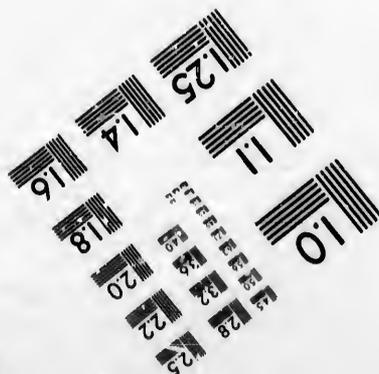
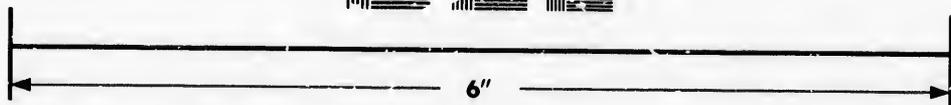
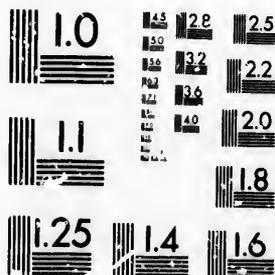


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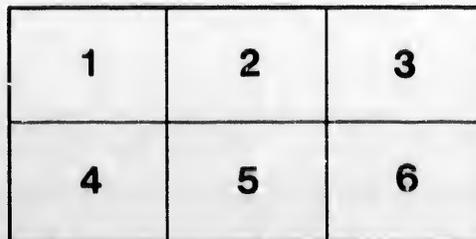
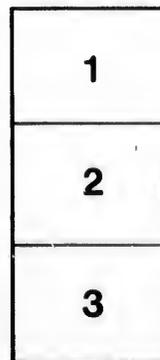
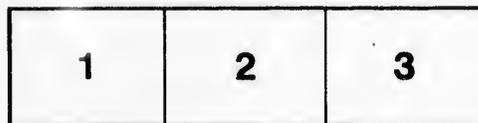
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STRANGERS



GUIDE

TO

Montreal & Quebec,

With Maps of both Cities, and Illustrations.

**Published by the Dominion News Co., publishers
and proprietors.**

190 St. James street west, Montreal.

J. C. KING, Advertising Agent.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this little Hand-book, the Publishers have not aspired to much of an historical or antiquarian character, but have had in view the single object of furnishing a sketch of the places described in the way most serviceable to the travelling public. The same idea has prompted the form in which it is issued, combining, as it does, a pocket, memorandum and Guide Book, all in one,—the suggestion of Mr. J. C. King, whose experience with travellers on the steamer Quebec had led him to recognize what would be most valuable and acceptable to them. It is believed that this Hand-book will supersede everything in the way of a Guide to the river-cities, Montreal and Quebec, and it is confidently expected that the class for whom it is intended will, by their patronage, sustain the Publishers in that belief.

No labour has been spared to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, and it is intended to revise the same carefully with each yearly issue.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by C. R. CHISHOLM, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

(Map) 171

R. J. Buchanan,

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MONTREAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.



RESUMING that arrangements have been made to remain in the city for two or three days, and that the tourist desires to make himself acquainted with all the places of interest in and about Montreal, we shall join company with him, and shall endeavor to act the part of a faithful *cicerone* by allowing no point of interest to be passed, without at least a brief notice.

Taking as our starting point, the corner of St. James street and McGill street, we shall, if required, experience no difficulty in securing a comfortable conveyance, as the Canadian carriage is kept with scrupulous neatness. The drivers are your willing and obliging servants, knowing every inch of the route by which they convey you, and the charges, as will appear by the cab tariff further on, unlike American coaching fares, do not spoil the fairest prospects, by threatening total ruin to your finances. Each driver is supplied with these tariff cards, and must produce the same, if required to do so.

S. CARSLEY, DRY GOODS IMPORTER,

Nos. 393, 395, 397 & 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

And 18 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, England.

INFORMATION.

S. CARSLEY'S is the largest Dry Goods Store
in Canada.

All Goods marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

The Reason Why, S. CARSLEY,

Can sell SO MUCH CHEAPER THAN OTHER DRAPERS, is because
he sells for prompt Cash only, and imports his

Goods direct from Europe.

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• Our arrangements being completed, we commence our tour, and entering St. James street, which is the principal thoroughfare of the city, paved with Nicholson pavement, and lined with fine buildings, occupied as stores or offices, we pass a large building forming the left hand corner of St James and McGill streets, and occupied for many years by Messrs. Morgan & Co., as a dry goods warehouse.

Immediately opposite this building are the OTTAWA BUILDINGS, formerly the Ottawa Hotel, but now used for shops and offices.

Further on, on the opposite side of the street, is the establishment of MESSRS. SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co. (established 1818), a place of great attraction to strangers, where may be found the latest styles of jewellery, gems, bronzes, and works of art.

At the corner of Dollard-street, a little further on, is a beautiful stone edifice in which the NEW YORK PIANO COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. J. Shaw, have their warehouse and rooms. The building is 95 feet by 50, 4 storeys high, and is fitted up with great taste, and every convenience.

At the corner of St Peter-street, stands the MECHANICS' Hall. This building is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of three divisions; the centre having a portico with columns and rusticated pillars on the lower storey. The pillars and quoins are ornamented, and the windows on St. James-street have moulded cornices. The library of the Institute contains over 5000 volumes, and the reading-room is supplied with British, United States, and Canadian papers, and periodicals, and during the winter months classes in several useful branches of education are sustained by the Institute, and are well attended.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

The Old Established and Popular All-Rail Route

— BETWEEN —

MONTREAL & NEW YORK,

— AND —

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Four Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlour Cars attached.

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

No Other Line Does It.

TOURIST'S and EXCURSION TICKETS at greatly reduced rates for sale at all the leading Hotels and Ticket Offices in Montreal, and all the principal Cities of Canada and United States. Also, at the Company's Offices, 136 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL; 271 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK; 260 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, where Seats and Berths in Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars can be secured

A. C. STONEGRAVE,

Canadian Pass'r Agent.

J. W. HOBART,

General Superintendent,

S. W. CUMMINGS,

General Passenger Agent,

ST. ALBANS, VT.

The Ticket Offices of the SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY Co. are on the ground floor of the building.

Looking across St. James-street we notice a beautiful building, "THE MERCHANTS BANK," of which the late Sir Hugh Allan, of "steamship fame," was President and founder.

The general design of the building is of modern Italian character, the basement being rusticated, and built of grey Halifax granite, while the rest of the building is Ohio sand-stone, with polished Peterhead granite columns at the principal entrance. Internally, the arrangement is somewhat peculiar, the general banking office being arranged at the back of the building, approached by a central corridor from the street. This is a handsomely designed room, about 60 feet by 50 feet, and 42 feet high, paved with tessellated tiles, with galleries for head clerks, etc., on two sides. Out of this main banking office, which is fitted up in the most elaborate style, are the strong rooms, which have been designed and constructed with the utmost possible care to ensure the safety of their contents against fire and thieves, no expense having been spared to make them as perfect as possible.

Adjoining this Bank is a building originally erected as the "Odd Fellows Hall," but now known as NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL, a commodious and well appointed Theatre.

Across St. Peter-street, directly opposite the Mechanics' Hall, stands the MOLSONS BANK.

It is built entirely of Ohio sandstone, and is three storeys in height, with a lofty basement. The style is that known as the Italian, and is highly ornamented. On the two upper storeys of the front on St. James

How to Shop Economically.

Tourists visiting Montreal and desirous of purchasing DRY GOODS are very often led into paying the highest prices by RUNNERS and INTERESTED parties.

Now this may be avoided, and Strangers take advantage of those terms enjoyed by the most economical ladies of Montreal, by buying where goods are warranted to turn out as represented.

UMBRELLAS,

HOSIERY,

PARASOLS,

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BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.

(OUR SPECIALTY.)

And a Large and Complete Stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

DAVID G. LAIDLAW,

480 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

street, are richly carved wreaths of flowers, fruit, &c. The main entrance, on the same street, is through a portico, supported by highly polished columns of Scotch granite. Similar columns of smaller dimensions are placed above these, and extend to the third storey. The front is surmounted by a richly carved shield, bearing the arms of the Molson family, and supported by two female figures, the whole being executed in sandstone. The building is finished with a Mansard roof, surmounted by fancy iron railing. The banking room occupies the ground floor.

St. Peter-street, which here crosses St. James, is a fair specimen of the old-fashioned narrow streets of Montréal, and a first glance would scarcely induce the tourist to deviate from his onward course; but having done so, and passed through to Notre Dame-street, he will be at once struck with the beauty and solidity of the buildings by which it is lined, and, as many equally narrow streets open out on either hand, he will notice that they, too, are occupied by buildings which cannot be surpassed by any erected for mercantile purposes on this continent. We are now in the heart of what may be termed the retail dry goods business portion of the city, prominent among which are the establishments of MESSRS. MURPHY AND CARSLY, and a short distance to right, almost opposite the fine building occupied by the FEDERAL BANK, that of D. LAIDLAW.

In former years the tourist was certain to pass through this district, as by St. Peter-street access was had to the well known point of interest, the "Grey Nunnery." That venerable pile of buildings has disappeared, and over the sight of the "Chapel" now rumble the wheels of vans and carriages, laden with

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

IMPORTER OF

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.**403 and 405 NOTRE DAME ST.,**

(CORNER OF ST. PETER ST.,)

MONTREAL.~~~~~
- KID CLOVES. -

The John Murphy & Co. "Chevreau" from 2 to 12 Buttons, and Mousquetaires in all lengths. The Largest Assortment and best value.

Splendid Lines of

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING

in Cotton, Merino, Cashmere, Lambs-Wool and Silk, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

STAPLE DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

DRESS GOODS and SILKS, a large and successful department with us.

New and beautiful line of

RIBBON AND FANCY GOODS.

Manufacturers of

MANTLES. COSTUMES, and LADIES COTTON UNDERCLOTHING.

=====
TERMS CASH, AND ONLY ONE PRICE.

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed 20 minutes, 1 or 2 persons, 1-horse vehicle, 25 cts. ; 2-horse vehicle, 50 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, 1-horse vehicle, 50 cts. ; 2-horse vehicle, 75 cts. When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, hour rates to be charged.

From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied does not exceed 30 minutes, 1 or 2 persons, 1-horse vehicle, 40 cts. ; 2-horse vehicle, 65 cts. ; 3 or 4 persons, 1-horse vehicle, 60 cts. ; 2-horse vehicle, 75 cts.

BY THE HOUR.

One horse, 1 or 2 persons, 75 cts. ; 2-horse, \$1.00 ; 3 or 4 persons, 1-horse, \$1.00 ; 2-horse, \$1.25. Every subsequent hour, 1 or 2 persons, 1-horse, 60 cts. ; 2-horse, \$1.00 ; 3 or 4 persons, 1-horse, 75 cts. ; 2-horse \$1.25.

REMARKS.—For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 10 cents.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rates ; not less than one-quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.

Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rate of rides from midnight to four a.m.

VICTOR'S
RESTAURANT,

147 St. James Street, 147

MONTREAL.

This is really a first-class Restaurant
in every respect.

AMERICAN FANCY DRINKS A SPECIALTY.

VICTOR OLLIVAN,

Proprietor.

Caterer to the Richelieu and Ontario
Navigation Company.

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the merchandise of foreign lands. Some years ago the "Sisters" removed to their beautiful new building on Guy-street, and the extension of St. Peter-street through the old site is now lined with substantial and lofty warehouses. At the foot of the street, on the river front, stands the offices of the "Allan Line of Steamships," and at the Dock may be seen the vessels of that line.

Returning to St. James-street, and passing onward we notice a fine structure, which is the only church in the street, and one of the oldest in the city: It is called the ST. JAMES STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH, and is in the Florid Gothic style, and the largest Wesleyan Church in Montreal. Its size is 111 by 73 feet, and it was erected at a cost of about \$70,000. The interior is entirely surrounded by large galleries, and will comfortably seat over 2,500 persons. The arrangement of the interior is unique and beautiful, the pulpit especially, being a fine specimen of Gothic carved work, and is entirely of solid rosewood. Within the altar rails is a finely carved font in white marble. The pews are finished in white enamelled paint. Those on the ground floor being lined with crimson damask, and those on the gallery are grained in imitation of maple. On the gallery behind the pulpit, and immediately over the entrance to the church, is placed the organ, which is a most powerful instrument. The windows in front and rear of the building, as well as those on the side below the galleries, are filled with stained glass of the most elaborate design; several of these being memorial windows. Round the walls are placed tablets in white marble, erected to the memory of deceased ministers or prominent members of the church.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,

RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

*SARNIA	3,850 tons.	MISSISSIPPI,	2,700 tons.
BROOKLYN,	3,600 "	*OREGON,	3,850 "
TORONTO,	3,300 "	MONTREAL,	3,300 "
DOMINION,	3,200 "	ONTARIO,	3,200 "
TEXAS,	2,790 "	QUEBEC,	2,600 "
*VANCOUVER, 5,700.			



One of the above well-known First-Class Iron Steamships
 Sails for

LIVERPOOL FROM QUEBEC

EVERY SATURDAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS,

—AND FROM—

— PORTLAND —

EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

The Saloons and Staterooms in the SARNIA, OREGON and VANCOUVER, are Amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither Cattle nor Sheep.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC :

Cabin \$50, \$60, \$65 and \$80 ; Return, \$90, \$108, \$117 and \$114 ;
 —according to Steamer and Birth. Intermediate \$40. Steerage,
 \$24. *Prepaid Steerage Tickets at Lowest Rates.*

For further particulars, apply in TORONTO to SAM. OS-
 BORNE & CO., 40 Yonge Street, or to GEO. W. TORRANCE,
 65 Front Street ; in QUEBEC to WM. W. McPHERSON ; at
 all the Grand Trunk Railway Offices ; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents,
Hospital Street, Montreal.

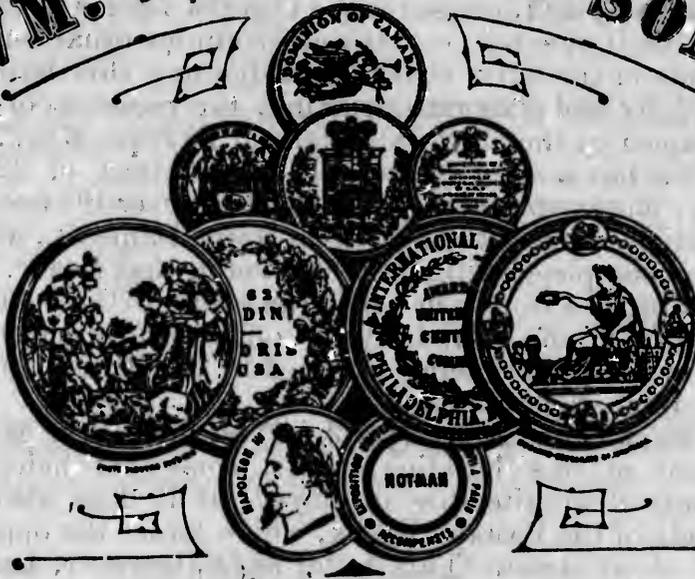
On the same side of the street, and almost adjoining the church, are the buildings of the **CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY**; and, opposite, the **CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**, built of sandstone. Granite columns ornament the façade of the latter building. Adjoining this building is a lofty and elaborate structure, the property of and occupied by the **CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK**.

This has a frontage on St. James-street of 32 feet only, but extends along St. John-street over 100 feet. An addition is now being erected on Notre Dame St., which when completed will more than double that façade. The building is 4 storeys in height, and three of these storeys are fire proof. The banking offices are in the lower storeys, the upper being occupied by the **British American Bank Note Company**.

The narrow street (St. John) on which the greater extent of this building stands, somewhat hides the beauty of architecture displayed, as it does also one façade of the **BARRON BLOCK**, which forms the opposite side of the street. This latter block, however, has the advantage of a very extended façade on St. James-street and is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest block in the city, erected for offices. It is 4 storeys in height, and built entirely of Montreal stone. The first storey is composed of fluted corinthian columns, detached from the pier behind, and the columns of the upper storeys are similar in effect, but engaged. Each column has richly carved caps. The building is surmounted by a bold-massive cornice of handsome design, above which rises the mansard roof. The **Bank of Toronto** is in this building.

On the opposite side of the street is the building of the **STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**, a neat struc-

WM. NOTMAN & SON,



Photographers

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ture built of Ohio stone, in a portion of which is the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Adjoining this, on the site of the "Herald" Office recently destroyed by fire, the same Company is erecting other buildings which will be unsurpassed in the city.

Passing along we speedily reach the St. Lawrence Hall, favorably known as a first-class hotel, patronized by Royalty and by many distinguished visitors to the city. Immediately opposite is the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. It is of the composite style of architecture, and is built entirely of cut stone. While not remarkable for any great boldness in design, it cannot fail to attract attention for its solidity. The banking room occupies the whole of the ground floor, and is very spacious and light in appearance. The upper part of the building is occupied as offices for the several departments.

Forestry Hall, formerly the (Old) Post Office Building, is the next edifice presented to our notice. It comprises a basement, and three storeys, with Mansard Roof and is of coursed cut-stone masonry.

The POST OFFICE opposite is a very handsome building with a frontage on St. James-street of 120 feet and on St. François Xavier-street of 92 feet. It is built wholly of Montreal Grey stone. The façade on St. James-street has an imposing appearance, the ground storey being in the Doric Style, and the second and third having full carved Corinthian columns of rich design. The façade on St. François Xavier-street is in keeping with St. James-street, having Corinthian pilasters, and finished in other respects similar to the main front. The top cornice on these fronts is of rich finish, and the roof and towers are in French style. The centre

ESTABLISHED 1834.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
HATTERS

—AND—

FURRIERS,

Crystal Block, 283 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

Tourists are invited to call and see our Stock on view
during the summer, embracing all the
finest classes of

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY AND FOREIGN FURS

And Manufactured in the very best manner.

**THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST
POSSIBLE PRICES.**

N.B.—A complete assortment of HATS from the
English and French Makers, and in the latest shapes,
always in stock.

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tower terminates above the Mansard roof, with a massive cornice and cresting. The tower contains a large clock having three faces and illuminated dial. The interior is finished in a style corresponding with the exterior, and every possible convenience is supplied for properly conducting the immense postal business connected with the city.

Adjoining the New Post Office is the BANK of MONTREAL. This is the finest public building in the city, and is not excelled by any banking institution in America. It is built in the Corinthian style of architecture, and has a frontage on St. James-street of over 100 feet, and extends to Fortification-lane, in the rear. The main building stands back from the street about twenty feet. The entrance is by a portico supported by immense columns of cut stone. These are surmounted by a pediment. The sculpture on the pediment is fifty-two feet long, and weighs over twenty-five tons, there being twenty different pieces. The figures are colossal—eight feet in height for a human figure—and are placed at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground. The arms of the bank, with the motto “*Concordia Salus*,” forms the centre of the group. On each side, *vis-à-vis*, is seated a North American Indian. One of these is a perfect illustration of the poet’s conception: “When wild in woods the noble savage ran.” The other has made some progress, and points his finger to the fruits of civilization beside him, by way of enforcing the argument he is maintaining with his swarthy brother. The other two figures are a settler and sailor on either side, the former with a calumet, or pipe of peace in his hand, reclining upon logs, and surrounded by the implements and emblems of industry, the spade, the plough, the

South Eastern Railway,

MONTREAL and BOSTON AIR LINE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

THE FASHIONABLE LINE FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

3—FAST EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY—3

BETWEEN

**CANADA AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL NEW
ENGLAND CITIES.**

The ONLY LINE running Through Trains to

PORTLAND

via Fabyan's, Crawford's, and the White Mountain Notch.

The only Line running Through Trains to

BOSTON

via Lake Memphremagog. Plymouth and Concord, crossing through (200) miles of magnificent Lake, River and Mountain Scenery.

**PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS,
AND ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM CARS ON DAY TRAINS.**

TICKET OFFICES, MONTREAL.

Windsor Hotel, Bonaventure Depot, 202 St. James Street.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA NEWPORT.

BRADLEY BARLOW, J. A. MACKINNON,
President and General Manager, *Assistant Manager.*

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locomotive engine, literature and music putting in a modest appearance in the distance, in the shape of a book and a lyre. The settler is the very type of a backwoods man, of stalwart frame, rough and ready; and the sailor, on the other side, is not less effective as a specimen of the British tar. He is pulling at a rope, and is appropriately encompassed by the emblems of commerce. The whole sculpture is cut in Binny stone, and its light hue brings it into fine relief, when placed against the dark blue tinge of the Montreal stone. The work was executed by Mr. John Steell, R.S.A., Her Majesty's sculptor in Scotland. Connected with this bank is a Savings Branch, the business of which is carried on in a building adjoining the one just described, and connected with it by fire-proof passages.

Taking our stand on the steps of this bank, we have before us the square known as PLACE D'ARMES, during the French *regime* a Market Place and Drill Ground, but now a beautiful, though small, public garden with a fountain in the centre. On part of this square stood, in early days, the French parish church, the foundation of which was laid in 1671. The church was low, built of rough stone, pointed with mortar, and had a high pitched roof, covered with tin. On this square, in 1775, was assembled the handful of citizens, soldiery and regulars, who, after review, proceeded to the point where Ethan Allen, and his followers, had landed, in his reckless adventure to capture the city, and in which he was defeated.

The scene has greatly changed. The square is now enclosed with a neat iron railing, on a stone foundation, a fountain is erected in the centre, and handsome entrance gates are erected at the four corners. The stone

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE GREAT SCENIC ROUTE OF CANADA

—WITH—

THE FINEST EQUIPPED PASSENGER TRAINS IN THE WORLD

No one travelling through Canada should fail to visit

OTTAWA

THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION.

Be sure to secure your tickets via the

GRAND PALACE CAR LINE

On whose **FAST EXPRESS TRAINS** between **MONTREAL** and

OTTAWA are run the celebrated

—) **CARILLON and LACHINE**, (—

THE GRANDEST DRAWING-ROOM CARS IN AMERICA.

For Tickets, Seats in Drawing-Room Cars, Time Tables and all information regarding routes, &c., apply at the Company's City Ticket Office, 103 ST. JAMES STREET, or Ticket Offices, WINDSOR HOTEL.

