MONTREAL,

ITS

HISTORY AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

FOR 1878,

WITH

SKETCHES AND STATISTICS, &c.

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1878.

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and Poetry.'

4 Dec., 1872.

From the Montreal

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4 Dec., 1872.

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"We have no doubt that, as an elaboration of the Lecture which the Reverend gentleman delivered in the late St. Patrick's Hall, the work will prove a very acceptable addition to Canadian literature."

From D. MCGAVIN, Esq.,
Vice President of the Caledonian Society of Montreal.

I have heard, with pleasure, that you contemplate publishing in book form that clever, interesting and instructive paper on the Song, Poetry and Song Writers of "Auld Scotia," which you read before the Caledonian Society.

I should say that such a work would be highly appreciated by Scotchmen in Canada, and form a valuable addition to this store of literary pabulum.

April, 1874.

Montreal, April 8th, 1874.

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Yours very truly,

W. WEIR.

To Rev. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,
&c., &c.,
Montreal.

Caledonian Society of Montreal,
Office of the President,
MONTREAL, April 21st, 1874.

DEAR SIR.—The reading of your manuscript work on the "History of Scottish Poetry and Song" afforded me very great pleasure indeed. The book is one that will supply a want long felt, presenting to us, as it does a complete history of Scottish Song from the earliest times to the present day. The compilation is a very happy one, and that your efforts may be attended with the best results is my earnest hope. The work requires only to be known to be appreciated by the Scotchmen of Canada.

Sincerely yours,

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III. WOMEN
1. SARA, TH
2. HAGAR, T
3. REBEKAH,
4. LEAH AN

IV. WOMEN
5. MIRIAM, S
6. DEBORAH,
7. DELILAH,
8. JEPHTHA'S
9. HANNAH,
10. RUTH, TH
11. ABIGAIL.
12. THE WIT

No. I. SARA, THE
France, b
II. HAGAR A
(Werben,
III. REBEKAH.
b. 1815).
IV. LEAH AND
(Vilvorde
V. MIRIAM AN
b. 1797, d
VI. DEBORAH.
b. 1815).
VII. DELILAH.
France).
VIII. JEPHTHA'S
Marcellin,
IX. HANNAH.
b. 1829).
X. RUTH. *Lo*
XI. ABIGAIL.
b. 1829).
XII. WITCH OF
France, b.
XIII. JEZEBEL.
b. 1829).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

A PREMIUM PICTURE,

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Suitable for framing (size 17 x 22), see description next page.

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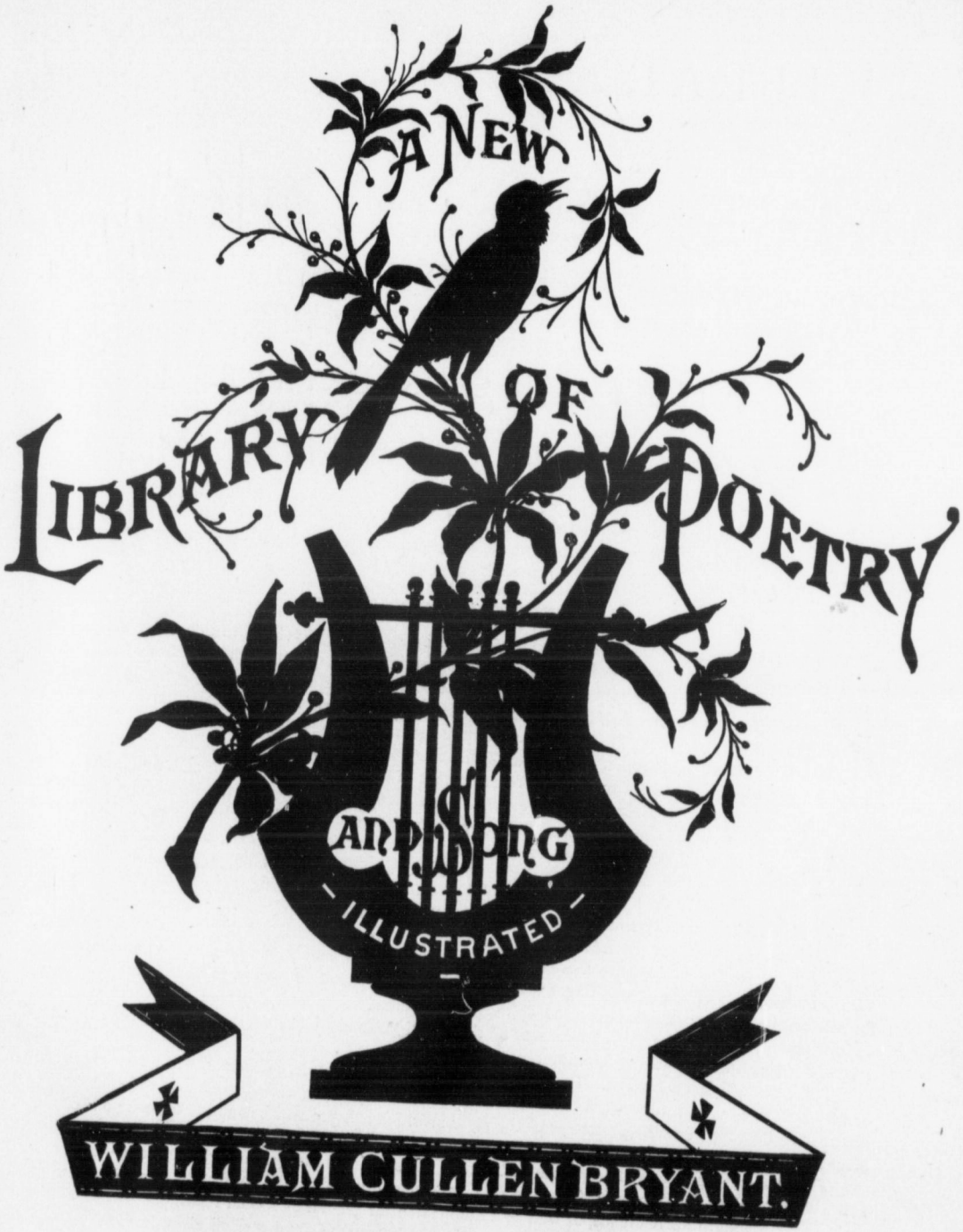

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On the whole the Publishers feel very sure that this "New Library of Poetry and Song" will be accepted by the public as one of the books that *must be had*—in spite of the "hard times"—for it is, in its sphere UNAPPROACHED by any similar publication known. It appeals to all classes, to every "age, sex, and condition," and will meet with a hearty welcome in any household in the land to which it comes.

List of Illustrations.

The ILLUSTRATIONS *are appropriately elegant and complete to accompany the text; they consist of Steel Portraits expressly executed for the work, Landscape Views, Historical Scenes, Figures, etc., together with striking Silhouette Titles and interesting Manuscript Fac-Similes. These are all from the most renowned artists and engravers, and are printed brilliantly on the finest of plate paper, forming a series of illustrations not only elegant, but altogether* UNIQUE, *adding lustre to the book and interest to the poems.*

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Of most distinguished or favorite Poets have been engraved from the most authentic originals attainable, and are confidently referred to as a series *unsurpassed* in fidelity of resemblance and brilliancy of execution.

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Milton.
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Are of varied styles—offering Landscape, Figure, Scenes from History, Views of interesting localities, all directly bearing upon poems to which they refer, and adding beauty to the volume as well as clearness to the meaning of the text.

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Autumn.
The Ploughman.
Winter Scenes.
My Mother and Her Bible.
The Hunting Party.
A Summer Evening.
Retrospection.
Nature's Teaching.
Fisher's Rock.
The Banks of the Lee.
The Nightingale.
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Set forth the Divisions of the work,—as "Poems of Infancy and Youth,"—and by emblematic designs of artistic fancy form a very attractive as well as new and original feature.

Infancy and Youth.
Friendship.
Love.
Home.
Parting and Absence.
Disappointment and Estrangement.
Sorrow and Death.
Patriotism and Freedom.
Religion.
Nature.
Peace and War.
Temperance and Labor.
The Sea.
Adventure and Rural Sports.
Descriptive.
Sentiment and Reflection.
Fancy.
Tragedy.
Personal.
Humorous.

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Of some Thirty celebrated Poets will be something prized by many. A man's handwriting is supposed to give some notion of his character. Here is an opportunity to examine that very interesting theory.

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George P. Morris
Fitz-Greene Halleck.
W. Gilmore Simms.
Edgar Allan Poe.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Lydia H. Sigourney.
John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
John G. Saxe.
Julia Ward Howe.
Francis S. Key.
Bret Harte.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Henry W. Longfellow.
William Cullen Bryant.
John Howard Payne.
Thomas Hood.
Leigh Hunt.
Josiah Gilbert Holland.
Alfred Tennyson.
George H. Boker.
T. Buchanan Read.
John G. Whittier.
Oliver W. Holmes.
Bayard Taylor.
E. Barrett Browning.

[Specimen of Wood Engraving.]

Drawn by J. D. WOODWARD. *Engraved by* A. V. S. ANTHONY.

PERISHED.

(A VIEW IN THE CATSKILLS.)

"Wave after wave of greenness rolling down
From mountain top to base . . .
And, towering up amid the lesser throng,
A giant oak, so desolately grand,
Stretches its gray imploring arms to Heaven."

[Specimen of Silhouette Title.]

[Specimen of Autograph Manuscript.]

The very tones in which we spake
Had something strange I could but mark;
The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.

Henry W. Longfellow

Opinions of the Press.

Best of Its Kind.

"No other selection we know of is as varied and complete as this."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

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"Here are the best productions of the best poets of the world selected by a poet of exquisite taste and culture. . . . Save the 'Book of books' and 'Webster's Unabridged,' we think this book of Bryant's is destined to become the most popular ever published in this country."—*Christian Union.*

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

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The ***Manuscript and Autograph Fac-Similes*** are engraved from authentic sources, and show the ordinary style of writing and signature of the most celebrated Poets. These, and the Silhouettes and the Illustrative Engravings, are all printed brilliantly on the finest of tinted plate paper, and form a series of illustrations *entirely unique.* The

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283

MONTREAL,

ITS

HISTORY & COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

WITH

SKETCHES AND STATISTICS, &c., &c.

By

REV. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

AUTHOR OF "THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER," "CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY," "THE HARP OF CANAAN," "THE BATTLES OF THE WORLD," EVERY MAN'S MINE OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE," "THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA," THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH SONG," AND "MONTREAL, ITS HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES."

Montreal:

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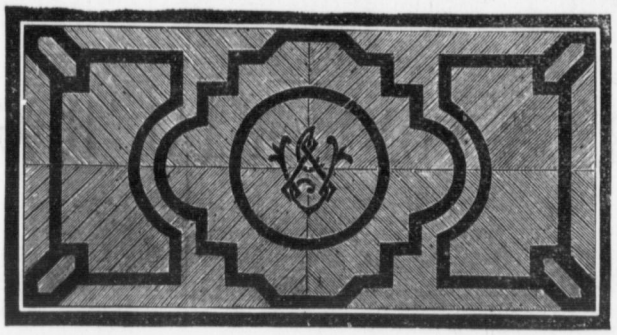
1878.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO.



WOODEN CARPETING.

After an experience of several years, has proved by its durability, that it is the cheapest covering for Banks, Offices, Stores, Schools, Libraries, Halls, Laundries, Kitchens, Billiard, Bath, and Dining Rooms. When care is taken it retains its beauty and durability as long as ordinary Hard Wood Floor, and ten times as long as the best English Oil Cloths.

Our standard goods are ¾ and yard wide in rolls, the same as ordinary carpets. The dividing strips and borders are in uniform lengths of 12 ft. We only send the quantity required to lay the floor, and if laid according to the design furnished there will be but little waste, however irregular the room is.

It can be readily shipped to all parts of the country, and laid in any desired pattern by good carpenters: see directions for laying floors. For the information required to make correct designs and estimates, see directions for measuring floors.

Wood Carpeting is manufactured from wood ¼ of an inch thick, thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried by the most approved process and backed with canvas, the wood and canvas being firmly united in the most durable manner. When laid it is securely nailed to the floor and finished with oil and shellac, it is then impervious to water, and gives all the advantages of a thick floor at half the cost.

We make the carpeting in Ash and Walnut, and Yellow Pine and Walnut, in alternate strips, or of one wood only, either Ash, Oak, or Cherry. Walnut strips, 1⅛ in. Ash and Pine, 1⅜ in. wide.

PARQUET AND MARQUETRY FLOORING.

Ornamental Hard Wood Floors.

We have been very successful in manufacturing Parquet Floors, so universally used and admired in Foreign Countries.

European Parquet Floors are specially adapted to a damp, moist climate. The dryness of the American atmosphere soon causes them to draw apart and shrink, rendering them very unsightly and difficult to repair.

The Parquet Floors we have introduced have given entire satisfaction, and are admitted by architects, builders and others to be the only Parquet that will stand the extreme dryness and moisture prevailing at different seasons of the year.

The floors are insect proof and therefore suitable to our climate, while by their tightness dust cannot penetrate through them.

They are manufactured of wood ¼ of an inch thick, with a canvas backing, the canvas allowing the wood to adapt itself to the varying temperature, and yet remaining so firm as to render the change imperceptible. Being only ¼ of an inch thick they can be laid without changing the door, base, hearth or register of a room.

Parquet Floors are laid in Parlors, Libraries and Reception Rooms, Turkish Rugs or Persian Carpets being used with them.

A beautiful effect is produced by laying a Parquet border only, around a room, relieving the carpet by the contrast.

Plates 30, 31 and 32, show the carpeting with alternate stripes as used in Dining Rooms, Halls, Kitchens, etc.

Plate I shows the standard styles of borders, which are used in improving the appearance of the plain floors.

Plate 25 shows a variety of centre pieces for Rooms, Halls, Bay Windows, etc.

Plates 34 and 35 show the effect of one color and alternate stripes, with fancy borders.

Plates 33 and 38 show the beautiful effect produced by using diagonal and plain goods, fancy borders dividing the different widths.

Plates 36 and 37 are improved designs for Halls.

Plates 26, 27, 28 and 29 are Vestibule patterns.

Plates 39 and 40 are our plainest styles of Parquet Floors, made of Oak, Ash or Cherry, laid diagonally; the borders are made of woods of contrasting colors, and from 20 to 24 in. wide.

Plate 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 41 is one of many different patterns, producing beautiful effects. These are only a few of our designs, 21, 22 and 42, our styles being as elaborate as anything produced in Europe.

Architects can have their own designs manufactured without additional cost.

Our Marquetry Floors are specially adapted to places subjected to excessive wear and use. They are made by dovetailing pieces ¼ of an inch thick into ordinary tongue and grooved flooring, forming various patterns. The flooring is 3 inches wide, in lengths of from 10 to 12 feet, either Ash or Walnut.

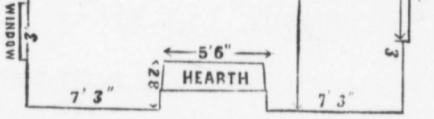
Plate 43 and 44 is one of many styles of Inlaid Marquetry, unequalled for durability and solidity.

We have the best facilities for manufacturing in the most perfect manner all styles of block or thick flooring.

The blocks being grooved, and when laid are put together with tongues of wood, each block fitting perfectly.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING FLOORS.

Draw a design of the shape of the room, as follows:



Give the length of the room: thus <—20 ft. —>

The widest part of the room: <—15 ft. 2 in. —>

The hearth: <— 5 ft. x 6 in. —>

Each side of hearth to the walls: <—7 ft. 3 in. —>

Hearth projects: 2 ft. 8 in.

Show all the doors, windows or offsets that are necessary. Width of windows need only be given when they come down to the floor, as shown in the diagram.

Correct measurements being given, we can draw any design to a scale and give an estimate of the exact cost.

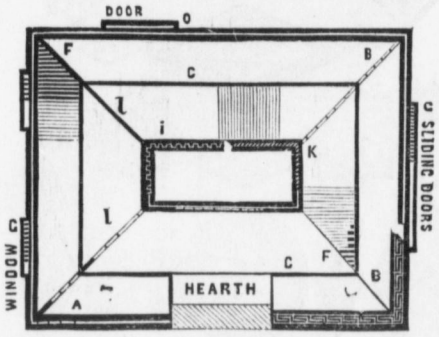
WAINSCOTING AND CEILINGS.

Our designs for Wainscoting are admirably adapted to giving an elegant finish to the interior of Public Buildings and Private Dwellings. The goods are put up without changing the base or injuring the wall. A fancy border greatly improves the appearance, as in Plate 45.

Very elegant ceilings are made by first putting up plain boards, then covering with the goods, trimming with a combination of mouldings, and giving the appearance of solid ceilings. Paneling in a variety of styles for side walls can be made in the same manner.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING FLOORS.

Ascertain if there is any serious difference between the measurements furnished us and the working drawing sent you. In order to insure good work, when required, smooth or plane off the floor to make it level.



Proceed by laying the border around the room in a straight line, as shown at *a* or *h*, leaving windows, doors and other offsets to be filled up with your waste cuttings or walnut strips. The diagram shows four different kinds of borders. Plain *a*, Rope *k*, Gothic *i*, and Grecian *h*. When using the Grecian border, to facilitate the matching, corners made separate are generally used.

Lay Walnut strips around the hearth. Next lay down the angle walnut strips, as shown at *b b*, leaving them long enough to cut off and cope over the angle of the walnut strips *C C*. Nail them down well every 9 inches. You can now lay in the outer section of carpeting, straighten the edge of the roll when necessary. You will find it runs about 37 inches wide; this will allow it to be trimmed down. Cut off any bits of canvas. Cut your mitres at an angle of 45 degrees, as shown at *F*, pressing them up close to make tight joints. The mitre cut off at *F*, will fit at corner *f*. When the outside section is all laid, and partially nailed, lay down walnut strips or the border as the case may be, as shown at *C C*. Care should be taken to make the mitres fit tight by forcing the carpet close up with your chisel, holding it there until a nail is driven in. When line *C C* is laid, then lay down mitred strips *l l*, in the second section; fill in the carpeting as before, always finishing off in the centre, and proceed until the whole pattern is laid.

Fill up from your scraps all niches, doors, windows or offsets of any kind, as shown at *g o g*. Thoroughly nail down with 1½ inch finishing nails, 4 nails to each strip or nine inches apart; sink them in sufficiently to allow of planing off, then scrape and sandpaper, puttying the Walnut strips with black putty, and the Ash with ordinary putty. Sweep off clean, give a light coat of raw linseed oil; or, what is better, give it after oiling a coat of shellac, applied with a large brush.

To prevent misunderstanding, our price list is for goods uncut, not measured when laid down. When we send our carpeting to the country, we will, if desired, send a competent man to superintend the laying. Parties themselves finding any additional help necessary; for such service we charge $3 a day (per man) and all travelling expenses, shipping, time travelling and board, when the distance requires them to stay all night. These rules will not be deviated from except by special written contract.

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Special ttention given to all orders for Masonic floors and Emblems, perfect representations of designs made in any kind of wood desired. Monograms, Names or Lettering of all kinds for Wood Carpeting or thick flooring, as in Vestibule plates, Nos 20, 21. No. 53 represents a Masonic floor with radiating star surrounded by diamonds, enclosed with tesselated border.

Stairs covered in any style with a variety of beautiful designs.

