BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pianos.

GRAND—I have, for the last year, been selling my standard Steck & Co. grand square and upright Pianos; also Weber Bros.' Pianos, many of the best in use in Philadelphia, hoping that an attempt to get back my old reputation would bring me up for success of Steck's very satisfactory.

J. E. GOULD,
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sel-tf

The Weber Pianos

Used entirely by Parties, Professors, "Star Lecturers," Music Schools, Conservatories, Music Stores, Sanderson, Tyson, Wm. Gregory, Mrs. Mills, Sanderson, Fennell, Mme. Ole Bull, Mme. Anna Bishop, Mme. Parepa, Mme. Ada Richmond, and others. Warerooms, 1 A. Ely Place, 1102 Chestnut street.

Decorated Mignon Inventor and Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Pianos, has received the medal of honor for his Pianos at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, England. The highest prizes awarded when competed against the world. Warerooms, 11 A Ely place, adjoining Hotel Normandie. myl-tuths-tf

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented Resonators, Warerooms, Chestnut street, below Eighth. Parties desiring to purchase will find it to their interest to examine these Pianos before purchasing elsewhere. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.,
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mh 15-tf

Hutton's Piano Rooms—First Class PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.

Gleaming a Sons' world-renowned Pianos; Steck's celebrated Pianos; Steck's Pianos, the most beautiful in Mahogany; Weber's Pianos, the very lowest price for good Pianos.

WM. H. HUTTON,
1124 and 1126 Chestnut street.
sm 3rd

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, November 17, 1869.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

No paper will be issued from the office of the EVENING BULLETIN to-morrow, in order that all persons connected with the establishment may be enabled to comply with the recommendation of the Presidents of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, contained in the following proclamation:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION—John W. Geary, Governor.

"The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has visited thousands; the fruitful earth crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully pursued their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded bountifully; the mines has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have delivered every interest of the people in every part of the Union; foreign and Fraternal intercourse restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened; means have been increased; civil liberty, dearer and more sacred to every inhabitant of the land, whose sod is trod by every foot; freedom is becoming a reality; favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whom every blessing flows, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the manifold favors, and devoutly implore a continuance of God's mercies.

"Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th of November next be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise to a bounteous God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to our bountiful Father of all mercies, and devoutly implore for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

"In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the 94th year of the Independence of the United States of America. By the Sixty-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:

"HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State."

The President of the United States having issued the foregoing proclamation, I do earnestly invite the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the observance therein given, strictly observe its recommendations.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Governor has set an example, which other Governors would do well to follow, in adopting the President's proclamation, which is comprehensive and well-written. There is scarcely a sentence in the original paragraph that does not furnish a text for a sermon or an editorial for the day. The themes for Thanksgiving Day have expanded with the expansion of our country. There is more to be thankful for, and there are more people to be thankful, every year that this nation exists. Indeed the bounties of Providence to this country grow faster than population. Its health, wealth and prosperity, which are all gifts of Providence, increase in a greater ratio than do those of all other countries. But it is to be feared that the feeling of religious gratitude does not grow at the same rate. Strictly good and unworldly people are continually thanking the Divine Being for the blessings bestowed upon them, and for them there is no need of a Presidential Proclamation to obtain an outward show of the feeling. But for the vast, worldly, mercenary, thoughtless, conceited and selfish mass of the people, it is very well to be reminded, at least once a year, by the President or Governor, or both, that the happiness, healthfulness, peace and prosperity they enjoy, are not their own work, but are gifts from the Heaven, for which they should entirely return thanks.