W. C. VANHORNE,
General Manager.

ARCHER BAKER,
General Superintendent.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Assist. Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

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posts on either side of the gates are surmounted by a shield with the arms of the city, cut in stone. On either side of the square, are buildings, which, for solidity and architectural beauty, are unsurpassed in Canada. These buildings are chiefly devoted to banking and insurance offices. That which immediately adjoins the Bank of Montreal was formerly known as the City Bank, but is now the HEAD OFFICES of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. It is a plain but substantial stone building of the Doric order, three storeys in height, the centre portion of the building being formed of two rows of stone columns. The Company has recently made extensive additions to the building both in front and rear, and the interior arrangements are commodious and complete. Further on, at the corner of St. James-street and Place d'Armes Hill, is the building of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, a lofty edifice of sandstone. On the left hand side of Place d'Armes is the JACQUES CARTIER BANK, a beautiful new building, well executed in the modern French Renaissance style, four stories in height, with high mansard roof.

A few yards further along, and at the corner of Notre Dame-street, stands the MASONIC HALL, or, as it is more familiarly known, "Muir's Building." The Lodge Room, in the upper portion of the building, is beautifully fitted up with all the requirements necessary for the ceremonies observed by the "brethren of the mystic tie."

On the opposite side of the square stands the ONTARIO BANK. This building is in the pure Italian style of architecture, chaste and simple in its features, yet producing a handsome façade. It is four storeys high, and built of Montreal stone. The frontage of the

DELAWARE & HUDSON C. CO'S. RAILROAD.
"SARATOGA LINE."

28 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE

—BETWEEN—

MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

The only Line to
 SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE & LAKE CHAMPLAIN.
 The most direct Route to
 TROY, ALBANY, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND ALL
 POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Passengers by this Route, during the Summer Season, may
 exchange their tickets reading through

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND LAKE GEORGE,

Via the Champlain Transportation Company's Steamers,
 affording them an opportunity of viewing some of the
FINEST SCENERY IN AMERICA.

Wagner's Elegant Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars run via this Line.

The Through Mail and Express for New York carried over
 this Line.

During season of Navigation close connections made at Troy
 and Albany with day and night boats on the Hudson River for
 New York.

Information given and Tickets sold at all the Grand Trunk
 Ticket Offices and at the Company's Office,

143 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

D. M. KENDRICK,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
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CHARLES C. McFALL,
Gen'l. Agent
 MONTREAL

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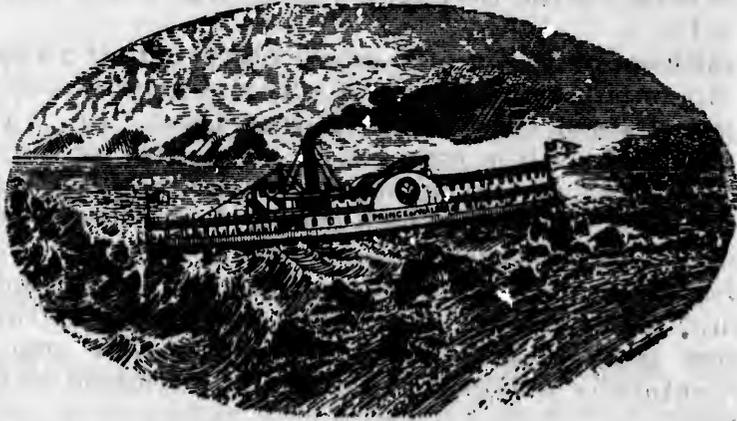
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building is fifty feet, and the depth seventy feet; height over sixty-two feet; forming as a whole, a very fine building. On the Notre Dame street corner is the handsome building occupied by the ROYAL INNURANCE Co., and on the corner of St. James-street the handsome edifice of the LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE Co.

But from our point of view, we observe, rising above all surrounding buildings, the lofty and massive towers of the PARISH CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, or "The Cathedral," as it is erroneously designated by many. Like a giant among pigmies, it raises aloft its twin towers of stone, from which ever and anon peals forth the music of sweet-toned bells, and the deep roll of the "Gros Bourdon," or great bell, which is suspended within the western tower. For miles distant these towers may be discerned, and its world-wide reputation naturally makes it the centre of attraction to the tourist.

The building is of the Gothic architecture, and has no superior on the continent of North America. The length of the church from east to west is 225 feet 6 inches, and its breadth from north to south is 134 feet 6 inches. On St. Sulpice-street, the height from the street to the eaves is 61 feet. On the west front, it has two towers 220 feet high. The space between the towers is 73 feet by 120 feet in height. The building will accommodate 10,000 persons. The eastern window at the high altar is 64 feet in height, by 32 in breadth; it is separated by shafts into five compartments, and subdivided by mullions into 36 divisions. The portal is formed by an arcade of three arches, each 19 feet by 49 in height. From this arcade are the entrances to

THE
OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.



**CHARMING SCENERY,
 WELL APPOINTED STEAMERS.**

TOURISTS ROUTE.

Round Trip Tickets to Ottawa, up by Rail and Return by
 Boat \$4.50.

Round Trip Tickets up by Boat and Return \$4 00.

Tickets up by Boat and Return by Rail \$4.50.

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THIS IS THE ONLY RIVER ROUTE

— BETWEEN —

OTTAWA & MONTREAL.

Passing beautiful river scenery, Lake of Two Mountains, the Indian Village of Oka, Mount Calvary with its seven famous old French Chapels and Shrines, Trappiste Monasteries. St. Ann's Rapids (famous as the scene of Moore's Canadian Boat Song), shooting the Lachine Rapids and passing under the Great Victoria Bridge at Montreal. From Ottawa, steamer leaves daily for Montreal at 7 A.M. To Ottawa, steamer leaves Lachine, daily, on arrival of train leaving Montreal at 7 A.M.

SIDE EXCURSIONS.

FROM MONTREAL, A

DAY TRIP TO CARILLON,

50 miles up the Ottawa River, returning in the evening via Lachine Rapids.

To shoot the Rapids take 5 P.M. train for Lachine every afternoon.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr.,

Manager.

G. C. ARLESS, PHOTOGRAPHER.

251 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

One of the most attractive Galleries in the City, centrally
located, easy of access, commodious and complete
in all its appointments,

WORK, FIRST CLASS.

The only first class Gallery in the Province making photo-
graphs by the Electric light. Pictures made by
this light equal in every way to those
taken during the day.

A VISIT RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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the church, and over the arcade are three niches, in which are placed statues. In the south-west tower is placed the largest bell in America, weighing 29,400 lbs., while the other tower contains a chime of bells. Admission may be gained to the south-west tower every day (except Sunday) during the summer, and from the summit the spectator has a delightful and extensive view of the city, the river, and surrounding country.

Adjoining the church, and facing Notre Dame-street, is the venerable SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, which was founded about the year 1657, by the Abbe Quelus, who then arrived from France, commissioned by the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris to superintend the settlement and cultivation of their property on the Island of Montreal, and also to erect a seminary upon the plan of that at Paris. His instructions were so well fulfilled that the establishment he formed has existed until the present time, modified by many and great improvements.

A portion of the building originally erected for this institution still stands near the corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier-streets, and forms a striking contrast to the magnificent buildings by which it is almost entirely surrounded; yet to the antiquarian it is one of the principal points of interest, being the oldest building now standing. There is a public clock in front of the building, equally celebrated for its antiquity. We, however, expect that the time-honored walls, which have withstood the summer sun and winter storms for now over 200 years, will soon have to make way for more modern structures. The old Seminary was the same shape as at present, viz., form-

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TO VISIT

W. J. CLARKE'S

BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE,

BEAVER HALL SQUARE,

Within four minutes walk of the Windsor Hotel.

Canadian Silver Jewellery!

Snow-Shoes, Toboggans, &c., &c.

**The Largest Stock of Novelties to be found
in the City.**

LOW PRICES.

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ing three sides of a square, 132 feet by 90 feet deep, and had attached spacious gardens and grounds, extending 342 feet on Notre Dame-street and 444 feet on St. François Xavier-street. A portion of this garden was taken for a site on which to erect the present Parish church, and a row of buildings on St. François Xavier-street further curtailed its dimensions, leaving the garden of but limited extent. What has been retained, is well laid out and cared for.

Proceeding down St. Francois Xavier-street (the Wall street of Montreal), entering it from Notre Dame street we pass the beautiful buildings of the EXCHANGE BANK, and on our way, we pass the offices of the Canadian Express Company, the fine building of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, also the offices of the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company, and a few doors away on Hospital street the offices of the DOMINION SS. Co., D. Torrance & Co., agents, and speedily find ourselves standing before the superb building erected by the Montreal Telegraph Company for its own use, and now occupied by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, which has leased it.

This block has a frontage on St. Sacrament-street of 110 feet and on St. François Xavier-street 65 feet. The public entrance is on the corner of the streets named, and there is another entrance on the latter-named street, which gives access to the general offices. Above the public entrance in the attic storey is a large illuminated clock, and connected with this there are within the building a number of clocks, the whole worked by electricity, thereby securing a uniformity of time throughout the premises.

HENRI LARIN,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

NO. 18 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

MONTREAL.

**The ONLY First Class Establishment in the
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**WORK DONE IN THE LATEST AMERICAN
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Opposite to this building, on St. Sacrament-street, stands the **MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING**, which is three storeys high, with basement and finished attics. The façades are cut stone, the principal one, facing on St. Sacrament street, being in the Italian style, with the main entrance in the centre.

Near to this place is situated the **CORN EXCHANGE** which forms the corners of St. Sacrament, St. John and St. Alexis streets. It is three storeys in height, the upper storey being equal in height to the two lower ones. The lower storey and a portion of the second is of dressed Montreal stone. The upper portion of the building is of red brick with stone dressings. The upper flat is fitted up as a spacious and elegant hall for the transaction of business; the room is well lighted with lofty windows on three sides.

Returning to St. François Xavier-street, and passing down, we enter St. Paul-street, a narrow street, but on which are some of the finest buildings erected for mercantile purposes. Passing one block downward, we enter a small square on which is erected a plain building formerly used as a custom house. In front of this building, facing the Harbour, is the **CUSTOM HOUSE**, an exceedingly handsome edifice, which was erected for the Royal Insurance Co. of London, and was subsequently purchased by the Dominion Government. From the tower of this building a beautiful view of the Harbor, the River, and Victoria Bridge is obtained.

A short distance below the Custom House is the "**MONTREAL SAILORS INSTITUTE**," an institution which has accomplished very much for the welfare (both spiritual and temporal) of the large class for which the Institution was founded. The comfortable reading and coffee room are largely patronized by the seamen.

ROSAIRE ROY & CO.,
Merchant-Tailors,

9 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.,
MONTREAL.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—) OF (—

French and English Goods

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Guiffs, Collars, Ties,
&c., &c.

**N.B.—Special attention paid to
 tourists.**

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Returning to St. Paul-street, and passing onward, we ascend St. Sulpice-street, on the lower side of which are the immense blocks of warehouses known as the "NUN'S BUILDINGS," used as barracks for the troops sent out during the "Trent" difficulty, but now occupied by wholesale firms. Passing up this street we have a fine view of the side of the French Parish Church, and speedily enter Notre Dame-street at the Place D'Armes. Passing along that street, the tourist will note the chaste and elegant style of architecture adopted for the large Retail Establishments which line its extent. Shortly after we turn into Notre Dame-street, we notice among the fine blocks of warehouses one known as the Cathedral Block. This occupies the site of the old Christ's Church destroyed by fire in December 1856.

Midway between the Place D'Armes and the Court House we stop, and passing through a modest looking gateway, we find ourselves surrounded by ancient looking buildings with old-fashioned slanting roofs and iron shutters. This is THE CONVENT OF "LA CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME," founded by the celebrated Marguerite Bourgeois, who commenced the undertaking in the year 1659, with some young ladies she had brought from France. The buildings originally extended 234 feet along Notre Dame and 433 feet on St. Jean Baptiste-street. The Notre Dame-street front was enclosed by a high stone wall, which was taken down about 1835 and a range of cut-stone houses and shops erected. The buildings in St. Jean Baptiste street still stand, but the old chapel was taken down a few years ago, and was replaced by an elegant edifice of cut stone, entrance to which is gained by this arched gateway

Business or Pleasure Trip,

No matter which, you will be repaid by visiting
the largest

CLOTHING HOUSE

In all Canada,

— AT —

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH ST.,

MONTREAL.

Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's

Wearing apparel of every known variety.

FREE TELEPHONE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

I. A. BEAUVAIS.

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from Notre Dame-street. The black dress worn by the sisters of this congregation has given to the establishment the name of the "Black Nunnery."

Proceeding along Notre Dame-street, we reach the COURT HOUSE. This building is after the Grecian style of architecture, modified to suit the requirements of the Courts of law, and the vicissitudes of the climate, and, although divested of some of the elegant ornamentation belonging to this beautiful style, is yet, in its unpretending and massive grandeur, second to few buildings in the city. The most striking feature is its large Ionic portico, and the bold projection of the pediment, which gives the central portion of the principal front a very noble appearance. The front is divided in its length into five compartments, the wings advancing somewhat less than the centre, so as to give the façade an artistic prominence, and to free the building from that monotony which marked the earlier public buildings of the city. Ample proportions are given to the entrance, vestibules, corridors and staircases, while spacious halls of Justice and public offices are laid out, as well as ante-rooms and private chambers for the Judges, and chief officers of the Court. These offices are well lighted from the sides. Beside capacious fire-proof vaults, the building contains rooms for the Police, Criminal, Circuit, Superior, and Appeal Courts, advocates' rooms, Council room, and Library offices for the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Registrar, and rooms required for all other officers engaged in the administration of justice. The total length of the building is 300 feet; width 125 feet; height 76 feet. It is built entirely of Montreal stone, and the roof is covered with bright tin.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

Wholesale Tobacconists,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CIGARS:

FLOR DE CANADA,
EL BUEN FUMAR,
THE WEED,
EXCELSIOR,
SIN RIVAL,

CIGARETTES:

LITTLE CORPORAL,
THE ROYAL,
IMPERIAL,
ORIENT,
ST. LAWRENCE,

As well as a large variety of other brands, in all sizes and shapes.

— ALSO OF —

TOBACCOS AND SNUFFS;

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

American, Russian and English Cigarettes,
MEERCHAUM, BRIAR AND CLAY PIPES,

And every description of Tobacconists Goods.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

428 St. Paul, Corner St. Francois Xavier Street.

FACTORY:

80 St. Charles Borromee Street,

MONTREAL.

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Opposite the Court House, on Jacques Cartier Square is the RICHELIEU HOTEL, a well kept and well appointed Hotel.

In rear of the Court House is a large level plateau known as the CHAMPS DE MARS, which was formerly used as a parade, or drill ground for the troops. It was originally but a small piece of ground situated in one of the bastions of the old town wall, but after the walls were removed it was enlarged to its present dimensions, 240 yards long by 120 wide.

At the side of the Champ de Mars, stands the ST. GABRIEL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, erected in 1792. It is a plain unassuming looking structure, and stands back several feet from the street. It is surmounted by a small steeple, which contains a bell said to be the first Protestant bell sounded in Canada. For many years a part of the church was assigned to the use of the troops, when any Scotch regiments were stationed in Montreal.

On the site adjoining the Court House is erected the CITY HALL, a very handsome, imposing building in the modern French style with mansard roof and pavilion in the centre. It is four stories in height, and 185ft. in length, and is one of the ornaments of the city. Immediately facing the City Hall on Notre Dame-street stands a quaint looking low building enclosed by an iron railing. This cannot fail to be a point of interest to the American visitor.

During the American invasion, in 1775, it was occupied by the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and in 1776 by his successor, Benedict Arnold, who held a council there with the illustrious Franklin, the two Carrolls, (Charles Carrol, of Carrollton, and his brother,

Established 1850.

Seath's Speciality
TROUSERS TO MEASURE,

— \$4. —

These Trousers are made from all-wool Saxony
 Tweeds, and every pair guaranteed.

ROBT. SEATH & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

441 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

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afterwards Bishop Carrol) and Mr. Samuel Chase. In this building was erected the first printing press ever used in Montreal. It had been brought by Franklin in order to publish matters likely to bind the French Canadians to the "American cause;" but as neither the "pen" nor the "sword" proved successful, the principals retired from the field, and the printer remained, and shortly after started a newspaper which is still published—the *Montreal Gazette*. This building with additions was formerly known as the JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, but is now used by the Medical Faculty of Laval University.

In front it is 100 feet in length, 51 in breadth, two storeys in height, and is built of stone; in the rear it has a wing 136 feet long, 30 feet wide, four storeys high, and built of brick. The principal building, fronting on Notre Dame-street, and formerly known as "Le Vieux Chateau," was constructed by Claude de Ramezay, Esq., formerly Governor of Three Rivers, afterwards Governor of Montreal, father of J. Bte. Nicolas Roch de Ramezay, who signed the capitulation of Quebec. It long continued to be the residence of the French Governors, and even after the conquest was used for similar purposes.

Directly opposite the Court House (which we may remark *en passant* is erected on the old Jesuit estates, confiscated at the Conquest) stands NELSON'S MONUMENT. The monument is built of limestone, and the ornaments are of a composition invented by Coade and Sealy, of London, and were executed by them. The base, or pedestal, is square; six and a-half feet broad on each side and about 10 feet high. From the top of this a circular shaft or column rises 50 feet in height and 5 in diam-

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

• CIGAR STAND •

M. MONETTE, PROPRIETOR.

Tourists will find it to their advantage to pay the above Establishment a visit.

Direct Importations of the Finest Brands of Havana Cigars.

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eter. It is of the Doric order, and finished with mouldings. On the top of the pillar is a square tablet, the whole surmounted with a statue of Nelson eight feet in height. The face is directed towards the west, and looks as if intently watching the termination of some great event. His left arm is resting upon the stump of a broken mast, surrounded by tackle, blocks, etc., as they appear to have fallen from the rigging. He is dressed in full uniform, and decorated with the insignia of the various orders of nobility conferred upon him. In former days the Jail stood directly opposite this statue, and it was remarked that Nelson was very improperly placed, as he had his back to his loved element, the water, while his face was towards the Jail. In front of the monument, and pointed towards the river, are two pieces of Russian ordnance captured during the war with that country.

At the foot of this square are the wharves for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers. The steamers running between Montreal and Quebec are named after those cities. They are splendid, double-decked, iron boats, comparing favorably with the finest steamers on the Hudson. Tourists have always been very favorably impressed with the politeness and attention shown by the officers to their patrons. These steamers have about 150 fine single and double state-rooms, each beautifully furnished, and looking so neat and clean that a single glance assures one of a good night's rest. The dining room is below decks, large and well furnished. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season; every attention being shown to make the trip pleasant. The steamers of this line are veritable floating palaces, and are well patronized by

LADIES' STORE.

T. J. DAWSON

IMPORTER OF

LADIES' FANCY DRY GOODS,

LACES, MILLINERY AND NOTIONS,

239 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL.

LACES and LACE GOODS, GLOVES and HOSIERY, TRAVELLING

WRAPS, NOVELTIES IN NOTIONS:

FANCY JEWELLERY, &c.

NOVELTIES RECEIVED DAILY.

N.B.—As terms are strictly cash, visitors do not have to pay for
residents' bad debts,

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tourists. In leaving Montreal you have a few hours of beautiful twilight in which to view the scenery, which will well repay a little attention.

From the square we pass along St. Paul street to the **BONSECOURS MARKET**, a magnificent pile of cut stone, buildings in the Grecian Doric style of architecture erected at a cost of about \$200,000, and equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind in America.

This building is the first to attract the attention of the tourist as he approaches the city, by the river. It has extensive frontage on the river side, and is three storeys in height, with a lofty dome; the whole roof being covered with bright tin.

On St. Paul-street at the lower end of the Market stands the Bonsecours Church, which was the first church built of stone on the Island of Montreal, the Church of Notre Dame not being completed when this was opened. The foundations were laid in 1658, by Marguerite Bourgeois, who intended to establish a nunnery here, but meeting with obstacles, she visited France, whence she returned the following year, and established the nunnery on Notre Dame street. On the 29th June, 1673, the principal stones of this edifice were laid with great solemnity, and on August 15th, 1675, Mass was performed for the first time. In 1754 it was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt till 1771, when its re-erection was resumed, and on 30th June, 1773, it was completed.

At this point we return by way of Bonsecours-street to Notre Dame-street, and soon reach **DALHOUSIE-SQUARE**. This square was known for many years as Citadel Hill, from the fact that its site was once a hill or elevation upon which was built a small fort or citadel. In the summer of 1821, the then Governor General

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

GENUINE

Singer Sewing Machines.

SOME VERY HARD NUTS TO CRACK.

1.—Companies have sprung up in every part of the world for making an "Imitation Singer Machine." Why are not similar Companies formed for making Imitations of other Sewing Machines? The Public will draw its own inference. *Gold is continually counterfeited; brass and tin never.*

2.—The Genuine Singer has taken the FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL Competitors more than TWO HUNDRED TIMES. Why?

3.—After the Chicago Fire the Relief Committee undertook to furnish sewing machines to the needy women of that city. Applicants were permitted to choose from six different kinds of machines. 2,427 chose Genuine Singer Machines, and 517 distributed their choice among the five other kinds of machines! These girls were to *earn their living* on these machines.

Why did they take Genuine Singers?

4.—THE PEOPLE'S AWARD TO THE "SINGER." The People bought Genuine Singer Machines as follows:—

1870.....	127,833	Genuine Singer Machines.
1881.....	567,381	" " "

Many of the Manufacturers of other Machines refuse to state their sales. Why? **107,442** more Genuine Singers sold in 1880 than in any previous year. Three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold throughout the world in 1880 were "Genuine Singers."

The Singer Manufacturing Co., of New York.

281 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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(Earl Dalhousie) presented the site to the City, and it was named Dalhousie-square. It is not enclosed, nor yet has it any ornamentation whatever, with the exception of a small strip on the west side of Notre Dame-street. Facing this on the site of the old Quebec Gate Barracks is the Passenger Station of the Canadian Pacific Ry.

Continuing along St. Mary street we pass in succession St. Thomas' Church, one of the oldest endowments in the city, the extensive works of the Canada Rubber Company, the Molson Sugar Refinery, and then, on the left side of the street, facing the river, is the MONTREAL JAIL, of 240 feet front, and three storeys in height, with a lofty basement, the centre of the building rising four storeys; the wings in rear of the building are of the same height as the main edifice. The building is surrounded by a high wall, and to the rear are the workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A short distance below the jail is the Ferry to Longueuil, a thriving village on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, and the Station of the North Shore Railway, running to Quebec. A short distance out of the city is the HOCHELAGA CONVENT, a noted Seminary for young ladies. The buildings are modern, and most conveniently laid out.

From this point, the ride along the lower part of the Island of Montreal is very beautiful. We shall not proceed further, but merely mention that at Point aux Trembles, a few miles below the convent, is situated the schools of the French Canadian Missionary Society (Protestant). These are very substantial, and furnished with every facility for the work carried on by that Society.

