THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Grand Crow Council—Interesting Speeches by Red Cloud and Black Foot—Sentiments of the Crows.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

FORT LARAMIE, DACOTAH TERRITORY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.—A rapid journey of six days via St. Louis and Chicago and of six days more in William view of Fort Omaha, brought us within 275 miles west of the Laramie, situated on the old California road. Missouri river, on the old Oregon Trail. One-half of the business of the Peace Commission has been successfully accomplished. There but remains now to conclude treaties with the Crows, Sioux and Northern Cheyennes. The hostile tribes which compose the nations living north of Laramie—the Uncpapa, Unkpapa, Blackfeet, Two-kettle, Two Kettle Band, Band that don't eat dog, Brule-Northern, Ogallala, Minneconjou and Sans-arches, all consisting of 2,000 and Arapahoes, in all consisting of 2,000 lodges, or numbering 12,000 Indians. Therefore the coming grand council with the Sioux Indians is a most important matter. These 12,000 Indians on the warpath would be a most powerful hindrance to civilizing the great West.

The Crow nation were fully represented in the Council which took place to-day. I have selected one speech out of three delivered, in which is embodied the popular sentiment of that nation. The most distinguished men of Sachems who were present to-day were—White-Horse, Bear's-Tooth, Black-Foot, Wolf Bull and Shot-in-the-Face.

The Council was opened by Commissioner Taylor, who delivered the usual preliminary speech, which contained many fine promises, soothing words, &c., to which Bear-Tooth replied as follows:

BEAR-TOOTH'S SPEECH.

"Father," said he to Commissioner, "smoke and take pity on me," which request the General gladly complied with. "Father," he repeated to Col. Tappan, "smoke and remember me and my people."

"Father," he again said, handing the hookah to Sanborn, "smoke and remember me and my people, for we are very poor."

"Father," he said, turning to Taylor, "smoke and give me what I shall ask," and handing the pipe to General Augur and Terry he again said to each: "Father, smoke: I have come from afar; grant me what I shall ask; and take pity upon me."

Three times did he repeat the ceremony, uttering each simple adjuration, "Father, take pity upon me; smoke and grant me what I shall ask;" then, seated in the midst of the centre, and casting a sweeping look around, he commenced his speech as follows:

"My friends and fathers, last Spring I came from the Crow country, and some of my young men said that you were coming to see us. This Fall, when the leaves of the trees were falling, I came to see you on the Yellow Stone, and a messenger from you came to us inviting us to a pow-wow. He brought us the pipe of tobacco, and thus delivered your message. I studied about it, and at last, though it was a long journey, I concluded to come, and in answer to the invitation I said 'Yes, we are.' I wended my way to Fort Phil Kearney, and I said to Carrington, and I said that if he came I would see Yes, yes, the game but he would not ask. But then cold days of winter came, and I had to come to Laramie. I thought I would say 'Yes, yes,' to every request of mine. I have been waiting for you a long time. I am hungry and cold. Look at me well, all of you. I am a man like each of you. I have limbs and a head like you. We all look like one and the same people; I like my people and my children to prosper and grow fat.

