FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

There was a sudden revival of speculation in the stock market to-day, and the week opened upon a rather animated state of affairs in that department of business. The advent or return of several prominent operators was visible in the upward movement which prices took to-day, and those who were on the opposite tack of speculation were induced to cover their contracts and take sides with them. The consequence was an active market and a rather sharp advance in most of the railways, particularly the Western roads, a meeting of the directors of Chicago and Northwestern being construed as the preliminary step to the declaration of a five per cent dividend on both the common and preferred shares, while with reference to St. Paul it was rumored that the directors intended to declare seven per cent cash on the preferred and ten per cent scrip on the common. The meeting of the Northwestern directors did not result in the declaration of any dividend, although the question is hardly a proper one until the final monthly meeting of the year, which takes place the first Friday in December. Whatever is intended in the way of dividends, the bullish feeling was strong in both stocks and occasioned an advance of one to two per cent. Lake Shore, Rock Island and Reading also prominently participated in the rise, which extended to all the railways save the Vanderbilt securities. These latter were feverish and, in the main, heavy. The chief exception to the buoyancy of the market was Pacific Mail, which, upon rumors that the directors had passed the dividend, broke to 51¾, but eventually recovered to 53 when the reports could not be authenticated. The other and less prominent exception was Western Union, which, feeling the competition of the reduced tariffs on the two rival lines, declined to 35⅞. The change in the current of speculation was, perhaps, the more remarkable from the fact that the money market showed more activity under drafts upon the banks from the West and Southwest, particularly from the direction of New Orleans, where exchange on New York is a half per cent premium according to the news advice, and still higher according to private despatches. All demands were easily met at seven per cent, and many transactions on stocks took place at six. The government dealers were accommodated at five to six per cent. In commercial paper there was more currency for the prime grades, which passed at nine to fourteen per cent, these rates including both long and short dates. Some of the stock houses were offered four months' loans at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. The Treasury movements of the week are averse to easy money, as the purchases of bonds are a million less than the sales of gold; but the market will not feel it before Saturday, while the difference will not be reflected in the bank statement of that day, but will be carried over to next week. The foreign exchanges were nominally the same at the counters of the prime bankers, but on the street sterling was an eighth per cent lower than last week, owing to sales of bills out of second hands who parted with them to procure currency or for speculative purposes. In the government market there was a steady upward movement on light transactions, in sympathy with the general buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, which overcame the effects of the heaviness in gold. The London quotations for American securities came firm. In Southern bonds there was some activity in new Tennessees in response to the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature requiring all foreign insurance companies having agencies in the State to deposit collateral security of Tennessee bonds with the State Comptroller. A similar law, it will be remembered, is operative in Alabama and Louisiana. Its effect will be to make a market for the bonds of the State and reduce the amount afloat in speculative hands. The rest of the list was without important feature.

During the session of the gold board all the sales took place at 126¾ and 126½. Afterwards there was a decline to 126¼, but the transactions at this figure were few. During the day over ten millions of gold was bought and sold "under the rule," to adjust settlements of failures connected with the speculation of September 24. The transactions were purely formal and no gold changed hands, although the board sat until after three o'clock in order to get through with them. The reopening of the Clearing House has begotten very little speculation, the total clearances to-day being six millions as against sixty-four millions, which was the average for 1868, and as against over five hundred millions on the memorable day when the gold "corner" culminated. The agitation of the question of specie payments was less intimidating in its influence upon the minds of holders of gold, but served to keep the "bulls" quiet. Hence the dulness which prevailed despite the outlet that was given to speculation by the renewal of Clearing House operations. With eight hundred millions of paper money in circulation it is difficult to convince the shrewder class of speculators that it can be speedily brought to par with gold by any other process than violent contraction. The recent discussion of this topic produced a tendency to lower prices at the Stock Exchange. Was the reaction therefrom and the elasticity of so immense a volume of paper the secret of the new lease of speculation which the "bulls" took to-day in the stock market?