J. H. WALKER,



Wood Engraver and Designer,

126 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

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Returning to the city, and leaving St. Mary-street at Papineau-square, which we cross, we enter Dorchester street, and at the corner of Gain-street we notice ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), a neat and commodious stone edifice, erected after the great fire of 1852. We next pass in succession, the schools of the Christian Brothers, the St. Bridget's, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic churches, and reach St. Denis-street, which we will ascend to St. Catherine street, at the corner of which are ST. JAMES CHURCH (R. C.) AND SCHOOLS.—The church is a beautiful stone building, in the early pointed style of the 13th century, erected upon the site of the former "Bishop's Church and Palace," and is arranged to seat about 2,500 persons. The windows are filled with stained glass. The schools are substantially built edifices, capable of accommodating a large number of pupils.

A short distance beyond this stands the ASILE DE LA PROVIDENCE. This institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of the Providence Convent, was founded in 1828. The object of the institution is to receive and care for aged and infirm women, orphans, etc.

Near the foot of the street is TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL). This church is in the early English Gothic style, and is built entirely of Montreal stone; the ashlar work of random coursed work, showing the natural face of the stone; the quoins and moulded work being dressed. There is a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, and basement. The tower, which faces on St. Denis-street, is surmounted by a spire, constructed of wood and covered with galvanized iron, the total height being 168 feet, and the most graceful spire in the city. The whole building is 167 feet in length by 76 in breadth.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

GEORGE BRUSH,

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Steam Engines, Steam Boilers Hoisting
Engines, Steam Pumps,

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Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Hangers and Pullies,

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Agent for "Water's" Perfect Steam Engine
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Sole maker of Blake's "CHALLENGE" Stone
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Directly opposite this is VIGER GARDEN. The site of this garden was originally a swamp or marsh, and is marked as such on an old plan of the city in 1758. Each succeeding year has witnessed improvements and additions, until the square has acquired its present beautiful and pleasant aspect. It is bounded by Craig, Dubord, St. Denis, and St. Hubert-streets, and contains three fountains, the largest one being in the centre of the garden. Close by this fountain is a neat conservatory for the propagation of flowering roots, &c., for the decoration of this and other city squares. In addition to the three principal fountains, there are others for drinking purposes in various parts of the garden. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the utmost care and great discrimination has been displayed in the choice of trees and shrubs, which are plentifully cultivated. During the summer a band often plays in the grounds. Ascending this street, which is one of the handsomest in the city, again, to St. Catherine street, at a short distance along the latter to the East is the church of NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES, which lacks the interest given to many other churches of the city by historical association, but is interesting on other grounds. The church is one of recent date, and has been built and ornamented with the single design of expressing and interpreting, by means of painting, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. This is the only work of the kind on this continent, and reflects great credit upon the native artist, M. Bourassa, and his *corps* of assistants. The architecture is Byzantine, similar to much of the Renaissance period, and is a *bijou* of art well worthy a visit.

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

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SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH
TWEEDS AND COATINGS.

GOODS AND WORKMANSHIP OF THE
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It consists of a nave with narrow aisles, a transept and a choir. The choir and the transept are terminated by circular and domed apses, and a large central dome rises at the intersection of the transept. The façade is of white marble. The portico is surmounted by a rose window and by two galleries of round-headed arches. Projecting wings on either side are intended to be completed with domes. It is a small church, but the proportions are just and harmonious. The nave is 50 feet long, 50 feet high, and 25 feet wide. The dimensions of the transept are precisely the same. The choir is 26 feet long and 26 feet wide. The large dome is 26 feet wide and 90 feet high. The total length of the church is then 102 feet, and total length of the transept is 76 feet, including the dome.

The first picture on the roof of the nave represents the promise of the redemption made to Adam and Eve. They are prostrated before the Lord, who addresses the serpent. The text illustrated is Gen. iii. 15, as in the Vulgate, "She shall bruise thy head." The second panel is the sacrifice of Abraham, the text is the covenant made with Noah, Gen. ix. 11, 16. The third represents the arrival of Rebecca before Isaac, the text is the promise made to Abraham. The fourth, which is over the choir, is Jacob blessing his children, and uttering the promise that "the sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come." On the right side of the nave are the prophets who have prophesied of the Virgin. Isaiah the text, chapter vii.: "Behold, a Virgin shall conceive; Jeremiah, the text, chapter xxxi., "A woman shall compass a man;" David the text, Psalm cxl. 12, "Thou upholdest me in my innocence." In the choir, Micah, the text, chapter v., "Out of thee



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Silver and Electroplated Ware, Travelling and Marble Clocks

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SIGN OF ILLUMINATED CLOCK.

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shall come forth a ruler." On the left side are types of the Virgin, first Sarah, then Rebecca, then Rachel, and in the choir, Ruth.

The artist then proceeds to show the Roman view of the realization of these promises. First, on the right transept is painted the Salutation of Elizabeth, Luke i. 42, on the left transept the Nativity. The figures around the transept are those of doctors and saints who have magnified the glory of Mary, or advocated the dogma illustrated. The Greek fathers on the left, the Latin on the right.

In the choir the four great events of the life of St. Mary are portrayed. The previous pictures represent the "predestination of Mary." The choir contains the exposition of the dogma proper. The statue which is over the altar and strikes the eye immediately on entering the church is symbolic of the doctrine. It represents the Virgin in the attitude usually attributed to this subject by the Spanish painters—the hands crossed on the breast—but here she is altogether in white, while the garment in their pictures is usually blue. She is standing on the clouds, and the text illustrated is Rev. xii. 1, "A woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet." The light thrown down from an unseen lamp is to represent the clothing with the sun. As the Roman idea is to present St. Mary in her personal character as the purest of created beings the mystical light upon the white garment conveys it better than do Murillo's paintings, in which the dress is blue. On this cupola above is the Annunciation; on the right is the Assumption, and on the left is the Coronation of the Virgin.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,**POINT ST. CHARLES,****MONTREAL.**

ENTIRELY NEW.**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.****ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.****CONVENIENT TO RAILWAYS****AND STEAMBOATS.**

—) E. H. DUNHAM, (—**Proprietor.**

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The sub-chapel, which is reached by stairways from the portico, contains a representation of the apparition of the Virgin in the grotto at Lourdes, and the kneeling figure is that of the peasant girl Bernadette who saw the visions at Lourdes.

Some distance along St. Catherine street in a westerly direction is a chapel in which M. Bourassa has executed a study of another subject in similar style. It is called NOTRE DAME DE NAZARETH.—This church is on St. Catherine street, near St. George street. It is placed between the Asylum for Blind Children and the Orphan Asylum. These institutions are built of brick, but the façade of the church is of limestone, and its style is Norman. The interior consists of a nave with a flat ceiling, on each side of which is a row of columns supporting a gallery, or rather an arcade. These arcades have smaller columns in front, and were probably suggested by the closed galleries for women, which were common in early Christian churches, and of which one specimen still remains at St. Agnese in Rome. The paintings commemorate incidents in the early life of our Lord, his birth, his flight into Egypt, his poverty and labour at Nazareth. Over the altar he is painted as the Good Shepherd, and around him are the four Evangelists. The architecture of the interior is light and graceful, the colours are harmonious, and the effect is very pleasing.

Adjoining we notice the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, or Salle de l'Asile Nazareth, under charge of the Grey Nuns. At the side of this is the main entrance to Building we shall now describe.

THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY is a fine building, and assumes proportions that at once attracts the

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attention of all passers-by. The edifice is 125 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, and three storeys in height. In the centre of the building on each side is a large entrance, the surroundings of which are beautifully ornamented with elaborate workmanship in stone.

Surmounting the building, above each doorway, is a tower twenty feet in height, pyramidal-shaped. The whole structure has an appearance of stateliness and solidity.

The residence of the principal is attached to the west wing of the building, and immediately beyond this is a large brick building, in which the students receive practical training in various branches of manufactures and art. In fact, the aim of the School Commissioners has been to make this a "Polytechnic Institute," and thus far they have succeeded.

A short distance from this, near the junction of Bleury with St. Catherine street, is the CHURCH OF THE GESU, generally considered one of the most beautiful church edifices in America. The style of architecture is the round Roman Arch. It is 194 feet long and 96 wide, but at the transept the transversal nave is 144 feet long. The height of the two naves is 75 feet. The Gesu forms a perfect cross. The head of the cross is formed by the sanctuary. The interior is frescoed in the most elaborate manner. Over the high altar is a beautiful fresco representing the crucifixion of our Lord. Higher up the centre-piece is a scene from the Apocalypse. On the ceiling of the sanctuary, the shepherds are seen adoring the new-born Saviour. Against the four large columns, which support the ceiling, in the centre of the cross, are statues of the four Evangelists, bearing lustres with seven branches.

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If in want of any such articles as

Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Chamois Skins,  
Feather Dusters, Sponges, Whisks,  
Toilet Soaps, etc.

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**BRUSH MANUFACTURER,**

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Near the pulpit is St. Mark with a lion; at the opposite corner of the sanctuary, St. Matthew with an ox; at the lower corner, on the pulpit side, St. Luke with a child; and, opposite, St. John with an eagle. There are also in the church several very fine paintings. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND FACULTY OF LAW is alongside the Church. This college, which is under the direction of the Society of Jesuits, was opened on the 20th September, 1848, and chartered on the 10th of November, 1852. The building is an imposing and substantial pile of stone, four storeys in height, and surmounted in the centre by a large dome.

A short distance to the left, from Bleury-street, on Dorchester-street is the PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE. The building is of brick, three storeys in height, with a high basement. On the first storey is the Ladies' Industrial Department, and the general offices of the institution; the second storey contains the board room, and dwelling of the superintendent. The third storey is fitted up as dormitories. All casual visitors receive a meal in the morning, and evening, and as payment for breakfast they work at splitting kindling wood for one or two hours. The number of inmates, average about 65 in summer and 120 in winter. The number of night lodgings given during the year is about 10,000. The institution possesses a farm, which was left them by the late Mr. Molson, upon which, at some future day buildings will be erected for permanent inmates. Proceeding along Dorchester-street we come to a public square, formerly the Protestant Burying Ground, at the opposite corner of which, on Chenneville-street, is the JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, a fine specimen of the Egyptian style of archi-

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St. Joseph St,

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ecture. The front is of cut-stone with two columns and portico. Beyond this is the **ST. ANDREWS HOME**, a building owned by the St. Andrew's Society, and intended as a home for the reception of destitute Scotch people. Still further along, is the **FRENCH MISSION CHURCH (PROTESTANT)**, erected by the French Protestant Missionary Society in connection with the Church of Scotland.

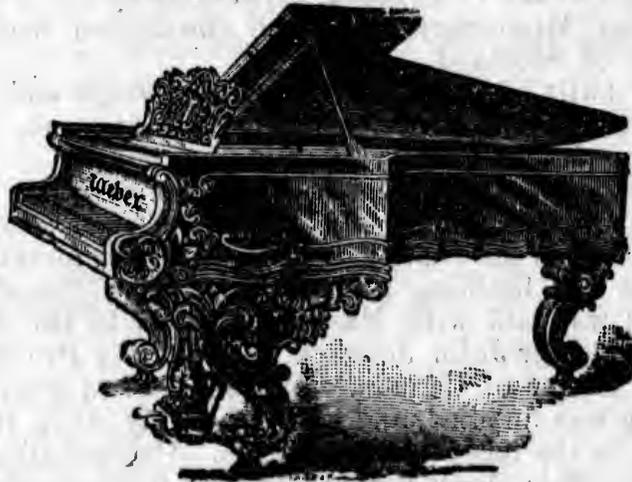
It is built of brick with stone dressings and slate roof, and in the Gothic style of architecture. The church is 53 feet long by 30 wide.

Proceeding along Dorchester-street we cross St. Lawrence-street and soon reach the **MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL**. On the 6th day of June, 1821, the foundation stone of the building [which now forms the centre portion] was laid with Masonic honours, by the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Bart., Past Provincial Grand Master of Canada. In less than a year the building was finished, and on the 1st May, 1822, it was opened for the reception of patients. On the 18th May, 1831, the Hon. John Richardson, the first president of the institution, died at the age of 76 years. His friends, desirous of erecting some monument to his memory, resolved to devote the money acquired by a public subscription, to the enlargement of this building, by erecting a wing, to be called the Richardson wing. Accordingly, on the 16th September of the same year, the corner-stone was laid, and the building was opened for the reception of patients on the 7th December, 1832. In 1848, the widow of the late Chief Justice Reid added the wing known as the Reid wing, as a monument to the memory of her husband. Another wing was added later on, and is known as the Morland wing. This

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building fronts on St. Dominique-street, and is attached to the west wing of the main building. It is a plain but rather imposing structure, built of stone, four storeys in height, besides a high Mansard roof.

Turning up St. Dominique-street we arrive at ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (GERMAN PROTESTANT). The cornerstone of this building was laid on the 21st April, 1858. It is erected solely with a view to comfort, without any display of architectural beauty, either internally or externally.

Opposite to the church is the St. Lawrence Market, a brick building, similar in style to all the other public markets. Passing round this building, we enter St. Lawrence Main street, one of the principal retail business streets, and crossing St. Catherine street we ascend a steep acclivity to Sherbrooke street, at the corner of which stands the SHERBROOKE-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH. This church is of the early Gothic style. On the front is a tower surmounted by a spire, rising to a height of 120 feet. There are three entrances by the front, and one on the side. A lofty basement extends under the whole edifice, forming school-rooms, class-rooms, &c.; the church will seat 500. The roof is an imitation clerestory in different colored slates, and the building is entirely of Montreal stone. A short distance along Sherbrooke-street (to the right) is the convent of the Bon Pasteur (Good Shepherd), and nearly opposite are the school edifices erected by the Protestant School Commissioners.

Proceeding on our way up St. Lawrence Main-street we pass Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, a neat stone edifice erected in 1873. Almost in rear of this, on St. Urbain-street, stands ST. MARTIN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH,

eal.

STON.  
" ONTO.  
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&amp; CO.

EG.

ISAIE PIGEON,  
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Finer kinds of Liquors and Family Groceries,  
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a handsome stone building of Gothic architecture, the interior of which is very well finished and artistically tinted.

As we ride along, we have to our left, and lying near the foot of the mountain, a pile of massive stone buildings, surrounded by a high wall. This is the HOTEL DIEU, the first of the religious houses formed in Montreal, having been commenced within two years after the first occupation of the city. It was founded in 1644 by Madame de Bouillon, for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes. The first building was situated on St. Paul-street, along which it extended 324 feet, and on St. Joseph (now St. Sulpice street) it was 468 feet in depth. The building consisted of a hospital, convent, and church. The church stood upon St. Paul-street, and was of stone, in the Tuscan style, surmounted by a triangular pediment and cross. Before the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital this was the only place to which the afflicted poor of the city could be sent for relief. It furnished for many years a refuge for the miserable, and help for the sick, to whose comfort the sisters devoted themselves with the most praiseworthy benevolence. The increasing demands for aid rendered it necessary that more extensive premises should be obtained, added to which was the fact that the neighborhood was so thickly built up that it became necessary to remove the hospital to a more open locality. To meet this the present premises were erected. This is the most extensive religious edifice in America. It is situated in a large open field, at the head of St. Famille-street, and contains the church, convent, and hospital. The whole of the grounds are surrounded by a massive

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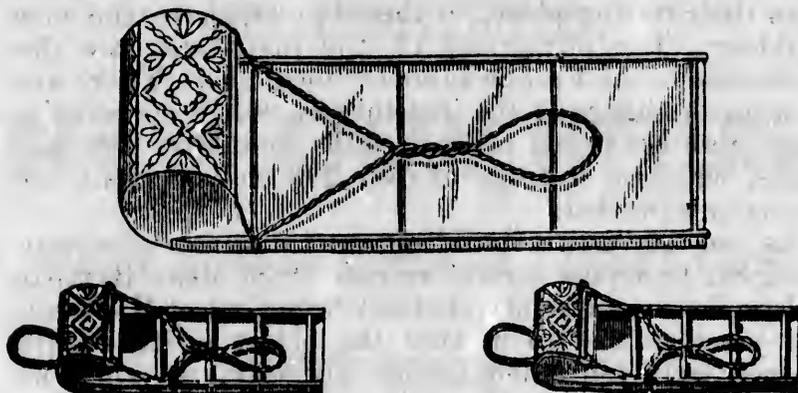
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stone wall, and the circumference of the enclosure is one mile and a half. The foundations of the building were laid by the Roman Catholic Bishop on the 1st July, 1859, and in January, 1861, the bodies of the deceased sisters were removed, with great solemnities, from their resting-place, in the old chapel, to the new building. The physicians of the institution are the professors of the French school of medicine. There are 75 nuns in charge of the institution, which contains a large number of old men, orphans, and over 200 patients, while an average of over 200 sick persons are annually admitted.

As we leave this building, and continue our way along St. Lawrence-street, we enter "St. Jean Baptiste village," a municipality, distinct from that of Montreal, and yet so joined to it, that the oldest citizen could scarcely tell you when he left the city, or when he entered the village. Near the centre of this village stands the Town Hall, and Market; then we pass the "Public square," and reach the point of divergence towards the mountain. The corner at which we turn is known as the "Mile End," it being situated a mile beyond where the St. Lawrence Tollgate formerly stood.

If we should turn to the right, at this point, and proceed about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, we should find ourselves in the midst of extensive stone quarries from which have been taken nearly all the material used in the erection of the public, and private edifices of our beautiful city. Our course, however, is in the opposite direction, and as we pass along a well-kept, level and pleasant road, we inform our tourist that we are now upon a tour, which includes a visit to the Mount Royal Cemetery, a drive round the mountain, and a view of the beautiful

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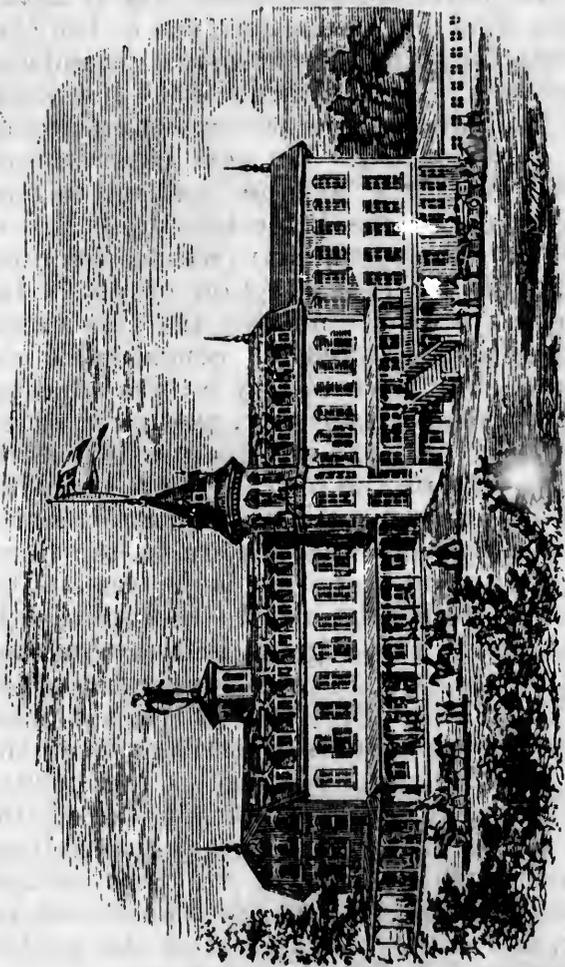
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country which lies on the western side of Mount Royal. Not far from Mile End and at the terminus of the City Passenger Railway Cars are the extensive grounds on which the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions are held, and where permanent exhibition buildings have been erected. We next pass through the tollgate, and enter the avenue leading to that beautiful resting-place of the Protestant dead, MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY. This cemetery was consecrated in 1854. To provide for the reception of the bodies of those who die in the winter months two very extensive vaults have been erected at considerable expense. The approach to the cemetery is by a winding, and rather precipitous, carriage way, passing through which, may be seen many of the wild beauties of nature, and from several points on the road there are beautiful views to be had in every direction. The road, which is called Mount Royal Avenue, is kept in the finest condition, and planted on each side with trees. The gateway at the entrance is a beautiful structure of cut-stone, with iron gates. These gates, and the building immediately within the same, erected for the use of the superintendent, cost about \$10,000. From the main entrance avenues diverge towards different parts of the cemetery, that on the right leading to the winter vaults. In passing through the grounds the visitor sees many little nooks under the over-hanging foliage of trees and shrubs, which grow in all their natural wildness, and whose deep shadows spread a refreshing coolness around, and invite him to rest on the garden seats which are placed in different parts.

While this ground does not possess many of the natural advantages met with in some American cemete-



Scenery unsurpassed on this Continent.

**THE IROQUOIS HOUSE,
ON THE BELLEIL MOUNTAIN, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q.**

ONLY 1 HOUR BY G.T.R. FROM MONTREAL.

This Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and can now accommodate 400 guests. It is within a few yards of a beautiful lake, nearly 3 miles in circumference, affording good boating, bathing and fishing.

The Mountain is 1690 feet above the Richelieu River.

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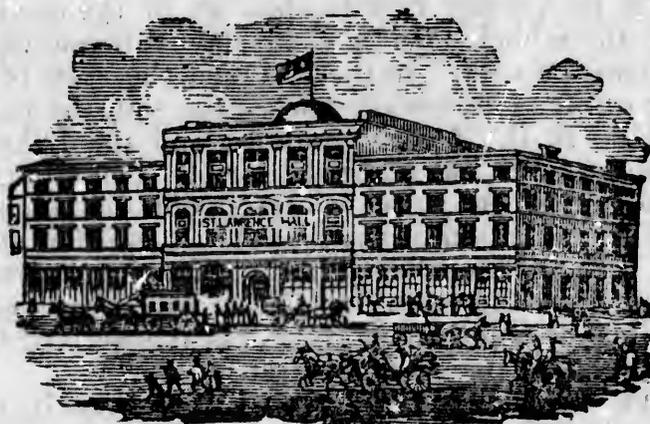
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ries, such as lakes or streams of running water, still, those which do exist are made available in every possible way, to add beauty to the scene. Returning from the Cemetery, the drive is continued round the mountain, and soon reaching a higher elevation a beautiful panoramic view is obtained of the northern side of the Island. On a clear day thirteen village spires may be seen. In the distance the spire of the College of Ste. Thérèse glistens in the sun, the waters of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the Lake St. Louis and the St. Lawrence are visible. The village of COTE DES NEIGES, with its quaint old chapel, next attracts the attention of the tourist. It is a fair specimen of a Canadian village. Many imagine it derives its name from the snow-drifts, the true name being The Village of Our Lady of Snow, but it is derived from a village of the same name in France.