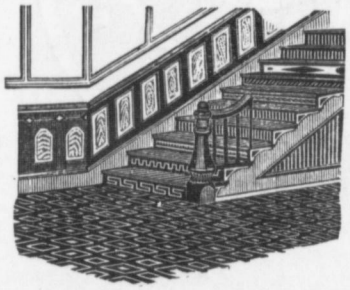

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Plate No. 41.

Plate No. 45.

WAINSCOTS.

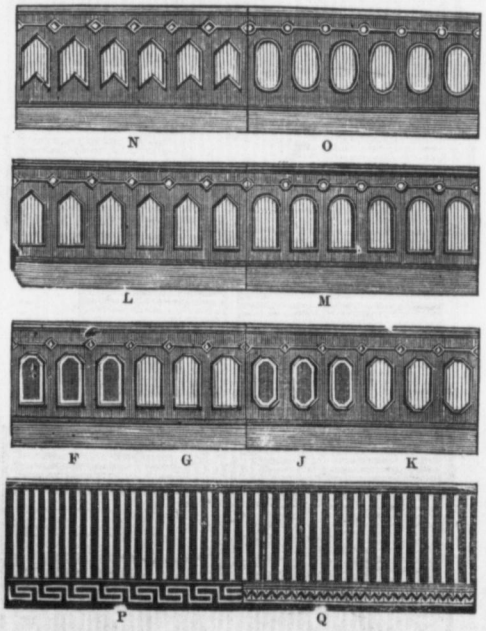

Plate No. 24.

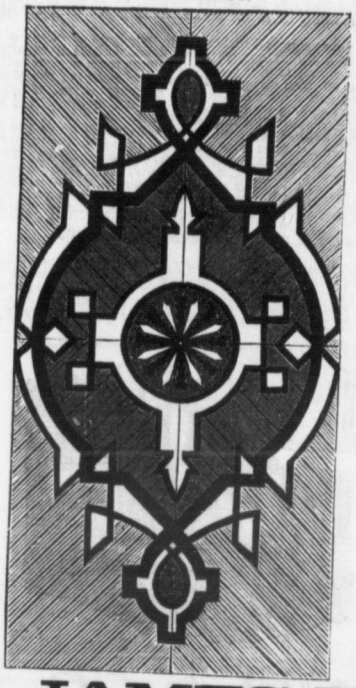

Plate No. 25.

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Plates No. 36 and 37.

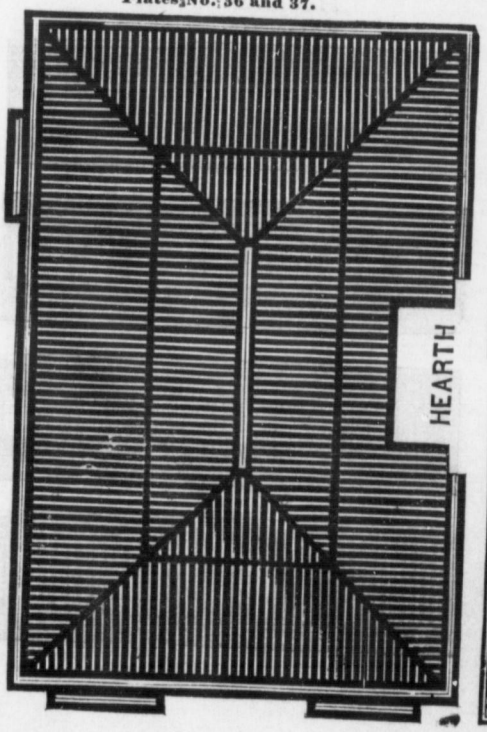


Plate No. 26.

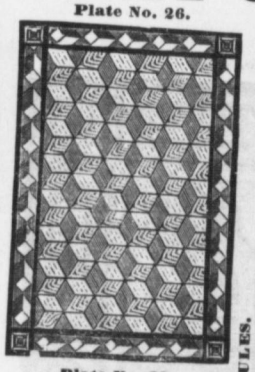


Plate No. 27.

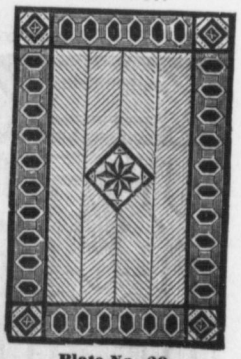
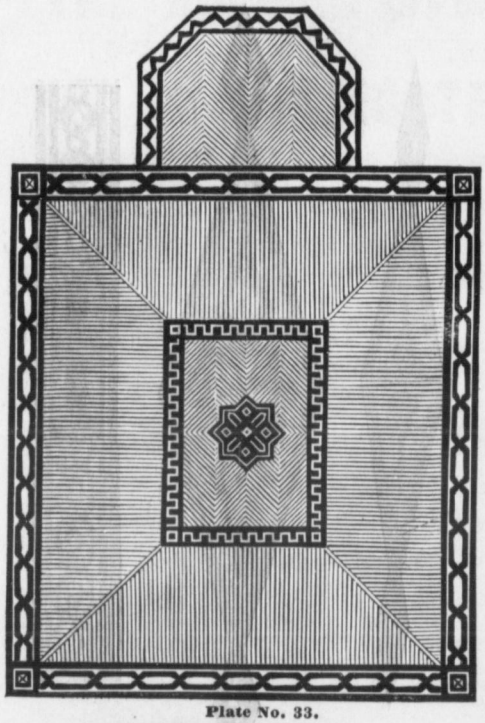


Plate No. 28.

VESTIBULES.

Plate No. 29.

Plate No. 38.



MASONIC FLOOR.
Plate No. 42.

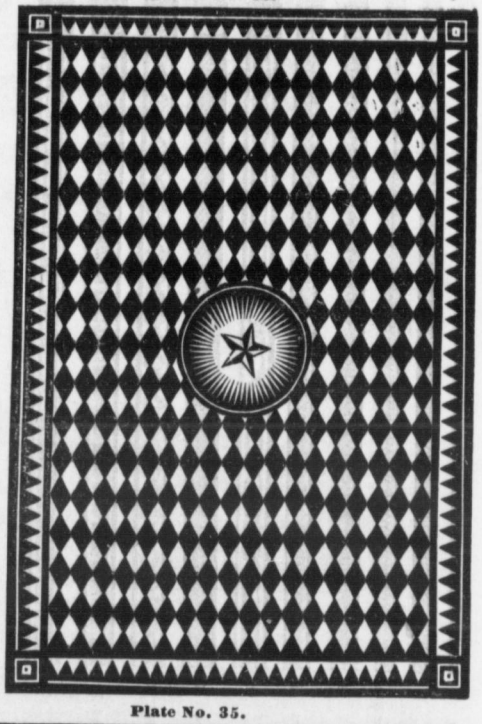


Plate No. 33.

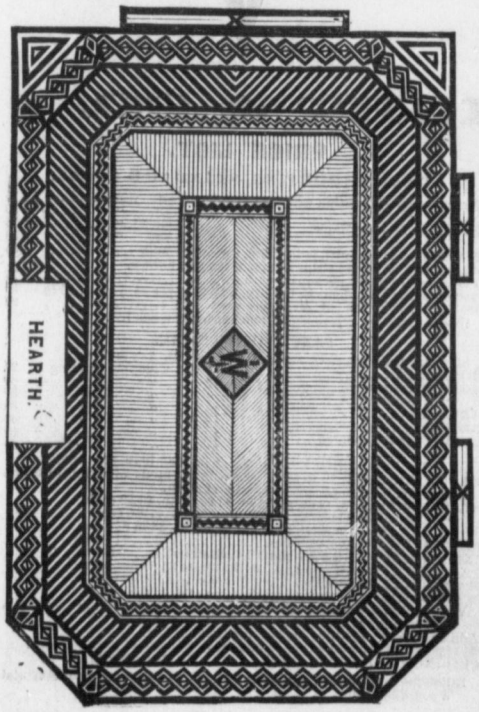


Plate No. 35.

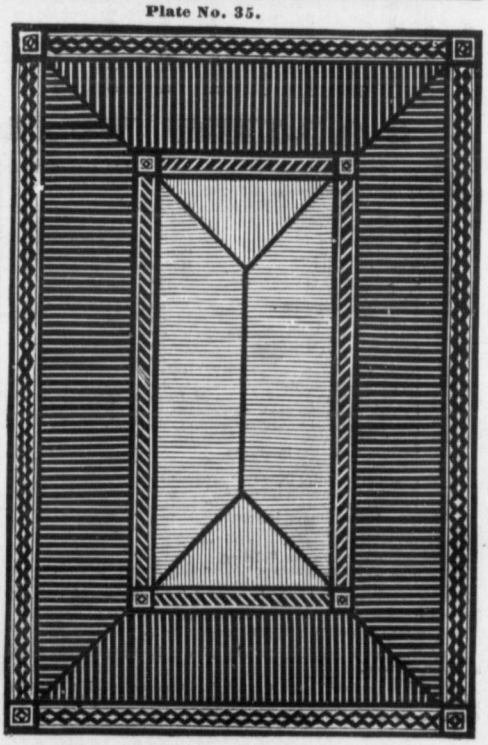
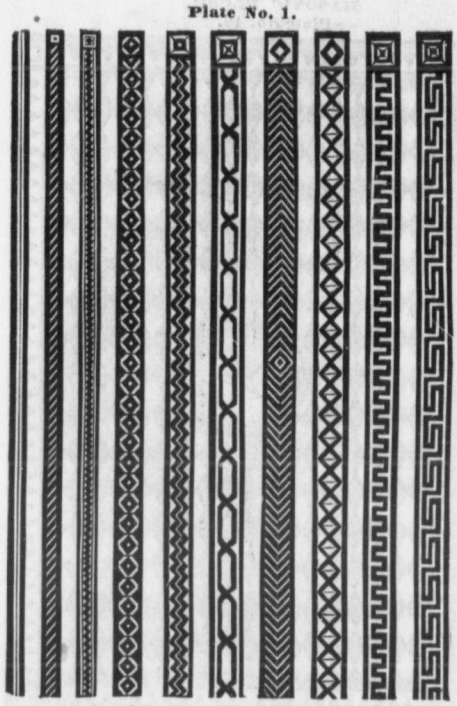
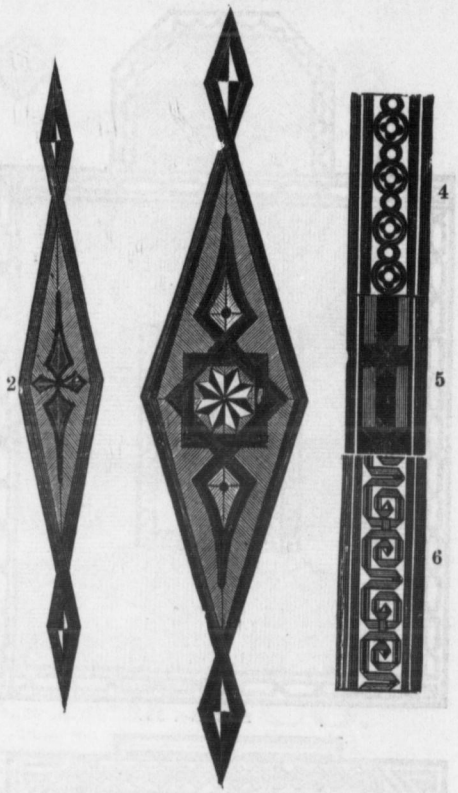


Plate No. 1.



Plain 3 inch. Rope 5 inch. Gothic point 6 in. 8. Block 8. Gothic point 10. Chain 10. Double rope 10. Double point 10. Castellated 4, 10 8 Grecian 10.

Plate No. 3.



JAMES WRIGHT & CO.

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St. George's "	"
St. Andrew's "	"
Memorial "	Cornwall.
Bank of Toronto,	Montreal.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do
Quebec Bank	do
La Banque Nationale	do
Exchange Bank	do
City Bank, Chaboillez Square	do
Bank of Montreal (savings)	do
Merchants Bank do	do
Bank of Montreal	Ottawa.
La Banque Nationale	do
Merchants Bank,	St. Johns, P. Q.
Eastern Townships Bank,	Cowansville, P. Q.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company,	Montreal.
London Insurance "	"
Scottish Provincial Insurance "	"
Accident Insurance "	"
Canada Guarantee Insurance "	"
Scottish Commercial Insurance "	"
Citizens Insurance "	"
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Church Furniture made up in any style. Designs and estimates furnished.

Samples may be seen by calling at the show room.

N. B.—The cuts in this Book are only a few of the many samples shown at the show room.

Pulpit, Communion Tables, Church Furniture and Gothic Windows made to order. Designs and estimates furnished for complete fitting of Churches, Banks and Offices.

PRICE LIST.

WOOD CARPETING—STANDARD GOODS.

Walnut strips alternating with Ash or Pine,	1 yd.	wide	$1 75
" " " " " "	¾ yd.	"	1 50
Plain Ash, Pine, or Maple	1 yd.	"	1 75
" " " "	¾ yd.	"	1 50

The same made diagonal, 14 in. wide, per square foot 35

Walnut Oak or Cherry strips and plain straight border, for standard goods per square yard 1 75

Cost of laying plain floors in the city, oil finish, per sq. yd.....35 to 50

Shellac finish, additional, per square yard 20

Floors waxed by experienced Frenchmen when desired.

FANCY BORDERS, ETC.

Standard borders and corners are Walnut with Ash or Pine.

ROPE	5 in.	wide, per running ft.			20
GOTHIC, castellated	6, 8 or 10	"	"	"	30
" pointed	6 or 8	"	"	"	50
GRECIAN	6, 8 or 10	"	"	"	35
BLOCK	8	"	"	"	40
GOTHIC, double pointed	10	"	"	"	50
CHAIN	10	"	"	"	60

CORNERS FOR BORDERS, 6 in. 35c., 8 in. 40c., 10 in. 50c. each.

FANCY BORDERS, 12 to 36 in. wide, in all kinds of wood, to order, from 60c. to $1.25 per square foot in oil finish.

STARS, No. 21, plain, 12 in. $1, 15 in. $1.25, 18 in. $1.50 each.

" No. 22, ornamental, 24 x 36 in .....$5 each.

" No. 23, ornamental, 24 in. $6, 30 in. $8, 36 in $10 each.

CENTRE PIECES, No. 24, 36 in.....$10 each.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS and INSCRIPTIONS ...$1 per sq. ft.

PARQUET FLOORS, ½ to 1¼ in. thick, 40c. to $1.50 per sq. ft.

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WAINSCOTING, of standard goods, ¾ inch thick without base.

Walnut, and Ash or Pine, (beaded or plain) with mouldings, oil finish, 30 in. high, per running foot, 75c., 39 in. high, 85c.

Additional cost of putting up, 20c. per running foot.

WAINSCOTS, from $1.50 per running foot, 36 to 42 in. high.

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Estimates furnished on application for all descriptions of ornamental Wood Floors, etc.

THE HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD

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MEDICATED PLASTERS.

Cures without Medicine. The true treatment endorsed by thousands

War against Nostrums.

TRADE-MARK.

Twofold in its Action.

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Gives and Takes

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No Poisons used.

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New Method.

TRADE MARK

Nature's Law.

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Remarkable Facts.

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The HOLMAN LIVER and STOMACH PAD has STOOD the TEST of YEARS.

HOLMAN'S PAD.

Druggists, Merchants and Patients from every quarter of our country are cordially and earnestly attesting the efficacy of Holman's Pad. Its effect has proved marvellous, even in the most stubborn chronic cases, and where all hope has disappeared under ordinary treatment.

The reasons are simple enough. The Pad is applied immediately over the vitals—Liver and Stomach, and centre of the nervous system which pervades the digestive organs. It contains harmless vegetable properties that absorb all poisonous and deteriorated fluids from the blood and stomach.

It also possesses other properties which pass into and vitalize the entire system with Nature's true tonic, entering the circulation through the pores of the skin, rapidly and effectually—and exactly where needed. It is thus torpidity of the Liver is removed—producing healthy secretions of bile and gastric juice, without which good health is impossible; arresting fermentation and torpor in the stomach, thereby arresting any and all deteriorated fluids that would otherwise enter the system, making it the sure cure and preventive of the following diseases: Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pains in the Back, Stomach, Sides and Muscles, Periodical and Life-long Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Liver Cough—often taken for consumption—Heart Disease, not organic, Kidney Difficulties, Female Weaknesses, Bilious Colic, Diarrhœa, Lassitude, Cold Extremities, Nervousness, Numbness, Partial Paralysis; Bilious, Typhoid and other Fevers, including Fever and Ague, Enlarged Spleen, Dumb Ague, Yellow Fever, &c.

All these diseases originate in a Torpid Liver or Diseased Stomach. Holman's Pad will cure any of the above without any internal medicine, within a very short time.

Sick Headache disappears almost as soon as applied. The Pad never fails to cure Rheumatism. The richest food can be eaten by most chronic dyspeptic cases in seven or ten days after applying the Pad. Thousands of women bear testimony to the miraculous results in all diseases peculiar to their sex. Bilious Colic and Bilious Diarrhœa are positively mastered in an astonishing short space of time. It is believed there is not a case of malaria in existence Holman's Pad will not cure. The same certainty is assured in all the other diseases enumerated above. These are no idle words or base misrepresentations, but are indisputable facts, and an appeal that earnestly entreats you to leave the old bondage, and try the only rational mode of curing disease, and save yourself a world of trouble.

HOLMAN'S PLASTERS.

We cannot too strongly urge the use of Holman's Celebrated FOOT and BODY Plasters as an auxiliary to the Pad in EXTREME cases of TYPHOID, BILIOUS or other FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE AND ACUTE PAINS in any part of the body, especially in the small of the back and shoulders. The effect is magical. Also, in cases of Cold Extremities and partial Paralysis. They stimulate and equalize the circulation, producing the most satisfactory and even astonishing results; combining the two, and following the directions, the patient can feel but little doubt of being absolute master in the severest chronic difficulties.

CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS.

OFFICE OF THE TRAVELER'S INSURANCE Co., Agency at Drummondville, Ont. Nov. 2nd, 1877.

Holman Liver Pad Co.

GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used one of Holman's Fever and Ague and Liver Pads, and have derived great benefit from the same, and would most cheerfully recommend to all who are suffering from Dyspepsia or any such cause to procure one at once.

Yours respectfully.

EDWARD BROWN.

—

D. M. BAIRD, Manufacturers' Agent,
210 St. James Street.

Holman Liver Pad Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn one of your Liver Pads for about 20 days, and it has *completely cured me* of a very bad attack of Dyspepsia. After being once used, the Pad speaks for itself, and is a genuine cure for the worst case of Dyspepsia. I heartly recommend it to all my friends suffering from the above.

Respectfully yours.

D. M. BAIRD.

—

GANANOQUE, Nov. 6th, 1877.

Holman Liver Pad Co.

DEAR SIRS,—After wearing the Pad two weeks I felt like another man. It is now four weeks since I put it on and I am now enjoying good health I shall with pleasure recommend Holman's Pad to all parties suffering from Liver Complaint, etc.

Yours respectfully,

WM. J. JOLIFFE, Methodist Minister.

The Pad costs but $2.50 and $3.50.