The following were the closing street prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 52¾ a 53½; Cumberland, 26¾ a 27½; Western Union, 36¾ a 36⅝; Quicksilver, 13¾ a 14; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 16½ a 16¾; Pacific Mail, 52¼ a 52½; Adams Express, 58 a 58½; Wells-Fargo Express, 18¼ a 19½; American Express, 83¼ a 35; United States Express, 51½ bid; New York Central, 183½ a 183¾; New York Central, consolidated stock, 92¼ a 92½; do., scrip, 82¾ a 83; Hudson River, 162¼ a 163¼; Harlem, 134½ bid; Erie, 28¼ a 28⅞; do., preferred, 53; Reading, 98¼ a 98½; Michigan Central, 120 a 121; Lake Shore, 89¾ a 90; Illinois Central, 138 a 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½ a 83½; Chicago and Northwestern, 72¾ a 72⅞; do., preferred, 86¾ a 87; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 bid; Rock Island, 104 a 104¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 69¼ a 69¾; do., preferred, 84¾ a 84¾; Toledo and Wabash, 58¾ a 59; Fort Wayne, 85¾ a 86; Alton and Terra Haute, 30; Ohio and Mississippi, 26¼ a 26¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 165¾ bid; New Jersey Central, 92 a 92¾; Chicago and Alton, 148¾ a 150; do., preferred, 148½ bid; Morris and Essex, 87½ a 88; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 108¾ a 110; do., preferred, 108¾ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 24¾ a 25. The highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	183½	182½
Hudson River	163¾	162¼
New York Cen. and Hud. Consol.	93½	92
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Con. Scrip	83¼	82½
Harlem	135	134½
Erie	28¾	28¼
Reading	98¾	97¾
Lake Shore	90¾	89¾
Northwestern	73¼	71½
Northwestern preferred	87½	86½
Rock Island	104½	103½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	70¼	69
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	84¾	83½
Western Union Telegraph	36¾	35½
Pacific Mail	54¼	51½

The following were the closing street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 107¾ a 107⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118 a 118¼; do. coupon, 118 a 118¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113¼ a 113½; do. 1864, coupon, do., 115½ a 115¾; do. 1864, coupon, do., 113½ a 113¾; do. 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 114; do. registered, January and July, 115¾ a 115¾; do. 1865, coupon, do., 115¾ a 116; do. 1867, coupon, do., 116 a 116¼; do. 1868, coupon, do., 115¾ a 116; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¼ a 107¾; do. coupon, 107¾ a 108.

At the close of street business the following quotations prevailed for the leading bonds on the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 39 a 59½; do., new, 52½ a 53; Virginia, ex coupon, 50 a 51; do., new, 53 a 55; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do., sevens, 92 a 93 North Carolina, ex coupon, 46 a 47; do., new, 35½ a 36; do., special tax, 39½ a 40; Missouri sixes, 92 a 92½; do., Louisiana sixes, 65 a 66; do. levee sixes, 59½ a 60; do. do. eights, 78 a 80; Alabama eights, 93 a 93½; do. fives, 60 a 63; South Carolina sixes, 67 a 69; do. new, 65 a 66; Memphis sixes, 47 a 49.

The range of the gold market was as follows:—

10 A. M.	126½	2 P. M.	126¾
10:30 A. M.	126½	3 P. M.	126⅝
11 A. M.	126½	3:30 P. M.	126¼
12 M.	126¾	4 P. M.	126¼
1 P. M.	126½	5 P. M.	126¼ a 126⅜
1:30 P. M.	126¾		

In the gold loan market seven to five per cent was paid for carrying. The business of the Gold Exchange bank was as follows:—

Gross clearances	$6,388,000
Gold balances	405,550
Currency balances	547,928

The imports of specie at this port last week were as follows:

Nov. 15—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—Silver	$5,500
Nov. 16—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—Silver	55
Nov. 16—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Gold	1,178
Nov. 16—Bark Magdelena, Aspinwall—Silver Ore	21
Total for the week	$6,752
Previously reported	14,839,037
Total since January 1, 1869	$14,845,789
Same time, 1868	6,471,053
Same time, 1867	2,892,411
Same time, 1866	9,095,798

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:—

General balance yesterday	$90,419,482
Gold receipts	460,560
Gold payments	243,563
Gold balance	80,815,344
Currency receipts	480,042
Currency payments	288,893
Currency balance	5,239,645
General balance	$89,912,075
For customs—included in gold receipts	414,000

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first sixteen days of November were $407,494.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Nov. 22—10:15 A. M.