In the 17th century, among the French emigrants who came to settle in Canada were several families from that village. When looking for land they went over the mountain, and as they beheld the beautiful view they exclaimed, 'this is like our native village in France.' Well pleased, they settled there, and built a small church, and named it L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges. From that church the name of the hamlet is derived.

Having passed through the village, there lies before us a choice of roads. We may pass direct to the city, or take the road round the "two Mountains." We decide upon the latter, and turning to the right, for nearly two miles the eye is delighted with a panoramic view of the cultivated farms of the Canadians. Then turning to the left, we pass Ville Maria, formerly the

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.



For the past thirty years this hotel, familiarly known as the "St. Lawrence," has been a "household word" to all travellers on the continent of North America, and has been patronized by all the Royal and noble personages who have visited the city of Montreal.

This Hotel has been recently re-taken by MR. HENRY HOGAN, the former proprietor, who has handsomely and appropriately decorated and renovated the interior, and completely refitted the whole of the apartments with new furniture.

The Hotel is admirably situated, being in the very heart of the city, and contiguous to the General Post Office, the principal Banks, Public Buildings, Law Courts, Commercial Exchanges, Railway and Telegraph Offices.

The Hotel will be managed by MR. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, under the immediate personal supervision of MR. HOGAN, than whom no one is better qualified to conduct an hostelry of such magnitude as the St. Lawrence Hall, and than whom no one has gained a better reputation as an obliging, generous and considerate host.

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residence of the Earl of Elgin, Governor General, who fled there for refuge from the indignation and fury of the people, when they burnt the Parliament House, in 1849. This fine villa and grounds is now occupied by the sisters of the Congregation as a boarding school. Opposite the convent is the Church of St. Luke. Turning again to the left, towards Montreal, a magnificent view is presented of the St. Lawrence, the distant Mountains of Vermont and Boucherville, and Belœil Mountain on the opposite side of the river. The finest point of observation is from the Butternut Tree on the roadside, just before descending the hill. Here a few minutes' rest will afford great enjoyment, as it presents a view unsurpassed for variety and beauty.

Descending the hill, we pass Côte St. Antoine, noticing on Cote St. Luc road the MCKAY INSTITUTION for Protestant Deaf Mutes, a handsome building endowed by the late Joseph McKay.

Once more entering the City, by the tollgate on Sherbrooke-street, and passing onward about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, we reach the extensive buildings known as the "GREAT SEMINARY." We have already alluded to the ancient Seminary building on Notre Dame-street. In addition to this building, the "*Gentlemen of the Seminary*" had a large farm situated at the foot of the Mountain (and now intersected by Guy, Dorchester, St. Catherine and Sherbrooke-streets.) This was laid out in extensive gardens, orchards, etc., which were cultivated for the benefit of the Seminary. The buildings on this farm were commodious and substantial, and were surrounded by a massive stone wall. The entrance gates were flanked by two remarkable looking stone towers, still standing, and having at the first glance an appearance

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not unlike the remains of old wind mills. These quaint looking circular towers, with their rough walls, contrast strangely with the more beautiful masonry of the massive walls of the immense structure in their rear, known as the Great Seminary. Yet we honor the "Gentlemen of the Seminary" for the feelings which have prompted them to retain these old landmarks. For over a century and a half have these towers withstood the assaults of time, and in their early history they served to guard the entrance within the wall which surrounded the old "*Maison des Prêtres*," as the first building was called. Within these towers have gathered some of the early priests, and their Indian converts, looking anxiously towards the dark forest by which they were surrounded, expecting, yet dreading, the appearance of the treacherous and savage foe. Here, also, the gentle Marguerite Bourgeois

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has sat, and taught the young Indian girls, and endeavored to impart to them some of that zeal which fired her own heart. How changed is the scene! Now, villa and mansion surround the spot, and there is nought of bye-gone days, save these two solitary towers, the last remaining relics of the "*Fort de la Montagne.*"

The Gentlemen of the Seminary finding that they required greater facilities for carrying on their educational schemes determined to take down the old buildings on the farm, and erect on their site, others of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of all the students of the various city establishments. The magnificent pile of cut stone buildings now occupied by them is the result. This college is under the direction of a superior, who is assisted in his duties by one hundred and twenty-five *Seminaires*.

Having passed the "*Seminary*" we arrive at the corner of *Guy-street*, and here, the second road (spoken of by us as branching off from *Côte des Neiges Village*) enters the city.

As we desire our friends to see and know all about our city environs, we shall notice the points of interest along this road. Starting from *Cote des Neiges Village* we soon arrive at the entrance to the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The burial ground used by the first French settlers was near the point known as *Point à Callière*. The cemetery was afterwards attached to the French Cathedral, and occupied the space where the present church stands, as well as a portion of the *Place d'Armes*, extending down *St. James-street* and *Notre-Dame*. As this part of the town became more valuable for

building purposes, the Fabrique appropriated for a cemetery the large plot of ground in the St. Antoine suburbs—now Dominion-square. In 1853 the Fabrique purchased the present property, one hundred and fifty arpents of land, and laid the same out as a cemetery.

This is known as the Roman Catholic Cemetery. It is neatly laid out, and contains several handsome tombs and monuments. Among the latter, the most prominent is that erected to the memory of the French Canadians who fell during the Rebellion of 1837-38. It is of octagonal form, 60 feet high and 60 feet in circumference at the base. Below it and running to the centre of the foundation are four vaults. The pedestal is formed of four large panels highly polished and bearing the several inscriptions. The whole is built of Montreal stone.

The area of the cemetery has been considerably increased by the addition of land purchased since 1853, and although the landscape scenery is not so beautiful as in the adjoining Protestant cemetery, yet it is well worthy of a visit.

Leaving the cemetery, and proceeding towards the city, we notice, to our right, in a large field, the ruins of a small stone house. There are no beauties displayed either in these ruins, or the landscape immediately surrounding them. Still there is a history attached to this site. In an old log house which stood against these walls, an event transpired which changed the whole current of Canadian history. On September the 8th, 1760, the fields which now so peacefully lie before us, were occupied by an army of British Soldiers—one wing of the force despatched to strike the last blow at French rule in America. In the old house sat the

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leader, thoughtfully engaged in reading a document which lay before him, and gathered around him were men, whose names, then well known in military life, have since been "emblazoned on the scroll of fame." There also stood other men, equally brave, and deserving of honor, but against whom the tide of victory had turned. The English Commander, was *Amherst* and the French, *Vaudreuil*, and here it was that the capitulation of Montreal was signed and the cession of Canada completed.

Going down Guy-street we arrive at St. Antoine-street, at a point near a very neat square, known as Richmond Square, on one side of which is a large stone building known as the "Bethlehem Asylum," under the direction of the Grey Nuns. This building was erected by Ex-Mayor Rodier, and presented by him to the Sisterhood.

On this square is also situated the Protestant Infants' Home.

Standing in Richmond Square, and looking towards the west, we notice upon the brow of a commanding elevation, overlooking the Square, a fine building ornamented with massive stone pillars. This is known as the CONVENT OF MOUNT ST. MARY. From the top of a flight of stone steps leading to the main entrance, a fine view of the Victoria Bridge, with part of the city, and surrounding country, may be obtained. The building was originally erected for a Baptist College, but has more recently been occupied by the St. Patrick's Hospital, and is now used as a ladies' boarding school, under the direction of the Congregational Nuns.

The entrance to the building is from Guy-street, along which we shall now continue our way, and reaching

Dorchester-street, we have before us one of "the institutions" which our American Cousins, especially the female portion, never fail to visit. The immense stone building, which with its grounds occupies the whole extent of Guy-street, from where we now stand, up to St. Catherine-street, is the GREY NUNNERY, one of the oldest religious establishments in Montreal.

A society was formed by Madame de Youville, a lady of position, and a number of others, in 1737 to unite in works of charity, to live by their own industry, and place their revenues in one common fund. Having procured a house in the city they took with them six aged persons, for whom they provided. They now bound themselves by vows, as religious recluses, Madame Youville being recognized as superior of the little community. These ladies accepted the charge of the hospital in 1747, and in August of the same year took possession of the building, taking with them nine poor persons who had formerly been under their care, and four others whom they found in their new residence. The debts which had been incurred by the previous body were liquidated by Madame Youville, from her own private funds, on condition that she should be regularly appointed manager of the institution. Accordingly, by letters patent, dated 3rd of June, 1753, she was legally authorized to establish the community, and carry out her designs. Assisted by the generosity of the benevolent who came forward to aid the pious undertaking the hospital soon extended its benefits to persons of all ages, and in a short time no less than one hundred persons were receiving assistance and support.

In the year 1755 a further extension was made in the plans of the hospital, by the admission of found-

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lings. This was caused by a circumstance which presented itself one winter day to Madame Youville, as she was going into the town on business. Passing by a stream (now covered by St. Ann's market and Commissioners-street) she observed the body of an infant with a poignard sticking in its throat, and one of its little hands raised through the ice. Her benevolent feelings were dreadfully shocked, and after consulting with her associates, they determined that, to prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such deeds, they would extend their charity to orphans and foundlings.

Additions to the old building were made from time to time, but the growth of the city had rendered the site very unsuitable, and accordingly the present large buildings were erected. The chapel and portions of the convent may be seen by visitors any day except Sunday or holidays.

The nuns have built an extensive addition to the premises, among which is a chapel 202 feet length. The walls are 75 feet high, and the mason work of the tower 106 feet. There are 21 cast-iron pillars, 10 of which stand in two rows supporting the roof; these are of great size and very ornamental. A wing extends 140 feet beyond the chapel, and another running transversely to it 125 feet.

Having inspected this building we leave Guy-street. On returning towards the centre of the city, by St. Catherine-street, at the corner of Mackay-street we pass the CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. It is built in the Gothic style, with dark Montreal stone, hammer dressed; the length is 115 feet, the width 45 feet, and the height from floor to apex of the roof is 60 feet. According to its present design, it will seat 550,

but finished as contemplated it will accommodate 900 persons. The tower was built at the expense of \$8,000, by Mrs. Charles Phillips (as a memorial of a deceased brother).

At the corner of Mountain street is the Curling Rink owned by the Caledonia Club, which was opened by H. R. H. Prince Arthur during his visit to the city. A short distance further on is the Rink of the Montreal Curling Club.

Continuing our course, as we approach Peel-street we pass the MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, a stone building of neat appearance, with pleasant grounds attached. Children are not allowed to leave the asylum before the age of 8 or 9 years, except when adopted into respectable families. The orphans are instructed in the rudiments of a religious and useful English education; and the girls, in addition to needle work, are early taught the domestic duties of the establishment.

At the corner of Peel-street stands the ERSKINE CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.) This building is 136 feet by 79 feet; height of the side walls 49 feet; from the ground to apex of the roof 82 feet. In front of the church, in the centre, is a tower 18 feet 6 inches square, surmounted by a spire, the height of which from the ground to top is 196 feet. The walls are of rough Montreal stone, in small courses, the sides of the windows, doors, buttresses, tower, &c., being of cut stone. The windows are pointed throughout, with tracery heads. There are three entrances in front, the centre one being 13 feet wide and 32 feet high. There are also two entrances in rear of the church. The building accommodates about 1,300 persons.

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We now leave St. Catherine-street and descend to Dorchester-street, passing by the side of "Dominion Square, at the corner of which is the WINDSOR HOTEL a well kept and well patronized house. At this point we pause, and looking round find ourselves surrounded on every hand with churches and public buildings. On the corner of Dorchester and Peel-street stands the DORCHESTER STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH. The style of architecture is English Gothic of the 13th century. The walls are stone, the plain surface being natural faced work, while the windows and door jambs are of cut stone. The tower is in the centre of the front, projecting boldly from the building, and is of stone up to the base of the spire, which is enriched by pinnacles and canopies. The total height of tower and spire is 170 feet. The windows have pointed arches, with traversed heads of different designs. There are four entrances, the principal one being a massive and lofty stone porch in front of the tower, and has deeply recessed jambs with three columns on each side, and richly moulded pointed arch with gable. The interior of the church has a lobby extending wholly across the front, and the pews are arranged on a plan radiating from the pulpit. The roof is open nearly to the apex, showing the Gothic arched timbers, which are finished in oak, the principals springing from Ohio stone triple-columned corbels at the walls. The basement is lofty, wholly above the ground, and is divided into lecture and class rooms. The sessions of the Wesleyan Theological College are held in this Church.

Adjoining the "Windsor" is the newly erected STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, a plain but neat edifice, built of white pressed brick. This church has

been built by members of the Presbyterian Body who oppose the use of the organ in their service. Opposite to this church is the VICTORIA SKATING RINK. The building is of brick, and is 250 feet long by 100 broad. It is covered by a semi-circular arch-like roof, fifty feet high in the centre, constructed to give an apparent lightness of effect, combined with great strength.

While this building extends to Stanley-street, the public entrance is on Drummond-street.

At the corner of Drummond and Dorchester-streets is the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This building is an exact copy of Park Church, in Brooklyn, New York, and has a massive appearance, yet without any great pretension to architectural beauty, no particular style being applied in the design. Its length over all is 144 feet, and the width 86 feet. The ceiling is forty-four feet from the floor. The front elevation, on Dorchester-street, has two towers, one at each angle, the one on the south-west corner being finished with a spire rising to a height of 200 feet above the street, the other being finished square at about 80 feet high. The auditorium is 90 feet long, by 76 feet wide, and will seat 1200 persons. There is no basement, hence the lecture and school rooms are in the rear portion of the building, and are each 90 feet by 30 feet wide. All the pews on the ground floor have a curved form, so that the minister can everywhere be seen without the listener sitting in an uneasy posture. Farther west on the opposite side of the street is the CRESCENT STREET CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN) an imposing edifice of the Gothic French style. It has a fine front with three portals, deeply recessed and moulded. The tower and spire have a graceful appearance, and are

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217 feet in height. Not far from this, at the corner of Mountain and Osborne streets, is the Olivet Baptist Church, a beautiful building of Gothic style.

Passing down Peel-street, at the corner of Osborne-street stands ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), a very beautiful edifice, built of Montreal stone, Ohio sandstone being used for the decorative parts. Everything about it is solid as well as tasteful, useful as well as ornamental, made to endure as well as to delight. The massive Gothic entrance, attractive and beautiful, though without any profusion of ornament, with the modest symbols of church and crown, strong in their inherent right, is an excellent vestibule to a church which bears the name of England's patron saint. On entering, the attention is at once engaged with the spaciousness of the edifice. It is cruciform, and the transepts add greatly to its capacity. The roof, stained and varnished, is lofty, and gives an air of venerable majesty to the whole interior.

The church accommodates 1,300 persons. The schools intended for this church are built on the same lot, fronting upon Stanley street, and consist of day schools, with class rooms on ground floor, with large room on first floor 86 by 42. The buildings are of Montreal stone, roofs covered with slate.

Standing by the side of the church, and looking across Dominion-square, we notice a lofty brick structure, devoid of ornamentation, even of the simplest nature. This is the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence, or, as it is called by courtesy, THE BISHOP'S PALACE. A wing at the rear is at present used as the Bishop's church. A few years more, and this will cease to be occupied as such, for we now pass lofty and

massive walls of masonry, which are part of an immense ecclesiastical structure, which, when completed, will surpass all others in America, and is to be called THE CANADIAN "ST. PETER'S."

This Cathedral stands at the corner of Dorchester and Cathedral streets, and near the foot of the latter is the St. Joseph's Church and Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic.

A few paces beyond Cathedral street, on Bonaventure street, is the Grand Trunk R. R. Passenger Station, a venerable building, soon, it is hoped, to give place to a structure more worthy of a visit.

We shall, however, proceed along Dorchester street. At the corner of Mansfield is KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN). This church is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and a pulpit recess.

Passing one block, we next arrive at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.) For size, beauty and convenience, this is one of the most important of our city churches. It is cruciform in plan, stained windows, and the usual accessories of Gothic architecture. The capacity of the building is that of 1000 sittings—there are no galleries, except one for the organ and choir. There is a basement under the whole area of the church, divided into lecture rooms and school rooms, with the necessary adjuncts to each. The walls to the level of the base are constructed of Montreal limestone; the superstructure is faced with similar material, having the natural surface of the stone exposed to view; the weatherings, groins, pinnacles, and all the ornamental parts of the work are of Ohio sandstone. The roof is covered with slate from the Melbourne quarries.

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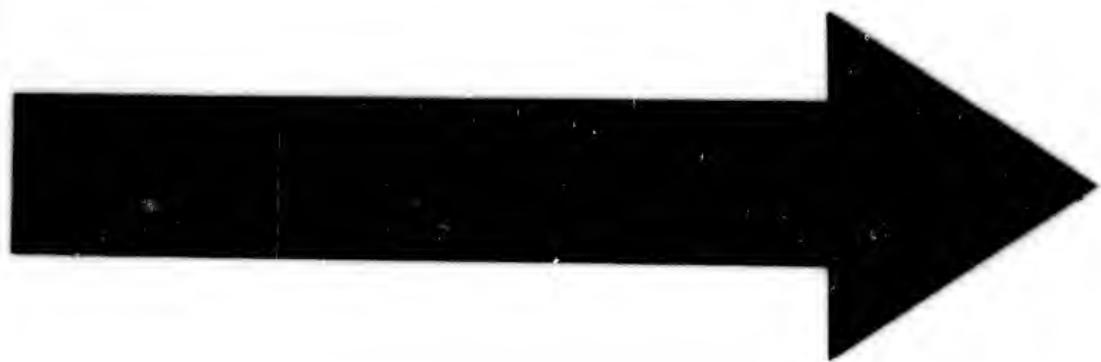
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At the corner of Dorchester and University streets is the ST. JAMES CLUB HOUSE, a handsome building. Across Dorchester street is the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, a neat brick building, with stores in the lower portion thereof.

At the foot of University street are the buildings of the MCGILL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS. These are built of stone, the style of architecture, carrying us back in fancy to the time of the Tudors. They front on Belmont street, and were originally erected for a High School. These buildings, as well as the name of the street, suggest mention of the principal educational institution in the city, MCGILL COLLEGE, the grounds of which are at the head of the street. It was founded by James McGill, Esq., a merchant of Montreal, who died on the 19th December, 1813, at the age of sixty-nine years. Not having any children, he determined to devote a large portion of his fortune to some object of benevolence connected with his adopted country; and in his last will, made two years before his decease, he set apart his beautifully situated estate of Burnside, on the slope of the Montreal Mountain, with a sum of £40,000, for the foundation of a university, one of the colleges of which was to be named the McGill College.

The college is situated above Sherbrooke-street, near the base of the mountain, and the structure consists of a main building, three storeys in height, with two wings, connected therewith by corridors. The wing to the west called the "Wm. Molson Hall" was the gift of the gentleman of that name, and consists of the Library with Convocation Hall above it. These buildings and corridors, which are built of Montreal limestone, contain the class rooms of the Faculty of Arts,



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and library, and the residences of the principal, the professor in charge of the resident undergraduates, and the secretary. The library contains over 20,000 volumes of standard works. This number does not include the library of the Medical Faculty, which contains upwards of 5,000 volumes. The museum was formerly in these buildings also, and contained a general collection of type specimens of Zoology; the Carpenter collection of shells, presented by Dr. P. P. Carpenter to the University; the Carpenter collection of Mazatlan shells; the Cooper collection of 2,400 Canadian insects; a collection of Canadian fresh water and land shells, also Botanical, Geological and Mineralogical specimens; models in mining and engineering and the philosophical apparatus with a Chemical laboratory furnished with all the necessary appliances. All of which were removed to the PETER REDPATH MUSEUM, a beautiful donation to the university from Mr. Redpath.

At the west end of the college building is situated the observatory, the basement of which is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism. The ground storey and leads are devoted to Meteorological observations. The transit tower is for the purpose of furnishing time to the city and to the ships in the harbor, and is connected by electric telegraph with a "Time Ball" at the wharf.

At the eastern end of the college is the building erected for the Medical Department. This is a fine stone structure, 4 storeys in height, erected in 1872 at a cost of about \$30,000.

Adjoining the grounds of the College (to the West) and opening on McTavish-street stands the PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, a handsome structure recently erected,

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and occupying an elevated site. It is built in a style of architecture unlike the majority of public edifices in Montreal, and at once commands attention. It is constructed of Montreal stone, and, beside the usual class rooms, library, &c., there are also dormitories for the students, and the western wing provides a residence for the principal. A handsome building has been recently added to the college by the benefaction of Mr. David Morrice, and comprises a convocation hall and library, dining-hall, dormitories and offices, and erected at a cost of upwards of \$100,000.

Immediately behind this college is the distributing reservoir of the Montreal Water Works. This is well worthy of a visit, and the beautiful carriage drive around it, is at such an elevation above the city as to furnish a very fine view. Taking our stand near the building wherein are the appliances for letting on the supply of water, we turn our back to the city, and glancing upward to old Mount Royal, we see perched high above us, and standing out in bold relief against the verdant mountain background, Ravenscrag, the residence of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

Returning to Sherbrooke-street, we turn down Mansfield-street and pass THE MONTREAL GYMNASIUM, a large stone building, at the corner of Burnside and Metcalfe-streets.

Entering St. Catherine-street, and turning to the east, we pass Victoria-street, near the foot of which is the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, a pleasant Theatre. At the corner of this street, extending to University-street, is a handsome pile called the "Queen's Block," the lower part of which is given up to shops, and the upper comprising Assembly Rooms and a very handsome Concert Hall, called the "Queen's Hall."

Passing this block we next reach CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL). This church, which is unquestionably the most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada, was opened for divine service on Sunday, November 27th, 1860. It is of the cruciform plan, and consists of a nave and aisles 112 feet long and 70 feet wide; transepts 100 feet across the tower, and 25 feet wide; tower 29 feet square; and choir, 46 feet long and 28 feet wide; with aisles for organ chamber. The spire, which is entirely of stone, rises to a height of 224 feet. Connected with the choir is the robing room and clerk's room, and half detached from this an octagonal building containing the chapter house, and diocesan library. Internally, the nave, 67 feet high, has an open roof, the timbers of which are worked and carved. Two ranges of columns and arches separate the nave from the aisles. The capitals of these columns are carved, and designed from Canadian plants. The four end arches of the naves spring from sculptured heads, representing the four evangelists. The ceiling of the choir is elaborately illuminated in blue and vermillion, and spangled with golden stars. The wheel window on the St. Catherine-street front is in colored glass [the gift of the School children] and also the four small windows underneath, representing the four major prophets; the whole of the windows in the clerestory of the choir are in colored glass. The altar window is of the most chaste and elegant description. The transept windows and the windows in the end of the aisles are also of painted glass. The pews are all low, with carved ends and without doors. The stalls in each side of the choir are finely carved. The reredos is laid with

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encaustic tiles, chocolate-colored ground, with *fleur de lis* in green. On one side of the altar are the *sidilia* for the clergy, of exquisite workmanship. Three arched canopies, on polished stone columns, support the seats. At either sides are busts of the Queen and of the late Bishop of the Diocese. Over the arches is carved, and the letters illuminated, "Oh, worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." The font is a beautiful specimen of stone carving executed in England. The organ is by Hill of London and is the finest in the city; and the clock and bells are also of English manufacture. The edifice is built of Montreal limestone, with dressings of stone imported expressly from Caen in Normandy. The entrance porch, on St. Catherine-street, is beautifully carved.