It will not do, however, to be too boastful in the thanks we offer. We should remember, The Pharisee who, in his prayers in the temple, said, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men," was thought less worthy than the humble publican, who simply prayed for mercy. And the preachers and editors, in their thanksgiving efforts, should all try to impress the sense of the parable upon their hearers and readers. Outside of church, before and after the formal duties of the service, the real work of thanksgiving should be done by those who have been more favored than many others. The less prosperous deserve to share their blessings; and if any order is better than another for bestowing charity, it is Thanksgiving Day. So, let every one give of his means to-morrow, to those whom he knows to be deserving and needy. A barrel of flour, a ton of coal, a pair of blankets, a good turkey, or a dollar or two in cash, are each and all, symbolical, and therefore appropriate Thanksgiving presents. The demands upon us are not half so great as they were a few years ago, when the country was suffering from war, and there were sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, and poverty-stricken widows and children of dead or suffering soldiers everywhere. The sacrifices made by those soldiers brought to the country the peace under which the people are now enjoying has been obtained. We are better able to give than we were in the war time, and these are, happily, not so many with claims upon us. But there is not one family, of even *moderate* means, that cannot find some worthy object of charity who ought to be thought of and made happy at least on Thanksgiving Day.

This is our sermon for the occasion, and in trying to impress it on the minds of the readers of the BULLETIN, we trust they may all have received cause for gratitude to Providence which another Thanksgiving Day comes around.

THE RUMORED EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

We published yesterday a special despatch from St. Petersburg to the New York *Times*, of a very extraordinary and startling character. It declared that the Russian Government had submitted to France a project for a treaty of alliance between Russia, Austria and France, to take effect for three years, by more or less offensive and defensive purposes, each party to maintain a standing army. It is very possible that this story is not true; reports of a similar character concerning other nations have been circulated recently, and as quickly denied. The *Times*, however, inclines to accept it as correct, and the formation of such an alliance is by no means improbable, we will consider the statement to be true until we have information to the contrary. The formal announcement of a league of this kind between the powers named, will cause profound agitation throughout Europe. Its objects can only be of an offensive character, and its result may possibly be a war in which all the great nations of the continent will be involved. Hatred of Prussia is the inspiration of the scheme; thirst for revenge and anxiety to check the growing influence of Prussia will furnish the motive for the development of the designs of the allies. Austria still smarts under the humiliation heaped upon her by Prussia in the late war, and although we can see that her defeat at that time has been the means, in her, compelling her Emperor to liberalize his government so that it now has a stronger hold upon the people than it ever had, she still looks anxiously for an opportunity to retrieve her lost position as one of the most powerful nations of Europe. In her hatred of Prussia she has the sympathy of Napoleon, who, despite his pacific speech of yesterday, is jealous of Prussian influence, and of the power which checks his schemes for enlarging his boundaries. It has been whispered for a long time, that a secret understanding existed between France and Austria, upon the Prussian question. French influence has been plainly visible in many of the movements made by the Austrian government, as for instance, in the abortive scheme, proposed some time ago, for the formation of a South German Confederation, with Austria at its head. But these two nations alone dared not assume the responsibility of breaking the peace of Europe, while the possible intervention of any other one of the great powers remained a subject of conjecture. Russia, indeed, held the balance, and in the event of conflict could have turned the scale either one way or the other, as would have suited her purposes. But with Russia pledged to support the other malcontents, Austria and France will be able to assume a very threatening attitude, and to excite great fears for the safety of whatever power they choose to select for their antagonist. What specialist document was held out to Russia by the other parties to this league, can only be conjectured remotely. Liberty to follow his own sweet will in Turkey, has long been coveted by the Russian Emperor, and it may be that France and Austria have promised a policy of non-interference with Russian aggressive ambition, as the reward for Russian support in other quarters. This would be a gross violation of French pledges to defend the Sultan from aggression, but it is not probable that Napoleon would hesitate to break faith with Turkey, if he could gain substantial advantage by such perfidy.

The positive attitude of England in the presence of such a complication is very uncertain. The British government, at present, is allied with France in its protectorate of Turkey; and it would be likely to regard with indignation any violation on the part of the Emperor of his promise to preserve the balance of power by keeping the Sultan upon his feet. This feeling would be intensified by the fact that this treachery was borne of a desire to inflict injury upon Prussia, a nation to which England is united by ties of kindred, of Protestant faith, and of liberal sympathies. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether even such provocation would induce any British government to interfere actively, if a war should result. The policy of England for a long time past has been peaceful; and the disposition to avoid expensive foreign complications has become stronger than ever since the voice of the people has been heard more distinctly in public affairs. If such little importance, in consequence, has English opinion of continental politics come to be regarded, that it is likely her sentiments upon this subject have not even been considered.