$500 US 6's, '81, reg	117¾	80 shs Erie RR	28¾
1500 US 5-20, reg, '62	112¾	100 do	28¾
1000 US 5-20, r, '64	112¾	100 Erie RR pref	49
4000 U S 5-20, c, '64	113	100 do	50
6000 US 5-20, c, '65	113¾	300 Harlem RR	135
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.c	113¾	1500 Reading RR	98¼
2000 do	113¾	10 do	98
500 0 US 5-20, r, '67	115¾	200 L S & M S RR	89¾
12000 US 5-20, c, '67	116¼	400 do	90
11500 do	115¾	500 do	89¾
2 000 US 5's, 10-40, reg	107¾	3 00 do	90
1000 Va 6's, ex c	61	1000 shs Chic & NW RR	72¾
3000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	58¾	100 do	72
100 0 Tenn 6's, new	52¾	50 do	72
4000 N Car 6's, new	35¾	500 do	72¾
2000 do special tax	39¾	200 do	72¾
5000 do	40	1000 do bet cash	72½
10000 Missouri 6's	92	500 do	72¾
2000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	109	500 do	72¾
7000 S Car 6's, new	46¾	200 Clev & Pitts RR	83
5000 N Y 6's, '74	99½	100 Chic & NW RR pf	87
4000 NY 6's, '73	101	100 do	87
1000 NY 6's, '77	101¾	500 do	86¾
1000 Cen P RR g bds	92½	600 Chic & Rk I RR	104
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	83¾	100 Mil & St Paul RR	69¾
4000 C & R I 1st RR 7's	94	400 Mil & St Paul pf	83¾
2000 Morris & Essex 1st m	95¾	300 do	84
2000 do	96	500 do	84¼
4000 Chic & R I 1st m, bs	101	200 P, Ft W & Chi RR gtd	85¾
6000 Mil & St P s's, 1st m	100¾	76 do	86
1000 do	100¾	50 do	85¾
2000 C, C & I 1st m	75	200 Chic & Alt RR	150
1000 Lake Shore sin bs	93½	100 Chic & Mis RR	93¾
5000 Tol, Peo & W 1st c d	82	160 Del, Lack & W	165¾
25 shs Stk of America	145	100 do	166
20 Seventh Ward Bank	116	200 do	166½
100 West U Tel	36¾	43 do	166¾
100 Pac M Ss Co	53¾	100 Chic & Alton pf	150
1 0 Quicksilver M bt c.c	13¾	50 Chi, Bur & Q RR	132¾
65 Am Mer U Ex	34½	113 Morris & Es RR	88
50 U S Express Co	53	4 0 Host, Hark Erie RR	10
5 0 N Y C & H R con	93	53 H & St Jos pref	109
100 do	93¾	100 Col, C & I C RR	25
100 do	93½	200 do	25¾
50000 N Y C & H R R e s	83	23 N J Cen RR scrip	112

