New Advertisements This Day.

To Merchants—John Henderson, Princess Street.
Notice—Night School—Wm. Armstrong, Secretary.
The Saturday Evening Post.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicere."

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1869.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—C. T. P., Montreal.

REMINDERS.

AIDS, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS &c.

CITY COUNCIL.—Regular meeting this evening at eight o'clock.

The Kingston Penitentiary and Father McMahon.

LETTER FROM MR. O'NEIL.

(To the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen.)

SIR,—I have just read, and with some surprise, I confess, an address delivered in New York, reported to have been the production of the Reverend John McMahon lately liberated from the Kingston Penitentiary.

It is strange indeed, that sufferings of the nature represented, should have been borne with so much patience, for the long period of two or three years and not elicit a complaint, and that, in not a single instance have they reached the ears of either Directors Warden, or other Officers of the prison. The whole story would seem like the hallucinations of a distempered mind; were it not that, amongst a class with whom abuse of Britain and English institutions is always a telling subject, such an address as Father McMahon's may prove a paying speculation.

Now, the actual facts of Father McMahon's case are, that from the hour he entered the prison until he was liberated, he never did one day's labor. He was saved from contact with the convict mass by being kindly sent by the Warden, at once, to the Catholic Chapel, where his whole day was simply to read his breviary or any book from the library—which was under his hands. During my numerous visits I never saw him engaged at labor of any kind. Once I saw him with a broom in hand, but whether he had been using it, or intended to use it, I could not say.

Had Father McMahon but an ordinary share of gratitude, he would have abstained from staying such base calumnies, sensible that he was the only prisoner in that vast multitude, of those able to work, who was exempted from labor of some kind or other.

In no prison on this continent are prisoners better treated than at the Kingston Penitentiary; in England none. I believe, so well. The diet is better than the Soldiers of the British army enjoy. Their clothing and bedding are comfortable and abundant, and always suited to the season. In a word, I would ask Father McMahon what has been left undone which could contribute to the moral or physical advancement of the convicts? He could hardly state the omission, and yet, he tries to excite ill-feeling and hostility, a class of persons already ill natured enough against everything British and Canadian.

In such, I would ask the patience, the forbearance, the leniency of a gaol point?

He knows that for the benefit of the convicts a physician of the highest eminence is attached to the prison. A Catholic and a Protestant chaplain, who incessantly labor for the spiritual improvement of their respective flocks. A schoolmaster is engaged from morning until night in the instruction of both young and old. The female convicts have a Catholic matron; whilst the Protestants have their Protestant one. Of the Keepers and Guards, some thirty are Catholics—fathers, upright, conscientious men, who, if they are at all, do so on the side of humanity towards the convicts, by occasionally overlooking faults where they are thought to occur rather by accident than bad intention.

A library of Catholic books is provided for the Catholics, and of Protestant books for the Protestants, with a considerable number of miscellaneous books common to both. Those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct and industry, enjoy the reward of occupying a lighted wing of the prison in which they have permission to read until half-past nine o'clock at night. They walk in the prison square on Sunday afternoon. They have the privilege of writing their letters in the main hall, in association (but silent) when all is still and quiet; and, in addition, their good conduct and industry are man's the means of a remission of a certain part of their term once.

Will Father McMahon deny that those privileges exist, or that they are enjoyed by all who earn them without partiality or distinction of race, color, religion or nationality.

For over thirty years the doors of the Penitentiary have stood open to admit every visitor, whether for curiosity, or for critical inspection, that desired admission. Is it not strange that in all that time, the cruelty, tyranny, and ill-usage complained of have never come to light. Those, of the United States who have visited it, have been no less eloquent in praise of its management, than the inhabitants of the British Provinces, or the world at large.

The charges made against the Penitentiary and its conductors are simply the fancies of Father McMahon's heated imagination, and to undertake to refute them would be simply absurd. He is but speaking for a purpose, and knows the subject that will take best with his auditory. His stories of the most are untruth in fact. For several months the men have daily by the convicts has cost ten dollars per hundred pounds, which will give an idea of the quality, with that used by the higher officers of the prison. The bread is no more than pure flour with the bran sifted from it, and such as is served at the best hotels in the country as the ordinary brown bread. The meat cut, as the prison's dreams, be more than ordinary rat or mouse meat, through the carcasses in the course of months is unknown. It is not impossible but such a thing might make his way to the lower part of the building, as in private houses, but it must such occurrences only at long intervals. The case of the bath is intended to shield cards with the rat story.