On the eastern side of the Cathedral grounds stands the "Fulford Memorial," a beautiful carved monument of Caen stone, erected in memory of the late Metropolitan. In rear of the Cathedral, on University street, is the See-house, a brick structure, of suitable style of architecture, and alongside of this, but on Union Avenue, is the Bishop's residence, a very elegant structure, in Montreal stone, with dressing similar to that of the Cathedral.

A short distance below the Cathedral, on University-street is the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MUSEUM. It is built of white brick. On the ground floor is the lecture room, library, committee room, and residence of the keeper. The second storey, which is about 36 feet in height, contains the museum, which is surrounded by a gallery and lighted by skylights. The principal attraction in the galleries is the Ferrier collection of Egyptian and other antiquities, collected by

Hon. James Ferrier, during a tour in the East, and presented by him to the Society.

Continuing along St. Catherine-street, we pass by the upper side of Phillips-square at the corner of which is the building of the ART ASSOCIATION, which may be said to owe its existence to the generosity of the late Benaiah Gibb, who gave the site of the building with a large donation in money and his fine collection of paintings towards the object.

At the corner of City Councillors-street stands the ST. CATHERINE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. Its dimensions are, length 114 feet, width 72 feet. The Sunday school occupies the lower portion of the building, which is entirely above ground, with a ceiling 15 feet high, and furnishes accommodation for one thousand scholars. The church proper is 60 by 72 feet, with accommodation for 800. The building is entirely of Montreal stone, rock finished, with dressed facings.

Nearly opposite this is the new ZION CHURCH, which, after the sale of the old church on Beaver Hall, the congregation leased; it having been built for the Rev. Mr. Roy of the Independent Wesleyans.

Driving up City Councillors-street, we turn into Berthelot-street, and visit the building owned and occupied by the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. A society having this name was formed in 1815. It was dissolved in 1822, but was again instituted in the year 1832, after the first visitation of the cholera, and had for its object originally the relief of the widows, and fatherless children, left destitute by that awful pestilence.

The main building is a large 3 storey stone edifice, standing somewhat back from the street, and surrounded by beautiful shade trees. Increased accommo-

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dation has been gained by the construction of a handsome stone wing to the east of the building, which has received the name of the "Princess Louise."

Returning to Phillip's Square, we pass another Square, which we see in front of us, called Beaver Hall, at one time the fashionable part of the town, but now given up to doctors and dentists, and keeping on our way down the hill of that name, we come to ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, at the corner of Belmont Street, which was opened for worship in January, 1851. It is somewhat after the style of the celebrated Salisbury Cathedral. It is built of Montreal stone, with a tower surmounted by a spire, which rises to a height of 180 feet from the ground. The entrances to the church, by the tower, on Palace-street, are from a flight of steps, and a terrace on each side; while at the upper end (on Belmont-street) is another entrance. The interior is lofty and imposing, and the ceiling, which is spanned by open timber work, painted to imitate oak, rises in the centre to a height of 46 feet, and is in strict accordance with the style of the building. The gallery fronts and the pulpit are of rich Gothic work; and the effect of the whole is heightened by the light passing through the stained glass windows.

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The interior dimensions are 90 feet by 65 feet, including the transept. It will accommodate 950 persons. Beneath the church are school and lecture rooms, upwards of 60 feet square and 16 feet high, which are entered by an arched door in the base of the tower. The beauty of the style of this building, its admirable proportions, and the commanding position which it occupies, make it an ornament to the city. On the opposite side of Beaver Hall is the CHURCH OF THE

MESSIAH (UNITARIAN.) The style of architecture is the Byzantine, effective in character. The tower is 17 feet square, and when complete will be about 120 feet high. A broad flight of stone steps at the base of the tower leads to the eastern entrance of the building, which, however, is not used at present, the entrance being on Beaver Hall side. Over this door is a large rose window, and in the chancel a window of a highly decorative character, both of which are filled with stained glass. Accommodation is afforded for over 800 persons.

On the lower corner of Palace-street and Beaver Hall hill is the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. The church first erected by this congregation stood on St. Helen-street. It was of cut stone, and capable of seating about 400. The cost of its erection was £1,200, including the land on which it was built. Many additions and improvements were made to the building, and finally, in 1860, it was sold, and a site on Beaver Hall was purchased, upon which to erect the present edifice. The present building is in the early English Gothic style surmounted by a tower, and is built entirely of stone, rock-faced with cut stone dressings, the roof being covered with purple and green slate, in ornamental patterns. The edifice is 55 feet wide by 80 deep, with a projection of ten feet in front and eight feet in rear, and consists of two departments, the main audience-room, or church, and the lecture room, or basement. The main portion of the building is 40 feet in height from the floor to the centre of the vaulted building; it is arranged with galleries to accommodate an audience of about 1,000. There are three entrances, two in front and one on the east side of the building.

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Turning on to Palace-street, and beyond the Unitarian Church we pass a large stone building—the St. Bridget's House of Refuge. From this building to the corner of St. Alexander-street, a beautiful iron railing, with massive stone pillars enclose the well kept grounds attached to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. The church stands on an elevated site, several hundred feet distant from Palace-street, and access is more generally had to it from St. Alexander-street. It is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the city. It is built in the Gothic style of the fifteenth century. The extreme length is 240 feet, the breadth 90 feet, and the height of spire from the pavement is 225 feet. The interior of the building is most elaborately decorated, and the altar presents a gorgeous appearance. The church will seat about 5,000 persons.

In rear of this building is the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

Returning to Beaver Hall Hill and driving down St. Radegonde-street, by which name, the continuation of the street is known, we pass the building formerly known as Zion Congregational Church, now used by the Reformed Jews as a Synagogue, and in front of which there are now stores.

We now pass by a portion of Victoria Square, and reaching Craig-street our attention is at once directed to a handsome building forming the corner of Craig and St. Radegonde-streets. This is the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING. The building, situated on the corner of Craig and St. Radegonde-streets, is one of the finest in the city. The style is the mediæval or decorated Gothic. The foundation and some four feet of the base is of Montreal limestone,

but the superstructure is of Montreal stone with Ohio sandstone dressings. In its design the building has one feature, distinguishing it from every other secular or ecclesiastico-secular structure in the City, namely, a richly crocketed spire, springing from a dwarf arcaded tower, on the corner facing Craig and St. Radegonde-streets. The effect is striking, and highly favorable.

VICTORIA-SQUARE was formerly known as Commissioners-square, and was then devoid of any ornament, and so neglected that it tended much to mar the appearance of that part of the city in which it is situated. In the centre of the square stood a fire engine house (the Union,) which was removed about the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The name of the square was changed by the Council at a meeting held shortly before the visit of the Prince (1860).

On the McGill-street end of Victoria-square stands the STATUE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. This work of art (procured by a subscription among the citizens) is from the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, and was formally presented to the city by H. E. the Governor General, on the 21st November, 1872. The cost of the statue was about \$3,000,—together with the pedestal, the latter the gift of the Corporation.

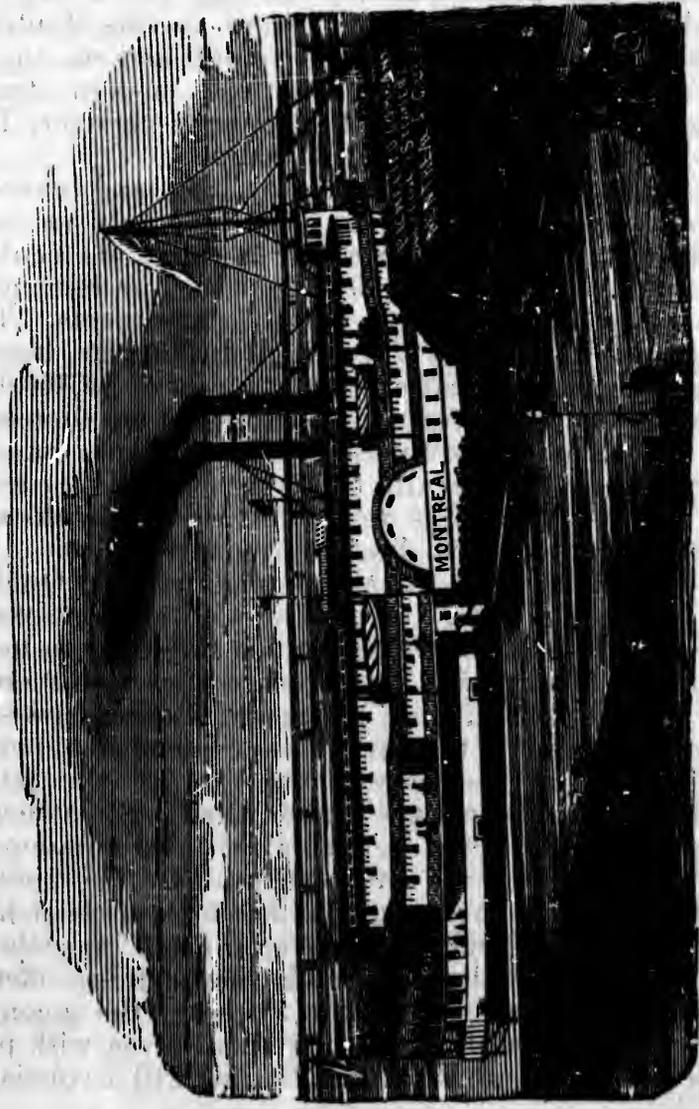
Facing the statue, and on the opposite side of the street, are the ALBERT BUILDINGS, a beautiful block of warehouses, probably not excelled by any in the Dominion, occupied by Thos. May & Co., and the Co-operative Association.

Here we would direct the tourist to the beautiful view from this point, looking towards "Mount Royal." A more exquisite picture could not be desired, and we question whether any other city could furnish a finer.

We have now arrived at our starting point, but we would recommend our reader before leaving Montreal to take the G.T.R. train or drive out and see one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times designed by R. Stephenson, the eminent engineer, THE VICTORIA BRIDGE at Point St. Charles.

This great work was completed in 1860, and is nearly two miles in length (9084 ft.) being used only for railway transit. It is supported by 24 piers, the central span being 550 feet, and 60 feet high, the remaining piers being 242 feet, with massive abutments. The bridge tube is of iron, 22 feet high by 16 wide, lessening at the ends. It was erected at a cost of \$6,300,000. Three million cubic feet of masonry and ten thousand tons of iron enter into the construction of this massive work. The river beneath the bridge has a very swift current, and the piers are calculated to withstand immense pressure from descending masses of ice.

Presuming that the traveller intends visiting Quebec after seeing Montreal, and that he will take one of the steamers of the R. and O. Navigation Company we must inform him that he will find on board of each of them a most complete book, fancy goods and Indian curiosity bazaar, containing the largest assortment of tourists' requisites to be seen anywhere, with all the latest novelties of the day always kept on hand. Stereoscopic views and photos are a specialty; also unmounted plate views in all sizes and descriptions. The Indian curiosity department is unequalled for workmanship, style and value, and we can recommend tourists to take advantage of the bargains in these articles offered them as, by purchasing on the Steamer, the inconvenience and trouble of hampering themselves with purchases of this kind when sight-seeing will be obviated



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and they will be saved the commission on purchases paid to parties who appear to be disinterested.

The stand on the steamer "Quebec" is managed by J. C. King, Advertising Agent to the Strangers' Guide of Montreal and Quebec, and that on the Steamer "Montreal" by W. H. Fink.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

If the tourist desires to enjoy a day's pleasure outside of the city he cannot do better than take the ferry steamer, and cross to this beautiful island lying opposite the city. This Island has for nearly 200 years been an important military post. Under the French, it was a strongly fortified place, and even at present the defences are not to be despised. It is truly a beautiful island, and even when it was occupied by the Imperial troops, were it not for the white tents seen among the trees, no one would ever have suspected it to be a strong military post. The Island has been virtually handed over to the civic authorities to be used as a public park, for which it is admirably adapted. The Island received its name from the beautiful and devoted wife of Champlain, who by her kindness so won the hearts and affections of the Indians. It is said that, in accordance with the custom of the day, she carried a small mirror suspended from her neck, and the Indians seeing themselves therein went to their homes delighted that the beautiful pale-faced lady carried their likeness on her heart.

From St. Helen's Island a beautiful view of the city can be obtained. Its massive buildings, and its extensive wharves forming a decided contrast to the view

presented to the French sentry as he paced to and fro in the olden time. The low muddy beach, the ancient walls, Citadel Hill, the old Parish Church of Ville Marie, have passed away, and, with exception of the Bonsecours Church on the river side, and old Mount Royal in the background, all is changed.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The Mountain Park covers 430 acres, and was acquired by the city in 1874. It is reached by roads from Peel and Bleury Streets, and for pedestrians by the steps from the head of Peel or University Streets. It is under the control of three commissioners, members of the City Council, who secured the professional assistance of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, a gentleman of great artistic taste and wide experience in landscape gardening. Under his advice the park has, for the most part, been laid out, as far as it has been laid out at all. In reality very little has been done excepting the construction of roads. In an admirable little book written by Mr. Olmstead upon the subject of the artistic development of this property, he shows that it is only by following in the lines which nature has already laid down, and by bringing the natural beauties of the place fully to light by the resources of art, that the most can be made of its wonderful possibilities. Mr. Olmstead says of it:--

“Among properties of its classes your mountain possesses one marked advantage over all others. I mean that of noble landscapes extending far beyond its borders. These are of such extent and so composed, and their foregrounds, within the property, are to be so easily adapted to increase their value; their interest is so varied according to the direction of the outlook, and

the passing effects of clouds and atmospheric conditions, that it is not only impossible to speak of them in adequate terms of admiration, but, trying to take a business estimate of them, and seeking standard of comparison for the purpose, it will be found that the best that other communities have been able to obtain by expenditures counting in millions of dollars, is really too insignificant to be available for the purpose."

The views over the surrounding country are indeed exceedingly fine. On the south is the level prairie dotted with villages, from Laprairie, in the distant bay on the right, to Varennes. The mountains rising abruptly from the plain are, commencing from the west, Monnoir, or Mount Johnson, Shefford, Rougemont with the Yamaska Mountain behind it, Belœil and Montarville. In the remote distances are the Adirondacks in New York, and the Green Mountains in Vermont. From the east end the spectator looks down the valley of the St. Lawrence, and may see to the left the course of Rivière-des-Prairies to its junction below the island; far off on the left are the Laurentian Hills. But thoroughly to enjoy the beauties of the Mountain Park the tourist shall follow the road across the Glades westwards already mentioned, and cross the Protestant Cemetery to the Belvedere conspicuous on the western summit. From that point the lower valley of the Ottawa opens out. The Lake of Two Mountains, Lake St. Louis, the two northern mouths of the Ottawa, and the fertile island of Montreal, are spread out as on a map.

Other drives of interest are that to LACHINE going by the UPPER ROAD and returning by the LOWER. The scenery is charming, and the rapids of Sault St. Louis, are in full view. The Aqueduct and wheelhouse on the way are worth seeing.

DRIVE TO BACK RIVER, 6 miles from Montreal, is a pleasant one. The Convent of the Sacred Heart, the Palace of the Archbishop of Montreal, and Jesuits' College, are situated here.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

ROUTES AND TIME.

CRAIG AND ST. ANTOINE STREET ROUTE.—Cars run every 15 minutes, from 7.00 a.m. Last Car from Papineau Road at 9.30 p.m.—Fare 5 Cents.

HOCHELAGA AND TANNERIES ROUTE.—Cars run every 12 minutes, from 6.00 a.m. Last car from Hochelaga at 9.40 p.m.; from Tanneries at 10.00 p.m. Fare 5 Cents.

ST DENIS STREET CARS run every 15 minutes from 6.15 a.m. Last Car leaves top St. Denis street, at 9.30 p.m. from foot St. Denis street at 9.40 p.m. Fare 5 Cents.

POINT ST. CHARLES OMNIBUS.—Leaves Post-Office every 30 minutes from 6.15 a.m. Last Car leaves Post Office at 8 p.m.—Fare 5 Cents.

ST. CATHERINE AND ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.—Cars run every 16 minutes in the morning, and every 8 minutes after 2 p.m. Last Car leaves Mile-End at 9.40, and St. Catherine street Terminus at 10.20 p.m. Fare 5 Cents.

MOUNT ROYAL PASSENGER LINE.

Leaves Post-office for Mountain Park and top of Mountain every half-hour, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Fare, one way, 15 cts.; Return, 25 cts. Children 10 cts., and 15 cts. return.

FERRIES AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

LAPRAIRIE.—Steamer "Laprairie" leaves wharf opposite Bonsecours Market at 6.30 a.m., 12 a.m., 4 and 6.30 p.m.; leaves Laprairie 5.30 and 8.15 a.m. and 2.00 and 5.30 p.m. Sunday.—Leave Laprairie at 8.15 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Montreal, 2 and 6 p.m. Single fare, 15 cts.

LACHINE RAPIDS.—Leave Bonaventure Depot at 7.55 a.m. for Lachine and steamer "Beauharnois," reaching the city at 9.15. Fare, round trip, 50c. Leave Bonaventure Depot at 5 p.m. for Lachine and steamer "Prince of Wales," reaching Montreal at 6.30 p.m. Fare, round trip, 50c.

BELCIEL MOUNTAIN.—About 25 miles from Montreal, a delightful place of resort, is reached by the G.T.R., which despatch 5 trains every week day, and by the Steamer Chambly on Tuesday and Fridays.

MASSUE'S AND DESCHAMPS' GROVE.—Calling at Boucherville and Varennes, steamer Terrebonne leaves foot of Jacques Cartier square Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. Returning, arrives in Montreal at 2.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Fare, return ticket, 30c.

ISLE GROS BOIS.—Steamer "Montarville" from Jacques Cartier Wharf.—Mondays and Thursdays, 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.—Steamer "Filgate," leaving this side on the half hours and returning from the Island on the hours. The first boat leaving this side at half-past eight, and the last boat from St. Helen's Island leaves at seven.

OFFICES OF RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 101 and 103 St. James Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, 143 St. James Street, W. D. O'Brien, ticket agent.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY, 143 St. James Street, C. C. McFall, agent.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY, 136 St. James Street, A. C. Stonegrave, agent.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, 202 St. James Street, A. B. Chaffee, jr., ticket agent.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY, Place d'Armes Square.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION Co., 133 St. James Street, R. A. Dickson, ticket agent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 136½ St. James Street, G. W. and Richelieu Companies Pier, G. W. Robinson, agent.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION Co., corner of McGill and St. James Streets, G. H. Patterson, agent.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Dominion SS. Co., 8 Hospital Street, D. Torrance & Co., general agents.

Allan SS. Co., 25 Common Street, H. & A. Allan, agents.

Quebec SS. Co., 205 Commissioners Street, David Shaw, agent.

Canada Shipping Co., Custom House, H. E. Murray, general manager.

WHITE CROSS SS. LINE, St. Sulpice street, opposite French Parish church, Munderloh & Co., general agents.

INMAN SS. LINE, 143 St. James Street, C. C. McFall, ticket agent.

Donaldson Line of SS., **Ross Line of SS.**, **Great N. W. SS. Co.**, 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Robert Reford & Co., agents.

Temperley SS. Line, 205 Commissioners Street, David Shaw.

CITY ITEMS.

LEADING STORES ON ST. JAMES STREET, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE CITY.

The best restaurant in the City is on this street, a few doors from the St. Lawrence Hall, kept by Victor Ollivon, 147 St. James Street. "Victor" was formerly "chef" to the Windsor Hotel, and, as a caterer, is unexcelled.

MONETTE'S Cigar Store, St. Lawrence Hall, St. James Street. Smokers will do well to give Mr. Monette a call, as he keeps in stock the best imported brands.

Admirers of fine jewellery, watches and articles of vertu would be repaid by a visit to Mr. Cochenthaler, 165 St. James Street.

J. G. PARKS, Photographer, 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ St. James Street, is one of the oldest and leading photographic artists of the city. At these rooms the tourist will find a large and varied selection of stereoscopic and other views, and can get first-class work in pictures, etc.

SAVAGE & LYMAN, Jewellers, 247 St. James Street. This old established house has always on hand a fine assortment of the latest styles of jewellery, ornaments, etc.

The only first class **ELECTRIC LIGHT** Photographer in the city is **G. C. Arless, 252 St. James Street,** where photographing is done in first-class style, both by day and at night between the hours of 7 and 10 p. m.

For a neat-fitting suit **J. D. Anderson, 206 St. James Street,** has a first-class reputation, and keeps on hand an assortment of the latest and best English, Scotch and Canadian goods.

The ladies will be charmed by a visit to **T. J. DAWSON'S, 239 St. JAMES STREET,** where will be found most elegant styles of millinery, ladies' notions and fancy goods.

THE NEW YORK PIANO CO., under the management of **H. J. SHAW, 226 and 228 St. James,** has taken the lead in Pianos, Organs, etc., in the Dominion, and are the Agents for the celebrated **Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Heintzman and Williams** make.

Dr. F. L. Palardy, 102 St. James Street West, is one of the leading chemists in the city, and his establishment will be found stocked with all the most delightful requisites for the toilet, drugs, etc.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

Tourists are always desirous of taking in the best fur and hat establishment in the city, and we can recommend JOHN HENDERSON & Co., 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, as being the oldest and most extensive furriers in the Dominion.

The "old reliable" SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co. have an agency at 281 NOTRE DAME STREET, with Wm. CLOSE, as manager, where the best of satisfaction in this line is always given.

S. CARSLEY'S dry goods establishment is at 393 NOTRE DAME STREET. Carsley's fame for good articles at the lowest prices is well known, and every stranger should give him a call.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS, merchant tailors, 441 NOTRE DAME STREET, turn out excellent suits of clothes in the latest style of material and cut.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., 403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET. No one in search of articles of dry goods, etc., will regret a call to this establishment, where an excellent stock, as cheap as any in the city, is always kept on hand, and the greatest attention given to customers.

For stylish and good shoes and boots, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, 417 NOTRE DAME STREET, has an established reputation, and should have a call.

DAVID G. LAIDLAW, 450 NOTRE DAME STREET, has a stock of dry goods especially suited for tourist custom, and will not fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

BLEURY STREET.