Then getting up he walked up to Taylor and nearly embraced him, and sitting down cried "Achaun! Achaun! Achaun!" Father, Father! We will all your young men call you the Big Horn. It would please me and my people. Your young men have gone on the Powder river road, and have destroyed my timber and green grass, and have burnt up the country. They have killed my young men on the road and have killed my game—my buffalo. They did not kill to eat; they left it to rot. Father, we want you to go to your country to kill game, or your cattle, what would you say? Would you not declare war? Well, the Sioux proffered me hundreds of mules and horses to go with them to war; I did not go. I long time ago you made a treaty with the Crow Nation, and afterwards you took a chief to live in the States. He has never returned. Where is he? We have never seen him, and we are tired of waiting for him. Give us what he left, for we have come for his last words. I have been hungry and cold, I have come to the Sioux; but the Sioux tell me that they will not come. You have chosen these men, the Sioux tell us in a jeering way—"Ah, the white fathers are calling to you. You are going to see them. Ah, they will treat you as they have treated us. Go and see them and then come back and tell us what you have heard. The white fathers will beguile your ears with soft words and sweet promises, but they never will keep them. Go and see them and they will laugh at you." In spite of these words of the Sioux I have come to see you. When I go back I expect to lose more than half my horses. Father, Father, the Great Spirit made us all. He put the red man in the centre, surrounded by the white. (As, my heart is full and sad. All the Crows, the old chiefs of by-gone days, our forefathers, told us often, "Friendly to the pale-faces, for they are mighty." We, their children, have obeyed. A long time ago, over forty years, the Crows camped on the Missouri. Our chief was knocked on the head by a white chief. (Here he was interrupted by Gen. Harney, who said, "And I remember the time; but the white chief was crazy.") On the Yellowstone stream there were three wagons camped, and there were four pale-faces with them. Your Crows went up to them and asked for a piece of bread, one of the white men took out a gun and shot Sorrel-Horse, a chief, dead, and many other things have happened in just such a manner, but we jump over them. These things I have to show you that the pale-faces have done wrong, as well as the Indians. (Tappan's face, "kindly responded Gen. Harney. "The Indians are a great deal better than the whites are." Some time ago I went to Fort Benton, because we had done some wrong, also, and begged pardon for the white chief at the post. I gave him nine mules and sixty robes as atonement for what any tribe had done. I thus paid for my wrong. I then went on the Big Horn to Fort Smith, and found that there were white men there. I went to shake hands with the officers, but they replied by shoving their fists in my face and knocking me down. That is the way we are treated by your young men. Father, you talk about farming and about raising cattle. Don't want to hear it. I was raised on buffalo, and I love buffalo meat, and I have been raised on buffalo meat, and left to move my camp where I listed, and to range over the prairies at will. Fathers, fathers, take pity upon us. I am tired of talking.

Then, after a long pause, he concluded his speech, and, turning to Taylor, took off his moccasins and handed them to the Commissioner, keep your feet warm with these moccasins. The peace chief accepted them with many soft words.

SPEECH OF BLACK FOOT.

Then, as Bear's-Tooth sat down, Black-Foot, a Crow warrior of gigantic stature, rose up and striking hands with each, as he solemnly declared them to be patient and silent listeners, to open wide their ears and grant his request. Divesting himself of his robe, he folded it around the Commissioner, saying: "Wear this rent on your shoulders, for by this token I accept you as my brother."

He then said that when his tribe wanted arrows they picked up old iron, old shovels, and made their own arrows. When they wanted a fire they picked up flints and struck them together and then they produced fire to warm themselves. When they needed knives butcher they made stone knives, and it was thus they killed their game. By giving them knives and hatchets they would forget how to use their own, and if they went on a reserve they would not know how to cultivate their ground, or how to drive game. That they did not like that talk, but if the Fathers gave them horses to catch game, and guns to hunt them, then that was good and all would be well. Years ago a party of whites had come to buy the California roads that passes by Laramie. For that road the whites were to pay Fifty Thousand Dollars, but they had received the goods for only two or three years. One of their big chiefs had gone, after the treaty was signed, to the land of the whites. He had never seen him since. What had become of him he would like to know. Had he gone up to the skies, or had he gone under the ground?

Black-Foot then cheerfully took up the past history of his nation, and placed their general characteristics in a plain manner before the whites, and incidentally stated what their future conduct should be. He also explained how the last treaty had been kept on both sides—how the whites had not kept the strict letter of their promises, which caused his nation to doubt whether it was really of any use to make any more treaties. He avowed his intention to live as he was raised, and begged the Commissioners not to talk any more about taking them from reservations. He earnestly requested that they would stop the Powder River Road and recall the soldiers stationed in the country, as they were the cause of all the trouble and the last war. As he uttered this earnest request his voice rose to the pitch of passion, as if he felt his right to what he demanded.

During the last two months I have been in no less than fifteen councils, and the above speeches are but repetitions of others, proving most conclusively that the origin and cause of the troubles now in this Northern country is the Powder River road. The Indian who speaks is certain of bringing in that great cause of complaint. The Sioux self is ready of no use to the whites: it has cost immense sums already, and the young officers having charge of the posts are ready to cut but and fuel to the flames by hasty, hot-headed action.