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$26000 US 6's, '81, con	117¾	$75000 US 5-20, c, '67	116
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	115¾	45000 do s3	116
200 do small	115	84000 do s3	116
35500 US 5-20, c, '65	113¾	3000 US 5-20, c, '68	116
19500 US 5-20, r, '67	115¾	50 0 US 5's, 10-40, c s3	107¾
16000 US 5-20, c, '65, n s3	115¾	20000 US 6's, currency	107¾
47500 do s3	115¾	20600 do	107¾
35000 do	115¾	100 0 do b3	107¾
118000 US 5-20, c, '67 b3	116	25000 do	107¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 Tenn 6's, ex c	59	10000 shs N Y C & H R s	93
19000 Tenn 6's, n	52¾	100 Erie RR	28¾
10000 Va 6's, ex cou	50¾	1 0 Erie preferred	53
4000 N Car 6's, n	35¾	200 do	52¾
8000 do	36	500 Reading RR	98¾
14000 do special tax	39¾	100 do b10	98¾
500 Georgia 7's	91	100 L S & M S RR b c	89¾
22000 Missouri 6's	92	1000 Chic & N W RR b c	72¾
17000 La 6's, 1 b c	59¾	100 do	72¾
4000 Ala 8's, bonds	39¾	100 do s60	72
1000 Mor & Es con bds	87¾	300 C & N W RR pfd	87
6000 P, Ft W & Chi bd	90	500 Chic & R I RR	104¼
600 shs Pac M SS Co	52¾	50 do	104
10 do	52	100 Mil & St Paul RR	69¾
200 do	52¾	500 Mil & St Paul pf	84¼
800 do bet cash	53	16 N J Central RR	92¾
100 N Y C & H R RR con	92¾	34 Morris & Es RR	88
100 do	92¾	2 0 P, Ft W & Chi gtd	86
700 N Y C & H R e scrip	83	100 C, C & I C RR	25
10000 do	82¾	100 Chic & Alton RR s60	148¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	35¾ a 36	Lake Shore	90¾ a 90⅞
Pacific Mail	51¾ a 53	Northwestern	73¼ a 73¾
N Y Central	183 a 183¼	Northwestern pf	87¼ a 87½
N Y Cen con stk	92¾ a 93	Rock Island	104¼ a 104
N Y C con scrip	83¾ a 83	St Paul	70¼ a 70¼
Erie	28¾ a 28¾	St Paul pref	84¾ a 84¾
Reading	98¼ a 98½	Ohio & Miss	26¾ a 26¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—For Rio there was a moderate demand at steady prices, the sales being 1,267 bags, ex steamer North America on private terms. Of Laguayra, 190 bags, ex A. B. Patterson, were sold on private terms. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was only moderately active, the demand being light, except for export, and with comparatively free offerings, prices were heavy and about ⅛c. lower. The sales were 2,477 bales, of which 1,639 were for export, 638 for spinning and 230 on speculation. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—100 bales basis low middling for January at 24⅝c., 100 do. for November at 24⅝c., 200 do. for December at 24⅝c., 200 do. for do. at 24½c., 100 do. for January at 24½c., and 100 do. for March at 25¼c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23¾	23¾	23¾
Good ordinary	24¾	24¾	24¾
Low middling	25¼	25	25¾
Middling	25¾	25¾	25¾
Good middling	25¾	25¾	26¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 28,289 bbls. flour, 281 do. corn meal, 1,100 bags do., 35,625 bushels wheat, 55,157 do. corn, 13,950 do. oats, 7,443 do. rye, 222,366 do. barley. The market for State and Western flour continued to rule quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers being limited, and prices were heavy and generally lower. The sales were about 9,500 bbls., at prices within the range of the quotations appended. California flour was dull and prices were nominal. The sales were about 9,500 bbls., within the range of the quotations appended. Southern flour was heavy and some sales were made at lower prices. Sales 650 bbls. Rye flour was dull, heavy and lower. The sales were about 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 75
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 75 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 7 00
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls)	6 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 95
Corn meal, city	5 25 a 5 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 40