17 BLEURY STREET, NEAR CRAIG, is always a place of attraction to strangers, as WM. NOTMAN & Co., the celebrated photographers, have their rooms there.

BEAVER HALL SQUARE.

W. J. CLARKE'S, CORNER OF DORCHESTER STREET, is the place to go for Canadian views, fancy goods, photographs, knick-knacks, etc.

ST. JOSEPH STREET.

For a superior article of BRUSHES, at the lowest rates, no one in the city can compete with ROBERT E. BOYD, 12 St. Joseph Street, who is the only manufacturer of that article in town.

I. A. BEAUVAIS, 186 and 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET, has the largest clothing establishment on the street, and would well repay a call.

RONAYNE BROS., BOOTS AND SHOES, 192 St. JOSEPH STREET, have a most complete assortment of the latest make and best material, and their store enjoys the best custom in the city.

CRAIG STREET.

The only place in the city where **OSTRICH and OTHER FEATHERS** are dealt in exclusively and manufactured is **J. H. LEBLANC'S, 545½ Craig Street, where the best satisfaction is given.**

C. W. RAY, GILDER, Craig Street, turns out fine frames, and has on hand the most attractive styles of gilding for pictures.

St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

MARK WORKMAN, 32 St. LAWRENCE STREET, MERCHANT TAILOR, is noted for giving a good fit at a reasonable price.

The leading Photographer on this street is **HENRI LARIN, 18 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, where the best satisfaction is given.**

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

ONE HORSE VEHICLES.

Caleche.—From any place to any other place within the City limits:—1 person, 25 cts.; 2 persons, 40 cts. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. When the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour: 1 person, 50 cts.; 2 persons, 60 cts. For each additional hour: 1 person, 40 cts.; 2 persons, 50 cts.

Waggon.—From any place to any other place within the City limits:—1 or 2 persons, 50 cts.; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cts. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. When the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour:—1 or 2 persons, 75 cts.; 3 or 4 persons, \$1. For each additional hour: 1 or 2 persons, 50 cts.; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cts.

Two-Horse.—From any place to any other place within the City limits:—1 or 2 persons, \$1; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50. If to return, add 60 per cent. to the above rates. If the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour:—1 or 2 persons, \$1; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50. Each additional hour: 1 or 2 persons, 75 cts.; 3 or 4 persons, \$1. Provided always that the rate per day of 24 hours will not exceed \$10: \$5 for caleche, \$7.50 for wagon, or \$10 for a two-horse vehicle.

Fractions of hours to be charged at pro rata hour rates, but not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added rates from midnight to 11 a.m.

The tariff by the hour shall be applied to all drives extending beyond the City limits when the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

Baggage.—For each trunk or box, 5 cts.; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags or valises which passengers can carry by the hand.

QUEBEC AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Having landed, our first course is to proceed to a hotel. We can recommend the St. Louis, owned by the Russell Hotel Co., and managed by Lewis Russell a veteran hotelkeeper. The Albion, managed by L. M. Blouin, is also a comfortable house.

Quebec, until recently the capital of United Canada, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in lat. 46 deg. 48 min. north, and long. 71 deg. 15 min. west from Greenwich. It was founded by Champlain, in 1608, on the site of an Indian village, called *Stadacona*. It is the second city in the Province, and has a population of about 65,000. The form of the city is nearly that of a triangle, the Plains of Abraham forming the base, and the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, the sides. It is divided into two parts—Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town is strongly fortified, and includes within its limits the Citadel of Cape Diamond, which is the most formidable fortress in America. The Lower Town is built upon a narrow strip of land which runs at the base of the Cape, and of the high grounds upon which Upper Town stands; and the suburbs of St. Roch's and St. John's extend along the River St. Charles, and to the Plains of Abraham. Quebec was taken by the British and Colonial forces in 1629, but restored to France in 1722. It was finally captured by Wolfe in 1759, and, together with all the French possessions in North America, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763.

PIANOS & ORGANS,

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

ARTHUR LAVICNE,

MUSIC DEALER & PUBLISHER,

55 Fabrique Street, QUEBEC.

Agent for the following celebrated Piano Manufacturers.

**KRANICH
&
BACH****E. McCAMMON,**

The finest Cottage Piano made.

WHEELOCK & CO., | CHRISTIE & SON.

ORGANS FROM

MASON & HAMLIN, | BURDETT, BELL & CO.Also **SECOND-HAND PIANOS & ORGANS FOR SALE.****THE LATEST WALTZES.**Soufle Parfumé, 65c. ; Ton Sourire, 65c. ; Estrella, 75c. ;
Toujours Aimée, 50c.**~ A. LAVIGNE, ~****55 FABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC.**

Quebec, including the City and suburbs, contains 174 streets, among the principal of which are the following: *St. John Street*, which extends from *Fabrique street* to *St. John's Gate* in the *Upper Town*, and is occupied chiefly by retail stores; *St. Louis Street*, a handsome and well-built street, extending from the *Place d'Armes* to the old *St. Louis Gate*, and occupied principally by lawyers' offices and private dwellings. *Dauteuil Street* faces the *Esplanade* and the grounds where the military were drilled, and is an elegant street mostly of private dwellings; *Grand Allée* or *St. Louis Road*, outside *St. Louis Gate*, and leading to the *Plains of Abraham*, is a pleasant and beautiful street, on which are many elegant villa residences; *St. John Street* without, is also a fine street, occupied by shops and private dwellings.

Having obtained a general idea of the topography of the town, we shall make *THE TERRACE* our starting-point in sight-seeing, the eastern part of which is called the *Durham Terrace* and the western the *Dufferin Terrace*, and from which the visitor will on a clear day be treated to one of the finest views to be seen in any part of the world. The promenade is about a quarter of a mile in length, and gives to the lover of exercise unrivalled opportunities of exercise. There are on it five kiosks named respectively *Plessis*, *Fron tenac*, *Lorne* and *Louise*, *Dufferin* and *Victoria*, and one for the use of bands of music in the summer afternoons and evenings. Being at an elevation of over two hundred feet, a magnificent panorama stretches beneath one, which at the first sight is most dazzling. The *River St. Lawrence*, bearing on its bosom hundreds of vessels of every description, from the tiny canoe, which

TOURISTS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT

THE EUROPEAN BAZAAR

And examine the largest and most varied selection of goods

In the city, consisting of

Diamond, Gold, Silver, Whitby Jet & Garnet Jewelry,

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes

and Microscopes, Purses, Tourists'

Cases, Travelling Bags, Fans,

and Fancy Goods.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired on the premises by
competent workmen.

AT G. SEIFERT'S

EUROPEAN BAZAAR

12 Fabrique Street, QUEBEC.

from such a height appears but a speck, to the terraced palace river boat and the huge ocean steamships, flows majestically downward to the sea. Opposite, in the distance, is the town of Levis, crowning cliffs as high as those of Quebec, and where may be seen the three immense forts erected by the English government at a cost of \$900,000, which render an attack from the south a serious matter. Amid the groups of houses are distinguishable churches, convents and schools, while downwards is seen the spire of the Church of St. Joseph clustered round by a number of villas and cottages, and jutting out into the river, the promontory called Indian Point, once dotted by the wigwams of the MicMacs but now left desolate, is partially inhabited by French Canadians. Towards the east is the Island of Orleans, once called the Isle de Bacchus, from the quantity of grapes then so luxurious of growth, but now no more, and again l'Isle des Sorcières, on account of the bad repute it had gained in reference to evil spirits and ghosts, which infested the island in times past. On either side, the St. Lawrence passes onward under the names of the North and South Channels. On the north shore, forty miles in the distance, frowns Cap Tourment; while, as the eye follows upwards, along the shore are the villages of St. Anne, *La bonne Ste. Anne*, as lovingly called by the villagers, Chateau Richer, L'Ange Gardien and Beauport. Nearly opposite the end of the Island is the indentation where rush forever the Falls of Montmorency over the precipice, and from which rises a pillar of fleecy mist. In the rear of all these tower, range after range, the Laurentian Mountains, till their blue summits are lost in the azure of the sky. Beneath lies the Lower Town with

FYFE & LEITCH,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

4 FABRIQUE STREET,

QUEBEC.

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its busy crowds. At the mouth of the St. Charles is the Custom House, and immediately below the Terrace is the Champlain Market Hall. Close by is the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, built in 1615 by Champlain, called first Notre-Dame de la Victoire to record the defeat of Admiral William Phipps in that year; At the foot of the cliff runs Champlain street, through which, on the 31st December, 1775, Richard Montgomery endeavored to lead an attack on the city, but met his death at a place close by, now marked by a wooden sign with the inscription: "Here Montgomery fell." Beneath the steps leading from Champlain street to Mountain Hill, called Break-neck Stairs, was discovered some years ago the tomb of Champlain. His house was in the vicinity of the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. Prescott Gate, called after General Prescott, and demolished in 1871, stood at the spot where the city walls are divided, close to the foot of the steps opposite the Parliament Buildings, recently burnt down.

Turning our eyes citywards, we find a large building called the CASTLE ST. LOUIS, heretofore forming part of the outhouses of the Chateau St. Louis, which was erected by Champlain in 1620 where the Terrace now is standing on the edge of the cliff, where it is intended to build a large hotel. Here the French and English governors resided under their respective dominations, until its destruction by fire in 1834, at that time occupied by the governor, Lord Aylmer. On the 31st Dec., 1775, on the occasion of the night attack by Montgomery and Arnold, the governor, Sir Guy Carleton, was giving a ball in the Castle, and the officers had to rush to the walls in their ball costume.

NO. 1 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.



ANDREWS BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE THOS. ANDREWS,

NO. 1 ST. JOHN STREET,

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!

The best assortment of SALMON and TROUT RODS to be had
in the City.

FISHING BASKETS,
LANDING NETS, GAFFS,
SALMON & TROUT REELS, PREPARED
SALMON LINES, SILK & HAIR TROUT LINES,
DOUBLE & SINGLE CASTING LINES,
ETC., ETC.,

FLIES! FLIES! FLIES!

The best assortment of SALMON & TROUT FLIES made ex-
pressly for the Lakes and Rivers in the vicinity,
and Lower St. Lawrence.

Sole importers of FOREST'S CELEBRATED SCOTCH-MAKE
SALMON FLIES.

AT ANDREWS BROS.,

NO. 1 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

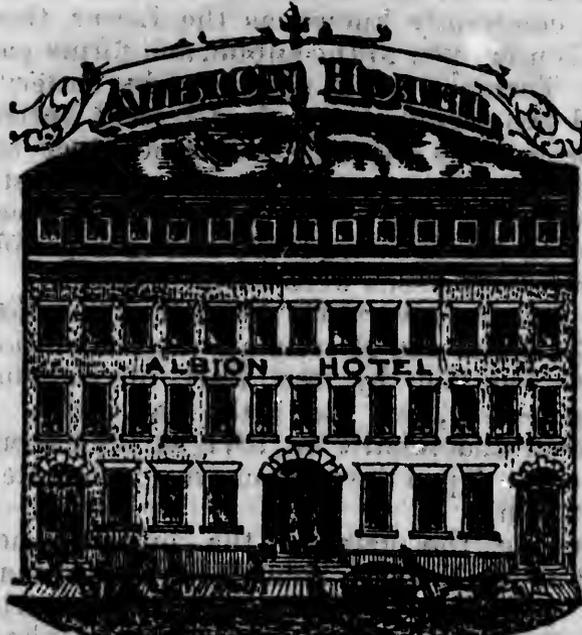
The garden attached to the Castle, called the Castle Garden, commonly known as the Lower Governor's Garden, is now open to the public, and forms part of the Dufferin Terrace: in it is a masked battery of four guns and two carronades on the Crescent battery. On the slope towards the Place d'Armes once stood the Riding School in connection with the Castle, and afterwards converted into a theatre, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1846, during a performance, when forty-five persons were burnt to death.

In the Upper Governor's Garden is the Monument erected to Wolfe and Montcalm, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Earl of Dalhousie, the governor-in-chief, on the 15th May, 1827. It was taken down and rebuilt in 1871 at the expense of a few citizens. Upon the column are appropriate inscriptions in Latin.

In passing the gate of the building heretofore occupied as the Normal School, the visitor may notice a stone which has been incorporated into the wall, bearing the date 1647, and having a Maltese cross cut upon it. It was the foundation-stone of the ancient Castle of St. Louis and laid by the then governor, M. de Montmagny, a Knight of Malta.

To the west of the Place d'Armes is the ENGLISH CATHEDRAL, built on the ground where once stood the ancient church of the Recollets and their Convent, which were destroyed by fire in 1796. The present building was consecrated in 1804; it is built in the Roman style of architecture, and its mural monuments are very fine. In the north-east corner of the Cathedral close once stood the venerable elm tree under which Jacques Cartier first assembled his followers on

Terms
 \$2.00
 per day
 AND
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 according
 to
 location
 of
 Rooms.



Dining
 Room
 BEST
 in the
 CITY.

**L.M. BLOUIN, PROPRIETOR,
 PALACE STREET,
 QUEBEC**

This popular and well-known Hotel,
 SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE CITY,
 Offers to the travelling public
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, GOOD and ATTENTIVE SERVICE.

Busses and Agents of the Hotel will be found awaiting
 the arrival of all Trains and Steamboats.

their arrival in the colony, and there are now some magnificent linden trees ornamenting the enclosure. The elm was blown down on the 6th September, 1845.

The PLACE D'ARMES, where the Hurons who had been driven from Lake Simcoe encamped in 1650, constituted in the time of the French the *Grande Place* where military parades were held and public meetings called, and was the fashionable promenade of the day.

To the south of the Cathedral are the Rectory and the Chapel of All Souls.

Passing to the north by Fort street we come to a handsome building, the Post Office, erected in 1873, on the site of the old building, which has a world of history connected with it. The famous Golden Dog, a puzzle to so many, occupies its old position above the door on Buade street, just opposite the Chien d'Or restaurant, as much resorted to in these days as was the inn kept by Miles Prentice in former times on the site of the Post Office when Montgomery and Admiral Nelson frequented it. Underneath the Golden Dog are the lines:

Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
 En le rongant je prends mon repos,
 Un temps viendra, qui n'est past venu,
 Que je mordray qui m'aura mordu.

1736.

In demolishing the ancient structure, a corner-stone was found, on which was cut a St. Andrew's cross between the letters P. H. under the date 1735. On this was found a piece of lead bearing the following inscription:

WRIGHT & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE FANCY GOODS and NOVELTIES,

Easels, Photo Frames,
Panel Pictures, &c., Views of
Quebec and Environs, Montreal and
St. Lawrence, Stereoscopic
Views.

All the leading English and American papers and magazines kept
 for sale.

24 MOUNTAIN HILL, AND 98 ST. JOHN STREET,
QUEBEC.

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NICOLAS JAQUÈS,
dit Philiber
m'a posé le 26 Aout,
1735.

The story in connection therewith is told as follows :
—In this building lived a wealthy merchant of the name of Philibert, who had many causes of complaint against the Intendant, whose high position could not easily be assailed by the simple merchant without suffering severe retaliation ; He therefore satisfied his revenge by placing the Golden Dog, with the attendant lines, above his door. Among other thing the Intendant had organized a vast trading monopoly which received the name of La Friponne, whose transactions and dealings were most oppressive to the people, and in this he was resisted and sometimes circumvented by M. Philibert. It is also said that to annoy M. Philibert the Intendant, the infamous Bigot, quartered troops upon the Chien d'Or. Be this as it may, a quarrel ensued between M. Philibert and Mons. de la Repentigny, in which the former was fatally wounded, and the latter fled to Nova Scotia, then Acadia, till he received his freedom from the king of France, Louis XIV., whereon he returned to Quebec. After the siege of 1759, he went to Pondichery, where, meeting the son of his victim, he was killed by him in a duel. There are several versions of this tradition, but the above seems to be the most correct.

A less tragic occurrence took place a few years later in the Chien D'Or building. Miles Prentice, who had come out as a sergeant in the 78th Regiment, under Wolfe, opened an inn in the building, then known as



Tailor to His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Lorne.

Under the Distinguished Patronage
of H.R.H., Princess Louise,
Marchioness of Lorne,

—FOR—

LADIES' JACKETS.

D. MORGAN,
PLACE D'ARMES,
QUEBEC.

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the Masonic Hall, to which inn resorted all the fashionables of the day, among whom was, in 1782, Captain, afterwards Admiral, Nelson, then commanding H. M. S. "Albemarle," of 26 guns. Miles Prentice had a niece, Miss Simpson, daughter of Sandy Simpson, whose charms so captivated the embryo Admiral, that when his vessel had sailed from port, he clandestinely returned for the purpose of wedding "the maid of the inn", which purpose was defeated by Mr. Alexander Davidson, then a Quebec merchant, who, with the assistance of the boat's crew, forcibly carried the amorous captain on board his vessel. This timely interference gained for England many a glorious naval victory, and lost for Lady Hamilton her good name. It was Mrs. Prentice who recognized the body of Richard Montgomery after the ineffectual attempt of Dec. 31st, 1775. A horrible suicide is another of the incidents of the Chien d'Or.

Passing along Buade street, we come to the building now occupied as a printing office by the Messrs. Brousseau, the scene of the thrilling events of 1690, recorded in the historical romance of *François de Bienville*, by Mr. Marmette.

In the centre of the Square once stood THE MARKET, a very old world looking structure of many corners and angles. Across to the west is a vacant space, the site of the Jesuit Barracks, formerly the College of Jesuits, the foundations of which were laid in 1635. The building was destroyed by fire in 1640, and again rebuilt. It occupied the four sides of a square, and revelled in immense corridors and gloomy passages, while impregnable vaults and cells abounded in the ground basement. They were taken possession of by the English as bar-

E. FRECHETTE & BROS.,
196 ST. JOHN STREET,
QUEBEC,

(Outside the Gate.)

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS OF THE

CHOICEST BRANDS OF HAVANA CIGARS.



We call the attention of Tourists and others to our

Large and Select Stock of

CIGARS, PIPES, CIGARETTES, ETC.

PRICES MODERATE.

—A CALL SOLICITED.—

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racks, and continued to be used as such till the withdrawal of the Imperial troops; a short time after which they were rased to the ground by order of the Dominion Government.

To the south of the Square is the site of the first inn in Quebec, kept in 1648 by one Jacques Boisdon, then having the sign "Au Baril d'Or," with the added words, "J'en bois donc." Jacques Boisdon had the right by deed, signed by M. D'Ailleboust, Père Lalement, and the Sœurs Chavigny, Godfroi and Giffard, to serve his guests, provided it be not during mass, the sermon, catechism, or vespers.

The FRENCH CATHEDRAL or BASILICA was consecrated in 1666, by Monseigneur de Laval, who arrived from France in 1659, on the 6th June, under the title of Bishop of Petrea. He was the first Bishop of the colony, but on account of failing health was obliged to retire from his arduous labors, and was succeeded by Monseigneur De St. Valier. The construction of the church in rear of the altar rails is an imitation of St. Peter's at Rome.

It contains many valuable paintings, and the sacred vestments, which are among the finest in America, may be seen on application to the verger. The building was greatly injured by the seige of 1759, and some valuable paintings utterly destroyed.

Passing through the gate, the visitor finds himself on the Seminary Square, on three sides of which are erected THE SEMINARY, which was founded in 1663 by Monseigneur de Laval. The building was destroyed by fire on the 13th November, 1701, and was rebuilt and again destroyed on the 1st October, 1705, when it was again rebuilt, but almost entirely demolished during

DELMONICO HOTEL,

**Corner of ST. PETER & ST. PAUL STS.,
Lower Town, Quebec.**

135 & 137 ST. PETER STREET and 1 ST. PAUL STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE G.T.R. FERRY LANDING.)

—Five minutes from the North Shore Railway Station,—

86, 88, 90, & 92 Sault au Matelot St.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 135 ST. PETER STREET.

This Hotel has been newly renovated to accommodate the travelling public and commercial men, where they will find the most comfortable Hotel in the Lower Town and the Only First-Class House.

—MEALS CAN BE SERVED UP AT ANY TIME.—

BAR ATTACHED WITH THE CHOICEST OF LIQUORS.

**Cigars and Fancy Drinks of all kinds can be
had at a moment's notice.**

R. PINCOMBE,

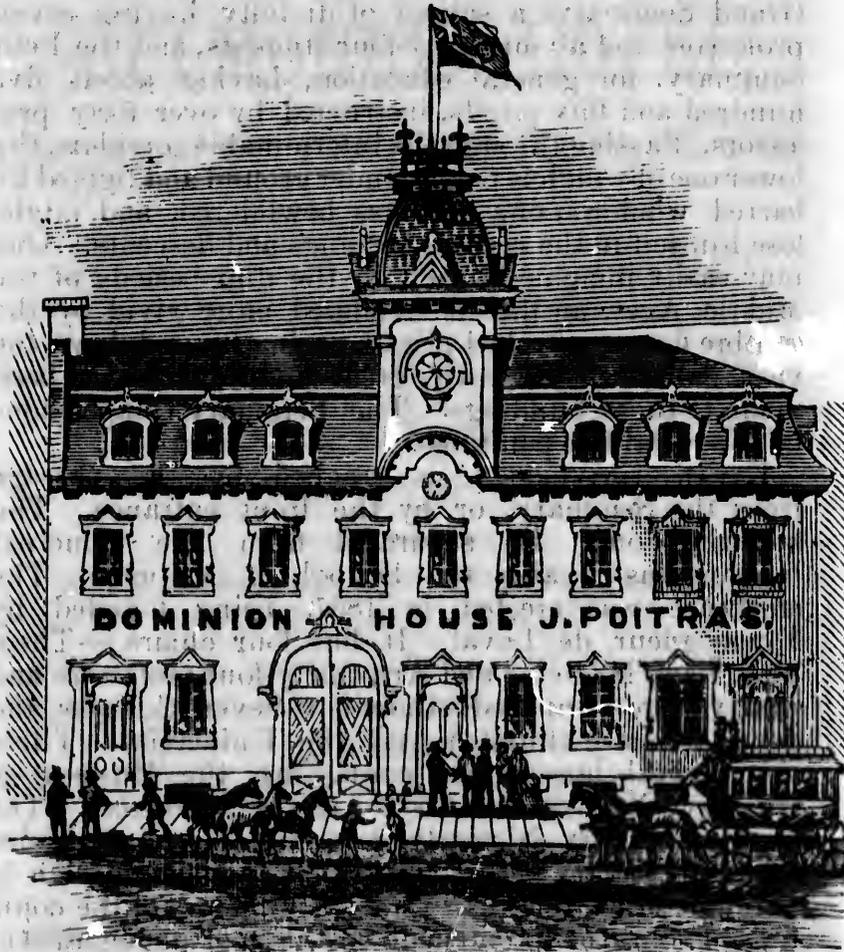
Proprietor.