How grave is not the reflection on the good bishop, who as chaplain, was in daily intercourse with Father McMahon and the other Catholic prisoners, and to be at the bosted Archbishop of Halifax, who, at much toil, inconvenience and expense travelled from his far off home to the Seat of Government, to join the good Bishop Chapleau in supporting the Government for the prisoner's liberation. What a reward he such zealots, zeal on his behalf! to have it trumpeted through the opening halls of New York that the distinguished and self-sacrificing prelate, who would not save the salvation of the spiritual duties of chaplain in the hands of one of his priests, but took them upon himself that he might the better win a way to the hearts of his pledged flock—that his priestly services were but a sham, for that he was indifferent to their comfort and welfare, and cared not how much of cruelty and injustice was practised on them.

If such outrages are committed on the convicts, is it not strange that the Directors who are in monthly attendance at the Penitentiary, never hear of them? Father McMahon knows well the Directors ever lend a willing ear to the complaints of the convicts—that a convict is never refused a hearing. With two-thirds of the Board of Directors Catholics, the Warden a Catholic, and some thirty of the keepers and guards Catholics, did not a single chance ever offer of his stating his grievances and seeking redress? It never did offer, for the whole statement is every word an invention, one that Father McMahon could not have the boldness to bring to the notice of the Directors.

But are not such statements in the highest degree criminal, tending as they do to excite feelings of animosity already bitter enough? Is it not the exercise of such exciting and wicked appeals, that is prolonging the incarceration of the Fenians in England and in Ireland; and, as a consequence, in this Province also. The unfortunate Fenians have no greater enemies than those who at the expense of truth and sober common sense are keeping excitement alive. No, Jemmy O'Brien of the present day, as Corydon and his co-traitors are, is more instrumental in keeping the unfortunate Fenians firmly under bolt and key, than those, who, like Father McMahon, are inflaming the minds of the people against a Government willing to extend forgiveness, if but permitted to do so.

I am, sir, yours,
T. J. O'NEILL.
Chairman of Directors of Penitentiaries.

The Suez Celebration.

The grand opening ceremonies of the Suez canal are now taking place, and royalty is out-rivalling itself in the pomp and magnificence of the celebration. The fair Empress of fair France and many of the notabilities of the old world are in attendance, including the hereditary princes of several of the kingdoms of Europe. It is now believed, we are told, that the depth of the canal will have to be materially increased, before the large vessels almost exclusively used in the India and China trade can pass through it, and thus save several weeks' time in their voyage to the east. In remedying this defect a few more months may be consumed, but even this obstacle can soon be overcome, and the great work be made to answer every purpose for which it is intended. To commerce, the importance of this work, when completed, can scarcely be over-estimated, for the trade of the world will be diverted from the old and beloved channels, and a much quicker communication between all sections be speedily inaugurated.

The Red River.

Further particulars respecting the trouble in the North-West Territory comes to us from an American source, and are probably somewhat colored. A brief summary of the news, in the face of this uncertainty, may sufficiently interest our readers:

It is reported that a large number of the people are opposed to being incorporated into the Canadian government, until the Dominion gives certain guarantees, among which are: First, The right to elect their own Legislature. Second.—The Legislature to have the power to pass all laws of a local nature, by a two-thirds vote, over the vote of the Executive. Third—A free homestead and pre-emption law similar to that of the United States. Fourth.—A portion of the public land to be donated for the support of schools, and the construction of roads and bridges. Five—Treaties with the several tribes of Indians calculated to secure peace and quiet on the frontier.

Military companies have been organized, and are at this time guarding all the roads and passes leading to Fort Garry. The military commander, by letter, warned Governor McDougall, on his arrival at Pembina, not to pass the international boundary line.

The conclusion is that Governor McDougall has not yet been sworn into office, and therefore cannot issue an official proclamation calling upon those who have not yet taken sides to assist in putting down the rebellion. Governor Mactavish and some of the heads of the Hudson's Bay Company have endeavored to maintain order, but failing in this, they attempted to organize a force in opposition to the people, and also failed in that.

The impression is that the people of the country can, with impunity, defy any power save that of the United States, their isolated and almost inaccessible position rendering them quite independent of Canada.

Ottawa telegrams say that despatches have been received from Mr. McDougall to the 30th October. He had then heard of threats of opposition by the half-breeds, and remaining himself on American soil, had sent forward Mr. Provencher. At last accounts he had not returned and Mr. McDougall had not gone forward. It is believed at any rate that he was not put back.

