

of whom now "rest from their labours, and whose works follow them."

In the next eleven years the Mother Church and her two vigorous branches remained externally the same, with the exception of the change in the East, from Gain to St. Mary Streets. Internally there was consolidation and growth. Under the luminous and faithful ministry of Messrs. Lusher, appointed for the second time, Crocombe, Barry, Squire, Lord, Ritchey, Heberington, Price, Borland, Havard, Brownell, Cooney, Lang, Botterell, Richey, Churchill and Davis, the church had "rest" and "multiplied." Mr. Squire states that more than 200 were converted in the winters of '41 and '42, and that the Society maintained the spirit of harmony and love.

THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This beautiful church, situated on Dorchester Street (West), was commenced in the summer of last year, and is the largest of the three or four churches lately erected under the auspices of the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund, and is intended as a branch of the centre or Great St. James Street Church. The building is 126 feet by 74 feet over projections; height from ground to apex of roof, 72 feet; tower and spire, 165 feet. The walls are built of strong rubble masonry; faced with narrow courses of dark blue limestone, with hammer dressed surface. The jambs and arches to openings throughout, as also, set-offs and quoins to buttresses, and other dressings are of cut Montreal limestone. The windows and doorways are pointed with tracery in the heads of different patterns. The interior has accommodation for about seven hundred persons without galleries. The roof is open, showing arched principals resting upon Ohio stone columned cornices. The pulpit is in a pointed, arched and gabled recess at the end, which also forms the organ gallery and choir. The Minister's vestry is under the organ gallery. The basement is twelve feet in clear, and is divided into school-rooms, vestries, &c. The contractors were as follows: Stone work, Messrs. Perault and Pavette; carpenters' work, Mr. Wm. Rutherford; plasterers' work, Aitken and Morrison; painters' work, Mr. Murphy; glazing, Mr. Millen; metal work, Prowse and McFarlane; architect, C. P. Thomas.

EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This church is built by the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund to accommodate the continuous growth of the numbers of their members in the Eastern section of the city. The building is situated on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Barronnes Streets, fronting on the former. The style is Gothic. The body of the church is 190 by 57 feet over projections. The height of the church inside is 45 feet, of basement, which extends under the whole of the building 12 feet. The church accommodates from 5 to 600 persons including an end gallery. There are no side galleries. The roof is clerestory and is made to show the timbers inside; the principals are arches resting upon Ohio stone cornices, the whole being stained oak. The choir is placed in an arched recess at the back of the pulpit so that the singers face the congregation. Under the choir is the ministers vestry, access to which is obtained by a concealed stairway under panning of choir front. There are three entrances on the front, and one on the side serving also as entrance to basement, the fall of the ground enabling it to be entered on the basement floor level. Of the external appearance of the building a good idea can be formed from the engraving; the walls are of dark blue limestone in random courses with rough face, the dressings to windows and doors and quoins and set-offs of buttresses being of cut stone. The windows are

pointed with plain bold tracery. The roof is covered with purple slates having ornamental cut horizontal bands in red and green slates. The total height of tower and spire at end is 139 feet. The whole being covered with galvanized iron, the pinnacles being of the same material. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas.

MOLSONS BANK.

This beautiful building has three frontages or facades faced with Ohio sandstone. The shafts of the Doric columns of the portico, and those of the Corinthian columns forming the centre story on the Great St. James Street front, are of polished Peterhead granite, the sombre red tint of which has a striking effect contrasted with the pale yellow colour of the main body of the build-



MOLSONS BANK.