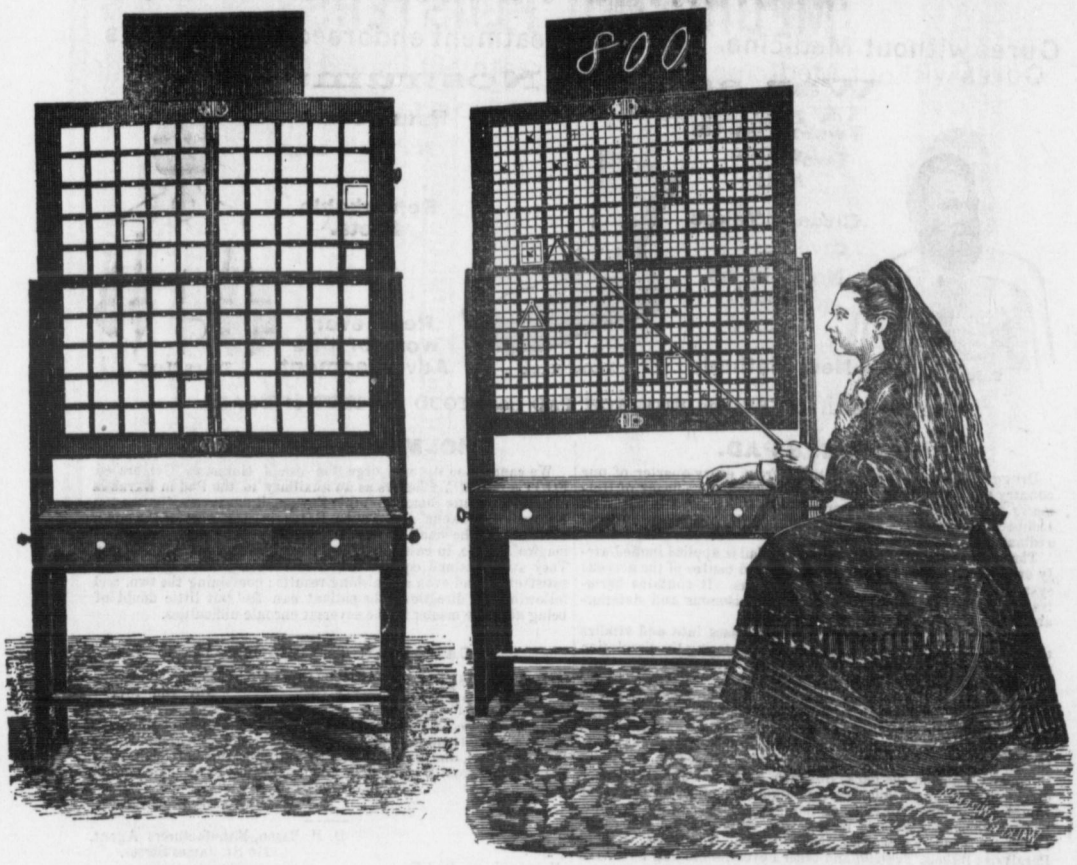
The latter only used in old complicated cases. Consultations and explanations free of charge at Company's Offices,

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

GENERAL OFFICES—301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and 119 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

Loverin's Historical Centograph.

Adapted to Children. **Adapted for Colleges and Schools.**



The following TESTIMONIALS speak for themselves relative to the CENTOGRAPH as a means of teaching History:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
"Ottawa, February 7th, 1876.

"SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, to inform you that His Excellency was much interested in the explanation of your ingenious invention for making History, when studied by Zaba's method, more easily acquired.

"His Excellency wishes you success in your endeavors to popularize the study of History.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"E. G. P. LITTLETON,
"Governor-General's Secretary.

"DR. N. LOVERIN,
"148 St. Mary street, Montreal."

"MONTREAL, August, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, Esq., M.D.

"SIR,—The Count de Zaba's system of teaching History needs but to be known to be appreciated. It is a method calculated to create a memory when such is wanting, and to strengthen a memory already existing.

"The incidents, as well as the dates of History, can be learned and retained by children more readily by teaching them an interesting game than by obliging them to study what appears to be a severe task.

"I think the Count de Zaba's method so admirable, and your Centograph so well calculated to render it practicable, that I have no doubt they will come into general use.

"I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
"E. A. FENWICK."

"Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame ayant examiné le 'Centograph' du Dr. Loverin, estiment que ce tableau est très propre à faciliter aux Elèves l'étude de la Carte de Zaba, laquelle est introduite avec avantage dans leurs Etablissements.

"Montréal, 11 Septembre."

"SAYBROOK HALL,
"Montreal, September 12th, 1876.

"DR. N. LOVERIN.

"DEAR SIR,—Having used your Centograph in my Seminary in connection with Zaba's Chart a length of time sufficient to test its usefulness, I have great pleasure in recommending it as a very valuable aid in the study of History.

"Wishing you much success in your work,
"I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
"ELEANOR H. LAY."

"MONTREAL, 29 Avril, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, Esq., M.D.

"MON CHER MONSIEUR,—Je viens de voir votre appareil, à la fois utile pour l'enseignement de l'histoire et de la statistique. Non seulement j'en trouve l'idée très ingénieuse, mais je crois qu'elle rendra un véritable service à l'enseignement. et c'est pourquoi, je retiens un exemplaire de votre Centographe, qui ne tardera à se repandre dans les écoles.

"Votre dévoué serviteur,
"H. A. VERREAU."

TESTIMONIALS.—*Continued.*

"MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
"Quebec, November 26th, 1875.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I assure you that, in my opinion, you have rendered invaluable service in bringing out the Historical Centograph; and I sincerely trust that you will, in its future success, realize some substantial results from your great labor, ingenuity and enthusiastic zeal, as illustrated in the production of this novel and valuable machine. The more I see into its nature and construction, the more I like it.

"Yours truly,
"H. H. MILES, LL.D.,
"Secretary Council of Public Instruction."

"MONTREAL, December 31st, 1875.

"N. LOVERIN, Esq., M.D.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Your Centograph appears to me to open up a new era in the education, not only of children, but also of the masses; for by its means History, both ancient and modern, can be acquired with ease and facility; while elocution, or the expression of ideas, is at the same time inculcated, as the scholar is taught to describe his subject in his own language. I can readily see how this very useful instrument can be applied to many other branches of education. I feel confident that its admission into our public and private schools would prove a boon both to teachers and pupils.

"Congratulating you, then, on your valuable invention or discovery,

"I remain, yours truly,
"A. H. KOLLMYER, A.M., M.D.,
"Bishop's College."

DUNHAM January 29th, 1876.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I have come to the conclusion that it is utterly out of the question to instruct an ordinary class in the Zabian Method without your Centograph, and, in explaining the method, I always state that I consider the Centograph as great an advance on the method as the method is on the old system, or rather want of system, in Historical teaching.

"Yours very truly,
"J. J. ROWAN SPONG, M.A."

"DUNHAM, December 3rd, 1875.

"I have examined Dr. Loverin's Centograph—an improvement upon Zaba's Chart—and though I cannot yet give the testimony of experience to its value, it will, in my opinion, prove a material aid in the study of History—so much so that I intend to order one for the Ladies' College at Dunham.

"WM. HENDERSON, A.M., T.C.D.,
"Rector of Dunham and ex-Chaplain of Bishop of Montreal."

"MCGILL MODEL SCHOOL,
Montreal, 28th April, 1875.

"Dr. Loverin has shown me his Historical Centograph and Statistical Register. It is very complete and exhaustive as a recorder of facts and dates, and will be very useful as an aid, and for a change, in teaching History.

"FRANK W. HICKS."

The following, the principle on which the Centograph is based, will show that the admission of it into Schools and Colleges will meet with favor throughout the Province.

"EDUCATION OFFICE,
"Quebec, 11th April, 1876.

"This is to certify that the Council of Public Instruction, at a meeting held on the 13th of October last, gave its approbation to the Historical Charts to the Count de Zaba, for use in all the Schools of the Province.

Given at the Education Office, this 11th day of April, 1876.

"LOUIS GIRARD,
"H. H. MILES,
"Joint Secretaries of Council of Public Instruction.

A Medal was awarded to the Centograph at the Centennial Exhibition.

"History is the most useful of all sciences."—*Lesage.*

Of all subjects of study history is best calculated to develop the power of the mind and furnish food for the judgment and understanding. The *Historical Centograph*, constructed upon the principle of the Bem and Zabian method of studying Universal History, consists of a square frame, blackboard, drawer, curtain and symbols, all of which are fully described in a key that accompanies it. The square frame is suspended between standards, and may be adapted to any angle required by the class, and is a very useful means by which to become quickly possessed of an orderly arrangement of facts, which will ever form the basis of a good historical education. By the use of it time can be rendered so accurately that no single year can be mentioned which cannot be brought, with its facts, before the student or class and pointed to the vision.

The frame whose years are not subdivided into compartments, is intended for very young students, and should be used to give them a general idea of the chart of time. The nine compartments of the subdivided years with the symbol give character to the event. Different colors represent different countries. Their location in the grand square, together with the number on the black board, establish the chronology of the event, etc., etc., more fully described in a key specially arranged to accompany it. Like the Bem and Zabian systems, the CENTOGRAPH must depend upon its intrinsic worth. They all possess the advantage of representing time, with mathematical accuracy, and of holding in position the various events of the past in the regular order of their occurrence. They are wonderfully simple, and within the comprehension of all. While charts give the most extended view of time, the Centograph offers superior advantages for practical operations before a class. Without further comment we invite the candid attention of Teachers, Professors and Educators generally to the principles involved in the method above-mentioned, and to the Centograph, as a means of great practical importance. Collectively they are to the science of time what the ordinary School Atlas is to that of place. From the fact that the subject of Universal History has swollen to enormous proportions and that life is short, the Centograph becomes an excellent apparatus by which to rapidly organize the mind. It is admirably adapted to the use of Schools, Academies and Colleges. For the parlor it is also an intelligent piece of furniture, and will form a source of amusement equally attractive to the games of chess, draughts, cards, etc., while infinitely more instructive. As to price, no real value has yet been established; that will depend much upon the general demand. It will probably range from $25 to $100, according to the material and manner of construction. One like that represented in the cut, black walnut, made to fold, with key, etc., $75.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

DR. LOVERIN, 148 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

Over 30 Years Experience.

DR. J. EMERY-CODERRE'S

(Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,)

"EXPECTORATING SYRUP."

Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Expectorating Syrup is prepared under his direction and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last 30 years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Hooping-Cough, Croup,—in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c., &c.

DR. J. EMERY-CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP.

"The Infants' Syrup" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. The Syrup can be given in all confidence to infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, inability to sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.

DR. J. EMERY-CODERRE'S TONIC ELIXIR.

The **Tonic Elixir** is prepared under the immediate direction of *Dr. J. Emery-Coderre*, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of tonics. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis or Green Sickness; Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Dysmenorrhœa, or difficult courses; Anæmia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm. and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of *J. Emery-Coderre, M.D.*, certify that it is prepared with Medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the use of Expectorants.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the **Infants' Syrup**, certify that it is prepared with proper Medical substances for the treatment of Infant Complaints, such as Colics, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the **Tonic Elixir**, as above, certify that it is prepared with Medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
Prof. of Midwifery and of Women's and Children's Complaints.

J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Prof. of Anatomy.

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Professor of Chemistry nd aPharmacy.

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For Sale at the principal Druggists.

The Medical Profession may obtain from Dr. Coderre all information required on the nature and administration of these Remedies at No. 64 St. Denis Street, Corner Dorchester, Montreal.

MONTREAL, ITS HISTORY.

THE success which attended the French in their discoveries in the Western World excited the jealousy of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, to whom the Pope, according to the ecclesiastical maxims of those days, had confirmed the possession of the New World. Francis, the King of France, not acknowledging this right to exclude him from a share of the possessions of America, and facetiously remarking that he " would fain see the article in Father Adam's will which bequeaths that vast inheritance to them," resolved not to be deterred from prosecuting his discoveries. The navigator Verrazzani had given to the countries the name of *La Nouvelle France*, Chabot, Admiral of France, represented to the King the great advantage of establishing a colony in his new dominions, and introduced him to Jacques Cartier, as a person eminently qualified for this service. He sailed from St. Malo on the 20th of April, 1534, " with two ships of 60 tons apiece burthen, and 61 men in each." He reached the Island of Newfoundland in 20 days, passed through the Straits of Belleisle, traversed the Gulf of St. Lawrence, approached the Continent at the *Baie des Chaleurs*—which he named on account of the great heat of the summer—proceeded to Gaspé, where he erected a cross with the fleurs-de-lys to secure possession to his King; and persuaded two of the natives to accompany him to France, where he arrived in September of the same year. Threngh the influence of the Vice-admiral of France, Cartier obtained a new commission, more extensive than the former, and again sailed with three vessels, which were named the *Great Hermina* the *Little Hermina* and the *Hermerillon*, on the 19th May, 1535. The ships having been separated in a great storm re-united on the 26th July off the coast of Newfoundland. Proceeding to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and coasting along the north shore, they came on the 10th August to "a goodly great gulf, full of islands, passages and entrances towards what wind soever you please to bend." This day will be ever remembered as being ST. LAWRENCE DAY, on which Cartier entered the river, which he called the St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the whole gulf as well as the river, On the 15th, he discovered an island to the south which he named Assumption. The island is now called Anticosti. Continuing his course he scanned the shores on both sides of the river, and held communication with the natives,—the two Indians who had accompanied him to France, and who were then with him on the ship, rendering great service as interpreters. He soon entered the River Saguenay, and a few days after made the *Isle aux Coudres*, which he called from the excellent filberts found there. Feeling an increased interest in the voyage he pursued it with unabated vigor, and soon reached an island which, from the number of wild vines growing there, he named the Isle of Bacchus—now called the Island of Orleans. He was visited here by Donnacona, "the Lord of Canada." Having afterwards found a safe harbor for his vessels he moored them in the Port de St. Croix in the River St. Charles, and was again visited by Donnacona with 500 of his attendants, to welcome him on his arrival in the country. The residence of this chief was at Stadacona, which occupied a portion of the space on which Quebec now stands.

The discoverles hitherto made by Cartier, numerous as they were, so far from satisfying his ambition, served only to excite his desire for still greater achievements. Having learned that there existed a place of much greater importance at a considerable distance up the river, he determined to advance in search of it. Neither the lateness of the season, nor the representations of those about him, could divert him from his object, and he commenced his voyage in the Hermerillon with two long boats, provisions and ammunition. The scenery on both banks of the river delighted him with its beauty, and the natives cheerfully supplied him with what they could procure to supply his

necessities. The chief of the district of the Hochelai—now called the Richelieu—paid him a visit, and presented him with his son, a fine boy about seven years of age. At Lake St. Peter he party was obliged, by the shallowness of the water and their ignorance of the deeper channel, to leave the pinnace and betake themselves to their boats. On the second of October, 1535, they effected a landing below the site of the present city of Montreal—at Hochelaga, where he erected a cross and took possession of the land for his master, the King of France. To this day the village is styled the Cross. Here he was met by more than a thousand of the natives, who received him with every demonstration of joy and hospitality. Cartier returned their hospitality by distributing amongst them such small presents as the taste and the fancy of these simple children of nature taught them to value. The next day, having obtained the services of three of the natives as guides, Cartier, with a number of his own men, entered for the first time an Indian village—Hochelaga—the germ or nucleus of the present City of Montreal. After a short stay among the people, Cartier returned to his boats and proceeded down the river to winter at St. Croix.

The present inhabitants of Montreal would find it difficult to recognize its "local habitation" as its "name" from the following description of its ancient state. The way to the village was through large fields of Indian corn. Its outline was circular; and it was encompassed by three separate rows of palisades, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was left in this rude fortification, but was guarded with pikes and stakes, and every precaution taken against siege or attack. The cabins, about fifty in number, were constructed in the form of a tunnel, each 50 feet in length by 15 in breadth. They were formed of wood, covered with bark. Above the doors, as well as along the outer rows of palisades, ran a gallery, ascended by ladders, where stones were ranged for the defence of the place. Each house contained several chambers, and the whole was so arranged as to enclose an open court yard where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe, and, being devoted to husbandry and fishing, seldom wandered from their station. They received the Frenchmen with courtesy, feasted them after the manner of their tribe, and presents were reciprocally exchanged. The sight of the Europeans struck them with astonishment: their fire-arms, trumpets, dress, and long beards were all sources of wonder to the natives. They constantly interrogated their guests, who on their part were also desirous of learning all they could; but as neither party could understand the language of the other, and as they could only converse through the medium of signs, very little information was received or imparted.

Having seen all he deemed worthy of notice in the city, Cartier proceeded to examine the mountain in its vicinity. It was even then tilled all around and remarkable for its fertility. He was particularly enchanted with the beautiful view presented to him from the summit; and so splendid a panorama of "thirty leagues" radius must have given him a gratifying idea of the country he had been exploring. In honor of the King, his master, he gave to the elevation the name MOUNT ROYAL, which has been since extended to the city itself, and to the whole of the Island and District in which it is situated.

A great multitude of the inhabitants accompanied him to his boats, and even assisted such of his men as they perceived to be fatigued with their march, by carrying them upon their shoulders; appearing to be grieved with the shortness of their stay, and following their course along the banks of the river. On the 14th of October they rejoined their companions at St. Croix, were again visited by Donnacona whom Cartier seized with two of the chief inhabitants, and carried them to France the ensuing spring.

Cartier sailed from France on the 23rd of May, 1841, with five vessels, and full powers to make discoveries and settlements in Canada.

Cartier died soon after his return to France having sacrificed his fortune in the cause of discovery.

Samuel Champlain was a native of Saintonge, and acquired, by three years service

Expositions de 1871 et 1873.

QUATRE PREMIERS PRIX ET DEUX DIPLOMES.

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MAISON FONDEE EN 1869.

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1er. Prix " d'Oiseaux Empailles.
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1er. Prix pour nouvelle Liqueur Preservatrice pour la conservation des pieces d'Histoire Naturelle pouvant au si s'appliquer a la Pelleterie

Deux Diplomes accordes par la C l a m Manufactures de la Province pour la Preparation du Grebe et de toutes autres Peaux pour la Pelleterie, pour. Poissons, Tete d'Animaux, et pour la plus grande variete d'Oiseaux Empailles.

A. LECHEVALLIER, Naturaliste,

455 ET 455½ RUE STE. MARIE,

Fournisseur des Musees, Colleges, Universites, Etc., Etc., au Canada et a l'etranger,

ETABLISSEMENT D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE.

Les amis de la science trouveront dans cet Etablissement, des collections choisies de quadrupèdes, d'oiseaux, de reptiles, de poissons, de coquilles, d'insectes, etc., etc.

Les amateurs, d'excellents choix de groupes, de têtes d'animaux montées avec un goût sévère.

Les collectionneurs trouveront aussi dans cette maison, une grande variété d'objets pour la zoologie : yeux d'émail, instruments d'entomologie, boîtes, épingles, liéges, etc., etc.

Les relations de M. LeChevallier avec les premiers naturalistes de l'Europe et de l'Amérique : ses rapports, comme agent, avec les premières maisons de Paris, de Londres et de Washington ; les voyages qu'ils fait au Labrador et sous les tropiques, lui permettent de tenir à Montréal un approvisionnement complet des espèces les plus variées, rares, et curieuses.

C'est sous le patronage des sociétés scientifiques et littéraires de Québec et de Montréal, de l'Institut National des Beaux-Arts d'Ottawa, qu'il à ouvert cet établissement, dans le but de facilliter la création des Musées, et de repandre le goût de l'Histoire Naturelle en Canada.

M. LeCHEVALLIER, Naturalist and Taxidermist.

Perhaps no man in the City of Montreal deserves to be more patronized than Mr. LECHEVALLIER, Naturalist and Taxidermist. So much is he thought of by those who are competent to judge, that in the *Canadian Naturalist*, Vol. VIII., No. 5, the Abbé Provencher speaks in the most flattering terms of Mr. Lechevallier and his efforts and sacrifices which he has made yearly to advance the cause of Natural History in Montreal.