Town in Debt.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN IN LIMBO.

A Mayor and Aldermen in charge of a sheriff, and locked up for not paying interest upon a town debt, is not an every-day occurrence. But our neighbors over the border, who are so inventive in novelties, have presented us with this picture as one of their latest sensations. The municipal authorities of Galena are in gaol for contempt of court in not levying taxes to satisfy certain judgments obtained against their town. When Galena was prosperous it borrowed money. But its mines have failed, its people have dwindled away, its river upon which the town stands has filled up, commerce and trade have gone from the place, and real property has declined from a high value to comparatively no thing. The assessments have been kept up, but they yield nothing, and as Galena not only cannot pay off its debt but she cannot pay even the interest. It is remarkable case, especially considering all we hear of the prosperity of the States; but we want to know what is to become of that unhappy mayor and his unfortunate councillors. This is not made at all clear.

Dreadful Disaster.

THE GREAT FAIR IN SIBERIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Eastern Budget, writing on the 20th of October, reports:

Full particulars have now arrived of the terrible fire at Yeni eisk. A tremendous storm was raging at the time, and, as the town consisted mostly of wooden houses, nearly the whole of it perished in the flames. Great numbers of persons took refuge in boats and other craft on the river, but the storm was so violent that many of these vessels went to the bottom, together with their occupants. Several hundred persons were perished either by suffocation in the burning houses or by drowning in the river. The number of houses destroyed was upwards of 1,300, besides four churches, two monasteries, the government offices, with all the official documents, and the principal storehouses. A great deal of corn, and 600,000 pods of hops were also lost.

The Wreck of "Her Majesty."

FULL PARTICULARS.

The following statement relative to the wreck of the steamer Her Majesty, is taken from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Mr. Peter McIntyre, the purser of the ill fated vessel, dated at Perce, November 7th, but was only received on Saturday last:

"We left Pictou, N. S., on Thursday, November 4th, at 10 p.m., with a cargo of 650 tons of coal, a number of empty puncheons, etc. The weather was fine all day on Friday—warm, but sometimes hazy and the sea quite calm. We passed Miscou Island about 11 p.m. The weather being then rather thick we shaped our course so as to go outside of Bonaventure Island, distant thirty miles across the Bay of Chaleur, which thick weather continued to increase so that from about 1:30 a.m., on Saturday, the fog whistle had to be kept going. At 2:30 the steamer struck with a terrible crash on, what afterwards turned out to be White Head, a mass of rock towering about 150 feet and immediately abreast of Bonaventure Island, but on the main shore. We had been taken out of our proper course by an extraordinary tide "setting up" the Bay of Chaleur. We had steered a point and a half further out than we had ever done before; but it seemed as if we were fated, for had we been a boat's length further out we would have been clear. The water came in so fast that in about twenty minutes the engine fires were out. By means of the boats we landed on the beach under the cliff, and a queer looking group we were, crowded up as far out of the reach of the waves as the rocks would allow, and not knowing but that the rising tide might make us prefer to re-embark. At daybreak we observed Her Majesty still in the same place, but her stern was far under water and her bow pointing upwards, almost perpendicularly. Upon going on board again we found the water at her stern about 36 feet deep. We immediately set about stripping the saloon, in which work we were assisted by large numbers of fishermen of Gaspe Bay who seemed in great glee over the prospect of getting plunder from the wreck; in this, however, they were sadly disappointed as there was nothing but coal in the hold of the vessel. We managed to save the anchors, capstan, sails, running rigging and a good part of the cabin furniture and bedding. To-day it is blowing a gale; the sea is heavy; and in all probability had we gone ashore on a night as stormy as it is at present, not a soul would have been left to tell the tale."

"We have taken up our quarters in a fisherman's boarding-house, and will have to try and make ourselves as comfortable as possible until a steamer passes up. There is really nothing to live on here except fish. You can imagine what kind of a place it is when we had to send a special messenger 106 miles to a telegraph office to send the news of our disaster, at a cost of $20. It is certainly a great blessing to live in the age of telegraphs and railways, but it is very inconvenient to be at a great distance from a telegraph or railway station in such circumstances as we are now placed. Part of our crew got up by the steamer Flamboro' through the kindness of Captain Telfer, who stopped, when he saw the wreck, to render us assistance. We don't expect to get away from this place until the regular Gulf Ports boat Gaspe calls on next Friday, which is rather a long time to wait, but it cannot be helped."

Ontario Legislature.