The attitude of Italy will probably be worthy of more important consideration. Although the French imperial family is closely allied to that of the Italian king, the people of Italy, their ministers, and even the chief apparent to the throne, incline rather to a Prussian than a French alliance. Italy will never be satisfied until she includes Rome and the papal dominions in her domain. France does prevent the consummation of her wish; and French interference upon more than one occasion when Rome might have been absorbed by Italy, has excited a feeling of intense bitterness against France. If Prussia is placed upon the defensive by this alliance, she will be quick to tempt Italy with a promise of the coveted Imperial city, and Italy will be likely to yield her support to Prussia for the sake of the prize. Even then, Prussia, with all her own great strength and the assistance of her ally, will fight to a disadvantage with such powerful adversaries; and a war may end most disastrously for her. We sincerely hope that such a conflict will never be begun. Whatever the ultimate consequences to the relative positions of the nations that participate in it, it will be attended by frightful loss of life, awful suffering, devastation and misery, for which there will be no reasonable gain to the people of any country. Where great principles are at stake war is excusable; in this instance it would be wicked and atrocious, for as the best it can only be a contest between jealous rulers for power, influence, revenge and the unprofitable honor of holding a commanding position in Europe.

THE POOR WOMEN.

With all the enlightenment of this latter end of the Nineteenth Century; with all the emancipation that has been wrought from the ancient fetters of ignorance and prejudice, the women still have a hard time of it in proving their right to live a decent and respectable equals of the other half of creation. At whatever point they seek to break through the old barriers that bind them in, they are met by some doughty old knight, armed cap-a-pie in the rusty cumbersome armor of past traditions, ready to drive them back into the cooped-up pen in which they have suffered so much in all the past generations. When the poor women resolved that they would be doctors, and came forward, quietly and modestly, to peer into the mysteries of medicine, the brave men of the lancet, the mortar and pestle and pill-box, rallied hereby to the defence of their sacred rights, and "charged with all their chivalry" upon the petticoated interlopers. And now, when the poor women who slave in our public schools for poorer pay than we give to our cooks or coachmen,—if we happen to own such luxuries,—put in a piteous plea for a little better pay, champions of the male sex are not wanting to break a lance in defence of those good old traditions by which man held woman as

"Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

In this gallant raid upon the half-starved women of our public schools, at the Board of School Controllers, yesterday, we are glad to say, but three men were found willing to deny to them a chance for a scanty living. By a vote of 19 to 3, the report of the Special Committee, proposing an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the salaries of the public school teachers, was adopted. Mr. President Steinmetz opposed the increase. Here is his crushing argument:

"So with the lady teachers. They were undergoing an apprenticeship, and should receive pay accordingly. He believed many young ladies were abundantly supplied with pocket money. He knew men who had put their five dollars a week for board. Certainly the women should get it for three dollars and a half. Women nowhere were paid as much as men. A woman can perform for herself, in the matter of her clothing, what a man could not do; and, generally speaking, the respondent still lives with his family, where they fix, rests upon the man. *So it is that the male should receive more than the female.* The women in the schools of our city are better paid than are the employes of any private or public establishment. He did not believe in that sentimentality which held that these women teachers were not amply paid. Many of these teachers were, in reality, children apprentices, and when they received per week was better than they could get in any store."