GUS. HOWARD,

Manager.

the siege of 1759. The College is divided into the Grand Seminary, a school of divinity having seven professors and about thirty-four students, and the Petit Seminary, for general education, having about five hundred and fifty pupils, instructed by over forty professors. Passing through the interminable corridors, the lower one of which is partly under ground and lighted by barred windows, one becomes bewildered, and might lose himself in the endless turnings and descents. One may easily imagine himself in the dim periods of the Middle Ages, an illusion rendered more vivid by the sombre figures of robed priests pacing up and down the vast galleries. Recently great additions have been made to these buildings. The Seminary Chapel contains several fine paintings.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY is reached by a passage from the Seminary, or by the front entrance. The boarding-house is separated from the principal building, as is also the School of Medicine. The structure was erected in 1857, being founded by Monseigneur de Laval. It has four chairs:—Theology, Law, Medicine and Art, thirty-four professors and nearly three hundred students. Seven Colleges and Seminaries are affiliated with the University. There are several large halls, containing the Museum of Geology, Natural History, Arts and Sciences. The Picture Gallery is yearly receiving large additions, while the library is the largest in Canada, and rich in valuable MSS. relating to the early history of the country. From the promenade on the roof a magnificent view of the valley of the St. Charles and down the St. Lawrence can be had.

DOMINION HOUSE,

DOMINION HOUSE J. POITRAS.

CORNER OF

D'AIGUILLON AND STE. GENEVIEVE STREETS, QUEBEC.

Bath and Barber rooms; Sample rooms for Commercial Travelers; Telegraph Office, etc. First class board, and the bar is stocked with the best Liquors and choicest brands of Cigars.

JOSEPH POITRAS, Proprietor.

Livery stable attached to the Hotel.

Leaving the University by the eastern entrance, the visitor finds himself on THE BATTERY, in rear of the site of the old Parliament Buildings. The following are the names of the different batteries, extending to Palace Gate: The Assembly Battery, 9 guns; the Grand Battery, 17 guns; the St. Charles Battery, 2 guns and 3 bombs; Half Moon Battery, 1 gun; Hope Gate Battery, 4 guns; Montcalm Battery, 4 guns; Nunnery Battery, No. 2, 4 guns and 2 howitzers; Nunnery Battery, No. 1, 2 guns and 2 howitzers. In addition to these there are, in the Lower Governor's Garden and beneath the Dufferin Terrace, Wolfe's Masked Battery of 4 guns and 1 Palliser cannon, and two minor batteries with 4 guns.

HOPE GATE, like the others, has been demolished, and a promenade occupies the site of the former Block House. At a short distance to the west of this promenade is the former residence of Montcalm, now converted into ordinary dwelling-houses.

Proceeding along by the Battery road, the view of the St. Charles valley and the Laurentides is enchanting, and the suburbs of St. Roch stretch by the banks of the meandering St. Charles. The next gate is Palace Gate, demolished beyond recognition.

Outside the gate, at the foot of the hill, in rear of Boswell's Brewery, is all that remains of the Intendant's Palace, once the abode of luxury, the scene of revelry and debauchery, a building which outshone in splendor and magnificence the Castle of St. Louis, and whose lords considered themselves the equals, if not the superiors, of the governors. Here the infamous Bigot concocted the nefarious plottings of the Friponne; here

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GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

he squandered the thousands which he robbed from the Public Treasury, and pilfered from the down-trodden inhabitants of New France. His princely mansion now serves but as vaults for casks and puncheons of ale and porter.

In close proximity to the Artillery Barracks are what were once the officers' quarters, delightfully situated in a shaded park.

ST. JOHN'S GATE is a modern structure. The old gate was found to be such an obstruction to general traffic that it had to be demolished, there being through it but one passage, which was so narrow that only a single vehicle at a time could pass, and foot passengers could get through with difficulty.

On D'Auteuil Hill, where a street has been cut through the city walls, is the KENT GATE, the foundation-stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Princess Louise in June, 1879. It is very handsome, built in the Norman style, with a turret from which can be had a magnificent view of the valley of the St. Charles and River St. Lawrence. Near by is the Church of the Congregation. Opposite is the ESPLANADE, which runs as far as St. Louis street, and is bounded to the west by the city walls. From the summit one can trace the old French fortifications which defended the city in its early history; but these are fast disappearing. Before the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, the esplanade was strictly guarded, sentinels patrolled the ramparts, and no thoroughfare was allowed after gun fire.

To the south of the esplanade is the building occupied as the Normal School. In rear of this is the armory of the volunteers.

VALLÉE'S
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(OPPOSITE PALACE STREET),
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The next building, of one story, was formerly occupied by the Royal Engineers, and is now used by the QUEBEC GARRISON CLUB, composed of officers of a Battery and citizens.

Close at hand, on the Grand Allée, is where once stood St. Louis Gate, now replaced by Dufferin Gate, in honor of the popular Governor General of Canada of that name. It is, like the Kent Gate, built in the old Norman style, with a tower and turret. Near the foot of the Citadel Hill, which winds up on the south side, is where Richard Montgomery was buried after the attempt on 31st Dec., 1775, from which place, on 16th June, 1818, his body was taken to New York, and interred in St. Paul's Church Cemetery.

At the top of the Hill is the chain gate, by which access to the trenches is gained; and to the CITADEL the visitor passes through Dalhousie Gate, called so after Lord Dalhousie, once a governor of the Colony. At this gate a guard is stationed, and visitors are here furnished with a guide to show them over the Citadel. Behind the walls are casemated barracks for the troops, and these are loopholed for musketry, so as to command the trenches, while on the summits are cannon commanding all approaches to the city and landward, while on the opposite side are batteries commanding the harbor. Two Armstrong guns are here mounted, as also a huge Palliser. Across the Citadel Square are the officers' quarters; stores for ammunition, stables and other buildings occupy the western portion of the Square. To the south, directly overlooking the river, is the Flagstaff Bastion, on which is mounted an Armstrong gun. This battery is over three hundred and fifty feet above low water, and the view from it is the



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grandest in the world, commanding the river up and down for many miles. To the west are the plains of Abraham, where was fought the decisive battle of 13th September, 1759. Three Martello Towers, built in 1812, are to be seen, constructed weak towards the city, so as easily to be destroyed in the event of capture, and strong on the outer side, having cannon mounted. Immense military stores are constantly kept ready for use in the Citadel, and arms for twenty thousand are ready at a moment's notice. In the event of the capture of the city, it could easily be destroyed from the Citadel. A Battery, consisting of about two hundred rank and file, is now quartered there.

Among the improvements proposed by the Earl of Dufferin was the construction of a new Castle of St Louis in the Citadel, in the Norman style of architecture, to be the residence set apart for the Governor General of Canada.

Descending the Citadel Hill, we return to St. Louis street. At a short distance on the left hand side, is the City Hall, built on the site of the house once occupied by the chemist, M. Arnous, to which, as stated by some, Montcalm was carried from the Plains of Abraham after being wounded. The third house from the next corner, on the same side, is the house to which General Montgomery's body was taken on that fatal 31st Dec., 1775. It was then occupied by a cooper named Gaubert, and from it the body was taken and buried, as above mentioned, at the foot of the Garrison Hill.

Further down the street, on the right hand side, is a large building, now occupied by Col. Forest, which Intendant Bigot, with his wonted liberality with things not belonging to him, presented to his mistress, the

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STUDIO:

General Montcalm's old Head-Quarters, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

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cutting, &c.*

beautiful Madame De Paen, née Angelique Des Meloises, the wife of De Paen, Bigot's chief assistant in all his nefarious transactions. After Bigot had returned to France stripped of his honors and of his ill-gotten wealth, and branded with the name of thief, Madame De Paen was not forgetful of her quondam lover, but, out of the spoils she had managed to keep safe, allowed him a moderate competency. Mr. Kirby, in his historical romance, "The Golden Dog," has woven an exceedingly intricate and exciting plot out of the loves of these two personages. The residence of the fair and proud Angelique became, under English rule, quarters for officers not residing in the Citadel, and the buildings in the rear were used as the Military Hospital, but are now the Law Courts.

In rear of these present Courts of Law is a hill called Mount Carmel, on which, in the time of the French domination, stood a wind-mill, turned into a tower of defense by a heavy cannon mounted thereon, for the protection of the colony against the inroads of the warlike Iroquois.

Further down St. Louis street, on the same side, are two small houses, irregularly located, which cannot fail of attracting notice by their ancient style of architecture; the immense thickness of their walls, their small doors and windows, the lowness of their basement story, in fact their only story, their huge chimneys and their peaked roofs mark them as of the old time.

Passing down the street opposite these old-fashioned structures we come to the **URSULINE CONVENT AND CHAPEL**, in which lie the remains of the brave Montcalm. Madame de la Peltrie, a pious French lady, founded

the Convent in 1641, and, as in usual with all buildings of that time, it was destroyed by fire in 1650. Being rebuilt, it was again destroyed by fire on 21st Oct., 1686. It was again rebuilt, the whole colony assisting in its construction, so loved and esteemed were Madame de la Peltrie and the Ursulines. The Convent has been greatly enlarged during the last few years.

The Chapel of St. Ursula is alongside the Convent, in which are valuable paintings.

A monument to the memory of Montcalm, erected Sept. 14th, 1859, deserves attention. A monument to the memory of Montcalm was also erected by Lord Aylmer, in 1832.

The following relics are in the Chapel and Convent; The body of St. Clements, from the Catacomb of Rome brought to the Ursulines in 1687. The skull of one of the companions of St. Ursula, 1675; the skull of St. Justus, 1662, a parcel of the Holy Cross, 1667; a parcel of the Crown of Thorns, brought from Paris in 1830.

Opposite the Chapel is the site of Madame de la Peltrie's house, whereon is a cut-stone house now erected.

Turning up Garden street (and we may mention that it was through this street that Theller and Dodge passed after their perilous descent from the Citadel towards Hope Gate), we find two more old-fashioned houses on the right hand corner facing the St. Louis Hotel, where it is said Montcalm established his headquarters, after the assault by Wolfe. On the opposite corner is the Masonic Hall, on the ground floor of which is the Stocking's Ticket Office, where many advantages not to be had at the stations may be obtained. To



ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

the east of the hotel is the building which was once the residence of the Duke of Kent, the father of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Passing down Palace street, the visitor will notice a statue of General Wolfe in a niche in front of the house at the westerly corner of Palace and John streets. This statue, carved by the brothers Cholet for Mr. Hipps, a butcher, proprietor of the then house, was placed by him in the niche, in 1771. The Albion Hotel is on the right hand side of the street, and directly opposite it is an old-fashioned building with the distinguishing thick wall and cavernous vaults of the French era; in this house resided M. Brassard Duchesnaux, the bosom friend of the infamous Intendant Bigot.

On the opposite side of the street, at a short distance, is the entrance of the HOTEL-DIEU Convent and Hospi-

tal, founded in 1639 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, who brought out the Hospitalières Nuns and placed them in charge. Prior to the siege of 1759 it was destroyed by fire, and afterwards rebuilt. It consists of a convent and hospital in which patients are treated gratis. At times, the house of these benevolent ladies is filled with unfortunate invalids, who receive unremitting care and attention from the Sisterhood. The entrance to the chapel is on Charlevoix street. It contains several fine paintings.

In the adjoining street (McMahon) is ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, erected in 1832, now under the ministration of the Redemptorist Fathers. It has lately been enlarged and greatly improved, by frescoing the walls and ceilings. A magnificent organ has also lately been erected. Attached to it is the Presbytery, and in rear of it is the St. Patrick's Catholic Literary Institute, founded in 1852. The TRINITY CHAPEL (Episcopal) in St. Stanislaus street, was for some years used by the military, and was closed after the withdrawal of the troops. At the top of the same hill is the METHODIST CHURCH, erected in 1850, in a flamboyant style of architecture. It seats about 1,600. Close at hand is ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, built in 1810 and enlarged in 1821. It accommodates 1,500 persons. A manse and school-house are attached.

In the building which was formerly the district gaol, erected in 1841, at a cost of \$60,000, is THE MORRIN COLLEGE, which was founded by the magnificent endowment of the late Dr. Morrin of Quebec in 1860, incorporated by Provincial Act of Parliament in 1861, and opened in November, 1862. It is affiliated with McGill University of Montreal. Its faculty of Divinity

is in connection with the Church of Scotland. The late Mr. Justice Aylwin presented it with his magnificent Law Library.

THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society which was founded by Lord Dalhousie in 1824, has its rooms in Morrin College. It has a large library and an extensive museum, and is now in a flourishing condition.

INSTITUT CANADIEN is in such a flourishing condition that it has lately purchased the large building on Fabrique street called Bilodeau's Building, from the Marquis de Bassano.

The **QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL** is a handsome building, situated in St. Denis street, at the foot of the glacis stretching downwards from the Citadel.

CHALMER'S CHURCH, in St. Ursule street, built after the Gothic style, was erected in 1852. It seats about 900 persons. This church was the scene of the Gavazzi riot, which took place in 1859, and was the cause of much imbecility between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of the city.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH is a small building in McMahon street, opposite the entrance to the Artillery Park, and was erected in 1854.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH is a pretty little church situated in St. John street, and was erected in 1876.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL) is also situated in St. John street, erected on the English burial-ground, which has long since been closed. St. Matthew's is built after the Gothic style and is tastefully ornamented in its interior. During the last few years it has been

considerably enlarged. There is another Episcopal chapel, St. Peter's, in St. Valier street, St. Roch, and the Mariners Chapel on Champlain street.

CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE GREY SISTERS.— This church is situated in St. Olivier street, but it is so hemmed in by the other buildings of the Sisterhood that it is hardly discernible, and, moreover, it is without a steeple since its last destruction by fire. On the occasion of the burning of the Parliament Buildings, the sittings of the Chambers were held in this church, or were about to be held, when it, too, fell a prey to the flames, and Parliament was removed to the Music Hall. Grave suspicions were entertained at the time as to the cause of these two conflagrations. Hundreds of children are educated in the school.

Just outside St. John's Gate is the **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING**, the lower part of which is let as shops. In it are a library, reading-room and lecture hall. The building is open to the public.

JEFFREY HALE HOSPITAL is situated opposite the Convent of the Grey Sisters, and was founded by the late Jeffrey Hale, Esq., who passed his life in doing good. It is under the direction of a Board of Governors.

THE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF LE BON PASTEUR is situated on Lachevrotière street. It is a refuge for lost women and a school of reform.

The Bellevue Convent is situate at St. Foy, and the Convent of Jesus Marie at Sillery.

The Finlay Asylum, of Gothic architecture, is situate on St. Foy road, just outside the toll-gate, and is a home for aged and infirm Protestants.

On the Grand Allée, near the toll-gate, are three benevolent institutions—the Ladies' Protestant Home

of the Church of England, Female Orphan Asylum, and St. Bridget's Asylum, near which last is St. Patrick's Cemetery.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL is situate on the banks of the St. Charles, in the northern part of St. Roch suburbs. It is built after the Ionic style of architecture, and is said to be copied from the temple of the Muses on the River Ilissus, near Athens. Its site is on the place called la Vacherie, on the opposite side of the river to which Jacques Cartier met Donnacona in 1535. The foundation-stone was laid in 1832 by Lord Aylmer, then Governor of Lower Canada, and the building was completed in 1834, at a cost of nearly \$100,000. It has accommodation for over six hundred patients.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL is situated on the south bank of the St. Charles, not far from the Marine Hospital. The buildings are extensive; and with the gardens cover a large area. It was founded by Monseigneur de St. Valier, second Bishop of Quebec, as an asylum for incurable diseases. In 1692, it was placed under the charge of the Hospitalières Nuns, who in 1701 constituted a separate body from their sisters of the Hotel-Dieu.

Near the General Hospital is a wind-mill of a most old-fashioned order. It was used as a fort for the Convent. On the opposite side of the river are immense vaults, used at the time of the French for storing provisions.

THE DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS are on the north side of the Grand Allée, and form a magnificent pile. They are constructed in the modern style of architecture, are four stories in height with a mansard roof and towers



THE
GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,

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Is the proper place at which to obtain tickets to all the principal Lines leading out from this City, and at the lowest schedule Rates.

Plans of the Steamers and Diagrams of Parlor and Sleeping Cars can be seen here, and a choice of State-Rooms or Berths secured at this office.

N.B.—Secure tickets etc., as soon as your Route is chosen and avoid the annoyance or extra expense often incurred by delaying this too long.

at each corner. There are at present only the three sides of the square completed, the fourth, that intended for the Legislature, having only the foundations laid; but it is expected that in the course of a year or so this part shall also be completed, when it will be one of the finest buildings on the continent. The ventilation and drainage are almost perfect, being much superior in those respects to the buildings at Ottawa. Being erected on almost the highest part of the city, the view from the roof and upper stories is unrivalled. In these buildings are contained all the Departments of the local government, which heretofore were scattered throughout the city.

On the Plains of Abraham is the massive building, the QUEBEC GAOL, built some few years ago to replace that now occupied by the Morrin College and Literary and Historical Society.

Near the Commissioners' Wharf is the CUSTOM HOUSE, a fine building of Doric architecture, built of cut-stone, and whose portico fronts the St. Lawrence, with steps leading down to the water edge. It was built in 1854, consumed by fire in 1864, and shortly afterwards rebuilt.

In the vicinity is the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STATION; the Ferry Steamer leaves for the station on the Levis side of the river. The same ferry conveys passengers to the Intercolonial station at Levis.

The North Shore and the Lake St. John Railway stations are situated in St. Paul street near the foot of Palace Hill.

LEADING HOTELS.

St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis street, near Dufferin terrace, Willis Russell, proprietor. This House is convenient to all the places of interest.

Albion Hotel, L. E. Blouin, proprietor, Palace street.

Dominion House, J. Poitras, proprietor.

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT OFFICES.

General Ticket office, opposite St. Louis Hotel, for the following Lines:

Grand Trunk Railway,
 Intercolonial Railway,
 Quebec Central Railway,
 Richelieu Companies' Steamers,
 Saguenay Line of Steamers,
 Quebec S.S. Co.

LOWER TOWN.

STEAMBOAT LINES OFFICES.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., on Company's wharf, A. Desforges, agent.

St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., A. Gaboury, secretary, 40 Dalhousie street.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Dominion Line, W. M. Macpherson, agent, 75 Dalhousie street.

Allan Line, 169 Champlain street, Allans, Rae & Co., general agents.

Quebec Steamship Co., W. Moore, manager, 48 St. James street.

CITY ITEMS, QUEBEC.

On your drive to the Falls of Montmorenci we recommend you to call at the British North American Hotel, which will be found a pleasant resting-place, really first class, with a lovely croquet-lawn, garden and grounds, kept by J. T. Lavallée.

G. R. Renfrew & Co., furriers, etc., 35 Buade Street, have the largest fur establishment in the city, and keep on hand a splendid stock of goods, in all styles and of the richest quality. REMEMBER the PLACE, immediately opposite the French Cathedral.

If you want any toilet requisites or drugs, give Laroche & Co., 14 Buade street, opposite the Post office, a call, and you will not regret it.

Fyfe & Leitch, 4 Fabrique Street, have on hand an excellent assortment of general dry goods, fancy goods, and millinery, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious of the fair sex. We can recommend this place very highly.

G. Seifert's Bazaar, 12 Fabrique Street, is one of the principal attractions of the city, where the most *recherché* jewellery, ornaments and tourists' supplies can be had at most reasonable rates.

Lavigne's Palace of Music, 55 Fabrique Street, is a most elegant establishment, where musical instruments of the best kind and of the most famous make can be procured, and the latest songs and music obtained.

Morgan, Tailor to H. E. The Marquis of Lorne, can fit you better than any man in Québec. See his advertisement on another page, and give him a call.

Every tourist wants nice confectionery, bon-bons, lunches, etc. MR. McWILLIAMS, OF 50 FABRIQUE and 116 ST. JOHN STREET, has two establishments fitted up in the most luxurious styles, where the greatest gratification at the smallest price can be had.

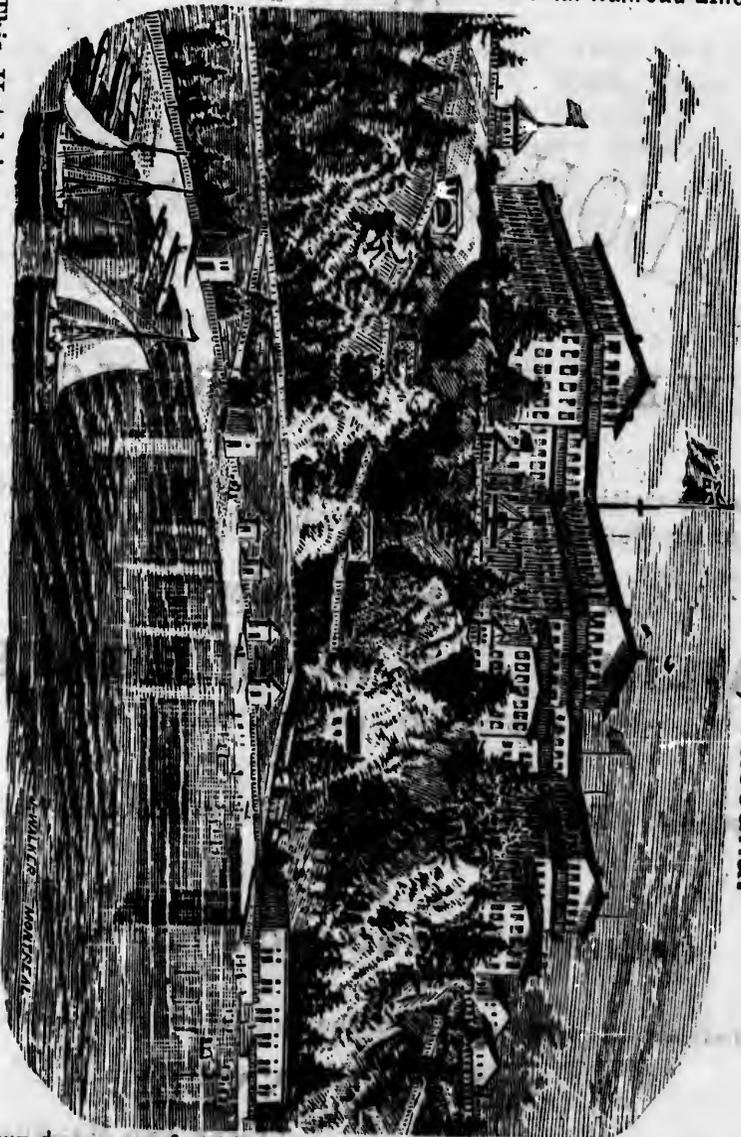
Wright & Co., 26 Mountain Hill, have the largest stock of papers, periodicals, stereoscopic views, etc., in Québec, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

ANDREWS BROS., ST. JOHN STREET, are noted for their excellent fishing tackle, sportsmen's supplies and camping requisites, where those who intend having a few days "outing" or fishing can be suited better than any other place in the city. SEE ADVERTISEMENT.