It is no wonder, then, that he has been the source of supplying many of our best and largest educational establishments with Museum specimens of Natural History, as, for instance, the Quebec University, the Montreal College, the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Commercial Catholic Academy of Montreal, the Ottawa St. Joseph College, the Convent of Hochelaga, the Longueuil Convent, the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, the Toronto Royal Lyceum, and many other well-known establishments.

When we go to the scientific establishments and literary Lyceums of the United States we find that Mr. Lechevallier has supplied the following among others, the Boston Natural History Society, the Washington Society, the Smithsonian Institution, together with a great number of private institutions and collectors.

In Europe he has supplied the following well-known Museums : Lille, Lyon, Rouen, St. Omer, Toulouse,Montpellier, and several Educational Institutions.

From the above, amateurs may see that it will be to their advantage to patronize Mr. Lechevallier. He will be found at all times affable, polite and gentlemanly. His prices are cheaper than any others in Canada, and his work is first-class, and sure to give the best of satisfaction to all who will patronize him.

M. LeCHEVALLIER, Naturaliste.

Il n'y a peut être pas d'homme à Montréal qui mérite plus le patronage du public que M. LECHEVALIER, Naturaliste. Telle est la haute opinion des gens compétents qui le connaissent. M. L'Abbé Provencher, auteur du *Naturaliste Canadien*, fait dans son Vol. VIII, No. 5, un éloge flatteur de M. LeChevallier, et fait ressortir les efforts et les sacrifices que cet homme scientifique fait annuellement pour l'avancement de l'Histoire Naturelle à Montréal.

Il est donc facile de comprendre qu'il a été, et qu'il est encore, la source où sont venu puiser la plupart de nos meilleurs et plus importants Etablissements, tels que Muséums, Cabinets Scientifiques et Maisons d'Education. On peut citer de ce nombre, L'Université Laval de Québec, le Collége de Montréal, L'Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, L'Académie Catholique Commerciale de Montréal, le Collége St. Joseph d'Ottawa, la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec, La Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Montréal. Le Lycéum Royal de Toronto, le Couvent d'Hochelaga, le Couvent de Longueuil, etc., etc.

En parcourant les Etablissements Littéraires et Historiques des Etats-Unis, nous trouvons encore que M. LeChevallier a fourni à la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Boston, au Smithsonian Institution de Washington, et à un nombre considérable de Collections particulières.

En Europe, nous le retrouvons dans les Muséums bien connus de Lille, Lyon, Rouen, St. Omer, Toulouse, Montpellier, etc., etc., et plusieurs Etablissements d'Education.

Il resulte donc de tout ceci, que les Amateurs trouveront un double avantage à patroniser M. LeChevallier ; ils trouveront en lui un homme poli et affable, autant qu'un honnête homme, qui ne surcharge jamais personne des gens qui veulent bien l'honorer de leur visite.

in the West Indies, as a Captain in the Navy, a reputation for bravery and skill. His personal qualities, talents, and comprehensive views, animated by energy and patriotism, peculiarly fitted him for the office to which he was appointed: and enabled him, to place the affairs of the colony in a more prosperous condition than had been previously known. He first sailed with Pontgravé in 1603, and, leaving their vessels at Tadousac, they ascended in a lighter boat as far as Sault St. Louis. The situation of Quebec even then appeared to him a most eligible site for a future colony; but he did not visit the Indian settlement of Hochelaga, which appears to have dwindled from the comparative importance it possessed when visited by Cartier in 1535 to a place of no moment; indeed, according to another account, "the village of Hochelaga was now no more.'

Several Priests from France arrived in Canada, and settled at Quebec, for the purpose of propagating their religion among the Indians, and though several of them returned to their native land on the cession of the country to the English, through the conquest of Sir David Kirke, they came back to Canada when the French regained possession of it, for the purpose of resuming their labours. By these first missionaries it was soon perceived that the occupation and defence of the Island of Montreal was an object of the greatest importance, rendered indeed imperative, if they wished to retain their authority in the Island, by the wars of the Iroquois; but the Company were unwilling to second their views in this respect. It fell, therefore, to the lot of private individuals to accomplish this design. Several persons in France, powerful and full of religious zeal, formed themselves into a Society consisting of 35 members, for the purpose of colonizing the Island. It was proposed that a French village should be established, and be well fortified, that the poorer class of emigrants should there find an asylum and employment, and the rest of the Island be occupied by such friendly tribes of Indians as had embraced Christianity, or wished to receive religious instruction; and it was hoped that in time the sons of the forest might become accustomed to civilized life. The greater part of the Island had been granted to Messrs Charrier and Le Royer; but whether disposed of by them or forfeited to the Crown does not appear from any official record that has been preserved. The king, however, ceded the whole of it, in 1640, to the Association, who took formal possession of it at the conclusion of a grand mass which was celebrated on the occasion in a tent. The following year M. de Maisonneuve, one of the associates, brought out several families from France, and was appointed Governor of the Island. On the 17th of May, 1642, the spot destined for the city was consecrated by the Superior of the Jesuits, who also dedicated a small chapel, hastily constructed, in which he deposited the Host. This ceremony had been preceded, three months before, by a similar one in Paris, where all the associates went together to the church of Notre Dame; those of them who were priests officiated, and all of them supplicated the "Queen of Angels" to take the Island under her protection. The ceremony, at Montreal, was celebrated on the 15th of August; a great number both of French and Indians were present, and nothing was omitted which could give to the natives a lofty idea of the Christian religion. Thus "a few houses," as Bouchette observes, "built close together in the year 1640, on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, was the commencement of the City of Montreal, or, as it was first named Ville Marie."

On the evening of this memorable day, Maisonneuve visited the Mountain. Two old Indians who accompanied him, having conducted him to the summit, told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the country he beheld. "We were," said they, "a numerous people, and all the hills which you see to the East and to the South were peopled by us. The Hurons drove from thence our ancestors, some of whom took refuge with the Abenaquis, some with the Iroquois, and some remained with their conquerors." The Governor urged the old men to invite their brethren to return to their hunting-grounds, assuring them that they should want for nothing, and that he would protect them from every attack of their enemies. This incident awakened

feelings of no ordinary interest in the bosom of the Governor. The unbounded tract that opened itself to his view, discovered to him dark, thick, and deep forests, whose height alone was a proof of their antiquity. Large rivers came down from a considerable distance to water these immense regions. Everything appeared grand. Nature here displayed such luxuriancy.

In the year 1644, the whole became the property of the St. Sulpicians at Paris, and was by them afterwards conveyed to the Seminary at Montreal, in whose possession it still remains.

The prosperity of the City and the Island of Montreal continued to increase. As early as the year 1657, a large part of this property, even at that period valuable, was cleared and settled, under the direction of the Abbé Queylus, who had arrived from France, with authority from the Seminary in Paris for that and other purposes essentially connected with the welfare of the Province. Among other important services, he founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal for the conversion of the Indians, and for promoting the settlement of the whole domain. As soon as the members of the order residing here had taken possession of their property, they forwarded the design of establishing a hospital for the sick, in which they were assisted by munificent donations from several persons in France. In 1662 the Seminary was enlarged by further endowments, for the purpose of providing a sufficient number of young men for the priesthood, and of supplying the new parishes with curés.

In 1674 the whole French population, including converted Indians, did not exceed eight thousand; but, by the aid of their native allies, whom they were more expert in conciliating, they for many years maintained their position, and even gained upon their less skilful but persevering neighbours.

The peace of Utrecht took place in 1703, and Vaudreuil availed himself of it to strengthen the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. The population of the former city in 1720 was 7,000, and that of Montreal 3,000. Ten years of peace very much improved the trade and resources of Canada; nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec in 1723, and six merchant ships and two men of war were built in the colony during this period.

The year 1759 is, and ever will be, memorable in the annals of Canada. The French, perceiving that the English were in earnest in their designs upon it, sent strong reinforcements to their garrisons. The campaign opened with great vigour. Canada was to be invaded at three different points under Generals of high talent. The forces intended to act against Quebec were under the command of the heroic General Wolfe, who had taken Fort Louisburg and subdued the Island of Cape Breton the preceding year. Wolfe's army, amounting to about 8000 men, was conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, commanded by Admiral Saunders, and landed in two divisions on the Isle of Orleans the 27th of June. The French commander, Montcalm, made vigorous preparations for defence. He arranged his army of about 12,000 men between the river of St Charles and the Falls of Montmorenci, to oppose the landing of the British forces, which, in their attack upon his entrenchments, were repulsed. Wolfe at first doubted from this failure whether any thing could be effected in the present season; but afterwards, rousing his brave and ardent spirit, and calling a council of war, he resolved upon the bold and hazardous enterprise of ascending the heights of Abraham, and attacking the city in that direction. The plan was executed with admirable skill and determination. The result is well known; the chiefs on both sides fell, and left behind them honourable names. Wolfe died on the field of battle, in the arms of victory; and Montcalm in the city, to which he had been carried, thankful that he should not live to see the surrender of the place. The battle on the Plains of Abraham was fought on the 13th of September, 1759; and five days afterwards, on the 18th, Quebec surrendered to the British arms. The details of this memorable exploit belong to the history of that city, but the glory of it will remain to distant ages, and every Briton especially, on looking back to the

Ministry which projected and the General who achieved it, will reflect with delight,

> "That CHATHAM's language was his mother tongue,
> And WOLFE's great name compatriot with his own."

In the following spring the French army which had been collected in the neighbourhood of Montreal, under the command of the Chevalier de Levi, marched to Quebec for the purpose of attacking and regaining it; but without success. A reinforcement from England arrived just in time to save the city; and de Levi broke up his camp, and retired with precipitation towards Montreal. Vaudreuil, the Governor, finding the whole of the Canadas in danger, determined to take his last stand on behalf of French dominion, in this city; and hither he called in all his detachments, and concentrated his remaining strength. He enlarged the fortifications for the defence of the town, and converted sloops into armed vessels. Meantime General Murray, with as many troops as could be spared from Quebec, advanced towards the point of attack, notwithstanding the obstructions which the enemy threw in the way of his progress up the river; and General Amherst with the army from Oswego, approached in an opposite direction: both armies took post near the city on the same day, September 6, 1760. Colonel Haviland, with a strong detachment, lay on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Montreal. Vaudreuil, perceiving that defence was hopeless, on the morning of the 7th proposed terms of capitulation; and on the 8th, the city surrendered, and was taken possession of by the British troops in the name of His Britannic Majesty. A few days afterwards, the French troops were sent down to Quebec, and thence to France, not to serve again during the war. Thus was the last, decisive act in the conquest of Canada performed without firing a gun, or shedding blood.

The terms on which the city was surrendered to the British were expressed in fifty-five articles, of which the most important were the following: That immediately after signing the capitulation, the English troops should take possession of the gates of Montreal; that the French should lay down their arms, and not serve during the war, but should go out by the gate of Quebec with all the honours of war; that the militia should return to their homes without being molested; that the Marquis Vaudreuil should not be obliged to leave the city before a certain day, and no person to lodge in his house till he left it; that the most convenient vessel that could be found should be appointed to carry the Marquis to France; that two ships should carry the Chevalier de Levi, the principal officers, &c., provided the officers should faithfully deliver up all the charts and plans of the country; that the free exercise of their Religion shall remain entire; that the priests, curates, and missionaries should retain a perfect liberty to exercise the functions of their curés in the parishes of the towns and countries; that the communities of nuns should be preserved in their constitution and privileges, should continue to observe their rules, be exempted from lodging any military, and not be interrupted in their religious exercises, for which purpose safeguards should be given them, if desired; that all the communities and all the priests should preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the seigniories, and all other estates which they possessed in the Colony, of what nature soever they might be, and the same estates should be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions; that all classes should preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects; that the archives of the Supreme Council of Quebec, and of the whole royal jurisdiction of the country, should remain in the Colony; and that care should be taken that none of the Indians should insult any of the subjects of the French King.

The form of taking possession was as follows: The capitulation having been signed at break of day, the troops marched into the town in the following order:—1st. A twelve pounder, with a flag, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Colonel Haldiman; 2. Grenadiers of the line, by Colonel Massey; 3. Light Infantry, by Colonel Amherst; each party preceded by a band of music. The eldest Ensign in General Amherst's army attended to receive the colours of the French regiments.

CHESTER'S CURE.

Mode of using Cure for Bronchitis, &c.

Mode of using Cure for Catarrh.

CHESTER'S CURE.

At last a remedy has been discovered for all troubled with the following diseases:

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.

This Remedy was discovered by W. E. CHESTER, of Montreal, Canada, who himself suffered with ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS, in its worst forms, and who with the help of Providence, brought himself from the brink of the grave to perfect health.

W. E. CHESTER & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

389 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many Testimonials in the possession of the Proprietors.

CLARK'S BRIDGE, LONDON, Dec. 31, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to inform you that I applied the Chester Asthma Remedy you kindly gave me to my son as directed, and a complete cure was effected by the first application. The boy suffered from a very bad cough, and I think asthma, for the past six years since arriving in this country from Australia, he being a native of that country. Residents of London East can testify to the boy's disease and that now he is perfectly cured.

Yours truly
W. H. MINHINNICK.

QUEBEC, 27th Sept., 1877.

MR. W. E. CHESTER,

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I address you in reference to your wonderful and efficacious "Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis." My son Harry has been afflicted for the last four years with the above troublesome and dangerous disease, so much so that he could not attend school, and was half his time confined to his bedroom. We have tried everything under the sun recommended for this complaint, but he only receives benefit from your "Cure." He never goes to bed without the box of "Cure," a plate and funnel ready for use, and when used it never fails to give relief. I cannot too highly recommend it to all sufferers of Asthma and Bronchitis. Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
R. MORGAN,
28 Fabrique street.

LAKESIDE, ONT., 22nd June, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.,

Gentlemen,—You will find enclosed $1.10 for one box of Chester's Cure for Asthma. It is a sovereign remedy for Asthma. I have recommended it to acquaintances who have the disease.

Yours truly,
GEO. DALRYMPLE.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1877.

MR. W. E. CHESTER,

Dear Sir,—Can you send me by return mail another package of your Cure for Bronchitis. I think I shall die without it, if you don't send me soon. I wrote before for it.

Yours, &c.,
ED. MOOR,
474 West 22nd street.

MONTREAL, April 19th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER,

Dear Sir,—I come among the many to repeat what, no doubt you have frequently heard, that is, the curing properties of your Bronchitis Cure. I have a young sister that has had the above complaint since she was nine years old, being now seventeen. My father has had the best doctors in the City of Hamilton, Ont., attending her, and could get nothing to do her any good. I have also sent her different preparations from Chicago while residing there, but they failed with the rest. On coming to this city, two months ago, I read in the *Star* of your Cure. I thought as it had considerable local references, I would get a box and send it to Hamiltion. I did so, and I received a letter last week which I will quote in regard to what good it did. It says: "I was very sick on Easter Eve; could not sleep all night. In the morning, a friend gave me some of that medicine you sent me. She put it on a plate, and I inhaled the smoke, and in five minutes I felt so relieved that I was able to eat my breakfast as well as ever I did. After a while, I took some more, and I was able to attend church at half-past ten, and also afternoon same day. So, you see, that it has acted like a miracle on me."

Thinking, dear sir, that you deserve the thanks of the suffering, I took this mode of expressing mine, as I never felt happier than when I read the above lines from one who has suffered so long.

With respect,
I remain, yours truly,
SARAH J. KIRKPATRICK,
26 Notre Dame street.

(See next page.)

TESTIMONIALS FOR CHESTER'S CURE.—*Continued.*

MONTREAL, 13th February, 1877.

Mr. W. E. Chester, of Montreal, having had for some time Insurance Policies for a considerable amount in our Company, and we, having in consequence kept ourselves advised as to the state of his health, it is within my personal knowledge that he became seriously affected with asthma and bronchitis in the year 1874,—so much so that his life was despaired of by his physicians and friends.

It is also my belief, from information, not only from himself but others, that he has cured himself by the use of his remedy, now known as "Chester's Cure," and that he is now fully recovered and considered one of our best risks.

R. W. GALE,
General Manager Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

CALLICOON DEPOT, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER & Co.

Gentlemen,—I received a package of the Cure, as per order, a short time ago, with note accompanying it. I have given it a thorough trial in several cases of Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma, and in each instance with marked benefit. In two cases of Nasal Catarrh of long standing it acted like a charm. Would have tried it in more cases, but I was waiting for a package that Mr. Chester said he would send me to make a more extended trial; but my trials so far convince me that you have a remedy of great value in these classes of diseases. Would like to have a more extended trial of it. Therefore, please send me another package, and let me know what your wholesale prices are, so that I may be able to buy a quantity of it at a time. Its reputation is such that every day people are coming to my office asking me if I have any more of that cure, but I have put them off with the hope that you would let me know the wholesale price.

I remain, yours, &c.,
S. A. KEMP, M.D.

SPENCE, Westmorland Co., N. B., Feb. 26, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I received your package of half-a-dozen boxes Cure last mail. Am much obliged. Have distributed it. Am happy to say it is doing wonders. Enclosed is price for another half-dozen. I am not forehanded or would order more largely, as I have been sick for thirteen years with Asthma and Bronchitis in its worst forms, and have been for months that I could neither move nor lie down; but since using your medicine, I am in great hopes of getting well again, as I am so much improved. I will gladly act as your agent here, and do what I can for you, but I can only give you small orders at first, my means being small at present, in consequence of being so long sick. I have spent upwards of $300 in Guild's Green Mountain Asthma Cure, and can safely say I have derived more real benefit from part of a box of your Cure than from all the others I have used, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks, and may the Almighty in His providence spare and bless you, and may you still prove a further blessing to suffering humanity. I used to teach school, but had to give up on account of my health; but since using your Cure I am so much better that I have an offer of a school, which I have accepted for the summer term. Please send me circulars and much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JAMES C. SPENCE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LIFE SAVING STATION,
9th Dist., Detroit, Mich, April 5th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.,
389 Lagauchetière Street, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed $1.10, for which send me a box of your Cure for Bronchitis, etc. I have used one box sent me by a friend in Montreal, and before I have used another I am satisfied that I will be entirely cured of a severe bronchial affection. When I received the first box, in December last, I was confined to my house, and had been suffering for over a year with a very distressing dry cough, but three days after its use I was able to leave the house, and have been about ever since, and gaining strength. To-day I am as well as ever. I have recommended this Cure to many sufferers since I have known it, and presume you have received orders from all parts of this State. I wish it was more generally known.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH SAWYER,
Supt. Ninth Life Saving District.

MONTREAL, November 13, 1876.

Mr. W. E. CHESTER,

Dear Sir,—I have been a sufferer from Asthma and Bronchitis for the last fifteen months, and have been weeks together that I could not lie down five minutes at once. I tried several remedies without relief, until I heard of your Asthma cure. I tried it and was surprised at the result. I must say in the most severe attack of Asthma, in using your Cure three to five minutes has given me relief. I have used two boxes and am almost cured. I expect before I finish the third box to be quite recovered. I have not felt so well for the last fifteen months. It gives me great pleasure in recommending its use to any person suffering from the above complaints. You are at liberty to make what use you please of the observations made here, and I hope it will prove a benefit to yourself and a blessing to thousands of sufferers.

Believe me, yours very respectfully,
HUGH DAWSON,
156 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal

MONTREAL, October 23rd, 1876.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I cannot speak in tones sufficiently strong to convey my thanks to you for your wonderful remedy. Having been afflicted for the last eight years with Asthma and Bronchitis in its most severe forms, I tried your Asthma and Bronchitis Cure, found it gave immediate relief. I continued its use and am perfectly cured.