—The market for wheat was only moderately active and there was considerable irregularity in prices, though at the close holders were generally firm in their views. The sales were about 7,000 bushels (principally for export) at $1 20 a $1 26 for red Western, $1 31 a $1 33 for amber do., $1 23¾ a $1 35 for amber State, $1 39 a $1 41 for white Michigan, $1 22 a $1 25 for No. 2 spring—the latter price for choice—and $1 05 a $1 08 for No. 3 spring—the inside price for soft. For corn there was a fair demand and higher prices were realized. The sales were about 110,000 bushels at $1 06 a $1 12 for common to prime mixed Western and $1 14 a $1 15½ for white and yellow. Oats were firmer, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative. Sales 65,000 bushels at 62c. a 66c. Rye, though quiet, was held with firmness. Sales 2,000 bushels at $1 10 for State and $1 03 a $1 06 for Western. Barley malt was dull and nominal. No sales were reported. Of barley, which was heavy in price, 12,000 bushels were sold at $1 a $1 06 for ordinary to two-rowed State. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses November 20, 1869, was as follows:—3,055,187 bushels wheat, 947,953 do. corn, 252,629 do. oats, 21,700 do. rye, 153,324 do. barley, 65,268 do. malt and 10,155 do. peas.

FREIGHTS.—The market was extremely quiet, the offerings of almost all articles being very light; rates were generally unchanged. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., and per steamer 250 bales cotton at 9-16d.; to Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d. The charters were:—A North German brig to Rio, general cargo, at $1 per bbl.; a British bark to Bristol, general cargo, at 24s.; an American brig to Lisbon, 16,000 bushels wheat, in bags, at 19½c., and 70 tons staves on private terms; a Danish brig to Lisbon with 10,000 bushels wheat at 17c. in bags; a bark to the British channel with 5,000 quarters grain at 6s., and one of 3,300 quarters for the same voyage at the same rate.

GUNNIES were dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices were still nominal at 16c. a 17c. for bags and 19½c. a 20½c. for cloth.

HOPS.—The demand was comparatively light, but full prices were demanded for all grades. As high as 30c. was asked by some holders for choice, which sold, however, at 27c. a 28c., while common to good grades were disposed of at 15c. a 25c. Old hops were selling at 5c. a 13c., according to quality.

HAY.—A moderately active demand prevailed at steady prices. Shipping was selling at 65c. a 70c.; retail lots, 85c. a $1 05; long rye straw, $1 a $1 05; short do., 80c. a 85c.

HEMP was dull and prices were nominal at 14½c. a 14¾c. gold for manila; 4½c. a 6c. do., for jute; 11½c. a 12c. do. for Sisal and 7½c. a 8c. do. for Tampico in bond. No sales were reported.