There is a constant worry war carried on between Indian agents and the military, which prevents, to a great extent, the peace being firmly established on the plains. I am personally cognizant of facts tending to prove such a state of affairs. I cannot help being so, being present in so many councils. High words sometimes rise between parties, simply because they are separate and distinctive. The agents protect the interests of their Indians as much as possible, and while thus doing so, clash oftentimes against officers of the government, irrespective of matters. The words of Bear's-Tooth and Black-Foot are too true when they say that officers and soldiers shoot, the game but for sport, leaving the carcasses to rot on the plains, thus destroying the sustenance of the Indians. You will have noticed also that each chief, protests against reservations. In their protestations they are in terrible earnest; any person witnessing their fierce gesticulations and hearing their passionate utterances cannot but concur in the opinion that the time has not come to settle them upon reservations. If we resort to compulsion then war is declared, and the Indian, nothing loth, will readily accept the gage of battle. Not long since Col. Maynadier, of this post, held a pow-wow with Roman Nose—the modern King Philip. This famous chief was perfectly indifferent to the result of their conference. On each side of him were, what was to decide fully which the white desired, a pipe and arrows. Said he, with a smile of withering contempt: —"Which shall it be, peace or war; take the pipe or the arrows." Roman Nose, at the last council, it will be observed, did not come in. He refused, but said that he would be governed by the decisions of his chiefs. The whites had behaved so outrageously to his tribe that he has no faith in their promises. And so it is with the Crows, who held council to-day. For the Gallant Red-Cloud, which the Crows sold the Government, fifty years' annuities were to be paid, but they have received but two years' annuities, though nearly seventeen years have rolled by since the treaty was signed, when such annuities was made. It is therefore praiseworthy on their part that they have not been at war on that account, as they complain bitterly of this breach of faith, and the jeering words of Red Cloud, the Northern chief, to them, "Go and see the pale-faces, and they will laugh at you," have caused serious doubts in their minds whether the whites are in any case to be depended upon. It is important that this tribe of all Indians be consulted and treaties made good. In the Territory of Dacotah alone there are more than eighteen different tribes, all friendly to the Crows, who would prove powerful allies were they to decide for war.

The second day's proceedings of the Crow Council were commenced by Commissioner Taylor delivering the pay of the Commission to the requests of the Crow Chiefs, which they made yesterday. The reply is too lengthy to be otherwise published. It contains propositions to them to settle upon reservations, and promises rewards for good behavior.

After the speech the Crow Chiefs were requested to sign. They refused, on the ground that the Sioux were not in, and that they could not sign a treaty without their consent.

The Sioux will not be in this Winter, as the season is so far advanced that the Plains will soon be rendered impassable.

Dickens and the Herald.

The New York correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Press* says:—

In a pleasant interview with Mr. Dolby, his agent, I learn that Mr. Dickens is disposed to prolong his stay for some time in this country, in case he meets with a cordial welcome. He will, in that event, be inclined to deliver his readings in several of the American cities besides New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and perhaps not return home until the latter part of summer or autumn. The *Herald* has already indulged in several covert attacks upon him, and will undoubtedly do all it can to make Mr. Dickens's stay in America uncomfortable. The animus of this, however, is well understood. In "Martin Chuzzlewit," Dickens speaks of a "Colonel Diver" meaning the *Herald* proprietor—who boarded the steamer bearing Martin from England to New York, and proceeded to blackmail the Captain to the extent of several barrels of choice foreign liquors. All, of course, know to what journal Martin alluded when he said that, upon landing, the newsboys hailed him with, "Here's this morning's New York *Sewer*. Here's the *Morning's New York Sewer*. Here's the *Family Spy*. Here's the *Private Listener*. Here's the *New York Peeper*. Here's the *Key-Hole Reporter*. Here's the *Rowdy Journal*. Here's the *Sewer*, with four columns country correspondence, and full account of ball at Mrs. White's last night, where all the beaux and fashion of New York were assembled, with the *Sewer's* own particulars of the *private* fleas at all the balls that were the *Stabber*, your *Sewer*." The *Herald* never forgets or forgives.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1868.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, that the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars ($124,331), be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison, to defray the expenses of the year 1868, as follows:

Item 1. For wheat, rye, and spice flour, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($22,500).

Item 2. For beef, mutton and pork, forty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($30,150).

Item 3. For sugar, rice, molasses, coffee, tea and other provisions, seven thousand dollars ($7,000).

Item 4. For oil and soap, one thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars ($1,362).

Item 5. For potatoes and vegetables, fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500).