ing. The principal entrance to the Bank is in the centre of the ground floor of this front, and the private entrance in the East or court facade, entered from the same street. The third front, on St. Peter Street, has a separate and independent entrance to commodious chambers which occupy the first and second floor, and are to be leased to public companies as offices. The substructure of the principal facade on Great St. James Street, is a stylobate of massive vermiculated rusticated piers on either side of the central projection or portico, which extends to the street line, the whole, including one tier of openings, and surmounted with a regular Doric entablature. Of the five compartments into which the ground floor of this facade is divided, the central one is somewhat wider than the rest, and displays a handsome entrance door-way of large proportions and deeply recessed, approached by a flight of steps externally. The windows have semi-circular heads, radiating rustics, moulded jambs, carved impostes and masks on the key stones. The doors are constructed of plate iron with oak framings, cast iron mouldings with ornaments and medallions bolted thereon, and finished to imitate bronze. An entablature marking the separation of the second story from the third or attic, and projecting forward in the centre of the building over the four Corinthian columns; is enriched with modillions and dentils to correspond in richness and effect with the capitals of the columns. The upper part of the building is terminated with an attic cornice, breaking forward in the centre of the building, which corresponds in width with the portico on the ground floor. Thus the effect of a centre, indicated by the projecting portion on the ground floor, is maintained throughout the whole height of the building, and, being surmounted with a sculptured group, forms the most prominent feature in the composition. Another noticeable feature in this building is the stacks of chimneys carried up above the attic cornice. These are executed in rubbed sandstone, and of an ornamental cha-

acter, showing that the designing of them has not been neglected by the architects, as is too often the case in modern buildings.

The architects were Messrs. George and John James Browne.

THE CORPORATION IN 1839.

[From *Hebdomada Depicta*.]

The civil government of Montreal is administered by the Governor of the Province, who are appointed by the Governor of the Province. They are at present forty-six in number, and have power to make certain assessments for, and defraying the necessary expenses of the city, and to enact and enforce such bye-laws for its regulation and advantage as are not inconsistent with the statutes of the realm. For a short period the municipal affairs of the city were managed by a Mayor and Common Council. An Act passed the Provincial Legislature in 1837, forming Montreal into a Corporation, and transferring the authority from the Magistrates to the corporate body; but in 1839, the Act of Incorporation having expired, the Government again passed into the hands of the Justices of the Peace. The city is represented in the Provincial Parliament by four Members, the East and West Wards, into which it is divided, returning two each. The period of service in the House of Assembly is four years. Under the Corporation the city and suburbs were distributed into eight wards, for the more convenient arrangement and dispatch of business. These are East and West Wards, the Wards of St. Ann, St. Joseph, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, St. Lewis and St. Mary. Another division of the city may be called the Military, according to which the battalions of militia, which are six in number, are collected from the portions of the city or suburbs in which they reside.

ESTABLISHMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

[From *Hebdomada Depicta*.]

In the year 1814, the Hon. James McGill, an opulent merchant of this city, bequeathed in trust to THE ROYAL INSTITUTION for the *Advancement of Learning in Lower Canada*, the valuable estate of Burnside, at the Mountain, together with the sum of ten thousand pounds, for the endowment of a College which should bear his name. The will was for several years contested, but was at length decided in favour of the institution. In 1821 the College was incorporated in conformity with the intentions of the founder; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justices of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, were, by the charter of incorporation, appointed Governors of the Institution. The following Professors were appointed in 1823: Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D., of the University of Cambridge; Professor of Moral Philosophy and learned languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D. D., of Oxford; Professor of History and Civil Law, the Rev. J. Strachan, D. D., from Aberdeen; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Rev. G. J. Wilson, A. M., from Oxford; Professor of Medicine, Thomas Fargues, M.D., from Edinburgh. It was not, however, till the 24th of June, 1828, that the corporation of McGill College obtained full possession of the property bequeathed to it. The first degree conferred by the College was that of M. D., on Mr. W. L. Logie, 24th May, 1832. Ten or twelve other gentlemen have since received their degree in the same. The only Professors at present (30) connected with the Institution are those in the Medical Department. They are as follows:—Dr. Holmes, Dr. Robertson, and Dr. Stephenson. There are besides two Lecturers—Dr. George Campbell on Surgery; and Dr. Archibald Hall on Materia Medica.