MOLASSES.—The market continued to rule dull, the demand being light, and prices were heavy for all kinds, except prime, which were held for full figures. Cuba centrifugal and mixed were quoted 30c. a 34c.; Cuba clayed, 32c. a 40c.; do. Muscovado, refining grades, 38c. a 40c; do. do., grocery do., 45c. a 55c.; Demerara, 40c. a 55c.; Porto Rico, 50c. a 70c.; Barbadoes, 35c. a 55c.; new crop New Orleans, 90c. a $1 02.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine continued to rule dull, there being but little demand, and holders generally were anxious to realize. Prices were heavy, though not quotably lower, merchantable and shipping lots being quoted 47c. a 48c. Small lots were sold at 47½c., and late Saturday evening 300 bbls. (New York bbls.) were sold to arrive at 47½c. The demand for rosin was limited, but there was no change in prices; the sales were 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 a $2 70. We do. No. 1 at $3 25 a $3 50 and 200 do. pale at $4 50 a $6—the latter price for extra. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 20; No. 2, $2 40 a $2 75; No. 1, $3 87½ a $3 87½; pale, $4 a $5 25; extra do. and window glass, $5 37½ a $8 25. Tar was dull, and prices were nominally $2 50 a $2 87½ for Wilmington and $2 50 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull at 94c. a 97c., in casks and bbls. Other kinds were also dull, but without change in value. We heard of no sales of consequence.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 73 bbls. beef, 64 packages cut meats, and 161 do. lard. The market for pork was rather more active and higher prices were realized; the offerings were only moderate, while the sales were 1,100 bbls. at $33 50 for inspected new mess, $33 for city do., $33 50 for old mess and $30 50 for new Western prime mess, including 500 bbls. mess, for February delivery, at $31, seller's option. Dressed hogs were higher, city being quoted 14c. Live hogs were firm at 10½c. a 11½c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 5,021 head. Beef, though quiet, was steady in value. Sales 75 bbls., at $4 a $12 for plain mess and $12 a $17 for extra do. Beef hams were steady, with sales of about 50 bbls., at $31 a $33 50 for new Western. Of tierce beef, which was steady in price, there were sold 250 tierces within the range of $25 a $28 for prime mess and $30 a $31 for India do. For cut meats the market was dull and prices were nominal at our last quotations; no sales of consequence were reported. Bacon, though quiet, was firm, with small sales at 17½c. a 17¾c. for long clear. The demand for lard was better and prices were higher. Sales 400 packages at 17¾c. a 18c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull, the demand being light, and prices were heavy and irregular. Some holders demanded 20½c., but several small lots were obtainable at 20¼c., at which price there were no buyers of large lots. Sales were reported of 300 bbls. at 20¼c. The market for refined was dull, but prices were a little firmer, closing at 33½c. on the spot and 33¾c. a 33¾c. for the balance of this month. There were sold 1,000 bbls. on the spot at 33½c., 2,000 do. for December, part at 33¾c., and 1,550 do. for November at 33¼c.; also 400 cases at 40c. Naptha was in fair request, and 1,600 bbls., mostly free on board, were sold at 10½c. In Philadelphia the market was only moderately active, but a trifle firmer, in high prices were not quotably higher. The sales were 4,000 bbls. standard white, for December, at 34c., and 3,000 do., for November, at 34½c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged in value. The sales were 60 casks within the range of 6¾c. a 7¾c. for common to prime, but mostly at 7½c. for fair.

SUGAR.—There was but little activity in the market, business being restricted by the firmness of sellers, who still demanded 11½c. a 11¾c. for fair to good refining Cuba. The sales were 450 hhds. a 11½c. a 11¾c. for Cuba. Refined was in fair demand and firm at 15½c. a 15¾c. for hard, 14¾c. a 15c. for soft white and 16½c. a 14½c. for extra C.

STEARINE.—The demand was only moderate, and prices favored the buyer, without being quotably lower. The sales were 25,000 lbs. within the range of 15½c. a 16c. for common to choice in hhds. and tierces.

SEEDS.—Linseed was held at $2 22½ a $2 25, gold, duty paid. In Boston there were sold 900 bags and 2,000 packets at $2 17½ cash, gold duty paid, and to arrive there 1,113 bags, per Coringa, at $2 17½, do. Grass were dull and nominal at our last quotations.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but there was no change to make in prices. Sales 65,000 lbs. at 10½c. a 11c. for common to prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 865 bbls. The market was dull, there being but little demand, and the offerings being fair prices were lower. Sales 450 bbls. at $1 07 a $1 08, tax paid.

ARISTOCRACY AT THE ALTAR.

Marriage of Two Daughters of the Duke of Abercorn—Magnificent Scene in Westminster Abbey, London—Princes, Statesmen, Divines and the People—Splendid Toilets of the Brides—Valuable Presents.

[From the London Herald, Nov. 9.]