Item 6. For drugs and medicines, twelve hundred dollars ($1,200).

Item 7. For hay, feed and straw, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 8. For railroad and omnibus tickets, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 9. For stationery and printing, nine hundred dollars ($900).

Item 10. For brushes, brooms and combs, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 11. For fuel and ice, five hundred and twenty dollars ($520).

Item 12. For boots, matt, lime and buckets, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 13. For discharged of prisoners in accordance with law, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 14. For hospital, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 15. For furniture, shoeing horses, seals, and miscellaneous expenses, twelve hundred dollars ($1,200).

Item 16. For fuel, of which all coal shall be purchased of miners and shippers only, four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($4,750).

Item 17. For clothing and bedding, eight thousand dollars ($8,000).

Item 18. For lumber, brass lock, tin, paint, glass, iron, hardware, and repairs generally, two thousand dollars ($2,000).

Item 19. For gas, twelve hundred dollars ($1,200).

Item 20. For salaries of Superintendent and Deputies, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500).

Item 21. For salary of Clerk, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250).

Item 22. For salaries of Physician and Apothecary, nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900).

Item 23. For salaries of Superintendent and Keeper of Shoe Department, nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900).

Item 24. For salaries of eleven Gatekeepers and Assistant in Cotton Factory, nine thousand and ninety dollars ($9,090).

Item 25. For salaries of Baker and Cook, four hundred and fifty dollars ($1,450).

Item 26. For salaries of five Watchmen, three hundred and five hundred dollars ($3,500).

Item 27. For salaries of Messenger and Fireman, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 28. For salaries of two Matrons, three hundred and five hundred dollars ($1,500).

Item 29. For salary of Prison Agent, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250).

Item 30. For cotton yarn, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 31. For overwork of prisoners, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 32. For leather, nineteen thousand dollars ($19,000).

Item 33. For shoe findings, lumber for boxes, broken glass, &c., one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Item 34. For repairing looms, five hundred dollars ($500).

And warrants shall be drawn by the Inspectors.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION to the Law Department for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, that the sum of twenty thousand seven hundred dollars ($20,700), be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Law Department for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), as follows:

Item 1. For salaries, nine thousand four hundred dollars ($9,400).

Item 2. For Prothonotary's costs, two thousand dollars ($2,000).

Item 3. For Sheriff's costs, eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800).

Item 4. For blank books and stationery, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 5. For paper books and blanks, twelve hundred dollars ($1,200).

Item 6. For service of subpœnas, notices and for copying, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 7. For fees of witnesses, certified copies of plans and papers, and for descriptions of copies for Sheriff's sale, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 8. For care and cleansing of offices and for office furniture, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 9. For ordinary expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 10. For advertising and posting notices of plans of survey, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 11. For law books, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 12. For copies of laws, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 13. For Alderman's costs, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 14. For conveyancing, insurance and recording, twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500).

Item 15. For stamps and settlement of allowances in conveyances, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 16. For pay of experts, five hundred dollars ($500).

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PAVING of Thirty-seventh street, from Lancaster avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a good and proper paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Thirty-seventh street, from Lancaster avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PAVING of Philip street, from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of said street, Philip street, from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue, at a cost not exceeding three hundred dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION TO THE Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby directed to notify the owners of property on the line of Broad street, between Columbia avenue and Lehigh avenue, to curb and pave their footways within twenty days, according to law; provided the notice shall not be issued prior to the first day of April, 1868.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Tennessee Senate has passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 in aid of State railroads.

FIFTEEN deaths from yellow fever occurred in Memphis last week.

GENERAL TERRY is at St. Paul, Minnesota, and General Augur is at Omaha.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANLER, of the Treasury, resigns on the 30th instant.

A MAJORITY of Radical delegates have been chosen to the North Carolina Convention.

Mr. Thomas Jones, Receiver to Fenians, has returned to this country to look after his salary.

Consuming Fever, a disease unknown in Fenian, was arrested yesterday in England.

THE French troops in Civita Vecchia are to return at intervals of a month.

Last week's internal revenue receipts were $2,114,500, making a total from the beginning of the fiscal year of $82,000,000.

The parliament forever which decisted the Mauritius has appeared at the Cape of Good Hope, and is rapidly spreading there.

Four hundred and forty-one deaths from cholera occurred at Havana from October 19th to November 14th.

