accomplish some great work vital to the progress of man and yet in his sight impossible. It is encouraging to us to find that Mr. Garrison believes the special life-task which he early assigned to himself as good as accomplished. There may and must be other and new forms of wrong; but Mr. Garrison believes this specific sin of Slavery to exist no longer. He retires from the old field a victor; but every year of national existence, every fresh development of our political principles, every accession to the country's resources, will add to his laurels and make surer of his fame.

Coal Statement.

The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Dec. 30, compared with same time last season:

	Week. Tons.Cwt.	Year. Tons.Cwt.
Shipped North	8,075 19	264,293 00
Shipped South	18,350 05	742,780 16
Total	26,426 04	1,007,073 16

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons.Cwt.	Year. Tons.Cwt.
Shipped North	5,665 12	338,729 04
Shipped South	16,618 00	963,727 01
Total	22,283 12	1,302,456 14
Decrease		299,382 14

BALE ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURED and for Sale by
FUTLER, WEAVER & CO.,
23 North Water street, and
22 North Delaware avenue

SHEATHING FELT.—LOWELL PATENT ELASTIC Sheathing Felt for Ships; also, Johnson's Patent Woolding Felt for Steam Pipes and Boilers, in stor and for sale by WILLIAM S GRANT, No. 113 South Delaware avenue.

COTTON AND LINEN SAIL DUCK of every width from one to six feet wide, all numbers. Tent and Awning Duck, Papermakers felting Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 102 Jones's Alley.

WHITE OAK PLANK.—52,000 feet Ship Plank, inch to 5 inch. For sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO. Dock street wharf. de11

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
AT RETAIL,
At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.
COTTON GOODS.
3,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents,
20,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents
10,000 Yards Wide Chintzes at 28 to 33 Cents,
5 Bales Unbleached Muslins at 31 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings
10-4 Waltham Sheetings.
9-4 Pepperill Sheetings.
11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
New York Mills
Williamsville.
Wamsutta.
5-4 Pillow Muslins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market Sts.
ja1-3m

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
EVERY VARIETY AND ALL NOVELTIES IN
Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries and White Goods,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Purchase Early and Avoid the Crowd.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET 1024 CHESTNUT STREET 1024 CHESTNUT STREET

HOUSE FURNISHING
DRY GOODS,
Barnsley Damasks,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Honey Comb Quilts,
Lancaster Quilts,
300 Dozen Towels and Napkins.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W cor. Eighth and Market.
ja-1114

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North Eighth street, is now offering his entire *Stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 33 per cent. from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes, all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95c.
Bright Magenta Poplins, only $1.
Dotted Poplins, marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins, reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins, a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplins, cheap.
3,000 yards 1¼ yards wide English Merino, only 70c.
SKIRTS, SKIRTS SKIRTS.
Wool Top, full Ladies' size, only $4 25, worth $5.
Square and Long Blacket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
Heavy Plain Canton Flannels, only 33c.
The good Old Pembertons, only 35c.
Hamilton and other makes, low.
CALL AND GET BARGAINS. oc24-tuths3m

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKS, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring.
Colored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Poult de Soies,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Grains,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines.
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

6-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
4-4 White Alpacas.
White Irish Poplins,
White Wool Poplins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths,
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second st.

LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES.—Just received, a large and choice assortment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting in part of
Colored Chinchilla Beavers.
Velvet Beavers, all colors and prices.
Frosted and Esquimaux Beavers.
New styles of Velours, very cheap.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Check and Striped Cassimeres, new design.
French Fancy Cassimeres, elegant styles.
New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres.
Cassimeres for Business Suits.
New styles Mixed Cassimeres.
Silk Mixtures, of every grade.
For sale, very low, by the piece or retail, by
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North Second street. Sign of the Golden Lam

22 CENT CALICOES.
25 cent best American Prints.
Merrimacks, bright new colorings.
New Lancaster Ginghams.
New Dark Delaines, 31 to 35 cents.
Wide Printed Cashmeres, cheap, at 40 cents.
31 cent plain colors Twilled Cashmeres.
$4 50 Black and White Skating Skirts
Muslins, wholesale prices by the piece.
By the yard, one and two cents higher.
Linens, under present market prices.
Table Damasks, under price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

BOYS' AND MEN'S CASSIMERES.
Harris' Mixed and Black and White Cassimeres.
Fine English Doeskins, Mixed.
Fine French Doeskins, Black.
Striped and Plain Cassimeres, for Boys.
Steel, Oxford and Brown Mixed Doeskins.
Black and Olive French Cloths.
Black and White Peppered Cassimeres, for suits.
Prices reduced to take stock, at
JOHN H. STOKES'S, 702 Arch.

