

nd appears
Magistrate
apt" under
lives, and
when in the
ective, in
our "Arch-
you guess,
other Pett
ratively re-
num. His-
istinguished
ilities are
Governor-
the Coun-
illed the im-
" and well
himself un-
ack Frank,"
sant, chatty
Janadians of

Days.

f these salu-
cient con-
provisions
no luxuries
ly imported.
hd.; rum,
Eau de Vie,
ices produc-
of the Govern-
the 13
om which of
s for liquors
es were col-
not constitut-
his pleasant
ions, &c., did
pprising how
time managed
close of the
ry, at which
of the cereals
a sailing from
to Marseilles,

17th Century.

ng and frugal
ed in parties
not time to
the secrecy of
o the Govern-
reasures and
lowed to ship
West Indies to
of the colony;"
is a rarity, and
barley. This
after the con-
amation issued
ency James
al, &c., &c. of
River St. Lau-
ssary to fix the
ng rates, to h-
chers," and or-
ould entail a
assment if the
lb; white, 6d;
Dutcher's meat;
id; pork, 4d."
ore the procla-
rponder how the
both ends meet.
ctory was then
in three years
exchange on the
t of 60,000,000
it is clear that
ore than 5d for

year of the past
the colony was
Quebec. A few
ation between
ght a draft that
the river bank
yards of 300 tons
and its foreign
iga and barques,
yards at the foot
ase, a glance at
things,—at the
h materially dis-
coud position she
centres of com-
ment, will prove
e Mercury of the
ribes the first of
orable John Mol-

ck arrived here
ip, the steamboat

'Accommodation,' with ten
passengers. This is the
first vessel of the kind that
ever appeared in this har-
bour. She is continually
crowded with visitants.
She left Montreal on Wed-
nesday, at two o'clock, so
that her passage was sixty-
six hours; thirty of which
she was at anchor. She
arrived at Three Rivers in
twenty four hours. She
has, at present, berths for
twenty passengers; which,
next year, will be consi-
derably augmented. No
wind or tide can stop her.
She has 75 feet keel, and
15 feet on deck. The price
for a passage up is nine
dollars, and eight dollars
down, the vessel supply-
ing provisions. The great
advantage attending a ves-
sel so constructed is, that
a passage may be calculat-
ed to a degree of certai-
nty, in point of time; which
cannot be the case with
any vessel propelled by
sail, only. The steamboat
receives her impulse from
an open double spoked,
perpendicular wheel, in
each side with a circu-
lar band or rim. To the
end of each double spoke
is fixed a square board,
which enters with a pad-
dle, and by the rotary motion
of the wheel acts like a pad-
dle. The wheels are set
and kept in motion by
a steam, operating within
the vessel. A mast is to be
fixed in her, for the pur-
pose of using a sail when
the wind is favorable,
which will occasionally
accelerate her head-way."

Another steamer called
the *Sixtours* was
built in 1813, and seems
to have been quite a suc-
cess compared with the
Accommodation. She
had a "ladies' cabin, con-
taining eight berths or
couches for reposing;" a
gentlemen's cabin," cal-
culated to lodge forty-
four persons with conve-
nience, decorated with
pilasters, medallions,
cornices, curtains, &c.,
and was 130 feet keel by
24 feet beam. The first
passage to Quebec was
made in "only 22 hours
and a half, notwithstanding
the wind was easterly
and blowing strong."
A few years before the
advent of these leviathan
vessels that could
defy "wind and tide,"
the mail communica-
tions of the Province
were almost as primitive
as those of the Mother
Country in the seven-
teenth century. In the winter of 1732, there
was only a fortnightly mail between
Montreal and the United States, a monthly mail
with England, and a fortnightly mail with the
"Upper Country." In the winter of 1797, a
great step was taken,—the mail to Burlington
was despatched once a week, and the mail to
England every fortnight.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

The large church which has been erected this
summer on the corner of St. Catherine and Peel
Streets, is for the congregation of the Rev. Dr.
Taylor, who, being nearly all residents of the
West end of the city, found it necessary to part
with their present building, and erect a new one
in a more central locality. The foundation was
built in the autumn of last year; the works were
re-commenced early the following spring, and
being pushed on with vigour, the walls were
built and tower erected, and enclosed by the roofs
and spire, in the month of this autumn. The finish-
ing of the interior will be proceeded with this win-
ter, so as to enable the congregation to hold Di-
vine Service there in May next.