The Newton (Mass.) Bank, which recently failed, has been reorganized as the National Safety Fund Bank, of Boston.

WILLIAM SCHELLINGER, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of New York pilots, died at Lewes, Del., on Saturday.

The Indians and settlers on Hall Stream ship Star of the Union, from New Orleans for this port, reported at Newport, R. I., on Saturday.

THE Florence journals deny the report that the Italian Government is meditating a new loan.

GARIBALDI is reported seriously ill in prison at Varignano. Some of his companions share their illustrious sire.

THE U. S. Consul at Havana confirms the reports of cholera at that place; but says the disease is almost wholly confined to the poorer classes.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed to a point twenty miles west of Omaha, and is expected to be laid to Evans's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, by next spring.

THREE men were precipitated from the roof of a building in Jersey City, on Saturday, a distance of forty feet. Two of the men were instantly killed and the third was fatally injured.

HIS HOLINESS has ordered, in accordance with the advice of Louis Napoleon, the release of all the political prisoners mentioned in the late campaign.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention met on Saturday. A negro was elected temporary President. It is understood that a majority will forthwith vacate all the State offices, and fill them with Radical Republicans.

A FIRE at Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., on Saturday night, destroyed Pickled Mountain, Keeseville, and Keeseville, together with a number of stores and the Essex County *Republican* newspaper office, on Saturday morning.

AT the Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, an immense meeting of Democrats was held for the purpose of protesting against the introgression of the Fenian question into the Irish birth by the National Government.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin preached in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington. An immense audience, including the Senate and Judiciary Committee of our most distinguished statesmen, soldiers and civilians were present.

The trial of Surratt, which is to begin at Richmond to-day. It is said that a new indictment will be framed for the Grand Jury. About fifteen witnesses, including Gen. Lee and other prominent officers, have been summoned by the Government.

The Alabama Convention, to defray its expenses, has passed an ordinance imposing an additional tax of ten per cent. on taxable property in the State, for franchise article, as adopted by the Convention, is believed to disfranchise one-third of the intelligent white citizens.

Two men, white and colored, were publicly whipped at New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday, a large crowd of men and boys and some girls witnessing the humane exhibition of Delaware justice. The white man got twice as much in the pillory. The good old Democratic State of Delaware knows how to treat her colored, in humanity, and well preserves the barbarism which belongs to her slave code.

A FUNERAL procession of two thousand men, in sympathy with the Fenians in Fort Lafayette, left London place at London yesterday. A black coffin was in the procession with upon it the inscription—

"Ireland's martyrs to be hung on May."

Makes countries millions mourn."

Bitter denunciations of the Lord Lieutenant were uttered by the speakers at Hyde Park. Good order prevailed, and no disturbance occurred.

From our latest Edition of Saturday.

From Washington.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Affairs have grown very quiet to-day, and the only topic discussed at all among the politicians is the report that some of the members of the Judiciary Committee will make on Impeachment next Monday.

Rumors are rife in this manner as to be likely to deceive many persons regarding the change of the Committee, but it is independent, heretofore against it. It can be stated positively, however, that no change of the Committee has intimated in any manner what would be done by them, and the rumors shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor.

JOSEPH P. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PAVING of Thirty-seventh street, from Lancaster avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a good and proper paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Thirty-seventh street, from Lancaster avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon, and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Erection of additional Market-houses on Girard avenue, for the use of Farmers."

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets be and he is hereby authorized to set apart three stalls on each side of Girard avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets, for the exclusive use of butchers, and so much of any ordinance as is inconsistent with the above be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOSEPH P. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

APPROVED this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

Table Damasks,

Which they offer at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. These goods are from a French house of the first order, and will be found superior in quality to any goods ever before offered at these prices.

Also, a very cheap lot of Linen SHEETING, Bleached and Brown, 4 to 12 quarters, at 37½ to 87½ per yard.

Also, a lot of 10-4 Inch Pillow Linen at 37½ cents, and a very cheap lot of Linen Huckaback Towels, at 12½ to 25½ cents.