EYRE & LANDELL open to-day new style
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
SPLENDID DELAINES,
Very suitable presents for helps of the house.

MELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS and Table Covers, splendidly embroidered, just opened for Christmas. EYRE & LANDELL.

EYRE & LANDELL have opened for Christmas, Cambric Hdkfs., for $16 to 12½ cents. Real Point Lace Collars, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL are offering for Christmas Presents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, Fine Poplins, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL keep the Finest Red Borders Linen Towels, Napkins, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL are offering their Expensive Long Shawls low, for Christmas Presents.

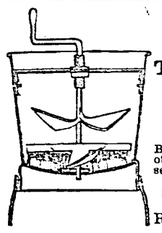
EYRE & LANDELL keep the best Black Silks known in the Dry Goods Trade.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, have the Finest and Largest Blankets for town Trade.

RETAIL DRY GOODS
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
GOOD MUSLINS,
GOOD FLANNELS,
GOOD TABLE LINEN,
GOOD TOWELINGS,
GOOD BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS.
Persons wishing to purchase Presents for the Holidays, will consult their own interest by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces, Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.
Always on hand, a large assortment of Engagement and Wedding Rings, Plain Rings, of all sizes, weights and qualities.
My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED.
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. de20tia1m

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.
Campbell & Davidheiser,
No. 1317 Chestnut Street.
Present for sale, a fine stock of EXTRA FINE PLATED WARES, consisting of TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS (with Pine Flint Cut Bottles,) WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, CAKE and FRUIT BASKETS, &c., &c., with Extra Fine quality of
TEA, TABLE AND DESSERT SPOONS, FORKS AND KNIVES,
of their own workmanship and warranted full weight of Silver and to give satisfaction, they being practical workmen. Sold wholesale and retail at manufacturing prices. de7-4f

SPENCER'S
PATENT

TIN SIFTER
AND
STRAINER.
For Sifting Flour, Meal, Buckwheat, Sauce and all other articles requiring a selve.
State and County
RIGHTS FOR SALE.
It is one of the most useful inventions for domestic use ever offered to the public. The flour is sifted in one-quarter the time (and much better than by any other process) by putting the flour in the top of the Sifter, then, by turning the crank, the flour passes through the sieve with great rapidity. Clean, very fine and light. This Sifter has no India rubber rollers to grind up the dirt, such as bugs, worms, flies &c., but sifts all articles and leaves the dirt remaining in the sieve; the Sifter is made of tin, is very neat and easy to keep clean. It is the only Sifter now in use that gives SATISFACTION. Every Sifter is warranted. Be sure and ask for Spencer's Patent Tin Sifter.
☞ Wholesale trade supplied on reasonable terms. Samples sent to any address on receipt of $1 00.
Factory, 846 North SECOND Street.
M. R. SPENCER.
fe18-3m

OFFICE OF
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
New York and California Express and Exchange Company,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take Notice that having been appointed FREIGHT AGENT OF THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., we are now prepared to receive freights for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, NEVADA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CENTRAL AMERICA and WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
For rates apply at our office, 607 Chestnut street.
Steamers will sail from New York 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, those dates falling on Sunday, on the preceding Saturday.
NO SLOW FREIGHT RECEIVED ON DAY PRIOR TO DATE OF SAILING.
Bills of Lading will be issued at 607 Chestnut street.
Our usual package Express and letter bag will be sent by each steamer and will close at 5 P. M., day before sailing.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on Sale at our office, 607 Chestnut street.
All letters sent through us *must be in Government envelopes.*
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California Coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
J. H. COOK, Agent.
oc19-3m

E. S. EARLEY,
UNDERTAKER,
S. E. Corner of
Tenth and Green.

Special Notice.
Furniture at Low Prices
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
N. W. cor. Chestnut and Thirteenth Sts.
The building I now occupy is to be altered for a Bank, and I will offer great inducements to purchasers as a great portion of my stock must be sold to enable me to remove in a short time.
Geo. J. Henkels,
de13-1m 809 and 811 CHESTNUT STREET

BAKER'S
ORNAMENTAL HAIR
MANUFACTORY.
The largest and best assortment of
Wigs, Toupees, Long Hair Braids and Curls, Water-falls, Victorines, Frizettes, Illusive Seams for Ladies,
At Prices LOWER than elsewhere,
909 CHESTNUT STREET.

BARLEY.—7,000 Bushels Canada Barley in Store and for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock Street Wharf.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE to make an appropriation for the use and support of Girard College for Orphans, for the year 1866.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred dollars ($118,400) be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard estate for the year 1866, for the use and support of the Girard College for the same year, the said appropriation to be applied as follows:

HOUSEHOLD.