On Friday among the petitions presented were the following:

Mr. Calvin, from the Council of Frontenac, praying for the consolidation and revision of the municipal laws.

Mr. Hooper, from B. C. Davy and others, of Nanaimo, praying for an Act to render the benchers of the Law Society electors.

Mr. Rykert—From the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company, praying for an Act to legalize the amalgamation of the Railway and Marmora Iron Company.

The Committee on Standing Orders and Printing made their reports, and the following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Greely—Bill to amend Chap. 31, Con. Stats. of Upper Canada.

Mr. Coyne—Bill respecting the privileges of the Methodist Connection.

Mr. Greely—Bill to allow of solemn declarations in place of oths in certain cases.

A good deal of interest as well as amusement was excited by the Atty.-Gen. giving notice that on Friday in Committee he would move resolutions with regard to the sessional allowance for members. On Tuesday, also the House is to consider, in Committee of the Whole, the vote for drainage purposes, and the supply.

Hon. Mr. Cameron brought down a return of appointments to any office of honor or emolument by the Government since the first of July, 1867.

Attorney-General Macdonald moved the second reading of a Bill respecting the appointment of Notaries Public. Every commission appointing Notaries Public in this Province since the first day of July is declared to have been lawfully issued, and every Act, performed under such commissions shall be held to have force and effect.

Bill read a second time and referred.

Attorney-General moved for an adjournment till Monday, and took occasion to express a hope that their labours would then begin in earnest. Although important measures would have to be discussed, the hon. and learned gentleman held out a prospect of the session being concluded before the holidays.

Adjourned.

Notes.

Horace Greeley bids fair to be a leading light among the Fenians. Let the honor rest on his own philosophic head. Meanwhile read the following headings of an article in the New York Sun:—A Trinity of Fenianism—Horace Greeley, William M. Tweed and John Mitchell—The Cause of the Disruption Among the Fenian Leaders—How to Secure Unity—Tweed, Greeley and Mitchell the Pacificators—The Lovers of Irish Liberty and the True Hope of Irish Patriots.

One hundred and fifty Irish emigrants left Liverpool in the Cunard steamer Palestine on the 29th ultimo for Algeria; they are to go to a colony established on a new plan by the Emperor. The passages were free. A few English born accompanied them. Great inducements are held out, and it is believed that many emigrants will be diverted from the United States to Algeria.

Lately an anonymous letter was received at the Imperial Chancellerie, threatening the life of the Emperor of Austria, if he did not dismiss the heretical Minister Baron Beust. The police subsequently arrested the writer, a Capuchin monk, whose office brings him into contact with the high personages of the Court. It is believed he is merely an instrument in the hands of those more powerful than himself.

The Empress Carlotta passes a great part of her time in sending telegrams to all the sovereigns of Europe to complain of the captivity in which she is detained. These despatches are sent off in her presence to the Court of Brussels, and she does not quit the office till she has received the answers. One of the strangest peculiarities of her mental state is that she will never seat herself at table to take her meals. The officer on duty, who generally dines with her, is obliged to put his plate on a corner of the chimney-piece. Her fixed idea is still that people want to poison her; and she will never consent to eat of any dish that has not been previously tasted. Her nights are very agitated, and she only gets a few hours of quiet sleep toward the morning. Poor creature.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Triumphal Opening

THE FESTIVITIES A SUCCESS.

Port Said, Nov. 17, via Alexandria.

To-day was devoted to the religious ceremonies in connection with the opening of the canal. The solemn blessing of the canal was given by Pere Bauin, the Almoner of the Empress Eugenie. He preached a sermon, in which he congratulated the world on the success of this grand enterprise, and thanked the Khedive, who he said, had immortalized his name and reign by his co-operation in one of the greatest undertakings of modern times.—He dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to Christians.

The Emperor of Austria, the Empress Eugenie, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Princes of Prussia and Holland, and many other royalties assisted at the ceremonies, and the multitude of spectators was immense.

Ismailia, Wednesday night.

The trip of the first detachment of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in 8½ hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, and that those from Port Said. The two path banks of the canal and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicing.

Ismalia, Thursday, noon.

Thirty-four steamers have arrived here, and others are expected. At the shallowest point between Ismalia and Port Said the water in the canal is 19 feet deep, and the depth is generally from 25 to 30 feet along the whole line.

The festivities are continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors from all parts of the world are here. The number of guests who have been specially invited by the Khedive will exceed 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. The expenditure of money is unlimited.