GIRARD ROW.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 Arch Street,
HAS JUST OPENED
NOVELTIES IN POINTE LACE GOODS.
THREAD LACE COLLARS,
POINTE LACE SLEEVES, Bargains;
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
250 French Embroidered Linen Sets, from 50 cents—less than half price.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS FOR SALE AT less than the recent Auction sale prices.
Black Silks,
Scarlet Opera Cloaks,
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Black Cashmere Shawls, 4 to 12 quarters.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
27 South Second street.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Black Silks and Velvets.
Best Velvet Cloths, finest quality.
Best Black Silk Velvets, all widths.
Best Black Silk Velvets, all widths.
Beautiful Shades of Blacks.
Beautiful Shades of Blacks.
Black Silk Velvets, all widths.
Chinaville and Frenzel Brown Cloths, &c.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! REDUCED!—PINS
Irish Poplins, 62½ cts.
Silk Poplins, Black, 75 cts.
Silk Poplins, Colored, 75 cts.
Silk Velvet Merinoes, from 75c. to $1 25.
Poplins, Colored, Black, Brown, Green, 37½ to 81 25.
Fine French Chinchilla Cloths, $2 25, worth $10.
Fine French Chinchilla Cloths, $2 50, worth $10.
Thibet Cloths, all wool, 62½ cts. worth $1 25.
Thibet Poplins, 62½ cents.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 27 South Second street.

SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE MANTLE PIECES.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
AND SLATE WORK GENERALLY, ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER.

GRATES.

Low-down and Common Parlor, and Office FIRE GRATES, of all kinds and of all sizes.
BURNERS, FIRE-BACKS, REGULATORS.
STAINED OR DEPARTED MARBLE MANTLES and Slate Mantles, to represent any of the above woods.
MARBLEIZING on Stone, Terra Cotta, Plaster of Paris and Wood.
BRONZING in gold, or other colors; JAPANNING on Tin, Sheet Iron, Zinc.
Persons desiring to contract for the above, are invited to call and examine our stock.
No. 48 N. SIXTEENTH, BELOW CHESTNUT.
JOHN McALLISTER, JR.
(formerly Arnold & Wood.)

FURS, &c.

MRS. M. A. HOLT,
MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
Has removed to her new store,
No. 1214 CHESTNUT STREET,
Opposite Concert Hall.
Where she will be pleased to see her friends and the public.

TURKEY FIRE-SCREENS VERY CHEAP.
Gilt Cornices, Cornice Poles, Lambrequins, Fancy Goods, &c.
M. P. TOWNSEND, 464 Chestnut street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated Cider,
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

JAMES R. WEBB,
Tea Dealer and Grocer,
S. E. corner EIGHTH and WALNUT.
Fifty Pipes Brandies or Scotch Breakfast Tea; super for Choice Teas, very cheap; Oolong Teas of every grade; Young Hyson Teas of most excellent and fresh importation.

PURE NEW JERSEY LEAF LARD, JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by
S. C. KNIGHT & CO.,
S. E. cor. Water and Chestnut streets.

BRINCKES ALMONDS—NEW CROP PRINCESS PAPER SHELL Almonds just received and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth street.

PURE JAMAICA SPRUCE, PIMENTO AND GINGER, Medicinal Wines and Brandies, Sherry, Port Wine, Madeira, Cordials, &c., for sale by JAMES E. ADAMS, 1 East End Grocery, No. 119 South Second street.

TEA! TEA! TEA!—FINEST TEAS OF CHINA and Japanese Teas in store and for sale at JAMES E. ADAMS'S Grocery, No. 119 South Second street.

LA MEDIA GRAPES—200 KEGS ALMERIA GRAPES, just received and for sale, very superior quality, by the keg or less, by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Eighth and Arch streets.

NEW GREEN GINGER—200 KEGS, JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by the keg or less, by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Eighth and Arch streets.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!—200 WHOLE, HALF AND Quarter Boxes Seedless Raisins, the finest table fruit in the market, for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

NEW MESS MACKEREL, FRESH-LIKE SALMON, MESS Shad, and Spanish Mackerel, in half-barrels, for sale by JAMES E. ADAMS'S Grocery, No. 119 South Second street.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, PURE CIDER VINEGAR, Spices, Mustard, Sauces, &c., for sale by JAMES E. ADAMS'S Grocery, No. 119 South Second street.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—NOV. 25.

SUN RISES, 7 14 | SUN SETS, 4 46 | HIGH WATER, 1 40

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ben Franklin, Fox, from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

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