Item 1. Subsistence, forty thousand dollars	$40,000
Item 2. Clothing, bed-clothing and outfits, twenty thousand dollars	20,000
Item 3. Salary of matron, six hundred and fifty dollars	650
Item 4. Salary of steward, six hundred dollars	600
Item 5. Salary of six governesses, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 6. Salary of six prefects, three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 7. Salary of two physicians, twelve hundred dollars	1,200
Item 8 Salary of dentist, three hundred and fifty dollars	350
Item 9. Wages, ten thousand dollars	10,000
Item 10. Furniture, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 11. Fuel, six thousand dollars	6,000
Item 12. Gas, twenty-five hundred dollars	2,500
Item 13. Repairs and improvements to buildings, including painting, new boiler and repairing outside wall, six thousand dollars	6,000
Item 14. Improvements of ground, four hundred dollars	400
Item 15. Incidentals, one thousand dollars	1,000
Item 16. Construction of culverts, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 17. Cleaning cesspools, twelve hundred dollars	1,200
INSTRUCTION.	
Item 18. Salary of President, twenty-seven hundred dollars	2,700
Item 19. Professor of natural sciences, sixteen hundred dollars	1,600
Item 20. Moral Philosophy, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 21. Drawing, fifteen hundred dollars	1,500
Item 22. French, six hundred and fifty dollars	650
Item 23. Mathematics, thirteen hundred dollars	1,300
Item 24. Teachers of Music, two hundred dollars	200
Item 25. Three teachers, seven hundred and fifty dollars	750
Item 26. Three teachers, nine hundred dollars	900
Item 27. Two teachers, seven hundred dollars	700
Item 28. Two teachers, eight hundred and fifty dollars	850
Item 29. Two teachers, eleven hundred dollars	1,100
Item 30. School and philosophical apparatus, one hundred dollars	100
Item 31. School and chapel furniture, one hundred and fifty dollars	150
Item 32. Books and stationery, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 33. Chemical laboratory, three hundred dollars	300
Item 34. Incidentals, fifty dollars	50
ACCOUNTS.	
Item 35. Salary of secretary and superintendent of binding out, sixteen hundred dollars	1,600
Item 36. Messenger, four hundred dollars	400
Item 37. Printing and stationery, newspapers, five hundred dollars	500
LIBRARY.	
Item 38. Books and binding, two hundred dollars	200
DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE.	
Item 39. Expense of binding-out, advertising for places and stamp tax, one hundred dollars	100
Item 40. Premiums and rewards for pupils, two hundred and fifty dollars	250
ADMISSION.	
Item 42. Expense of admitting pupils, advertising and stamp tax, two hundred dollars	200
MANUAL LABOR.	
Item 42. Tools, one hundred dollars	100
	$118,400

SEC. 2. That warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865.)
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE to make an Appropriation to the Water Department to Refund certain Twice-paid and Over-paid Bills, from 1857 to 1865, inclusive.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and three cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for supplying the city with water, for the purpose of refunding certain twice-paid and over paid water rents and pipe bills of 1857, 1861, 1864 and 1865, as per memorandum annexed to this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Warrants for the above appropriation shall be drawn in accordance with existing ordinances.

MEMORANDUM.

Mary Snyder, overpaid water rent,		1861	$12 53
William Flesh,	do	do 1864	20 00
Lydia Harrison,	do	do 1861	17 23
Pemberton Hutchinson,	do	do 1864	5 75
A. Powell,	do	do 1864	3 00
H. Jackson,	do	do 1864	9 20
J. P. Smith,	do	do 1864	3 33
H. B. Cook,	do	do 1864	5 60
Mrs. Grier,	do	do 1864	14 94
Mary Price,	do	do 1864	5 00
R. Huston,	do	do 1864	5 75
Jane Johnson,	do	do 1864	3 00
Geo. D. Moses,	do	do 1864	8 60
Wm. Swain's estate	do	do 1864	25 00
Wm. Richardson,	do	do 1864	17 25
J. D. Merdenhall,	do	do 1864	5 75
C. B. Remble,	do	do 1865	10 00
Chambers & Bro.	do	do 1865	10 00
E. Hamilton,	do	do 1865	2 00
Jos. Baker,	do	do 1865	2 25
H. Vogel,	do	do 1865	10 00
Wm Kirkland,	do	do 1865	4 25
Wm. Warnock,	do	do 1865	8 00
Robert Pennel,	do	do 1865	3 00
Lawrence Cummings,		do 1865	10 00
Dan'l Broadock, overpaid pipe bill,		1857	36 22
Frederick Zaiss,	do	do 1865	71 87
Sarah D. Finn,	do	do 1865	17 94
Catharine Finn,	do	do 1865	13 59
			$361 03