Port Said, Nov. 16.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French arrived at Port Said to-day, where she was received, and was subsequently visited on board the yacht Aigle by the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess of Holland.

The Empress subsequently landed and assisted at a Te Deum, and at the Mussulman prayers which were chanted on the occasion of the inauguration of the canal.

In the evening the shipping in the harbor were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks on sea and shore.

THE EFFECT OF THE CANAL

London, Nov. 17.

The Times thus considers the effect the Suez Canal will have on British interests. It says: "We are aware that in Paris and Florence, and even in St. Petersburg, there is great exultation at the notion that, by the Canal, trade may be turned into new channels, and a heavy blow be dealt to the nation which made the best of the old ones. We will not allow ourselves to be discomposed by these illiberal prognostics. It was not the English who first sailed around Africa, or made settlements in India. No better favor is needed at Port Said than the free competition which availed us so well at the Cape of Good Hope."

The Shipping Gazette, discussing the practical operation of the Suez Canal, says:—Whether the point of difficulty remains to be overcome here on there before the Canal can be available for vessels of the largest tonnage, is merely a question of detail, to be settled by the constructors of the Canal. As far as we are concerned, we can only point to the fact that the French engineers have redeemed their promise. The Canal is open, and is a magnificent success.

Later.

Ismailia, (Thursday night) Nov. 18.

There are forty-seven sea-going ships now at this station, with an average tonnage of 1000 tons each. The largest vessel of the fleet is a Russian frigate, which draws seventeen feet and two inches of water.

Ismailia, (Friday morning.)

The fleet of steamers sailed this morning for Suez. The Imperial yacht Aigle, bearing the Empress Eugenie, taking the lead.

BANQUET.

M. De Lesseps gave a banquet this evening.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador to Paris, has arrived.

LARGE TRADE.—The exports from the consular district of Prescott to the United States for the year ending 30th September last, amounted to $1,986,193 33. The largest of these were, lumber, 111,659,638 feet representing a value of over $1,224,300; butter, 930,558 pounds, value $84,184; cattle, over 9,000 head, valued at over $150,492; and wool 186,812 pounds, valued at $18,255. The imports amounted to $1,107,676 for the same time. This statement does not include the total exports for the period named, as the United States Consul takes no official cognizance when the value is not $200 or upwards.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—It is reported that the cholera is raging with terrible severity in the city of Kiev in Russia. Kiev is located on the Dnieper, one of the rivers of the Black Sea, up which, in 1831-2, the Asiatic pestilence took its devouring way toward the Baltic, thence, to the British Islands, and then across the Atlantic. Can it be that this fearful scourge is about to make a second march over the same course?

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Nov 20

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying	78	Bills.
" "	79	Silver.
" selling,	79	Bills.
Silver buying,	2½	Dis.
" selling,	2	"
Gold in New York,	126¼	
Sterling Exchange,	8¼	

GRAIN.—The arrivals on Saturday were limited on account of the weather. Barley continues firm at 60c.; peas weak at 60c.; rye 45c. very dull; Wheat 85c nominal.

New York advices report Flour 10 a 20 c lower. Rye flour quiet. Wheat 1 a 2c lower. Corn a shade better. Barley dull, Oats be better. Pork and Lard firmer.

Montreal Markets—Nov. 20th.

Flour—Superior Extra 0,0 to 0,00; Extra 4,80 to 0,00; Fancy, 4,65 to 4,70; Welland Canal Super, 4,35 to 4,40. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,32 to 4 40; super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,30 to 4,35; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4 80 to 4,35; bag flour, 2,00 to 2,15. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,00 to 0,00. Western 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 27 to 28. Barley—per 48 lbs. 55 to 65. Butter—Dairy 19 to 20c; stor-packed 18 to 19c. Ashes—pots, 5,20 to 5,25; Pearls, 5,60 to 5,65. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 1,27¼. Pork steady, 00,00 to 00 00. Prime Mess 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 24,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs 00,00 to 0,00. Pork, per 200 lbs. 70 to 75. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour quiet at yesterday's rates, but less business to report; small sales western super at 4 30 to 4,35 and of ordinary Canada at 4,32½ to 4,4; medium strong still sells at about 4,50 to 4,60, and choice at 4 75; fancy offered at 4 65; extra 4,80. Wheat unsaleable just, such sales from store at 90c per 60 lbs. Corn offered at 27 to 28, but declined. Provisions neglected and drooping. Asheries still declining. Pearls unchanged.

Kingston Marine.

Saturday.