Fortunately for these extravagantly-paid young women, with their abundant spending money, their cheap board, their pocket money, their dowry, there are men who pay but five dollars a week for board; we know some, down in Bedford street, who only pay seventy-five cents a week, their light work, their pleasant work, there was but one Steinmetz, but one Elkin, but one Green, among the Controllers, and we do not believe there will be one, but many in Councils when the question of appropriation comes up. Mr. Steinmetz's speech, yesterday, takes care of itself so completely that it is not worth while to answer it; but we do wish that that gentleman would, just for one week, take board somewhere at five dollars a week—or three-and-a-half, if he prefers it—and then take a class of restless children in one of our public schools, for six hours a day, with two hours extra, at his five-dollar boarding house, preparing for the next day's work.

Meanwhile somebody else might be made President of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools; Mr. Elkin, for instance, or Mr. Green.

The Controllers of the Public Schools made an admirably sensible report, yesterday, on the salary question; but we object to such a bad example being set for the children in the public schools as is found in the violation of putting adverts between the proposition to, and the verb in the infinitive. "To carefully review at home," and "to carefully investigate the subject," are specimens of an ugly trick of bad writing, which do not look well in the official communications of an erudite body like our Board of Controllers of Public Schools.

CLOTHING.

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EDWARD P. KELLY,
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F. M. W.—I did not know you; you looked so splendid. You must have been buying a new suit at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. T.

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Fall gives way to Winter.
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Walk in, and Examine the Suits!
Inducements such as never yet offered!
Now is the time to purchase!
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Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Scarfs, Ties, Hdkfs., Cardigan Jackets, etc.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
For 1870.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be conducted on the same general plan that has proved so acceptable to its readers during the past years. It will continue to be the home of the ablest literature written in the United States, and will be conducted with the purpose to maintain for it the high position it has long held. It will be the general object of the Magazine not to be partisan, but to be fair, liberal, and to represent the best and most cultivated thought of the country.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD will contribute to the ATLANTIC for 1870 a series of papers, under the general title of "Sir Rohan's Ghost," and other short stories will come from the pen of Miss Rose Terry, of Mrs. Stowe has engaged early New England life, and Mrs. Piatt will be a frequent contributor.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND will contribute a series of sketches, "Under the Microscope," embodying some of the noteworthy experiences of Kathrina and her friends.

GEN. F. A. WALKER, of the Treasury Department, will write of FINANCE, PAST, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

REBECCA HARDING ("DELIA"), of the Boston *Advertiser*, will give a series of sketches of Boston life, under the title of "Waiting for Daylight and suggestions of the strange of the Gilmore Boarding House."

THE ATLANTIC for 1870 will contain a series of valuable articles from authors especially qualified to discuss our Commercial Relations, and the needs of our Commerce and Manufacturing Industries.

A LIBERAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY may be expected from the well-known writers who are numbered among the contributors to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

TERMS.—Four dollars a year in advance, 35 cents; Twenty subscriptions, $2 00 in advance each; Twenty-five subscriptions, $2 00 in advance each; Forty subscriptions, $2 00 in advance each, and one copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club, or Twenty-one copies for $40 00.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS
For 1870.

The following are among the prominent features of OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1870:

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, author of "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," will write a series of papers, entitled "Bitter-Sweet: a Poem of Life, Love, and Music."

DR. I. I. HAYES will give some graphic sketches of Life and Adventure in the Polar Regions.

CON. T. W. HIGGINSON will furnish a series of articles on the Birds of Massachusetts.

CHARLETON, author of "Winning His Way," will contribute a series of papers on the Boys who Fought the Battles during his recent visit to the United States.

MARY MAPES DODGE will continue her account of "The World of Science for Young Folks."

REV. T. B. ALDRICH, author of the universally popular "Story of a Bad Boy," will write a Christmas story.

MRS. A. M. DIAZ, author of the inimitable "William Henry Letters," will write a series of Humorous Sketches.

MRS. LUCRETIA PEATON will furnish articles communicating in an attractive manner many interesting facts of Science and Natural History.

MR. J. T. SCHEMMERHORN will give a series of papers on Ancient Mounds and Relics, showing the habits of our Government in earlier ages.

REV. E. E. HALE will contribute articles in his peculiar vein.

AARON TRAVERNE will furnish articles containing a great deal of curious knowledge.