The building is 134 feet by 82 over projections,



ERSKINE CHURCH.

Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

90 feet in height from ground to apex of roof,
50 clear height inside. Tower 22 feet square,
120 feet in height, and total height of tower and
spire 185 feet. It is calculated that the building
will afford comfortable sitting accommodation for
1,200 people.

The style of the church is of the 2nd, or so-called
Geometrical period of English Gothic. The walls
are built of strong, rubble masonry, faced
externally with narrow courses of dark blue
limestone, with hammer-dressed rough sur-
face. The windows are pointed throughout with
tracery in the heads, and cut-stone jambs and
arches. The buttresses have cut-stone quoins
and set-offs. The doorways, of which there are
five, have cut-stone jambs and arches, the prin-
cipal entrance having columned jambs and a
richly moulded arch. A spacious lobby extends
across the whole front, with doorways leading to
church and galleries. In the interior the pews
are made curved, radiating from the pulpit. The
galleries occupy three sides of the church, and
are approached by four staircases, one being at
either end. The pulpit is in an arched and grain-
ed recess at the end, with stained glass windows,
platform &c, and will have communication with
the minister's vestry, and library, at the back of

the recess. The base-
ment is 14 feet clear
height, and is of the
whole size of the build-
ing, forming school room,
vestries, &c. The archi-
tect is Mr. C. P. Thomas.
The contractors are:—
For masons' work, Wil-
son & McFarlane; car-
penters work, McDonald
& Holmes; plasterers'
work, Phillips & Ward;
metal work, G. W. Reed;
painting, H. Millen; gla-
zing, J. C. Spence; heat-
ing, W. Nicholson.

The congregation of
this church organized
itself into a religious as-
sociation in or about the
first quarter of the pre-
sent century, and was
constituted at the in-
stance of several Scot-
tish Emigrants connect-
ed with the Secession
Church of Scotland, who,
"when writing to their
friends at home, com-
plained of the religious
destitution in which they
felt themselves here,"
and ultimately induced
the United Associate Syn-
od to send out several
ministers. One of these
gentlemen, the Rev. Mr.
Robertson, arrived here
in 1832 and proceeded to
form the first Secession
Church. The great chol-
era of that year, how-
ever set in, and one of its
first and most regretted
victims was Mr. Robert-
son. In the following
year the Rev. Messrs.
Murray and Taylor were
sent out, and directed to
complete the good work
which Mr. Robertson
had begun. The congre-
gation then met in Mr.
Bruce's school room, in
McGill Street, but this,
owing to the impulse the
congregation now receiv-
ed, soon proved too
small, and the temporary
use of the American
Presbyterian Church,
then in the city, com-
pleted, was requested, and
freely and gratuitously
granted at such hours as
it was not needed by its
own congregation. In
the meantime the founda-
tions of the building on
Languechere Street,
now about to be vacat-
ed for the more com-
modious building, de-
picted in the above
engraving, were laid, and the building was
rapidly advancing, when the cholera again
set in, and the work had to be abandoned.
The first story had then been erected. This
was now hastily covered in, and nearly fifteen
years elapsed ere the edifice was finally completed
in accordance with the original design; the Re-
verend Wm. Taylor, the present learned and
venerable incumbent, being installed as its first
pastor. The church then, in 1854, consisted of
200 members, and supported a Sabbath School in
connection therewith, which was largely attend-
ed, and taught by sixteen or seventeen members
of the congregation. The church has since large-
ly increased in numbers and wealth, and is among
the most influential in the city. The old build-
ing alluded to is a striking example of the truth
of Bishop Berkeley's older proverb, that "West-
ward the star of Empire wends its way." Al-
though in the heart almost of the city, the time is
not far distant when it was looked upon as "very
unfavorable," on account of its distance from the
city." The Pres de Ville market then stood on
the site of the ground presently occupied by the
Christian Brothers; and Craig Street was an
open ditch, crossed here and there by wooden
bridges.