The schr. Annie Minnie has gone into winter quarters at the foundry wharf; the schr. Pardon is laid up alongside the railway track and the schr. Cossack has prepared to winter below Cataraqui bridge.

The schr. Jessie McDonald lies at Gurney & Gildden's wharf, with a cargo of peas for Oswego. She will, probably, sail to-night.

J. H. Henderson & Co.'s wharf—The barges Lyre and Falcon left here for Montreal with combined cargoes of 10,000 bush peas and wheat.

Montreal Share and Stock List.

Nov. 19

Shares.	BANKS.	Days.	Closing Prices, per.
$200	Bank of Montreal	4	167 a167½
£50	Bank B. N. America	3	106½a —
$100	City Bank	4	Bk closed.
50	Banque du Peuple	4	106 a107
50	Molson's Bank	3	101½a102½
40	Ontario Bank	4	Bk closed
100	Bank of Toronto	3	126½a —
100	Quebec Bank	3	Bk closed
50	Banque Nationale	8	104½a —
40	Eastern Bank		58 a —
50	Banque Jacques Cartier		Bk closed
100	Merchants' Bank	8	108½a108¾
50	East. Townships Bank	8	100 a —
50	Royal Canadian Bank		62 a —
100	Union Bank	8	106½a107
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	90 a 94
50	Bank of Commerce	8	110½a —
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		13 a 16
20½	Great Western	4	— a —
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co.	10	137 a —
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	159 a140
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	124 a —
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	99½a101
100	Dominion Stock 6 p.c.		106 a —
	EXCHANGE		
	Bank on London 60 days		109 a109½
	Private " "		108 a108½
	Bank on New York		21 a 21½
	Private "		21½ 22
	Gold Drafts on New York		½ dis. par.

REMARKS.

The market has generally been inactive since our last report, consequently but small change in prices has been noted. In United sales, however, rates have been fairly maintained.

Bank of Montreal—Closed heavy at 167 to 167½ buyers and sellers respectively. Later transactions were at 168 but at small amount. To day 161 is offered, ex dividend.

Bank of British North America—No transactions; in demand at 106½.

Ontario Bank—Transfer books closed. Is offering at 99, with buyers at 97 ex dividend.

Bank of Toronto—No sales reported. Is in demand at 126½.

Merchan's Bank—Has sold to some considerable amount at 107½ and 108, closing to-day with buyers at 108½ and sellers at 108½.

Quebec Bank—Nothing doing—Quotations perfectly nominal.

Royal Canadian Bank—No transactions since our last report; buyers would give 62½; no sellers.

Can. Bank of Commerce—Is wanted at 110½; no sales.

Railway Stock and Bond—Champlain and St. Lawrence old stock has been sold at 8½ and preferential 10 per cent stock at 86.

Canada Nav Co—Small sales at 99½, 100 and 100½.

Government Securities—No change to make in quotations; buyers but no sellers at last week's rates.

Sterling Exchange—Is firm at 109 to 109½ for Bank 60 day drafts; gold drafts are ¼ dis to par.

The Effect of the Gale.

FURTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

KINGSTON.

The tug Hiram A. Calvin started at daylight on Saturday to the relief of the schr. Annexation, from Oswego to Kingston, ashore on Amherst Island. She is 2½ feet out of water on a sliding rock. The vessel is insured in the British American Ins. Company.

Calvin & Breck's steam-pump was sent to Toronto by rail on Friday, to be used in the relief of the vessels lying stranded there. Only one of them, the Azov, so far has been floated.

The schr. Canada still lies aground near Collin's Bay. The tug Eilen Jeffers and one of the Government tugs have been powerless to move her, and she may possibly be abandoned.

Nothing has been heard since Friday from the schrs. Monteagle and George Thurston, reported ashore above here. The first has surely gone to pieces.

The schr. Tranche Montagne, arrived on Friday, from Toronto, with a loss of bow sprit and head gear.

SOUTH SHORE.

A dispatch from Pulaski of Friday, says: The schooner Volunteer, loaded with apples, came ashore at Port Ontario last night. There was no one on board, and the crew are supposed to have been lost.

TORONTO.

The schrs. Two Brothers, Albatross and Florence ran into Toronto with loss of canvass and rigging.

PORT ROWAN.

Three vessels are on the point high and dry—the J. C. Hill, of Buffalo, loaded with staves; the Anna O. Hanson and the Quick Step both of Chicago, which collided just off the port in the storm, both light and drifted on the beach. All three vessels will be a total loss. The crews were all saved.