The union of the Lady Maud Evelyn and the Lady Albertha Frances Anne Hamilton to the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, was yesterday celebrated in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of princes of the blood, great statesmen, prominent divines, ladies whose names are as household words in Belgravia, leaders of fashion and leaders of thought, with a state becoming the nuptials of the daughters of the Duke of Abercorn. It is not long since the very notion of marrying in Westminster Abbey never entered the head of anybody except on those rare occasions when a dweller in Dean's yard entered the holy state; but now the abbey bids fair to supersede St. George's, Hanover square, or St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, as the church for the celebration of matrimony among the *haut ton*; and soon we may expect that to be married elsewhere than in the collegiate church of St. Peter with choral service will be reckoned unworthy of the dignity of fashionable brides. Yesterday long before eleven o'clock a crowd that was ultimately numbered by thousands began to assemble near the old abbey probably in the hope that the nave would have been thrown open to all comers. But disappointed in this respect, for the entire space was reserved for friends or dependents of the ducal family, the crowd consoled itself by taking up the best position for seeing the carriages that presently drove up. A large detachment of the A division, under Mr. Denning, inspector at the House of Commons, kept the roadway clear, and had quite enough to do, for the people stretched ten deep from the corner of Great George street, on both sides of Broad Sanctuary, as far as Dean's yard, by the cloister gate in which the distinguished persons invited to witness the actual ceremony found access to the choir. In the abbey barriers extended the whole length of the nave, and by these pressed several hundred persons who took their places early and held them resolutely. In the choir every ticket holder found his place readily, for each seat was distinguished by a printed card bearing the name of its occupant. By a few minutes after eleven o'clock every place was filled, among those present being Earl Granville, Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, and the two sons of the Nawab Nizam.

At ten minutes after the hour the Prince and Princess of Wales at the great west entrance in semi-state carriages, the servants wearing their scarlet liveries, and were conducted along the nave to throne chairs placed for their accommodation under the lantern at the foot of an inclined platform that led from the lantern over the steps of the presbytery to the altar. On the platform, which, as well as the whole of the sacrarium, was carpeted with scarlet cloth, there stood the Sub-dean, the Rev. Lord John Tiynne, D. D., the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (who was to perform the ceremony), the Rev. Precentor Flood Jones and the whole of the minor canons in residence, with the choir, numbering about thirty voices. Half-past eleven was the time fixed for the ceremony, and in the short time that elapsed before the bells chimed the half hour there was an opportunity for criticism or admiration of the exceedingly expensive toilets that were worn by the ladies in the choir stalls.

The Princess of Wales, who looked somewhat worn and anxious, was dressed in a silk of the new shade of magenta, and wore a white bonnet with magenta trimmings.

The Duchess of Abercorn wore a magnificent gris perle satin antique, with broad plis of grenat Lyons velvet and gris perle fringe, with watteau trimming to correspond.

The Duchess of Manchester had a beautiful dress of green silk, with upper skirt and body of green velvet trimmed with sable. Among the other toilets, one in salmon color, one in lavender, one in French gray corded with crimson, one in light and one in dark blue, and one in mauve, over which was worn a gold embroidered shawl, attracted most attention; but there were many others equally pleasing if somewhat less striking.

Punctually to a minute the brides arrived at the great west door, and the Lady Maud, on alighting from the carriage, took the arm of her father, while the Lady Albertha leaned upon her brother, the Marquis of Hamilton.

The brides were attired in the richest white satin, with flounces of the most magnificent Brussels point lace, made specially for this occasion. The corsages were trimmed with narrow point lace to match and orange blossoms. The headdresses were wreaths of orange blossom and magnificent squares of Brussels point lace, made specially for the occasion, both dresses being exactly the same. The bridesmaids of the Lady Maud wore white and pink, and the bridesmaids of the Lady Albertha white and blue taffeta glacé, two on each side having bonnets and the younger bridesmaids hats of velvet, trimmed with marabout feathers. The names of the young ladies who gracefully performed the office dear to all unmarried damsels are—Lady Georgiana Hamilton (sister of the brides), Ladies Annie, Sarah and Georgiana Churchill (sisters of the Marquis of Blandford and daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough), Ladies Beatrice and Katharine Lambton (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Durham), Ladies Florence and Beatrice Anson (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Litchfield), Lady Emily Fitzmaurice (sister of the Marquis of Lansdowne), Ladies Victoria and Albertha Edgcumbe (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe) and Miss Winifred Howard (cousin of the Marquis of Lansdowne).