I am, Dear Sir, etc.,
SARAH McLEAN,
17 Windsor Street.

FRELIGHSBURG, Que., Aug. 9th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

Sir,—My wife's mother has suffered from Catarrh for more than twenty years, the stench from the disease being so strong as to make it very offensive for any one to be near her. But after using one box of your Cure the offensive smell has completely gone. I cannot say if it has cured her as yet, but it has been of great help to her.

Yours truly,
H. N. DYKE.

MONTREAL, January 4, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.,

Sir,—About two months ago I procured a box of your Cure for my wife, who had been laid up for the last three months with inflammation of the lungs, followed by a distressing cough. Her case was also given up as hopeless by two doctors who attended her. Your remedy gave her immediate relief. She has now used two boxes, and I am happy to say she is perfectly well.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN MITCHELL,
No. 2 Rivard Street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 5th, 1877.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Asthma Cure (a cure it has indeed been to me, as I am in better health now than I have been for years.) Last winter and spring I suffered from a very severe attack of Asthma, complicated with Bronchitis, and during that time I used your medicine, and found it always affords me great relief, and I am quite convinced that it has been the means of restoring me to health.

JAMES LASKEY,
733 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL, November 9th, 1876.

W. E. CHESTER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Being very badly afflicted with Asthma and Bronchitis for nearly seven years, and having tried several physicians and some of the many advertised remedies, with very little (if any) success, I was induced to try your remedy, and since I commenced its use I have been able to sleep in bed (before I seldom could do so.) When the attacks come on I get immediate relief.

MRS. JOHN HIGGINS,
48 Chenneville Street.

Having thus obtained peaceable possession of this important city, and brought the war in Canada to a happy termination, the General on the next day, the 9th of September, issued the following General Orders, which, as they formed the first public document promulgated in the name of Great Britain over her newly acquired territories, cannot fail to be perused with interest, and are worthy of being preserved in a sketch of Canadian history :—

"Camp before MONTREAL, September 9, 1760.

Parole,—KING GEORGE,—and CANADA.

The General sees, with infinite pleasure, the success that has crowned the indefatigable efforts of His Majesty's troops and faithful subjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has capitulated; the troops of France in Canada have laid down their arms, and are not to serve during the war, the whole country submits to the dominion of Great Britain. The three armies are entitled to the General's thanks on this occasion; and he assures them that he will take the opportunity of acquainting His Majesty with the zeal and bravery which has always been exerted by the officers and soldiers of the regulars and provincial troops, and also by his faithful Indian allies. The General is confident that when the troops are informed that the country is the King's, they will not disgrace themselves by the least appearance of inhumanity, or by unsoldier-like behaviour, in taking any plunder, more especially as the Canadians become now good subjects, and will feel the good effect of His Majesty's protection."

On a review of this expedition, which brought such an immense accession of territory and of power to Britain, it is singularly delightful to reflect upon the comparatively slight effusion of blood and destruction of life which attended its progress. Montreal, the last important post, we have seen surrendered without a blow. The humanity with which General Amherst treated the conquered, both French and Indians, added a high lustre to his conquest; and Sir William Johnson deserves to be spoken of in terms of equal commendation, with reference to the scenes in which he was engaged.

At the time of its surrender, Montreal was well peopled: it was on an oblong form, surrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts which served instead of bastions. The ditch was about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry; it had also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which commanded the streets of the town from one end to the other. The plan of the city, as it existed in 1758, while in possession of the French, and which has been copied and reduced from one published at the time, will shew these particulars very distinctly. It should be recollected, however, that Vaudreuil made some additions to the fortification in the prospect of an attack by the British forces. The town itself was divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. In the lower the merchants and men of business generally resided; and here also were the place of arms, the royal magazines and the Nunnery Hospital. The principal buildings, however, were in the Upper Town, such as the palace of the Governor, the houses of the chief officers, the Convent of the Recollets, the Jesuits' Church and Seminary, the Free School, and the Parish Church. The Recollets were numerous and their building spacious. The house of the Jesuits was magnificent, and their church well built, though their seminary was but small. Several private houses in Montreal, even at this time, made a noble appearance, and the Governor's palace was a large fine building. The neighborhood of the city contained many elegant villas; and all the known vegetables of Europe were cultivated in the gardens attached to them.

By the terms of capitulation, which, under all the circumstances, were favourable to the conquered, not only the city and Island of Montreal, but the whole of the French possessions on the North American continent were surrendered to the British crown.

The interval between the capture of Montreal and the formal surrender of all the French possessions in America to the British crown was employed by General Amherest in securing his conquests, and improving the condition of the inhabitants. He established a military government for the preservation of tranquility, and divided the country into three districts,—Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, placing General Gage at the head of the last. Under the English Government some standing evils were at once removed and mitigated; and the people in general were gratified with the change. To shew their sense of the benefits resulting from it, even at any early period, it may be sufficient to quote the address which was presented to the Governor on the death of George the Second towards the close of the year 1760. All the French, in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning on the occasion.

"THE ADDRESS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA, AND THE MERCHANTS OF MONTREAL, TO GENERAL GAGE, GOVERNOR OF THAT PLACE.

"Cruel destiny then has cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a Monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your Excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people who will never cease to exult in the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The General who conquered us has treated us more like victors than vanquished; and has left us a precious PLEDGE [the meaning of Gage in French] by name and deed of his goodness to us. What acknowledgments are we not bound to make for so many favours? They shall be forever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We entreat your Excellency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation."

Both the city and the island of Montreal partook of the benefits to which a return of peace, and improved institutions, were directly favourable; yet not without some checks and interruptions. On Saturday, the 18th of May, 1765, a fire broke out in the city, which in a few hours destroyed 108 houses and reduced 215 families to the greatest distress. A very interesting pamphlet, drawn up by a benevolent individual, was printed in London on this occasion, and circulated freely in behalf of the sufferers. A considerable sum was raised in England, and forwarded towards their relief. The population of Montreal at this period was about seven thousand. On the 11th of April, 1768, another fire broke out in the stable of one of the sufferers in the late conflagration, in the upper town; it soon reached the adjoining houses, and raged with incredible fury over that part of the town till five o'clock the next morning, when it partially subsided, but not until it had consumed ninety houses, two churches and a large charity school. The sufferers lost nearly all their effects, either by the fire or by theft. The number thus reduced to poverty was very great, many of them having been burnt out at the last fire.

Nothing particular affecting the city of Montreal occurred after this for several years; its inhabitants continued to increase and to prosper.

The tranquil state of Montreal for some years previous to the peace with the United States in 1783, and the activity that prevailed afterwards, were favourable to the interest of the city, which from that period has been gradually increasing both in extent and importance. An interval of thirty-six years of security was well improved; agriculture was extended; trade, in all its departments, flourished with a rapidity before unexampled; the Fur trade, especially, which always found its safest and most valuable depôt in Montreal, was resumed with a spirit and enterprise of the most promising character, and an influx of emigration to the city and the surrounding country took place, which was truly astonishing.

His late Majesty King William IV. visited Canada in the year 1787. He was then in command of the *Pegasus*, 28 guns, one of the squadron under the command of Commodore Sawyer. He landed at Quebec on the 14th of August; and on the 8th

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RUE FULLUM, MONTREAL, P.Q.

OS, CORNES, CRINS, QUEUES, Etc.

of September made his entrance into Montreal, where, as Prince William Henry, he was received and entertained with all the honours due to his illustrious rank. On his return, having landed and passed some time at Sorel, he sanctioned the alteration of the name of that village to his own, William Henry. On the 10th of October he sailed from Quebec in his own ship.

In the year 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and Canada was threatened with invasion. Peace was concluded on the 24th of December, 1814, and proclaimed at Washington and Quebec in February and March of the following year. The inhabitants of Montreal once more laid aside their martial implements and habits for the more congenial pursuits of industry and commerce.

A remarkable natural phenomenon, attended with no small degree of terror to many, occurred at Montreal in the year 1819. The account of it attracted so much attention, even in Europe, as to be made the subject of an elaborate Essay read before the *Plinian* Society of Edinburgh.

The Asiatic Cholera, the most fearful form of pestilence in modern times, after extending its ravages from India through various parts of Europe, made its appearance in Canada in the early part of June, 1832. It first visited Quebec; and very shortly afterwards, Montreal, diffusing consternation and dismay among all orders of the inhabitants. Many of them fled from the city, strangers were afraid to approach it, business was at a stand, and every one was either expecting his own death, or fearing to hear that his friends and relations had been seized by the destroyer.

The following table of *Weekly Returns* of deaths by Cholera in Montreal will show the malignant character of the disease, as it prevailed here:

Week ending	*Deaths.*	*Week ending*	*Deaths.*
June 16, 1832	261	Aug. 4,	136
— 23,	632	— 11,	101
— 30,	166	— 18,	79
July 7,	94	— 25,	68
— 14,	61	Sept. 1,	54
— 21,	70	— 8,	32
— 28,	131	— 15,	13
		— 21,	6
		Total	1904

The greatest mortality was observed to occur about the middle of June; on the 19th the burials amounted to the extraordinary number of 149.

The whole number of cases to the last date in the table was 4420, so that considerably more than one-third of the seizures proved fatal: three out of seven will give nearly the ratio. After this period but few cases occurred, the pestilence gradually declined, and in the beginning of the following month totally disappeared.

From a calculation made at the time, it was affirmed that a greater number of persons had been carried off by the Cholera in Lower Canada with a population of half a million, in three months, than in Great Britain, with fifteen millions, in six months.

Two years afterwards, in 1834, the same dreadful malady again visited the place. It did not commence so early as on the former occasion, nor was it either so violent in its character, so extensive in its ravages, or so productive of terror among the inhabitants at large. Some hundreds, however, fell victims to its stroke, during the fifty days of its continuance.

When at length, by the merciful Providence of God, this awful and calamitous scourge was removed, the spirit of enterprise and improvement returned in all its previous vigour; and the citizens of Montreal were by no means backward in their efforts to increase the accommodations and beauty of the city and its suburbs. A better style of building prevailed. Instead of the slight frame houses, or more substantial ones of rough stone, which were formerly erected, nearly all the structures, whether for private residence or mercantile stores, were formed of hewn stones in front, and

many of them displayed considerable taste. Several lines of such erections adorned various parts of the city. The harbour was improved, the streets were kept in better order, and an attention to convenience and comfort became far more general than at any former period.

The following description of Montreal is taken from a rare and old book written by Isaac Weld, and titled, "*Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the years* 1795, 96 and 97.

"MONTREAL, July, 1797.

"The town of Montreal was laid out pursuant to the orders of one of the kings of France; which were, that a town should be built as high up the St. Lawrence as it were possible for vessels to go by sea. In fixing upon the spot where it stands, his commands were complied with in the strictest sense. The town at present contains about twelve hundred houses, whereof five hundred only are within the walls; the rest are in the suburbs which commence from the north, east, and west gates; the houses in the suburbs are mostly built of wood, but the others are all of stone; none of them are elegant, but there are many very comfortable habitations. In the lower part of the town towards the river, where most of the shops stand, they have a very gloomy appearance, and look like so many prisons, being all furnished at the outside with sheet iron shutters to the doors and windows, which are regularly closed towards evening, in order to guard against fire. The town has suffered by fire very materially at different times, and the inhabitants have such a dread of it, that all who can afford it cover the roofs of their houses with tin plates instead of shingles. By law they are obliged to have one or more ladders, in proportion to the size of the house, always ready on the roofs.

The streets are all very narrow; three of them run parallel to the river, and these are intersected by others at right angles but not at regular distances. On the side of the town farthest from the river and nearly between the northern and southern extremities there is a small square, called La Place D'Armes, which seems originally to have been left open to the walls on one side, and to have been intended for the military to exercise in; the troops, however, never make use of it now, but parade on a long walk behind the walls, nearer to the barracks. On the opposite side of the town, towards the water, is another small square where the market is held. There are six churches in Montreal; one for English Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and four for Roman Catholics. The Cathedral church belonging to the latter, which occupies one side of La Place d'Armes. is a very spacious building, and contains five altars, all very richly decorated. There are in Montreal four convents, one of which is of the Order of St. Francis; the number of the frairs, however, is reduced now to two or three, and as by the laws of the province men can no longer enter into any religious order, it will of course in a few years dwindle entirely away. In the female orders there is no restriction, and they are still well filled. The Hotel Dieu, founded as early as 1644, for the relief of the sick poor, and which is the oldest of the convents, contains thirty "religieuses," nuns; La Congrégation de Notre Dame, instituted for the instruction of young girls, contains fifty-seven sœurs, another sort of nuns; L'Hopital Générale, for the accommodation of the infirm poor, contains eighteen sœurs. The barracks are agreeably situated near the river, at the lower end of the town; they are surrounded by a lofty wall, and calculated to contain about three hundred men.

The walls round the town are mouldering away very fast, and in some places are totally in ruins. The gates, however, remain quite perfect. The walls were built principally as a defence against the Indians, by whom the country was thickly inhabited when Montreal was founded, and they were found necessary to repel the open attacks of these people, as late as the year 1736. When the large fairs used to be held in Montreal, to which the Indians from all parts resorted with their furs, they were also found extremely useful, as the inhabitants were thereby enabled to shut out the Indians

at night, who, had they been suffered to remain in the town, addicted as they are to drinking, might have been tempted to commit great outrages, and would have kept the inhabitants in a continual state of alarm. The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also amongst themselves, and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited but by one large family. During summer they live somewhat more retired, but throughout that season, a club, formed of all the principal inhabitants, both male and female, meet every week or fortnight for the purpose of dining at some agreeable spot in the neighborhood of the town.

The Island of Montreal is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and towards its centre, in the neighborhood of Montreal, there are two or three considerable mountains. The largest of these stands at the distance of about one mile from the town which is named from it. The base of this mountain is surrounded with neat country houses and gardens, and partial improvements have been made about one-third of the way up; the remainder is entirely covered with lofty trees. On that side towards the river is a large old monastery with extensive inclosures walled in, round which the ground has been cleared for some distance. This open part is covered with a rich verdure, and the woods encircling it, instead of being overrun with brushwood, are quite clear at bottom, so that you may here roam about at pleasure for miles together, shaded by the lofty trees from the rays of the sun. The view from hence is grand beyond description. A prodigious expanse of country is laid open to the eye with the noble river St. Lawrence wending through it, which may be traced from the remotest part of the horizon. The river comes from the right and flows smoothly on, after passing down the tremendous rapids above the town where it is hurried over high rocks with a noise that is heard even up the mountain. On the left below you, appears the town of Montreal with its churches, monasteries, glittering spires, and the shipping under its old wall. Several little islands in the river near the town, partly improved, partly overgrown with wood, add greatly to the beauty of the scene. Laprairie with its large church on the distant side of the river is seen to the greatest advantage, and beyond it is a range of lofty mountains which terminates the prospect. Such an endless variety, and such a grandeur is there in the view from this part of the mountain, that even those who are most habituated to the view always find it a fresh subject of admiration whenever they contemplate it; and on this part of the mountain it is that the club which I mentioned generally assembles. Two stewards are appointed for the day, who always choose some new spot where there is a spring or rill of water, and an agreeable shade; each family brings cold provisions, wine, etc., the whole is put together, and the company, often amounting to one hundred persons, sits down to dinner."

THE TROUBLES OF 1837-38.

In the summer, and towards the fall of the year 1837, public meetings were held in almost every parish and county in the Province, especially in the District of Montreal. At these meetings the people were harangued, by the leading members of the Assembly, in the most inflammatory language, and resolutions were passed repudiating the authority of Parliament, denying the obligations of the laws, and enforcing a scheme of general organization and terrorism, which were evidently the preliminary symptoms of insurrection and revolt. About this time the tri-colored flag was displayed for several days at St. Hyacinthe, and in the neighborhood of St. Charles and St. Denis; and at a meeting held in the latter village, an influential person present warned the people to be ready to arm themselves; and some of the tavernkeepers substituted an eagle in place of their usual signs. Associations were formed, with a design of overthrowing the Government; and the "Central Committee of Montreal" were active in forwarding it. "The Sons of Liberty," as some of the associations called themselves,

published in October an "Address to the Young Men of the North American Colonies," avowing sentiments of the most dangerous tendency. Every method was employed to circulate these sentiments, drilling took place in open day on Sundays and other holidays: armed bands paraded the streets of this city in the night time, the tri-colored flag was hoisted, and the peaceable inhabitants felt themselves insecure if they ventured out unarmed after the day had closed.

A grand meeting of the "Confederation of the Six Counties" took place at St. Charles, on the 23rd of October, when a fuller and unreserved avowal of treasonable designs was made. The Cap of Liberty was raised, and a solemn oath taken under it to be faithful to the revolutionary principles of which it was emblematical. All allegiance, and every pretence to it, were at once discarded, and a determination evinced to take the management of affairs into their own hands. This meeting was attended by the Speaker (L. J. Papineau) and twelve Members of the House of Assembly, and no time was lost in carrying the treasonable part of the resolution into effect. Bands of armed men marched forth, spreading fear and consternation among the peaceable inhabitants of the country, threatening them with the loss of life and property if they did not immediately acquiesce in their views and projects. Justices of the Peace and Officers of Militia were compelled to resign their commissions, and many took refuge in Montreal.

On the same day a meeting of the loyal and constitutional inhabitants took place in this city, for the "maintenance of good order, the protection of life and property, and the connection now happily existing between this Colony and the United Kingdom, at present put in jeopardy by the machinations of a disorganizing and revolutionary faction within this Province." Troops were sent for from Nova Scotia and from Upper Canada. The Attorney General arrived from Quebec for the purpose of directing measures, and for dealing according to law with certain foreign military officers who had been introduced into the Province for the purpose of giving aid to the insurgents.

The Magistrates of Montreal having received information, on the 5th of November, that numerous bodies of men, of different parties, intended on the following day to parade the streets of the city, immediately issued a proclamation to prohibit such a measure. On Monday, the 6th, persons were anxiously inquiring as to the motions and intentions of the two parties; and about two o'clock it was known that a considerable number of the "Sons of Liberty" had assembled in an enclosed yard near St. James Street, although some of their leaders had pledged themselves to the Magistrates that no procession should take place. About three hundred of them sallied forth, armed with bludgeons, pistols, and other weapons, and made a furious and indiscriminate attack on all that fell in their way. For a time they had full possession of the street, breaking windows, and threatening other mischief. But the Constitutionalists were soon aroused, and dispersed the riotous assemblage, but were far from satisfied with this success. About six o'clock the Riot Act was read, and the military were called out. A party of the Constitutionalists were encountered by the Royal Regiment in front of Papineau's house; but instead of offering any resistance they heartily cheered the gallant regiment, and accompanied it to the *Champ de Mars*, where it was ordered to take post. A company of the Royals was posted near the Bishop's Church; the officer in command received from the Loyalists a seven barreled gun, two other guns, a sword, and a banner of the "Sons of Liberty," which had been taken from a house in Dorchester Street, where they were in the habit of meeting for drill. After this all became quiet, and the Magistrates ordered the troops to their barracks. In proceeding thither, the Royals found a party attempting some injury in Papineau's house, but they desisted the moment the troops came upon them. In the course of the evening the office of the *Vindicator*, a seditious newspaper, was destroyed by some of the more zealous of the British party. The Military patrolled the streets till day-light. No further violence was committed, no lives were lost, and no opposition offered to the soldiers.