PORT BURWELL.

The bark Winona, from Chicago, loaded with wheat for Buffalo, was disabled during the gale, loosing her boat, rudder, and four pieces of canvas. She came to an anchor about four miles off this port this forenoon, flying a flag of distress, and a tug went out to her.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 9.

The schr. Arrow was driven ashore at Grass Point, about 15 miles north of Chicago of Thursday night, is a total wreck, and the officers and crew, eight in number, were lost in attempting to reach the shore in a life boat. A tug went to her assistance and three of the crew were almost frozen to death.

PORT STANLEY.

Port Stanley, Nov. 10.

The brig Concord, of Detroit, sunk about three miles from shore off Port Bruce, Capt. Gaskin of the prop. Bruno rescued three men off her mast head, who had been clinging to it for about 30 hours. The rest of the crew, five in number, consisting of Capt. Mefay, Mary English and her daughter, acting master and one man, were drowned. Captain Gaskin also reports seeing the propeller with two lights at her mast head drifting down the lake on the night of the 7th in a helpless condition, but was unable to render either her or the bark any assistance. The prop. Thos. A. Scott struck a reef in the straits of Mackinaw on Tuesday night and was wrecked. She was a new boat.

THE STEAMERS.—The R. M. steamers Corinthian and Champion have laid up for the winter—the first at Lachine, and the last in Montreal. The Spartan passed up on Saturday night, and will lay up at Montreal as soon as she returns. The Passport passed down on Saturday morning, and will lie up at Montreal. The Magnet and Kingston will winter here. The latter left Toronto on Saturday morning goes down to Prescott, and then returns here and lies up. The strs. Ottawa and St. Helen, of the Trenton Line, have passed up. The latter makes one full trip more, but the first lies up at Montreal on her return there. The tug Wales winter in Toronto.

A new steamer is to be built to replace the lost Grecian.

NAVIGATION.—Reports speak of the approach of the down'ion of the Ice King. Lake Beauport and Palace Harbor are frozen over; also part of Belleville harbor, and St. John N.B., harbor. At Montreal some of the ferry boats make their trips with great difficulty, and others have been laid up. The prop. Dalhousie, which arrived here yesterday from Montreal, reports meeting considerable obstructions of ice in the Beauharnois Canal.

Special Notice

LAGER, of the very best quality, at the BURNETT HOUSE. 275

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 15th November, Mr. David McMaster, [illegible] 29 years.

At Montreal, on the 18th [illegible] Mr. Alexander McIntyre, [illegible]

Near Lisbon, on the [illegible] wife of Mr. William Cole, [illegible] 30 years.

At Cornwall, on the 18th [illegible] Mr. Andrew McCracken, [illegible] age.

At Brockville, on the 17th [illegible] Duncan M. Pherson, [illegible]

At Hamilton, on the 17th [illegible] Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. John Wilson, aged 86 years.

At Newcastle, on the 18th [illegible] relict of the late John Herkimer, Esq., 66 years.

To Merchants.

[illegible]

ENVELOPES [illegible] ordinary sizes—[illegible]

PAPER BAGS for Grocers, Dry Goods Dealers, Flour Dealers, &c.

WRAPPING PAPER for Grocers, Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.

SHOP TWINES, various kinds.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description.

CHECK SALES BOOKS for Dry Goods.

BLOTTING PAPERS, Rulers, Office Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1869. 275

NOTICE.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

A NIGHT SCHOOL, for the accommodation of young men, whose avocations prevent them from attending the Common Schools, will be opened by Mr. Alfred Baney at Johnson Street School House on THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th November Instant, at 7½ o'clock.

A FEE of 25 CENTS per month will be charged, payable in advance.

By order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Sec. of Board of Trustees.

Board Room, C.N.T.
Kingston, Nov. 20, 1869. 3 n285

The Saturday Evening Post.

Three Months Gratis!!!

THIS "cheapest and best of the Literary Weeklies" is offering unequalled inducements to new subscribers.

In the first paper of October, it commenced a brilliant Novelet called "A Family Failing," by Elizabeth Prescott. It also is now running a serial, called "George Canterbury's Will," by Mrs. Henry Wood, the famous author of "East Lynne" &c.

NEW NOVELETS will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are "Under a Ban," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Love's Secret," by Frank Lee Benedict; A Novelet, by Mrs. Homer, &c.

The "Post" also gives the Gems of the English Magazines.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS for 1870 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of October 2nd, until the large extra edition of that date is exhausted. This will be thirteen papers in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1870—or fifty-seven numbers in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1870 will be entered on our list the very week they are received.