MRS. ANNA LEACH will give a remarkably interesting paper on the Ancient Cities of Central America.

RICHARD ON OCCASIONAL ARTICLES will be contributed by the Author of "Ballads and Other Poems," MR. BRYANT, MR. R. H. STODDARD, MISS JEAN INGELOW, MISS LUCY LARCOM, MISS ELLEN WALLACE, MISS JULIA C. R. DORR, MISS LUCRETIA P. HALE, MISS JANE G. AUSTIN, AUNT FANNY, and other popular writers.

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"James S. Welch's" First Premium Flour,
which we warrant superior to any other in the market.
All goods *warranted as represented*, and delivered free.
GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
FAMILY FLOUR DEPOT,
FOURTH AND VINE STS.
oct1 tfrp
BUY THE BEST
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
Cans large and full of Solid Tomatoes.
Because of substitution and imitation brands.
Insist on having QUINTON'S and take no other.
Thanksgiving Dinner!
Wholesale Agency, 45 North Water St.
no15 1t
YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN
Received for the
Great Paris Exposition of 1867,
And for delicacy of flavor, wholesome and nutritious qualities, is unequaled.
Ask your Grocer for YARMOUTH.
no17 1mrp4
CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in bottles, in bond and duty paid. It is highly recommended for medicinal purposes, and delicacy of flavor cannot be surpassed. The product of selected vineyards in the Calistoga District of Napa Valley are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 ROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
no17-4t5
Delicious Champagne
"CABLE BRAND,"
ONE OF THE FINEST WINES.
At Very Low Price.
CARMICK & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
No. 113 Chestnut Street, Second Floor.
no16-4trp4
THE FINE ARTS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 Chestnut Street,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their
NEW AND FRESH STYLES
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.,
ROGERS' GROUPS,
NEW CROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
All latest importations received since their disastrous fire.
C. F. HASELTINE'S
GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,
No. 1125 Chestnut Street.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order. Repaired and Regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Pictures Framing. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, &c., &c. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings Restored, Relined, Cleaned and Varnished. Everything pertaining to Art of first rateness kept or attended to.
The Collection of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, Open Free.
n 17 1m rp
PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, 34 N. NINTH street, above Market. D. C. EVERETT'S Truss qualities unequaled. Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Bandages, Crutches, Syringes, Bottles, Pile Bandages. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E.

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Financial and Commercial Quotations

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR

An Immense Crowd in Attendance

The Storm in New York

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 11 A. M.—Consols, 93½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady: Five-twenties of 1862, 83½ of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 80½. Ten-forties, 77½; Erie B. 5, 20½; Illinois Central, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17, 11 A. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 11 A. M.—Common rosin, 3s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d. Petroleum, 2s. 6d.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 17.—Arrived, Nova Scotian, from New York.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 71 francs.

The Georgia State Fair.

MACON, Nov. 16.—The crowd here in attendance upon the State Fair is immense, and every train brings fresh accessions. General Wade Hampton was warmly greeted to-day. He will deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society. Hon. Marc R. Cooper delivered an address this afternoon, upon the destiny of Georgia; and the interesting policy of the Government in the Southern States. It was a strong practical effort, and was received with much favor by a large and attentive audience.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The storm commenced at 8 o'clock last night which soon turned to a regular blizzard, with violent gale from the northeast. The storm still continues, and rain is falling. The tide rose to a high wind has blown down chimneys, trees, &c., and caused unusual high tide, driving the shipping generally interfered with.

Alabama Legislature—The Coming State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—All the newly-elected members of the Legislature have been admitted to seats. The seats of Messrs. Prescott and Kelly, Republicans, from Mobile, will be contested by their opponents in the Senate.

Mr. Pennington (Republican) introduced a resolution requesting the Senate to repeal all the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment.

The eighth annual fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society commences in this city on the 23d, and continues four days. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate a very large crowd. All the indications are that in point of numbers and entries it will surpass any of the former fairs.