On the 16th of November, warrants were issued, and rewards offered, for the apprehension of twenty-six individuals charged with high treason, of whom all were of French origin, except one; eight were Members of the Provincial Parliament, and the greater part of the whole number were in the higher classes of society. Eight of them were committed to prison at the time; but all the others who resided in town made their escape. Two of them resided at St. Johns, and one at St. Athanase, and the warrants for their apprehension were entrusted to a peace officer, who, accompanied by a body of the Royal Montreal Cavalry, proceeded to execute them, by way of Longueuil and Chambly. Demaray and Davignon were arrested at St. Johns, and the party were returning to Montreal with them by the same route. When within about two miles of Longueuil, the Cavalry and peace officer in the charge of the prisoners were intercepted by a large body of armed peasantry, who fired upon them from their houses, from behind fences, and from a barn which bordered the road, and compelled them to abandon their prisoners. Several of the Cavalry were wounded, and their horses injured, by the fire of the insurgents.

On the 20th of November, intelligence was received that T. S. Brown had collected a large force at the village of St. Charles on the river Richelieu, which he was proceeding to fortify, and that Papineau, O'Callaghan, and Wolfred Nelson were concerned in these measures. Warrants had been issued for their apprehension; and the civil authorities applied to the Commander of the Forces for aid in securing them. On the 23rd a body of troops under Col. Gore embarked on board the steamer St. George for Sorel, where they landed in the evening. At ten o'clock they marched towards St. Denis, intending to attack the force at that place, and then move on rapidly to assist Colonel Wetherall of the Royal Regiment in his attack upon St. Charles. The march was a terrible one, in consequence of a heavy rain, and the muddiness of the roads. They did not reach St. Denis till after daylight. An attack was commenced; several rebels were killed; but finding it impossible to dislodge some of the rebels from a large stone house from which they were firing, and his men being exhausted by the fatigues of the preceding night and day, the Colonel retreated upon Sorel, where, after much suffering, the party arrived on the morning of the 24th. Strong bodies of armed peasantry were seen in various places along the line of march.

Colonel Wetherall had received orders to attack St. Charles at the same time that the other forces were to be engaged at St. Denis. For this purpose he left Chambly on the 22nd, but the roads were so bad that his troops were not able to reach the place till noon of the 25th. The houses along the route were deserted, the bridges broken down, barricades erected, and every precaution taken against an attack. Halting to reconnoitre, Colonel Wetherall observed that two guns commanded the road, and he therefore resolved to attack by deploying to the right. The troops were saluted with a loud cheer from the stockade, and a constant fire was kept up by the rebels from the opposite bank of the river. When he had approached within two hundred and fifty yards from the works, he took up a position with the hope that a display of his force would induce some change among the infatuated people. They, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. He then advanced nearer to the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except Mr. Debartzch's house which was extinguished, and occupied by the troops. The affair occupied about an hour. The slaughter was great on the side of the rebels, but slight on that of the troops. Several prisoners were taken. Brown, Papineau, Drolet, and others crossed the river to St. Marc, on the arrival of the troops before St. Charles. On the whole, the means and preparations of the rebels were more formidable than many persons had supposed; and had not the rebellion been checked at this point, the consequences to the country would have been dreadful. Having thus captured St. Charles, and dispersed the insurgents, who are said to have amounted at this place to fifteen hundred fighting men, the Colonel determined to attack a considerable body of the rebels collected for the purpose of cutting off his retreat to Chambly;

and on the morning of the 28th, he discovered them in a well-chosen position, and under the protection of an abattis. They fled, however, as soon as he had formed to attack, leaving their two guns behind them.

On the 29th of November, the Governor-in-Chief issued a monitory Proclamation to the insurgents, inviting them to return to their allegiance and promising them forgetfulness and immunity for the past, and a continuance of paternal protection and favour; at the same time offering rewards for the apprehension of the leaders. Martial law was proclaimed in the district of Montreal on the 5th of December, and Sir John Colborne invested with authority to execute it.

In the course of the summer and autumn of 1838, rumours were circulated and surmises formed, that another rising of the disaffected was in progress, or at least in agitation. An unusual run upon the banks, in the demand for cash on the part of the *habitants* who had notes in their possession, with various murmurings and other symptoms, gave sign that all was not at rest. The "sympathy," as it was termed, shewn to the insurgents by many of the inhabitants of the border States kept alive the expectation. Early in October, if not before, many facts were in the knowledge of the Governor-in-Chief and the Commander of the Forces, which called for increasing vigilance, and justified active preparation. The lenient measures which had been adopted with regard to several of those who had been apprehended for their share in the first rebellion, instead of being followed by a grateful return of allegiance were, in many instances, construed into fear, and abused to the purposes of renewed aggression and tumult. These seditious movements were, for the most part, confined to the south side of the St. Lawrence; the country above St. Eustache and its neighbourhood remaining perfectly quiet, whatever might have been the hints or threats of individuals.

On the 29th and 30th of November nearly a hundred rebels from Napierville and Beauharnois were brought in as prisoners.

The Hon. D. Mondelet and Charles D. Day, Esq., having been appointed Judge Advocates in conjunction with Captain Muller, the Court Martial commenced the trial of the twelve following prisoners on Wednesday, the 28th of November:—Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Joseph L'Ecuyer, Jean Louis Thibert, Jean Marie Thibert, Léandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis Guerin, Edouard Thérien, Antoine Côté, Maurice Lepailleur, Louis Lesiège. After a patient and impartial investigation, in which the prisoners had the benefit of able advocates, two of them, Edouard Thérien and Louis Lesiège, were acquitted, the other ten were found guilty, and condemned to death, and two of them, J. N. Cardinal and J. Duquette, were executed on Friday the 21st of December. They were both implicated in the rebellion of last year, and derived but little wisdom from the lenity then shewn to them.

On the 18th of January five rebels were executed over the front gateway at the New Gaol; viz., P. J. Decoigne, engaged at Napierville, and Jacques Robert, two brothers of the name of Sanguinet, and P. Hamelin, concerned in the murder of Mr. Walker, at La Tortu. The gallows had been removed to a more public situation to convince the *habitants* of the reality of the executions, for on that point they appear to have been incredulous. Decoigne, who was a Notary, delivered an address on the scaffold before he suffered, to the effect that they were all convinced of the enormity of their crimes, the justice of their fate, and the folly of neglecting "the good instructions that had been given them."

On the 6th of May, Benjamin Mott, of Alburgh, Vermont, was found guilty of Treason at Lacolle by the Court Martial, and sentenced to death. With this trial the Court finished its labours, after a session of five months and a half, during which one hundred and ten prisoners had been tried;—twelve executed, nine acquitted, and the remainder under sentence of death. These eighty-nine did not suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

NOTES SUR L'HISTOIRE DE MONTREAL.

Dans ces notes nous voulons seulement réunir quelques renseignements, sur la suite et le développement des constructions de Montréal depuis la première occupation en 1642 jusqu'à nos jours. Nous compléterons ce travail plus tard, lorsque nous auront pu découvrir les documents qui se rapportent à notre sujet.

Le site de Montréal découvert par Cartier en 1535, et nommé ainsi par lui, à cause du voisinage de la belle montagne, qui en est encore le principal ornement, fut visité plusieurs foi dans le siècle suivant par M. de Champlain, qui, frappé de ses avantages, médita d'y faire un établissement, et, en conséquence, donna à l'île en face, le nom de Ste. Helène, en considération de son épouse Helène Boullé; plus tard la grande île au sud fut nommée St. Paul, du nom de M. de Maisonneuve, premier gouverneur de Montréal. Voici donc trois points principaux qui attirent les yeux, lorsqu'on arrive devant Montréal et qui rappèlent le souvenir des trois personnages les plus illustres, qui ont présidé aux premiers établissements de la Nouvelle France.

Quelques semaines après la mort de Champlain, arrivée le 25 Décembre 1635, deux grands serviteurs de Dieu, M. de la Dauversière, et M. Olier, ayant reçu, en même temps, la même inspiration de fonder un établissement au site de Montréal, comme étant un centre propice pour l'évangélisation des nations infidèles, organisèrent une société qui, en 1641 put envoyer une expédition commandée par M. de Maisonneuve, assistée de Mlle. Manse qui devait, avec ses compagnes, fonder un hôpital.

M. de Maissonneuve, au 17 Mai 1642, arrive au site de Montréal si bien placé, pour l'objet qu'il se proposait, au centre des nations infidèles, à 60 lieues de la capitale, dans une île protégée par des courants difficiles à traverser, au pied des grands rapides que les vaisseaux ne pouvaient dépasser, abrité au nord par une haute montagne qui lui servait à la fois et de protection contre les vents du nord et d'ornement.

L'expédition commence à se cantonner, on fait les travaux de retranchement et on commence par élever un fort, à l'endroit appelé depuis la pointe à Callières et occupé actuellement par ce bel édifice que l'on voit de toutes parts sur les bords du fleuve; avec sa Tour à Horloge qui domine les qnais et qui est consacré aux offices de la Douane de Montréal.

C'est ce point qui est si bien placé en évidence, au milieu du port, sur un promontoire avancé dans le fleuve qui, bâti et fortifié par M. de Maisonneuve, résista pendant 35 ans avec son intrépide gouverneur à toutes les attaques des Iroquois, et est comme le berceau de cette ville qui devait avoir tant de développement, et devenir la métropole commerciale et industrielle de la Nouvelle France.

M. de Maisonneuve bâtit dans le fort, une chapelle, un hôpital pour les malades des logements pour la garnison et les nouveaux néophytes, enfin des magasins d'entrepot pour le commerce avec les Sauvages. Le 6 Janvier 1643, il alla planter une croix sur le sommet de la montagne, comme un étendard, qui devait servir de recours à la protection du ciel, et d'appel aux tribus idolâtres.

L'année suivante, comme l'enceinte du fort devenait trop étroite, M. de Maisonneuve bâtit sous la protection des canons du fort un hôpital avec une chapelle qui de plus furent entourés de murs solides avec meurtrières que les Sauvages plus d'une fois attaquèrent sans pouvoir les entamer.

Les nations Iroquoises ne découvrirent l'établissement de ce poste avancé que l'année qui suivit l'arrivée de M. de Maisonneuve, qui s'était mis en état de défense; mais, dès ce moment, Montréal devient le but de toutes leurs attaques. Chaque année, au retour du printemps, les tribus sauvages arrivaient devant le fort, l'environnaient,

QUARTIER EST DE LA RUE NOTRE DAME.

Ce Bloc, situé sur la Rue Notre-Dame, entre les Rues Bonsecours et Gosford, est très rapproché des Quais, du Marché Bonsecours, et des principaux Hôtels. En y parvenant soit par la Rue Bonsecours, soit par la Place Jacques-Cartier, le visiteur y arrive en deux minutes, et se trouve de suite à portée de tout ce qu'il peut désirer. Non seulement il épargne un temps précieux, mais il évite la fatigue et les ennuis d'une longue course dans les quartiers reculés de la ville, d'où il lui faudrait toujours revenir au Bloc du Quartier-Est, faire ses principaux achats.

Les Magasins de ce bloc, au nombre de dix-huit ou vingt, combinent dans un espace de 250 à 300 pieds de front, toutes les branches de commerce. L'acheteur y trouve les assortiments les plus complets et les plus variés de Marchandises Sèches, de Hardes Faites, de Nouveautés, de Chaussures, de Modes, d'Epiceries, de Vins, de Médecines et Articles de Toilette. Les STOCKS qui remplissent tous ces magasins à toute saison de l'année sont aussi considérables qu'ils sont bien choisis. Ajoutez à ces avantages la politesse empressée, mais sans excès, que les chefs et les commis dans ces magasins exercent envers leurs patrons, et le système uniforme qu'ils ont adopté d'un seul prix, marqué en chiffres ordinaires, et vous en avez assez pour attirer votre confiance et votre clientèle.

Quant au bon marché, vous rencontrerez les plus bas prix de la ville dans les magasins du Quartier-Est. Mais il ne faut pas s'abuser à ce sujet. Le bas prix ne constitue pas toujours le bon marché. Par suite de la crise commerciale, certains articles se vendent aujourd'hui à très bas prix, et certains marchands annoncent ces marchandises à grand son de trompette, comme s'ils étaient les seuls à les vendre si peu cher, tandis que le prix en est le même partout. Ainsi, dans le Bloc du Quartier-Est, les Cotons, les Indiennes, les Winceys, les Casimirs à Chemise, et une foule d'autres marchandises très utiles se donnent plutôt qu'ils ne se vendent, et cependant, nous n'en faisons pas de cas. Mais pour les Draps, les Tweeds, les Fanelles, la Haute Nouveauté, aucun magasin de Montréal ne peut tenir tête au Bloc-Est, quand au bon goût et au bon marché. La même remarque s'applique aux Epiceries, aux Chaussures et autres branches, qui font du Bloc-Est la ruche commerciale de la métropole.

Some of the most liberal and active of our French merchants are represented in this Block, and have their advertisements inserted below the picture, their names are Messrs. Beauvais & Perrault ; Hamilton & Papineau ; Sicard & Limoges ; J. Perrault et Cie. ; C. L. Guerin ; E. Mathieu & Frère and Dr. Picault. We commend these Gentlemen in all their departments of commerce to the favorable notice of the Public, especially country merchants and farmers doing business in the City of Montreal.—J. D. B.

BEAUVAIS & PERRAULT,

IMPORTATEURS,

Marchands de Nouveautes,

Enseigne de la Boule d'Or,

129, Rue Notre-Dame,

MONTREAL,

Vis-a-vis la rue Claude, près du nouvel Hotel-de-Ville.

P.S.—Spécialité en Marchandises de Deuil.

Hamilton & Papineau,

EAST END

FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE

119 and 121 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

Speciality in Dress and Mantle Goods, and Trimmings. Fancy Goods received every week from New York. Fine assortment of 2 and 3 button Kid Gloves.

A visit respectfully solicited.

119 et 121 RUE NOTRE-DAME,

MONTREAL.

SICARD & LIMOGES

SUCCESSEURS DE

W. BERTHIAUME & CIE.,

MAGASIN DE

Marchandises Seches

ENSEIGNE DE LA BOULE ROUGE,

No. 115 Rue Notre-Dame

Batisse de l'Institut Canadien,

MONTREAL.

Un Seul et Pas Prix.

J. B. SICARD. JOS. LIMOGES.

J. E. BEAUCHAMP & CIE.,

MARCHANDISES SECHES

EN GROS ET EN DETAIL,

ENSEIGNE DE LA BOULE ROUGE.

No. 89 Rue Notre-Dame.

SPECIALITE POUR LES MERINOS ET TWEEDS.

Un Seul et Bas Prix.

J. Perrault & Cie.

Ci-devant de la Société

PREFONTAINE, PERRAULT & CIE.,

IMPORTATEURS DE

MARCHANDISES SECHES,

Francaises, Anglaises et Americaines,

A L'ENSEIGNE DU DRAPEAU

"Au Quatre Saisons,"

97 RUE NOTRE DAME,

(Coté Ouest de la Rue Bonsecours,)

MONTREAL,

Maison Fondée en 1858 avec UN SEUL ET BAS PRIX.

Toutes Marchandises marquées en chiffres.

C. L. GUERIN,

BLOCK EST,

No. 83 Rue Notre-Dame,

MONTREAL.

ASSORTIMENT LE PLUS COMPLET EN

Marchandises Seches

DE CETTE VILLE.

POUR DAMES—Mérinos, Paramatas, Thibets, Crêpes, Soies noires et couleurs, Etoffes à Robe, Gants, Jupons, Corsets, Chapeaux garnis, Fleurs, Plumes, Rubans, Indiennes et Coton.

POUR MESSIEURS—Tweeds, Draps fins, Tricots, Beavers, Coatings, Chapeaux, Casques Chemises, Corps et Caniçons et Hardes faites.

Un Tailleur d'expérience. Coupe garantie. Tout ordre est executé avec promptitude. En dix heures seulement nous livrons une habillement fait à ordre.

Venez voir, vous acheterez certainement par le fait que vous trouverez l'assortiment et à très bas prix.

Vin de Messe. Vin de Messe.

MAISON NOTRE DAME.

E. MATHIEU & FRERE

Marchands Epiciers,

VINS, LIQUEURS,

Epiceries de Choix,

EN GROS ET EN DETAIL,

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MONTREAL.

EUCLIDE MATHIEU. AIME MATHIEU.

PICAULT & CIE.,

Pharmaciens-Chimistes.

Seuls Proprietaires des Bisquets Purgatifs,

No. 75 Rue Notre-Dame,

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL INDUSTRIES IN THE CENSUS OF 1871.

In a rapidly progressing community such as ours, the figures furnished by the census of 1871 are far from being indices of what the manufacturing industries of the city amount to now. Nevertheless, it is interesting to know with some degree of exactness what the city was doing four years ago, and the figures then furnished are worthy of preservation as a means of comparison with those forthcoming in 1880-81.

Including Hochelaga with the city, we find, that in the manufacture of agricultural implements, there were five manufactories, employing 60 hands, paying $29,300 for salaries, using raw material of the value of $28,200, and producing work valued at $88,900.

Of bakeries there were 67, employing 370 hands, paying $108,394 for salaries, $813,235 for raw material, and producing bread, biscuits, etc., valued at $1,270,178,

The number of forges or blacksmith shops was 81, in which 221 hands were employed. Salaries paid $59,070, raw material $41,671, and finished work valued at $163,007.

Of boots and shoes there were 134 factories, employing 5,257 men, women, boys and girls, who received in salaries $1,161,914. Raw material made use of, valued at $2,774,207, and goods produced worth $5,713,215.

Brick and tile manufactories numbered 7, employing 325 hands, salaries $105,600, raw material $5,420, and the value of bricks and tiles produced $178,550.

Forty cabinet and furniture factories employing 437 hands, whose yearly wages were $112,049, raw material $136,722, and total production $369,145.

Of carpenters and joiners shops there were 94, employing 821 hands, who were paid in wages $301,763, used $545,163 worth of raw material, and produced work valued at $1,137,349.

Fifty-one carriage shops gave employment to 349 hands, who received as wages $100,030, used raw material to the value of $133,864, and produced carriages worth $345,575.

There were 25 cooperages, employing 161 men and boys, who earned $46,983, worked up $45,915 worth of raw material, and produced finished articles valued at $139,401.

There were 100 milliners and dressmakers establishments, giving employment to 658 hands, to whom was paid, as wages, the sum of $63,744 ; raw material made use of valued at $328,632, and products valued at $534,556.

Of flour and grist mills there were 9, worked by 143 hands, who received $46,980 as wages, worked up raw material amounting in value to $2,515,220, and produced to the value of $2,793,109.

Eighteen foundries and machine shops afforded employment to 787 men and boys, whose wages amounted to $251,674, and who worked up $227,196 worth of raw material into goods valued at $738,900.

Twenty-three saddle and harness factories, with 117 hands, whose wages amounted to $32,280, produced goods valued at $193,070.

Twenty-eight tanneries employed 364 hands, whose wages amounted to $116,364, and who worked up $471,763 worth of hides into $766,036 worth of leather.

veillaient sur toutes les issues, tendaient des embuscades à ceux qui allaient cultiver au dela de la portée des canons du fort, et se croyaient sans cesse à la veille d'exterminer cette petite troupe si aventurée. C'est en 1644 que M. de Maisonneuve tua un chef sauvage à l'endroit appelé maintenant *la Place d'Armes.*

Les années suivantes se passèrent en alarmes et en surprises continuelles, les Sauvages firent de nombreuses victimes parmi les cultivateurs, la garnison était continuellement harcelée, attaquée, décimée, mais ce fut une grande surprise pour les Sauvages lors qu'après quatre anaées d'efforts continuels, ils virent, en 1648, construire, au sud du fort, une nouvelle redoute qui devait servir de moulin et de point d'observation, montrant ainsi que, malgré toutes les attaques, ils étaient décidés à rester en cet endroit et, à ne jamais l'abandonner.