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the erection of a new Court House on Independence Square, south of Chestnut street.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of City Property shall, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, advertise for proposals for the construction and erection of a suitable Court House, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to Councils by the joint special committee to which was referred the communication of the District Attorney relating to the necessity of immediately providing better accommodations for the Court of Quarter Sessions; and the said Commissioner shall, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, award the contract to build the same to the lowest bidder who shall give the requisite security. Provided, That the proposals to erect and completely finish the building shall not exceed the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars; and provided, that the expenses for the plans and for the services of the architect and superintendent shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That the contractor or contractors for the erection and construction of said building shall give security to finish the same within five months from the commencement thereof, to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent and architect in accordance with said specifications.

SEC. 3. That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Property, for the purpose of this ordinance, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Commissioner of City Property, in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to lay additional rails on Washington avenue.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company are hereby authorized to lay rails similar to those now used by the Passenger Railway Companies, along each side of Washington avenue from Broad street to Gray's Ferry road, for the purpose of allowing the construction of turnout therefrom to private properties bounding on said avenue.

Provided, That the form of the rails to be laid as hereby authorized shall first be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor; and said rails shall be laid in a manner satisfactory to him, and shall conform to the established grade of said avenue; and provided, that the turnouts to be hereafter constructed to connect with the tracks hereby authorized shall not be made until duly authorized according to existing ordinances; and provided further, that the said Railroad Company shall keep the street along which the said rails are laid in proper repair, and that the said tracks when laid, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances passed or to be passed relative to rails laid in the public streets of the city of Philadelphia.

WM. S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council,
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Clerks and Messengers of Select and Common Councils for extra services for the year 1865.

SEC. 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred dollars ($700) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the clerks and Messengers for extra services for the year 1865, to wit: to each the sum of one hundred dollars ($100). And warrants shall be drawn by Clerks or Councils in accordance with existing ordinances.

WM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, A. D. 1865.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

AN ORDINANCE to make an appropriation out of the income of the Girard Estate for the purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred dollars ($134,400), be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866), for the purposes of paying the expenses of, and for the Girard Estate and trust for the said year, in the following particulars, that is to say:

Item 1. Water rents, eighteen hundred dollars,	$1,800
" 2. Taxes, fifty-one thousand dollars,	51,000
" 3. Salaries of Superintendent Agent, Agent of Lands out of the County, Attorney at Law for Schuylkill and Columbia counties, and Messenger, six thousand eight hundred dollars,	6,800
" 4. Lands out of the County, forty-five thousand dollars	45,000
" 5. Permanent improvements to Real Estate, one thousand dollars,	1,000
" 6. General repairs to Real Estate, fifteen thousand dollars	15,000
" 7. Inside Painting to Real Estate, twenty-five hundred dollars	2,500
" 8. Outside Painting to Real Estate, four thousand dollars	4,000
" 9. Paper and hanging, to Real Estate, three thousand dollars	3,000
" 10. Annuities, six hundred dollars	600
" 11. Miscellaneous Expenses for Gas, Fuel, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Counsel fees, Watchmen for building, thirty-seven hundred dollars	3,700

SEC. 2. That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the fund appropriated under the twenty-second item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the improvement of the eastern front of the city of Philadelphia.

For lighting Delaware avenue, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

SEC. 3. That the sum of five hundred and five dollars sixty-two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated under the fifth item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the purchase of fuel for poor white housekeepers and room keepers ($505 62).

SEC. 4. That warrants for the said appropriations shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, A. D. 1865.
ALEXANDER HENRY,
it Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS the lot of ground bounded by Brown, Parrish, Twenty-second street and Corinthian avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor, with the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, is hereby authorized to lease to the Athletic Base Ball Club, for a term of five years, at an annual rent of one hundred dollars, the lot of ground located between Brown street and Parrish street, Twenty-second street and Corinthian avenue, reserving to the use of the city one hundred and fifty feet east of Twenty-second street, running through from Brown street to Parrish street. The rent to be paid in advance from the first of January, 1866, annually, to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Provided, That nothing in this lease shall prevent the Chief Engineer of the Water Department from entering and taking possession of the same without notice, whenever in his opinion the interests of the city demand it.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, (A. D. 1865).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE to pay Francis C. Fougeray, Page of Select Council.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Francis C. Fougeray for his services as Page of Select Council, from July 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866, the warrants to be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved the thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (A. D. 1865).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION to make certain transfers in appropriations to the Board of Health for the year 1865.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City