Official Inspection.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Boutwell and Admiral Porter are to visit the Navy Yard this afternoon, for inspection of the machine shops and the war vessels now fitting out for sea.

State of Tournament This Day at the Baltimore Rifles.

P. M. ..... 50 deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind Southwest.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Spanish Gunboats at Delamater's Said to be in Peril—Threatened Burning by the Spanish Navy Yard.

The New York *Times* says:

The work of completing the Spanish Dahlgrens lying at the Delamater Iron Works, is proceeding rapidly, and there is every prospect of the vessels completed by the first week in December. Moored in piers, side by side, in the East River, off the Navy Yard, they present a busy scene. On their decks joiners and ship mechanics are busily engaged in finishing touches to the houses, companionways and fixtures of all kinds. Huge spars are bending sails, rattling down shrouds and backstays, below and in the engine, cabinet-makers, upholsterers and ship smiths devote themselves to rendering the future home of the dark-skinned comfortable as possible. Still all this work would be of little moment, if it were not for the fact that the United States authorities are fully determined, for ought any one knows, to prevent, if possible, the launching of the craft perpetually. The little armed steamer Mark from the Navy Yard, watches fairly well over these vessels, as they are being worked upon. When ready for sea there is every probability that the Spaniards will remove the fleet to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the vessels are to be burned and scuttled by the enemies of Spain, while lying at their docks on the Brooklyn side. It is known to believe that the friends of Cuba and Peru have long regarded them with anxiety, and fearing that our Government may be prevailed upon to release the craft, they will probably strike a desperate blow at them while yet there is time to do it. The Navy Yard is dark nights, when the storm-clouds hide the moon and stars, and it would be easy for some expert Hudson river pirate, in the pay of these enemies of Spain, to creep quietly alongside, and, with a boat, in the light shallop, dash the sides of the iron test vessels to pieces, or set fire to the houses on the torch, and in a few minutes the whole would be ablaze. Such a thing of wood, moored side by side, and should a fresh breeze be blowing, a seaman knows, and when the end of the tier to start the fire so that it will be impossible to stop it. In such an event the fleet would be destroyed long before assistance could arrive, and if any vessels were saved from the devouring element, it would only be by scuttling and sinking them, which would attain the object of the incendiary just as well as the destruction by fire. The rumor may be groundless, but it is exceedingly probable, a strong guard of watchmen will be immediately placed on board the vessels, who will watch at night carefully, and suffer no one to approach them.

The Spanish transport Enterprise, which returned from Havana a few days ago, is also at the Delamater Iron Works, undergoing repairs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

3000 Penn 6s 3 svs 97½ | 100 sh Penn R 54¼
3000 S Penn 6s 97½ | 100 sh Leh Nav 35¼
3000 Leh Val 6s 90 | 50 sh Minehill 48
New Bds ep 94 | 100 sh do bmin 48
10 ch Kensington R 57 | 100 sh do bmin 48
5 sh Phila Bk 107½ | 39 sh do bmin 48
200 sh Fulton Coal 2 | 100 sh do 48

SECOND BOARD.

5 sh Phila Bk 107½ | 1000 S Penn R 7s 84
300 sh Mill Creek R 50 | 100 sh Penn R 54
200 sh do 50 | 100 sh Leh Nav 35¼
200 sh do 50 | 43 sh Minehill 48
100 sh do 50 | 100 sh do bmin 48
100 sh do 50 | 100 sh do 48
SECOND BOARD.
100 sh Leh Nav 35¼ | 100 sh Read R 50
100 sh Leh Nav 35¼ | 300 sh do 50
200 sh do 35¼ | 100 sh do 50

Philadelphia Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—The local money market continues to exhibit the same features which have characterized it for some weeks past. On "call" money a abundant and many of second class borrowers or stock collaterals, but time contracts are very scarce, and confined to the class of mercantile borrowers, who are in strong favor from day to day, find it difficult to force their paper into circulation even at the usurious rates now current. This extreme caution of discounters has very like distrust, but it