En 1651, M. de Maisonneuve établit une commune, pour le pâturage, d'un arpent de largeur sur 40 arpents de longueur, sous la protection du fort le long du fleuve c'est ce qu'on appelle encore actuellement rue des Commissaires et rue de la Commune ; il était convenu que l'on reprendrait ce terrain à mesure que l'on en aurait besoin pour établir les citoyens et faire le port.

En 1652 Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, avec quelques hommes, extermine une colonne d'Iroquois vers la rue McGill, et repousse une autre tribu à la Pointe St. Charles où l'on avait établi une redoute ; à partir de ce moment, on commence à bâtir des maisons ; voici quel sont ceux qui s'établirent les premiers : Jean Descarries et Jean Leduc, André Demers, Jacques Picot et Jean Aubuchon, Jacques Menier et Charles LeMoyne, Azarie Ducharme et Jean Vallé. Nous citons ces noms en faisant remarquer qu'ils sont maintenant représentés par des familles nombreuses et prospères.

En 1654 la Sœur Bourgeoys qui venait d'arriver et qui devint la fondatrice de la Congrégation, rétablit la croix de la montagne qui avait été détruite par le froid, ou par les Iroquois ; vers le même temps, on établit un nouveau cimetière à la Place d'Armes. En 1656, on posa la première pierre d'une grande Eglise auprès du cimetière. Ce fut alors qu'on établit une redoute sur la rue Notre Dame là où se trouve la rue St. Denis pour protéger les travailleurs établis sur les versants du Côteau St. Louis. Le nom de ce côteau subsiste encore dans la rue voisine, rue St. Louis.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeoys commence la construction de l'Eglise de Notre Dame de Bonsecours, l'année suivante M. de Maisonneuve lui donne un terrain avec une maison pour établir une école, la Sœur y entra le 30 Avril, jour de Ste. Catherine de Sienne. C'est en cette année qu'arrivèrent les premiers prêtres de St. Sulpice, ils furent logés d'abord dans les bâtiments de l'hôpital.

En 1658 on éleva une nouvelle redoute sur le Côteau St. Louis qui devait protéger les travailleurs, c'était sur l'endroit où se trouve maintenant le Carré Dalhousie Cette redoute, augmentée plus tard et munie de bastions et de retranchements, devint la citadelle.

En 1659, on avait 40 maisons bien bâties, avec murs épais et meurtrières, isolées les unes des autres, mais assez approchées pour pouvoir se défendre, en cas d'attaque ; c'était comme autant de redoutes assez fortes pour rendre inutile le premier fort qui continua de servir de résidence au gouverneur, mais dont on cessa dès lors de réparer les bastions, dégradés considérablement chaque année par les glaces et la débacle au printemps.

Ce fut vers ce temps que, pour protéger les travailleurs qui se répandaient toujours de plus en plus, on établit trois fiefs considérables sur trois points éloignés. Le fief Ste. Marie, au pied du courant, près de la traverse de Longueuil, d'oú est venu le nom de rue Ste. Marie. De plus, le fief St. Gabriel, ainsi nommé en l'honneur de son patron par M. de Gueylus, premier curé de St. Sulpice, à Montréal, et enfin, au nord dans le Faubourg St. Laurent, un autre fief donné par M. de Maisonneuve, à son lieutenant Lambert Closse. En chacun de ces fiefs, on établit des redoutes, des logements pour les travailleurs, des batiments d'exploitation.

P. DANSEREAU,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

No. 219 and 221 Craig Street, Montreal.

Mr. P. DANSEREAU has always on hand an assortment of

Family Carriages, Buggies, Expresses & Coaches.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mr. Dansereau is considered the best manufacturer of CARRIAGE WHEELS in Montreal. All kinds of Woodwork, Blacksmith work, Trimming and Painting executed with neatness and despatch and at moderate prices.

P. DANSEREAU,

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No. 219 and 221 RUE CRAIG, MONTREAL.

M. P. DANSEREAU tient toujours en main un assortiment de

Voitures de Familles, Buggies, Expresses et Carosses,

TOUT ORDRE EXECUTE AVEC PROMPTITUDE.

La Manufacture de M. Dansereau est considéré comme étant la meilleure a Montréal, pour les

ROUES DE VOITURES.

On y exécute toutes sortes d'ouvrages en bois et en fer. Aussi, garniture, bourrure et peinture exècuté avec gout, promptitude ct à prix modérés.

Lambert Closse quitta le fort et alla loger, avec des hommes dévoués, dans la redoute qu'il avait fait construire, de là, il pouvait protéger tout le nord de la ville.

Nous avons de ce temps, une lettre de M. d'Argemoy qui peint Montréal suivant les idées qu'on en avait alors et qui ont bien changé depuis.

Il faut, dit-il que je vous entretienne de Montréal, place qui fait tant de bruit et qui est si peu de chose. J'en parle comme savant; j'y ai été ce printemps et je puis vous assurer que si j'étais peintre, je l'aurais bientôt dessinée. Montréal est une isle assez difficile à aborder, même en chaloupe, à cause des grands courants du fleuve St. Laurent, particulièrement à une demie lieu en dessous, il y a un fort, ou les chaloupes abondent, qui tombe en ruines.

"On a commencé une redoute et fait un moulin sur une petite éminence fort "avantageuse pour la défense de l'habitation. Il y a environ quarante maisons, presque "toutes à la vue les uns des autres, et en cela bien situées parce quelles se défendent "en partie."

Malgré toutes ces constructions, néanmoins le pays était encore tellement exposé aux courses des Iroquois que, en 1660, Mlle Manse demanda à M. de Maisonneuve de lui laisser bâtir dans l'intérieure du Fort, une grange en pierre de 60 sur 30 pieds pour préserver ses récoltes. Vers le même temps, les Iroquois firent encore plusieurs invasions redoutables; ils avaient résolu d'exterminer les Français et de s'établir à Montréal comme étant un point d'une importance extrême pour l'occupation du pays, mais M. de Maisonneuve fit si bien veiller à la garde du territoire que dans les diverses excursions des Sauvages, ils ne purent surprendre qu'un très petit nombre de cultivateurs.

Pour comprendre maintenant quel fut le développement de Montréal dans les années suivantes, il est nécessaire de parler des domaines et seigneuries qui furent constitués autour he la ville, et qui étaient destinés à servir de défenses avancées pour protéger la ville, et même l'ile entière.

On établit sur la Rivière St. Pierre, un fief de 300 arpents d'étendue qui fut accordé au Major Dupuy qui avait remplacé le Major Closse. Le concessionaire était tenu d'y bâtir une redoute avec des bâtiments d'exploitation et d'éloigner de ce côté la tentative des Sauvages.

On établit encore plusieurs fiefs sur la rive gauche du St. Laurent, le fief de Laprairie, qui fut cédé aux PP. Jésuites, ensuite après le Sault St. Louis, le fief de Gentilly, des iles Courcelles et de la baie d'Urgé, en approchant du Lac des Deux Montagnes, le fief de Boisbriant, en revenant par le nord, d'autres fiefs concédés à différents officiers, et enfin, à la rivière des Prairies, deux fiefs nommés de Carion et de Morel, donnés à deux officiers pour protéger l'ile de ce côté, et empêcher de débarquer les Sauvages qui venaient par la rivière de l'Assomption.

Dans les années qui suivirent, on étendit encore l'occupation du pays, sur les deux rives du fleuve pour protéger l'établissement de l'ile de Montréal contre les incursions des Sauvages. M. de Laubia, du régiment de Broglie, obtint deux lieues de front et de profondeur sur le lac St. Pierre, son sergent, de Labadie, obtint le territoire voisin, et de Moras fût mis en possession de l'ile qui est à l'embouchure de la rivière Nicolet. M. de Normanville obtint les terres plus voisines de Montréal. C'est alors que furent constituées les seigneuries de Lavaltrie, de Repentigny, de St. Ours, de Berthelot, concédées à des officiers. ou des employés du gouvernement que l'on voulait récompenser.

Ceci était pour protéger le nord, mais du côté sud c'est-à-dire sur la rive droite du fleuve, il était encore bien plus important de fortifier le pays contre les Iroquois qui descendaient continuellement par la rivière Richelieu pour aller se jeter ensuite sur Montréal, Tr is Rivières et Quebec.

Dans ce dessein, M. Talon fit des concessions en grand nombre à M. de Berthier, capitaine au régiment de Carignan; il donna le territoire en face de l'embouchure de la Rivière Richelieu, à M. Dupas, l'ile en face qui porte maintenant ce nom; à M. de Sorel, capitaine au même régiment, tout le pays des deux côtés de la Rivière Richelieu, sur deux lieues de profondeur: les autres rives du fleuve furent accordées à MM. de St.

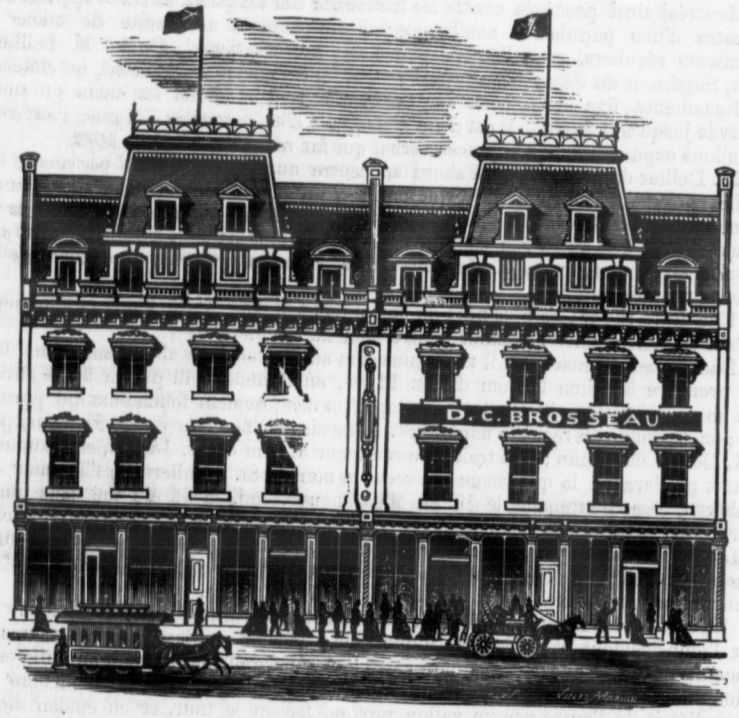
 voyez p. 12.

D. C. BROSSEAU,

IMPORTATEUR D'EPICERIES,

ET

MARCHAND DE PROVISIONS,



42 et 46 Rue Notre-Dame.

(En face de l'Hotel Donegana), MONTREAL.

Tout en remerciant mes nombreuses pratiques pour l'encouragement que j'ai eu d'eux par le passé, j'ai le plaisir de leur annoncer ainsi qu'au public en général, que j'ai transporté mon magasin du No. 123, Rue St. Paul aux deux immenses Magasins, **Nos. 42 et 46 Rue Notre-Dame,** près de la Rue St. Denis, où je tiendrai constamment en main un assortiment considérable d'Epiceries de Choix et de Provisions que je pourrai vendre au plus bas prix du marché.

J'espère que vous voudrez bien me rendre une visite et me donner une part de votre bienveillant patronage.

D. C. BROSSEAU.

Ours, l'un capitaine et l'autre enseigne au régiment de Carignan ; M. de Chambly reçut le fort St. Louis et toutes les terres adjacentes ; vinrent ensuite les terres données à M. de Contrecœur, M. de Varenne, M. de Boisbriant, M. Boucher, etc., etc.

Enfin M. Charles Lemoyne reçut les terres situées entre la seigneurie de M. Boucher et la seigneurie de Laprairie donnée aux PP. Jésuites, puis au delà de Laprairie, il obtint encore deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur, et il appela cette seigneurie du nom de Châteaugai, quelle porte encore. Tous ces fiefs peuplés par les soldats appartenant aux compagnies des officiers qui s'y établissaient devinrent l'origine de bourgs et villages considérables tels que Sorel, Chambly, Berthier, St. Ours, Contrecœur, Verchère, Lavaltrie, Varennes, Boucherville, Longueuil, Laprairie, Châteaugai.

Montréal ainsi protégée contre les incursions des Iroquois, et étant appelée à être le centre d'une population nombreuse ; il fut bientôt nécessaire de tracer des alignements réguliers, pour l'établissement des constructions. Ce fut M. Dollier de Canon, Supérieur du Séminaire et représentant les Seigneurs de Montréal, qui détermina ces alignements, fixa le parcours des différentes rues et donna les noms qui ont été conservés jusqu'à présent. Il est donc intéressant d'en connaître l'origine, c'est ce que nous allons exposer suivant le procès verbal qui fut rédigé le 12 Mars 1672.

M. Dollier de Canon traça d'abord au centre une grande rue qui parcourait toute la ville et qui dvait être la rue principale ; il lui donna le nom de Notre-Dame, en l'honneur de la Très-Sainte Vierge qui avait été choisie comme patronne de la ville. Il traça ensuite une autre rue dans un sens parallèle, à laquelle il donna le nom de St. Jacques, en l'honneur de M. Jacques Olier, l'un des premiers fondateurs de l'établissement de Montréal.

Une autre rue tracée plus près du fleuve reçut le nom de St. Paul, en l'honneur de M. Paul de Maisonneuve, premier Gouverneur de la ville.

Dans le sens transversal, il traça plusieurs autres rues qui aboutissaient au fleuve A la première il donna le nom de St. Pierre, en l'honneur du prince des Apôtres, et aussi en considération de M. de Fancamp, l'un des premiers fondateurs qui portait ce nom ; la seconde rue reçut le nom de St. François en l'honneur de St. François, patron de M. Dollier de Canon ; * la troisième rue reçut le nom de St. Joseph, en l'honneur de ce saint patriarche ; la quatrième rue reçut le nom de St. Lambert, en l'honneur de M. Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, qui, avait été tué dans une rencontre avec les Iroquois ; la cinquième rue reçut le nom de St. Gabriel, en l'honneur de M. Gabriel de Gueylus, 1er curé de Montréal, et de M. Gabriel Souart qui fut son successeur ; la sixième rue reçut le nom de St. Charles en considération de M. Charles Lemoyne, qui avait rendu de si grands services à la Colonie.

Le site où M. Dollier de Canon, avait tracé ces rues était admirablement choisi pour l'emplacement et la défense d'une ville. C'était un plateau élevé et escarpé au dessus du fleuve, ayant la forme d'un carré long ou parallélogramme d'un mille et demi de longueur par un tiers de mille en largeur, où ce plateau défendu d'un côté par le fleuve, l'était de l'autre par un vallon profond faisant le tour, et où coulait un cours d'eau en communication avec la rivière et dont on pouvait grossir les eaux à volonté, ce rectangle, coupé très nettement à ses angles, était donc à l'abri de toutes parts.

Les rues se couvrirent successivement de constructions, et les officiers qui avaient obtenus des terres considérables dans les environs et qui les avaient mises en culture et en rapport, bâtirent aussi des résidences dans la ville, pour passer la plus rude saison de l'année et pour entretenir leurs relations avec les traitants et avec l'administration locale. M. de Longueuil avait son hôtel à l'emplacement actuel du Marché Bonsecours ; M. de Vaudreuil là où se trouve la Place Jacques Cartier ; M. de Ramezai, à l'emplacement de l'Ecole Normale ; M. de Maricourt avait sa résidence là où se

* Ce nom désignait St. François d'Assise dans la pensée de M. Dollier de Canon, mais dans la suite Mgr. de Laval ayant donné St. François Xavier comme l'un des principaux patrons du Canada, cette rue prit insensiblement le nom de ce saint.

trouve la maison des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes; M. de Beaujeu avait son hôtel à l'extrémité de la rue Notre-Dame, près des Récollets.

De plus sur l'ile St. Hélène on voyait la résidence d'été des Sieurs de Longueuil, qui en outre avaient de l'autre côte du fleuve leur manoir environné de leurs terres en plein rapport. Le Gouverneur de Frontenac écrivait vers 1680 en parlant du Sieur de Longueuil: "Son fort et sa maison nous donnent une idée des Châteaux de France fortifiés." Ce fort était bâti en pierre, avec quatre tours aux angles, sur la rive où se trouve le bourg de Longueuil en face de Montréal.

*24 Juillet 1749.—Ce matin j'allai en bateau de Laprairie à Montréal, la rivière St. Laurent. A notre arrivée nous trouvâmes une foule de gens rénuis à la porte de la ville par où nous devions entrer. Ils étaient très désireux de nous voir, et ils nous assurèrent que nous étions les premiers Suédois qui furent venus à Montréal.

A notre débarquement le Gouverneur de la ville nous avait envoyé un capitaine qui m'invita à le suivre à la maison du Gouverneur auquel il me présenta. Le Baron de Longueuil n'étaint encore que Vice-Govuerneur, mais il attendait chaque jour la promotion de France. Il me reçut plus poliment et généreusement que je ne pourrais l'exprimer, et me montra des lettres du Gouverneur-Général à Québec, M. le Marquis de la Galissonnère, qui mentionnait qu'il avait reçu des ordres de la Cour de France, pour pourvoir à tous mes besoins dans mon voyage, aux frais de Sa Majesté Chrétienne, etc., etc.,

Les hommes ici sont extrêmement polis et saluent tout ceux qu'ils rencontrent dans les rues. Les dames et les hommes portent des éventails dans les moments de grande chaleur. La paix conclue récemment entre la France et l'Angleterre fut proclamée aujourd'hui. Les soldats étaient sous les armes, les canons des remparts, furent tirés et accompagnés de salves de mousqueterie. Le soir on tira des feux d'artifice et la ville fut illuminée. Les rues étaient pleines de monde. Le Gouverneur m'invita à souper et à partager la joie des citoyens; il y avait à cette réunion un grand nombre d'officiers et de personnes de distinction, etc., etc.

28 Juillet.—Ce matin j'accompagnais le Gouverneur, Baron de Longueuil et sa famille, à une ile appelée Ste. Hélène, qui est sa propriété. Elle est en face de la ville et près du côté opposé du fleuve. Le Gouverneur y a une très jolie résidence avec un grand jardin précédé d'une cour; sur l'ile se trouve un moulin.

1er Août.—Le Gouverneur-Général du Canada a résidé ordinairement à Québec, mais il vient souvent à Montréal, où il passe l'hiver. Pendant son séjour à Montréal il demeure dans ce qu'on appel "le Chateau," qui est une grande maison de pierre, bâti par le Gouverneur-Général de Vaudreuil, et appartenant encore à ses descendants qui le louent au Roi.

Montréal est la seconde ville en Canada quant à son étendue et sa richesse; mais elle est la première pour sa belle position et la douceur de son climat. A quelque lieues audessus de la ville, le St. Laurent se divise en plusieurs branches, et forme ainsi plusieurs îles, parmi lesquelles l'ile de Montréal est la plus grande. Elle est longue de dix lieues de France et large de quatre dans sa plus grande largeur. La ville de Montréal est bâtie sur le côté est de l'ile, le long de la plus considérable branche du St. Laurent, ce qui rend sa situation très belle et très avantageuse. La ville est quadrangulaire ou plutôt c'est un parallélogramme rectangulaire qui se tend le long du fleuve; de l'autre côté elle environnée de champs à blé très productifs, de prairies charmantes et de bois très agréables. Elle a pris son nom de Montréal d'une haute montagne située à un demi mille à l'ouest de la ville, qui élève sa tête audessus des bois,—c'est M. Cartier qui donna ce nom au site lorsqu'il le visita en 1535; une ville indienne située au pied s'appelait *Hochelaga*. Les prêtres, suivant leur coutume de donner des noms de saints à chaque établissement appelèrent *Montréal* du nom de *Ville Marie*, mais ce fut le premier nom qui prévalut. C'est une ville agréable, bien fortifiée, et entourée de murailles élevées et solides. Sur le côté est, elle est défendue par la rivière St. Laurent,

* Ce qui suit est pris d'un auteur Anglais.