As the bridal party party passed along the nave and the choir to the bottom of the platform, to which the clergy and choir advanced, Mr. Turle, who presided at the organ of forty stops, performed an appropriate voluntary, and then the bridegrooms took their places by the side of their respective brides, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Maud taking the north and the Marquis of Blandford and Lady Albertha the south side. The best men stood behind the bridesmaids and the Duke of Abercorn on the left side of the happy couples. In a low voice, which, however, cleared as he proceeded, the Rev. Lord W. Russell commenced the office of matrimony, and just as he reached the formula of betrothal the sky, which early in the morning had poured with rain and on the arrival of the bridal party looked exceedingly gloomy, suddenly brightened, and the sun beamed in as if in promise of an unclouded future for the daughters of the popular nobleman, who, in his capacity as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, won the hearts of the people of the sister island as no Viceroy since Lord Eglinton's day has done. The authorities of the abbey would appear to have some power of turning on sunshine at critical moments, as one may fancy, who remembers the funeral of Lord Palmerston, and how the sun burst out just as the coffin was being lowered into the vault—perhaps a *malapropos*, but certainly an inevitable reminiscence. The Duke of Abercorn gave away both the brides, and when the solemn words had been spoken, and the troth of "either to other" had been plighted, both psalms were sung to a lovely single chant in E by Mr. Turle, and the bridal party, with the most distinguished of the wedding guests, followed the clergy and choir to the altar steps, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford knelt at the north, the south of the opening in the altar rails. The reverend the Precentor now intoned the versicles, and the choir sung the responses, and before the address on the duty of husbands and wives was read the choir sung to a very sweet setting, by Mr. Turle, the following wedding hymn, written by the Rev. S. Flood Jones:—

Father of Life, confessing
Thy majesty and power,
We seek Thy gracious blessing
To greet the bridal hour!
The troth in Eden plighted
The wedded here renew;
May they, in Thee united
Till death be pure and true.

Jesus Redeemer, hear us!
Still be the wedding guest;
Thy gentle Presence near us,
Makes common things more blest;
Nen care shall be a learning
Of blessedness divine,
If Thou wilt still be turning
The water into wine.

Spirit of Love, descending
Impart Thy joy and peace,
These hopes together blending,
Bless with Thine own increase—
Athwart the roughen'd ocean,
Or on the peaceful tide,
Thy breath through each emotion
Their heavenward course shall guide.

The Church, Thy bride, hath given
Her blessing on the row,
Oh! ratify from heaven
Her benison below;
Bless Father, Son and Spirit,
The union here begun,
That in the life eternal
It may be ever one. Amen.

The address concluding the service, that begins with "Dearly beloved" and ends with "amazement," having been read, the blessing was pronounced, and the choir and clergy leading the way the brides and bridegrooms, with their relatives and friends, proceeded to the Chapter House, while Mr. Turle played the march from the overture to Handel's *Occasional Oratorio*, and in that old parliament house of England signed the register attesting the union, and among the signatures of the witnesses appears that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bells of the abbey rang out merrily, and as the brides drove away there was much enthusiasm, the Prince and Princess of Wales being also loudly cheered.

The breakfast was given at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, the town residence of the Duke of Abercorn. The Prince of Wales proposed the "Healths of the Brides and Bridegrooms" and wished them all success and happiness. Among those who were present we noticed their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, the Countess of Mountcharles, the Earl of Beclive and the Ladies Taylour (2), the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl Granville, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Cockerell, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, Sir Ivor and Lady Guest, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Carington, Lord Albert Leveson Gower, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Feversham, Lord and Lady George Paget, Lady Mulford, Lady Cecilia Bingham, Lord George Hamilton, Colonel and the Baroness North, Lady Holland, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, Lord and Lady Cosmo Russell, Lady A. Russell, Sir William and Lady Knollys and the Misses Knollys (2), Lord and Lady Lyveden, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, Colonel and Mrs. Foley, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Strange Jocelyn, Captain Clive and Miss Clive, Mr. Corry, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. George Russell, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Guest, Mr. Wombwell, Mr. Russell, Dr. Gream, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Canon Nepean, Dr. Quin, Hon. Mrs. Coke, Hon. Leve