L. P. VALLEE, PHOTOGRAPHER, has the oldest establishment in the city, at 39 ST. JOHN STREET, and always has on hand everything in this line of business.

Two miles from Cacouna Station on Intercolonial Railroad Line.

FAR-FAMED AND POPULAR CANADIAN SUMMER RESORT,
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Cacouna.



This Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. For Rates, &c., address JOHN KENLY, Manager, Cacouna.

Four miles from Riviere du Loup Wharf, Saguenay Steamship Line.

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THE

TADOUSAC HOTEL,
SAGUENAY.
LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

Tourists visiting the Saguenay should not fail to spend a few days at the above Hotel, where they will find every comfort.

Fishing Parties Equipped.

SAILING AND ROW BOATS

TO BE HAD ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

**Croquet, Bowling Alleys, Billiards, Quoits,
Swings, &c.**

OMNIBUS TO AND FROM BOATS.

A Medical Attendant resides in the Hotel during the Season.

JAMES FENNELL,

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TOM LAVALLEE, 56 and 58 St. JOHN STREET, has the finest restaurant and saloon in town, where meats, etc., can be procured at all hours, served in the most *recherché* style. No one should leave Quebec without giving him a call. He also keeps the picturesque stopping-place on the drive to the Falls.

If you want a choice "weed" or smokers' goods of the best quality, give FRECHETTE BROS., 196 St. JOHN STREET, OUTSIDE the Gate, a call. Havana cigars by the box at reduced rates to tourists.

P. E. POULIN & Co., St. JOHN STREET, deal in jewellery and watches, and are worthy of patronage.

Parties having business in the Lower Town will find Richard Pincombe's, 135 and 137 St. Peter Street, the only first-class restaurant in that part of the city. This establishment is a perfect "*Delmonico*," and the celebrated mixed drink "Professor." Gus Howard will attend to your wants.

J. Williams, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, is the best "tonorial artist" in the city, and will do you up in a style worthy of the historical importance of the site of his shop. See descriptive matter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

56 St. John Street,

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J. T. LEVALLEE,

Proprietor.

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American House,

REFRESHMENT HOUSE,

LA CANARDIERE, BEAUPORT ROAD

(One Mile from Dorchester Bridge.)

Meals and Lunch served at all hours, for the
accommodation of travellers.

J. T. LEVALLEE.

THE DRIVE TO MONTMORENCY FALLS.—Leaving the City and crossing the River St. Charles by Dorchester Bridge, the visitor will drive along the Beauport road and within two miles will reach the Beauport Asylum, founded in 1845 by Drs. Morrin, Douglas and Fremont. Since that time the establishment has been vastly increased and improved; there being the principal building, having two wings, another building separate from the main, and a sort of villa structure for convalescent patients. There are now over 900 inmates within its walls. After passing the Asylum the village of Beauport may be said to commence, and its houses and cottages line the road for five miles, ending only at the river Montmorency. On the site of the village, or rather between it and the beach, was fought the battle of the 31st July, 1759, between the English and French, in which the latter were victorious and the former lost 182 killed and 665 wounded and missing. The head-quarters of Montcalm can be seen to the right after passing over the stream. After the taking of Quebec, the English avenged themselves by sacking and firing not only the village of Beauport, but also those of L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, St. Anne and Baie St. Paul, and destroying all the crops found in them.

The **FALLS OF MONTMORENCY** may be seen either from above or below. To view them from below, the visitor must descend what is called the zig-zag hill, which passes through Mr. Hall's property, and in doing so the visitor is reminded that the residence thereon was once occupied by the Duke of Kent, the Father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. On reaching the foot of the hill we can pass along the beach,

Montmorency Hotel.



MONTMORENCY FALLS.

This Hotel is First-Class in every respect. Tourists driving to the Falls will do well to refresh themselves here.

Meals can be had at the shortest notice.

Having had fifteen years experience at this Stand, Strangers and Tourists will see that every attention will be guaranteed.

T. BUREAU,

Proprietor.

till we arrive, as it were, almost underneath the avalanche of waters, while the spray therefrom descends in a sort of drizzling shower, and through which, if the sun be shining, the brightly hued rainbow can be seen bathing its colors in the frenzied cataract. The body of water, which from the height of 250 feet leaps its precipice, passes, it is said, through a subterranean passage, and rises in a tumultuous manner near the end of the Island of Orleans and gaining the name of Le Taureau, by boatmen considered a dangerous spot. The view above the Falls is taken from the opposite side, the visitor passing over the Montmorency Bridge, then through a field opposite the Hotel, and for which a charge is made, and down a stairway to a platform, which directly overlooks the Falls. The mad turbulence of the water and the deafening roar, which ever seems to increase, is almost bewildering, and the dizzy height at which one is placed causes a certain amount of uneasiness and sense of danger. There is wildness all round, the high cliffs with overhanging trees and bushes and the violence of the rapids rivet the imagination with resistless fascination. On both sides of the river are the remnants of two towers, between which was suspended a bridge, but which fell about twenty-five years ago, carrying with it an unfortunate countryman, his wife, child, horse and vehicle, whose remains were never afterwards discovered. A by-way road through the fields leads the visitor to the NATURAL STEPS, which by some are considered the grandest feature of the scene. Nothing more wild and weird can be imagined than this mad river with perpendicular precipices on each side, clothed with

tufts of shrubbery, and whose summits are fringed with over-hanging pines, watching down as it were on the threatening waters, now leaping over huge rocks and forming furious cascades, anon seething, moody, silent pools whose blackness makes night look pale. Here the waters eddy round in ever-quickenng circles, raising in their wrath bubbles and frothy atoms to the surface, and suddenly leap onwards beneath the overhanging cliffs. Where the visitor stands, shady nooks hidden in ferns and wild plants invite to rest, while the peculiar formation of the rocks serve as tables for pic-nic collations. In the summer, these Natural Steps are the resort of pleasure parties, and the followers of Izaak Walton can tempt from the angry torrent the most delicious speckled trout.

Near by is what is called the Fairy River, which mysteriously disappears beneath the earth and again as mysteriously re-appears. It is also called l'Eau Tenue.

Among the places of interest worthy of a visit are the village of CHARLESBOURG, and a short distance east the CHATEAU BIGOT; also SPENCER WOOD, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor; WOODFIELD CEMETERY and MOUNT VERNON CEMETERY.

LAKE BEAUPORT.

Continuing along the Charlesbourg highway, after leaving the village, for about four miles, we turn into a less macadamized, but much more delightful, road. The sweet smell of the woods is a welcome, the song of birds hastens you on, and the wild, uncultured country charms you, till you feel in an ecstasy with the

whole scene, when suddenly you arrive at an opening in the forest, and a fairy lake, surrounded by high mountains, appears before you, and, ere your wonder has had perfect consciousness, you are driven up to the Lake Beauport Hotel, a country house, with a verandah in front and gardens of flowers and kitchen vegetables in rear, a perfect Arcadian retreat, where a *dolce far niente* reigns, and the greatest enjoyment is to be obtained.

LORETTE.

The Indian village of Lorette is nine miles from town, and can be reached by the Charlesbourg road, turning off to the left at the village of Charlesbourg, or by the Little River road, which divides at Scott's Bridge, one branch going by the north and the other by the south side of the River St. Charles, or the *Cabir Coubat* of the olden time, both rejoining at the distance of about three miles. On the south branch is the French Catholic Cemetery, and beyond it the St. Charles race-course. Lorette is situated on a hill, down which rushes the River St. Charles, forming in the centre of the village the charmingly beautiful Falls of Lorette. A walk has been made in a highly artistic manner through the most striking parts of the vicinity, so that all the beauties of these Falls can be admired. It has more the character of a cascade, and there are delightful pieces of scenery above and below, and the river itself is a wild torrent, in which at one time salmon were taken. In the eastern part of the village reside the remnants of the once powerful Huron tribe, now either coalesced with the French, or rapidly disappearing.

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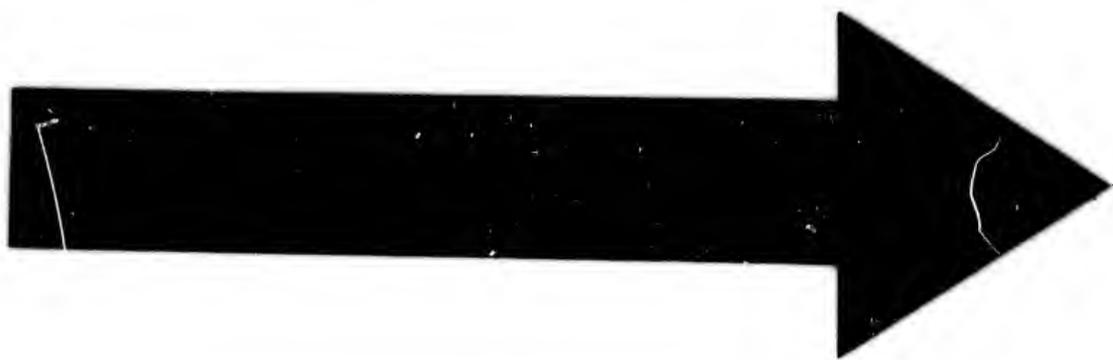
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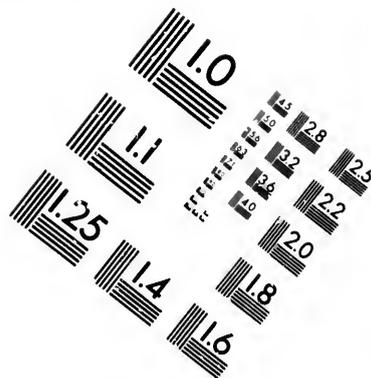
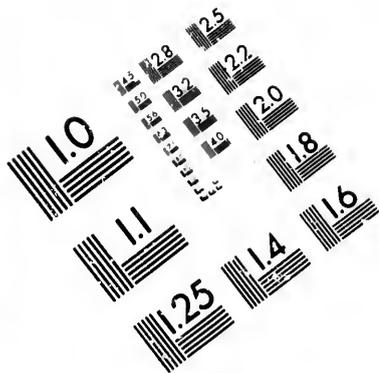
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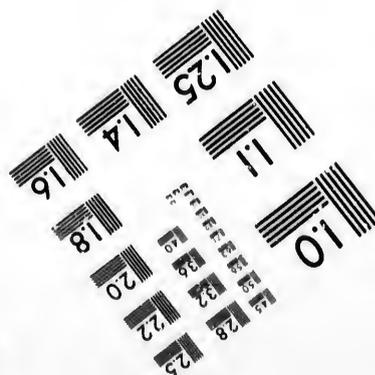
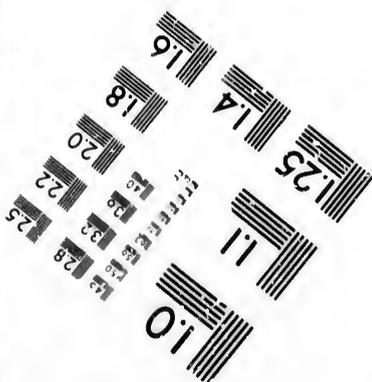
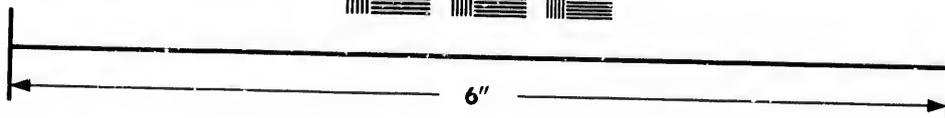
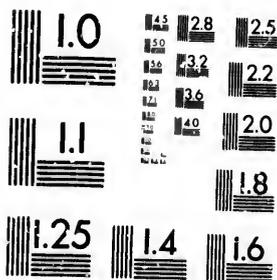
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J. R. STEVENSON & CO.

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COTE ST ANTOINE

Cote des Neiges Cemetery

Mount Royal Cemetery

Mount Royal Park

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

ST LAWRENCE

ST ANTOINE

MONTREAL

ST GABRIEL

RIVER

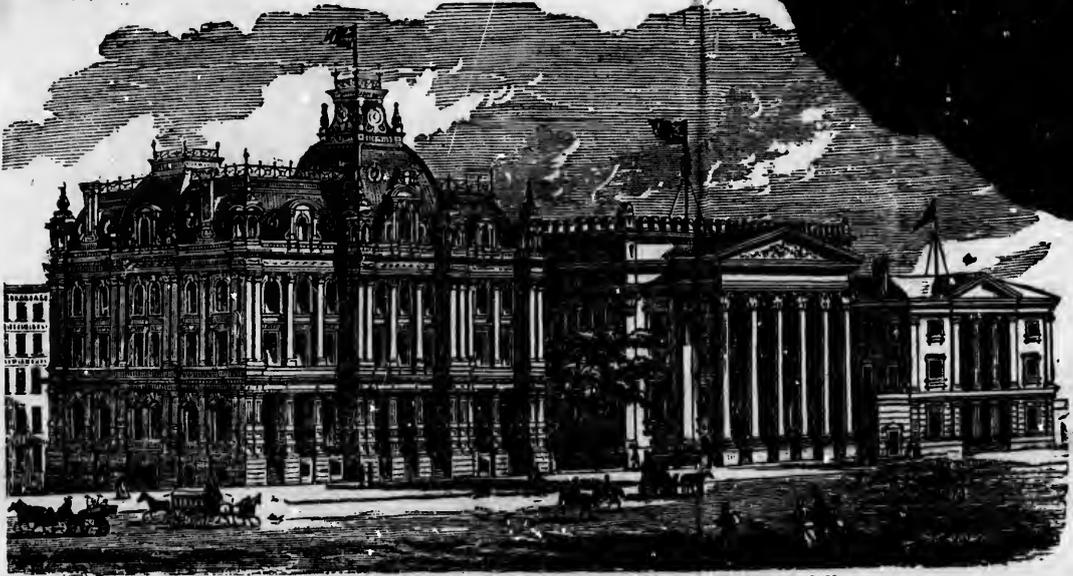
POINT CHARLES

VICTORIA BRIDGE
Centre Span 330 ft and 60 ft high
24 spans 240 ft each
Total length with Abutments 3084 ft.
Cost \$ 6,300,000.00.

NEW MAP
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL
 SHOWING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS & EXTENSIONS
JULY
1883



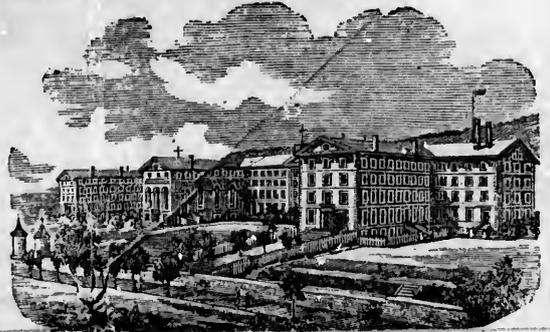
BRIDGE
 100 ft. and 60 ft. high
 each
 in. Abutments 900 ft.
 1000 00.



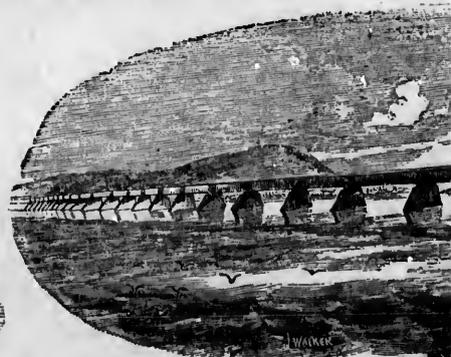
Post-Office, Bank of Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway Offices.



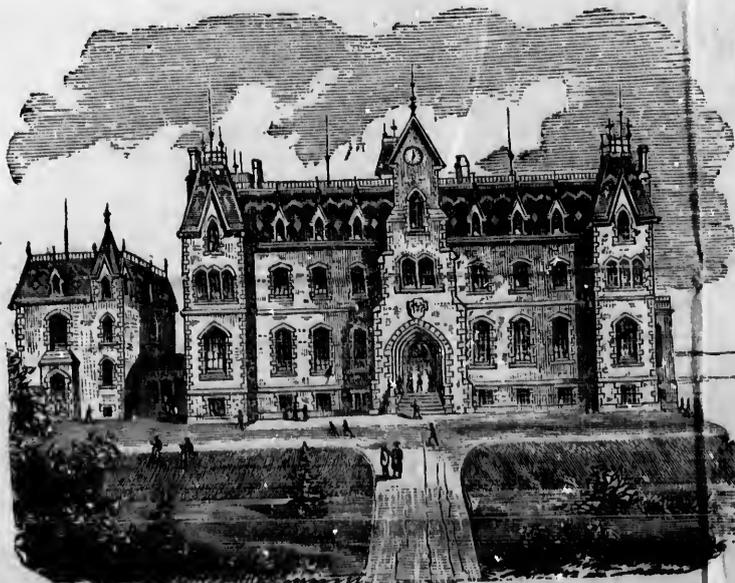
Parish Church, Place d'Armes.



Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke St. West.



VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL.



Commercial College, St. Catherine Street.



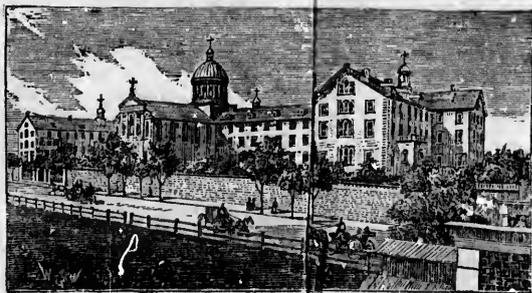
Grey Nunnery, Guy Street



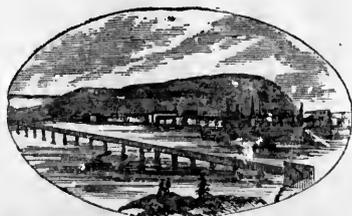
Centre Montreal from the Mountain.



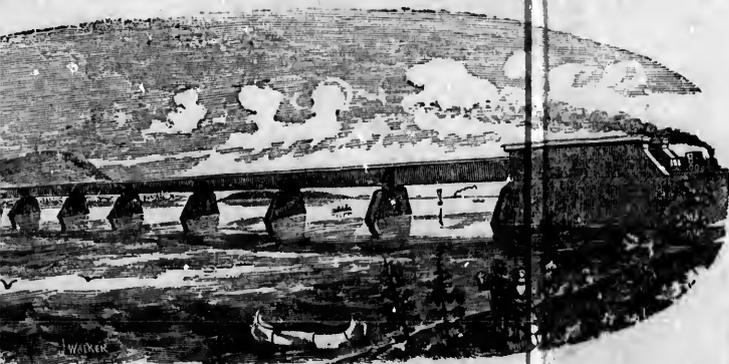
St. West.



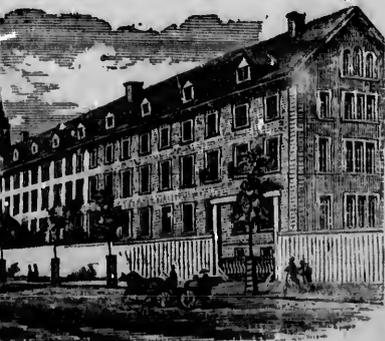
Hotel Dieu, Faubourg St. West.



Montreal from above Victoria Bridge.



VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL.—THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD



Nunnery, Guy Street.



Custom House.



Young Men's Christian Association Building, Victoria Sq.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
 OF THE
CITY OF QUEBEC
 WITH PLANS OF GRAVING DOCKS IMPROVEMENTS &c
 Published by Authority
 JULY 1ST 1883





Quebec.



Snow-shoing.



Lacrosse



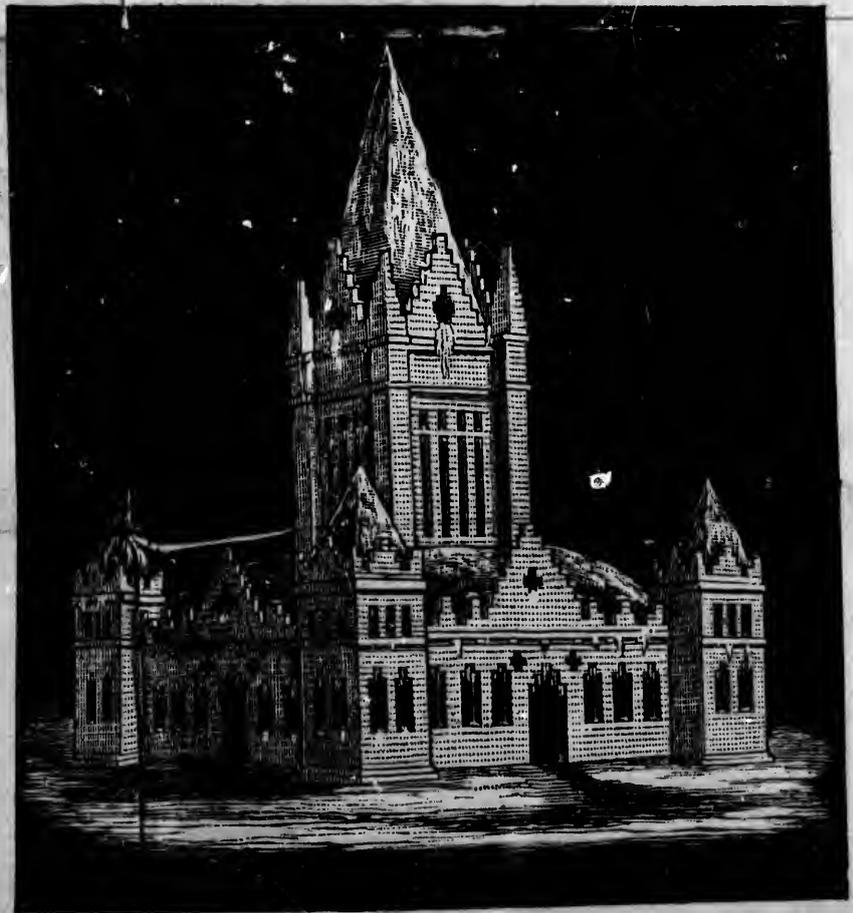
Tobogganning.



Montmorenci Falls.



Tobogganing.



Ice Palace, Dominion Square, Montreal.