TERMS—$2.50 a year; Two copies, $4; Four copies, $6; Five copies, (and one gratis), $8. One copy of the "Post" and one of "The Lady's Friend," $4.

A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in England at a cost of $2,000—will be sent to every full (for 3 dollars) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club. This is a truly beautiful engraving!

Address

H. PETERSON & CO.
319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Specimen copies sent for five cents.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Land in Williamsville.

TO be Sold at AUCTION, at the Rooms of the Subscriber, on the 22 o'clock, Noon, on FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of December, 1869, if not previously disposed of by private sale,

Lot 2, 3, and 4 on Princess Street, & Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 on Bath Street, being a Subdivision of Lots 5 and 6, laid out on part of Lot 22, 1st Con., Kingston, now within the city limits.

For terms apply to Mrs. Margaret Harvey, Port Hope, or to Messrs. Knapp'rick & Kirkpatrick, Kingston.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 15, 1869. 274

Tenders for Fuel Wood.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 29th NOVEMBER inst., for supplying the Steamers of the Canadian Navigation Company with Fuel Wood at the Port of Kingston during the Navigable Season of 1870, viz:—

3,000 CORDS HARD WOOD,
3000 " SOFT WOOD,

The whole to be of Good, Sound, Merchantable Quality, and Four Feet in Length from point to point.

To be delivered to the Steamers in such quantities and at such wharf as the Company may indicate, Wharfage free.

To be well corded in Nice Cord Piles, viz:—Forty-eight feet in length and six in feet height.

Five hundred cords of each kind to be dry for Spring use.

The whole to be subject to the approval of the Company or their Agents.

Satisfactory security for the due and faithful performance of the Contract will be required, and the nature of such security to be stated in the Tender.

ALEX. MILLOY,
Secretary.

Company's Office, 73 St. James-st.,
Montreal, 13th Nov., 1869. 271

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM CONTRACTS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders until WEDNESDAY, 8th December next, from parties who will undertake to furnish the whole, or a part of, the following Supplies, for use in Rockwood Asylum during the year 1870, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the Medical Superintendent:—

White Bread, per lb.
Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, and Salt Pork, per lb
Black and Green Tea, Muscovado Sugar, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rice, Barley, Pepper and Salt, per lb.
Vinegar, Molasses, and Milk, per gallon
Hay and Straw, per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Bran, per ton of 2,000 lbs
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.
Soap and Candles, per lb
Coal Oil, per gallon.
80 Cords of Sound Hard Wood.
[illegible] Cords of Dry, Sound Pine, or Tamarac.

The Hard Wood to consist of Hard Maple, Hickory, Beech and Birch. No larger proportion of Birch will be received than one-fourth of the whole quantity. The Wood to be delivered on the Asylum Wharf during the navigation of 1870, and to be piled at the expense of the Contractor, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent.

The Tender must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet. All culls to be promptly removed by the Contractor, or at his expense.

All the above articles must be of good quality, and subject to the approval of the Medical Superintendent.

Two responsible sureties for the due performance of the Contract must in every case be furnished.

Samples of Tea, Sugar, and Coal Oil must accompany each Tender.

Any further information can be obtained at the Asylum.

JOHN R. DICKSON.

Rockwood Asylum, Nov. 19, 1869. 274

TO-DAY.

Great Credit Sale

OF

FARM STOCK, &c., &c.

WILL be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, 22nd day of November, at the residence of William Vanhorn, Sen., Lot No. 14, Third Concession of Pittsburg, Middle Road, the following property, viz:—

1 Span of Well Matched Bay Colts, 3 years old, 1 Span of Well Matched Brown Geldings, 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Brood Mare, 1 Bay Horse, 8 years old, 1 Bay Mare, 4 years old, 2 Spring Colts, 1 Yoke of Working Oxen, large size, 7 Superior Milch Cows, 8 two year old Heifers, 3 do. Steers, 9 Yearling Heifers, 1 Yearling Bull, 3 Spring Calves, 40 Extra Ewes, 2 Extra Rams, 1 Lumber Waggon (iron axles), 1 Spring Market Waggon, 1 Single Spring Waggon, 2 Lumber Sleighs, 1 Cultivator, 2 Harrows, 1 Horse Hoe, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Double Mould Board Plough, 2 Wooden Ploughs, 1 Potash Kettle, 2 Sets of Double Harness, 1 Patent Churn, together with a variety of articles not