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et par l'autre côté par un vallon profond empli d'eau qui protège la ville contre toute surprise de la part des ennemis. Cependant elle ne pourrait soutenir un long siège, à cause de son étendue qui exige une garnison très nombreuse, et parcequ'elle est composée surtout de construction en bois. Il y a plusieurs Eglises, parmi lesquelles je mentionnerai d'abard celle qui appartient aux prêtres de St. Sulpice; ensuite celle des Jésuites; celle des pères Franciscains, celle appartemant à la Congrégation, et celle de l'hôpital. La première, par les ornements extérieurs et intérieurs, est de beauconp la plus belle des Eglises de la ville et même de tout le Canada, les Prêtres du Séminaire de St. Sulpice ont une grande résidence, où ils vivent en communauté. La maison des Franciscains est spacieuse et entourée de murs solides, mais elle n'est pas si belle que la précédente. Le Collége des Jésuite est petit mais bien bâti. Chacune de ces demeures a des grands jardins pour l'agrément et l'usage des communauté auxquelles ils appartiennent. Plusieurs des maisons de la ville sont en pierre, les autres en bois mais bâties avec soin. Les maisons les plus considérables ont des galeries sur la rue où l'on vient s'asseoir le matin et le soir. Les rues sont longues, spacieuses, en ligne droite et régulières, coupées à angles droits par les rues adjacentes, quelques unes seulement sont pavées. Les portes de la ville sont nombreuses; il y en a cinq sur le fleuve dont deux sont très grandes; il y en a aussi plusieurs sur l'autre côté de la ville.

Le vendredi, il y a un jour de marché, les habitants des environs apportent leurs denrées, et les gens de la ville se fournissent pour toute la semaine, les indiens viennent ce jour là en grand nombre dans la ville pour vendre et acheter.

La déclinaison de l'aiguille est de dix dégrés 38 minutes par la boussole. M. *Gillion*, un des prêtres du Séminaire, qui a un goût particulier pour les mathématiques et l'astronomie, a dessiné un méridien dans le jardin du Séminaire, qu'il m'a dit avoir examiné de jour et de nuit et qu'il a trouvé trés exact. J'ai composé ma boussole avec son méridien et j'ai trouvé absolument la même déclinaison.

Suivant M. Gillion, la latitude de Montréal est de 45 dégrés et 27 minutes.....

Le voyageur se rend ensuite de Montréal à Québec et il fait des observations intéressantes; il constate que toutes les rives du fleuve éteaint déjà occupées et en plein rapport, toutes les terres bâties et ayant leurs batiments d'exploitation, or il écrit en 1740, c'est ainsi qu'il s'exprime.

" Le pays des deux côtés du fleuve, est très agréable et le bon état de la culture, ajoute beaucoup à la beauté du pays. On peut appeler tout ce parcours: un village commençant à Montréal et finissant à Québec, sur une étendue de 180 milles, car les maisons de ferme ne sont jamais à plus de cinq arpents de distance les unes des autres, et souvent à trois arpents. L'aspect de cette disposition est excessivement remarquable surtout quand la rivière est en droite ligne, parce qu'alors les maisons semblent plus rappochées et présentent l'effet de l'avenue d'un village.

HOTEL-DIEU DE MONTREAL, 1652.

A. D. 1640, le Canada était resté presque sans culture; et l'on y comptait à peine deux cents Français y compris les femmes, les enfants et les Religieuses de Québec. C'est alors que Dieu inspira à un pieux laïque d'établir une colonie pour honorer la Sainte Vierge dans l'ile de Montréal. M. Jérôme Le Royer de la Dauversière, lieutenant-général au présidial de la Flèche en Anjou, unit ses plans à ceux de l'illustre fondateur du Séminaire de St. Sulpice, M. Olier, qui presque simultanément avait eu le même généreux dessein. Des personnes de la Cour, et des prêtres vertueux, brûlant de zèle pour la propagation de la foi, s'associèrent aux fondateurs pour faire l'acquisition de l'ile de Montréal, et ils apprécièrent les avantages qu'elle offrait à l'exécution de leur projets apostoliques. L'association se forma sous le nom de *Messieurs et Dames de la Société de Notre-Dame de Montréal pour la conversion des Sauvages de la Nouvelle-France.*

Les hardis colons destinés à ce nouveau poste, le plus avancé de civilisation dans cette partie du globe, s'étaient embarqués, dès l'année précédente, conduits par un

pieux et brave gentilhomme Champenois, M. de Maisonneuve. Le 17 Mai 1642, ils mirent pied à terre dans la partie de l'ile connue plus tard sous le nom de *Pointe à Callières*, et ils s'y établirent au nombre de quarante-cinq. Cette petite troupe comprenait des soldats et des ouvriers de divers états, tous choisis pour leur piété et leurs bonnes mœurs; Mlle. Mance en faisait partie. Cette femme intrépide se rendait en Canada pour y fonder un Hôtel-Dieu, et préparer les voies aux Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph, qui venaient de s'établir à la Flèche, en sorte qu'à Montréal le premier hôpital prit naissance avec la première chapelle. Mlle. Mance partagea avec joie les dangers, les épreuves et les privations des commencements de Ville-Marie.

Le 1er Novembre 1669, trois Sœurs arrivèrent de France pour apporter à Montréal la stabilité et la profession des vœux solennels.

Au mois d'Août 1662, la Sœur Marie Morin entra à l'Hôtel-Dieu comme novice à l'âge de 13 ans et demie, et c'est la première Sœur d'origine Canadienne qui ait fait ses vœux à Montréal. Elle vécut 82 ans, et c'est à elle que l'on doit les *Annales de l'Hôtel-Dieu*, mémoire du plus touchant et du plus édifiant intérêt, qu'elle a écrit jusqu'au 29 Septembre 1725.

En effet, tantôt les fonds appartenant aux Hospitalières de Montréal furent perdus dans des banqueroutes; tantôt les navires qui leur apportaient des secours furent pris par les ennemis; tantôt encore des incendies venaient les laisser sans asile et sans pain. En 1688, elles avaient entrepris de se construire un couvent en pierres, et elles commencèrent à l'habiter en 1694; mais trois mois après il devenait la proie des flammes, et les Sœurs trouvaient un refuge plein de charité au Couvent de la Congrégation. Le 19 Juin 1721, jour de la Fête-Dieu, une seconde conflagration venait réduire en cendres l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal, et les Hospitalières se retiraient d'abord à la Congrégation, puis à l'hospice de M. Charon de la Barre, Le 11 Novembre 1724, les Sœurs pouvaient rentrer dans leur monastère, réédifié au prix de grandes privations; mais dix ans après, un troisième incendie les réduisait sans ressources, et la communauté de St. Joseph s'installa alors provisoirement près de la Chapelle de Bonsecours.

En 1765, ce fut le tour de l'Hôpital-Général de devenir la proie des flammes, et les Sœurs Grises trouvèrent l'hospitalité à l'Hôtel-Dieu.

En 1795, les Religieuses de St. Joseph s'affilièrent à une association de prières pour la Propagation de la Foi Catholique dans les treize Etats de l'Amérique. M. Thayer, ministre Protestant converti, était le fondateur de cette association, et cette sollicitude pour le salut des citoyens des Etats-Unis nous a semblé mériter d'être signalée.

En 1815, M. J. B. Thavenet, prêtre exemplaire, partit pour France afin de travailler à recouvrer les rentes des divers communautés religieuses du Canada. Le digne ecclésiastique se consacra pendant vingt ans à cette difficile entreprise, avec autant d'habileté que de persévérance, et enfin il put faire restituer des sommes assez fortes aux communautés dont il s'était constitué l'infatigable protecteur. L'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal eut sa part de ces ressources précieuses, et c'est grâce à elle que les spacieuses constructions actuelles ont été élevées.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE-DAME DE MONTREAL, 1653.

Marguerite Bourgeoys naquit à Troyes, en Champagne, en 1620, et elle commença par faire partie de la congrégation *externe*, établie dans cette ville par les Religieuses de l'institution de Bx. P. Fourrier. C'était une association de jeunes personnes qui, sans contracter aucun engagement de conscience, se fortifiaient dans la dévotion par des bonnes œuvres faites en commun.

Sœur Bourgeoys arriva à Montréal le 16 Novembre 1653, et elle déploya dans cette Colonie la Charité d'une héroïne et d'un apôtre. Ville-Marie ne se composait alors que d'une cinquantaine de cabanes, et il n'y avait qu'un très-petit nombre d'enfans en bas âge, trop jeunes pour suivre une école. La Sœur Bourgeoys se fit alors la servante de M. de Maisonnsuve; elle s'occupa du soin de la Chapelle et des mille œuvres que son ingénieuse charité sut inventer.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeoys put ouvrir une véritable école et elle la commença dans une étable, le seul local que l'on put mettre à sa disposition, vu l'état de pauvreté de la colonie. L'année suivante, elle se rendit en France pour y chercher du secours, et elle ramena de Troyes quatre jeunes personnes, avec lesquelles elle fonda la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal. En 1666 leur établissement avait déjà prospéré, et en outre d'une école pour les petite filles de la classe ouvrière, la Sœur Bourgeoys organisait un pensionnat de demoiselles, et une congrégation externe à l'exemple de celle de Troyes.

Le Couvent de la Congrégation n'échappa pas plus que les autres communautés du Canada à ces conflagrations qui y ont si fréquemment détruit les plus utiles et les plus saints établissements. Le 1er Décembre 1683, un affreux incendie dévora la maison toute entière, et deux Sœurs, dont l'une était nièce de la Sœur Bourgeoys, périrent malheureusement dans le désastre.

Mlle. Jeanne Le Ber, fille du plus riche propriétaire du Canada, fit en elle-même le vœu de chasteté dès l'âge de 17 ans ; et, du consentement de son père, elle exécuta le dessein qu'elle avait formé de vivre retirée dans sa maison, à l'imitation des anciennes Recluses. Mais comme sa recherche de la solitude souffrait encore des sorties qu'elle était obligée de faire pour se rendre à l'église, Mlle. Le Ber résolut de donner son bien à la Congrégation de la Sœur Bourgeoys, à la condition qu'on lui bâtirait un petit appartement derrière le chœur de l'église, avec un guichet par lequel elle pourrait voir l'Office divin, et recevoir la sainte communion. Ce fut en 1695 que la Recluse s'enferma elle-même dans la demeure qu'on lui avait bâtie conformément à ses prescriptions. Le clergé la conduisit processionnellement à l'église, et il bénit sa cellule puis elle s'y retira pour ne la plus quitter qu'à sa mort qui arriva vingt ans après. Ainsi aucune des voies de la perfection n'a été désertée à Ville-Marie. Cependant cet exemple n'a pas eu d'imitateurs, et la vie contemplative a été une exception au Canada.

Une cousine germaine de Mlle. Le Ber, la Sœur Marguerite Le Moyne, fut en 1698 la troisième Supérieure de la Congrégation. Elle était parente au même degré du premier Baron de Longueuil et de sa phalange de vaillants frères, Iberville, Châteaugauy et le reste.

En 1768, un second incendie vint obliger les Sœurs de la Congrégation à aller demander l'hospitalité à l'Hôtel-Dieu. Le Couvent fut bientôt mis en état de recevoir les Sœurs ; mais en 1844 il a subi une reconstruction totale qui l'a mis dans l'état où nous le voyons aujourd'hui.*

LES SŒURS GRISES, 1747.

L'Hôpital-Général de Montréal doit sa première fondation à un vertueux citoyen de cette ville, M. François Charon de la Barre, qui voulut y consacrer ses biens et sa personne. Deux autres pieux laïques, MM. Jean Fredin et Pierre Le Ber, le secondèrent puissamment, et donnèrent avec lui commencement à son œuvre de charité, de zèle et de désintéressement. M. Le Ber était le frère de la sainte Recluse qui vécut vingt ans dans une cellule du Couvent de la Congrégation de Ville-Marie, sans communication avec le monde. Il resta fidèle à sa vocation jusqu'à sa mort, ne fit point de vœux, mais termina une vie sainte comme pensionnaire, à l'Hôpital Général, en Octobre 1707 Les trois amis voulaient former une Communauté de Frères Hospitaliers, destinés à soigner des hommes pauvres et infirmes.

Dès 1688, M. Charon et ses deux associés obtinrent du Supérieur de la Maison de St. Sulpice de Montréal un terrain convenable à la Pointe à Callières, et ils firent bientôt à leurs frais plusieurs autres acquisitions pour servir à la fondation de l'hôpital.

* They have many schools throughout Montreal, and some educational establishments, as Monkland, Mount Ste. Marie and the Academies in St. Denis Street and opposite the Bishop's Palace.

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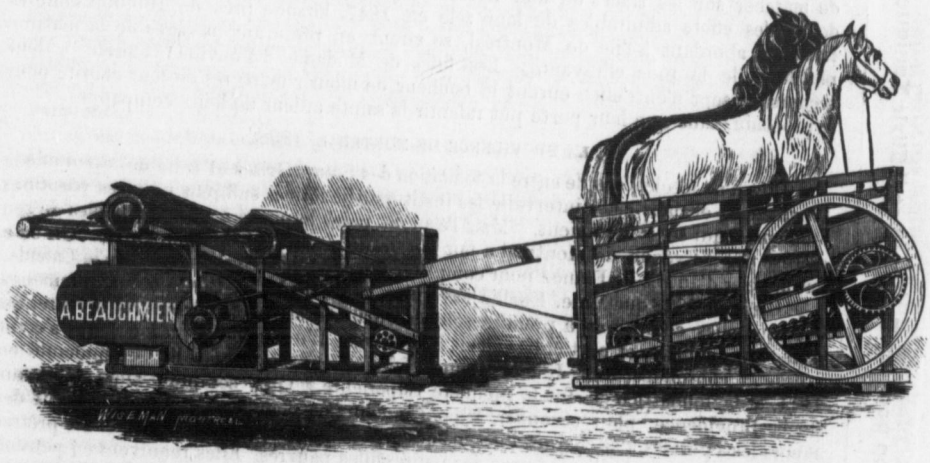

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En Octobre de la même année 1694, Mgr. de St. Valier, 2me Evêque de Québec, approuva cette Communauté d'hommes sous le nom de "*Frères Hospitaliers de St. Joseph de la Croix*"; mais la suite ne répondit pas au zèle des fondateurs, et ils se virent incapable de former aux vertus de leur état les sujets qu'ils avaient rénuis. L'érection d'un nouvel Institut dans l'Eglise n'étant pas, une chose triviale et ordinaire. Dieu ne donne pas son Esprit indifféremment à toutes sortes de personnes pour en établir. C'est en vain que M. Charon frappa à toutes les portes pour se procurer des coopérateurs dévoués. Les uns manquait de probité, les autres de piété; et en 1747, plus de cinquante ans après le fondation de l'Hôpital-Général, l'établissement, criblé de dettes, ne contenait que deux Frères dont un frappé d'interdit; et on y donnait seulement asile à quatre vieillards qui y végétaient dans l'indigence et le délaissement.

En 1795 un incendie affreux réduisit sans ressources les 118 personnes que Mme. d'Youville logeait et nourrissait à son hôpital. Cinq ans après, les batiments étaient reconstruits et agrandis, et elle y recueillait 170 personnes.

Madame d'Youville, si manifestement assistée d'en haut, s'endormit dans les bras du Seigneur en 1771, et depuis lors, les Sœurs de Charité de Ville-Marie n'ont pas cessé de marcher sur les traces de leur noble fondatrice. Entre cent exemples, elles ont donné des effets admirables de leur zèle en 1847, lorsque près de 100,000 émigrés Irlandais, abordant à l'ile de Montréal, se virent en proie aux ravages de la maladie pestilentielle la plus effrayante. Les filles de Madame d'Youville volèrent à leur secours, et sept d'entr'elles eurent le bonheur de mourir martyres de leur charité pour le prochain, sans que leur perte pût ralentir la sainte ardeur de leurs compagnes.

LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL, 1828.

Près d'un siècle s'écoule entre la fondation des Sœurs Grises et celle des Sœurs de la Providence; et dans cette intervalle les Instituts déjà formés suffirent pour les vocations religieuses qui se présentaient. Mais l'élan de piété imprimé à tous les fidèles de son diocèse par l'Evêque de Montréal a fait surgir de nouvelles Communautés. On en a fait appeler d'autres de France pour compléter le bel édifice religieux qu'offre le Canada.

C'est en 1828 que Mme. Emélie Tavernier, veuve de M. J.-B. Gamelin, commença avec quelques compagnes à prendre soin des femmes âgées et infirmes, et à visiter les malades à domicile, et particulièrement les pauvres. L'œuvre de la pieuse veuve s'étant accrue et consolidée, Mgr. Ignace Bourget érigea canoniquement la Communauté en 1844, et la fondatrice en fut la première Supérieure. On y comptait alors six Sœurs de la Providence, pour seconder Mme. Gamelin; et depuis ce temps, la charité des Sœurs les a portées à se charger du soins des orphelins et des aliénés, de celui des prêtres âgés et infirmes, et de l'instruction des petites filles pauvres. Elles regoivent en pension les personnes de leurs sexe; elles enseignent les sourdes et muettes; enfin elle reculent devant aucune œuvre de charité. Cette Oommunauté si nouvelle qu'elle soit, compte déjà trois maisons en ville, et sept missions répandues dans les campagnes des diocèses de Montréal et de St. Hyacinthe.

Lors du typhus de 1847, les Sœurs Grises de Montréal perdirent sept de leurs compagnes au service des pestiférés. Les deux Communautés d'Hospitalières de Montréal ne se portèrent pas avec moins de zèle au soin des mourants, dans les *Sheds* ou ambulances qu'on leur avait improvisées. Mgr. leva momentanément la clôture des Sœurs de l'Hôtel-Dieu, pour permettre à ces saintes filles de courir au chevêt des malades; et trois d'entre elles donnèrent leur vie en holocauste pour le soulagement de leur prochain. Trois Sœurs de la Providence succombèrent aux atteintes du fléau, et Dieu accepta ainsi le sacrifice de treize religieuses, se dévouant pour arracher à la mort ceux que d'autres auraient appelés des étrangers, des inconnus, des indigents, mais ceux qu'elle considéraient comme les membres souffrants de Jésus-Christ.

SACRE-CŒUR, 1842.

Les Religieuses du Sacré-Cœur de Jésus, dites communément *Dames du Sacré-Cœur*, ont été fondées en France en l'année 1800 par le R. P. Joseph Varin, alors

prêtre du Sacré-Cœur de Jésus, et qui se fit Jésuite en 1814, à la réorganisatiou de la Compagnie.

L établissement du Sacré-Cœur en Canada datait de l'année 1842, et quatre Religieuses y arrivèrent le 27 Décembre, désignées par leur Maison, de Paris pour cette fondation. Elle eut lieu à St. Jacques de l'Achigan, près de Montréal, grâce aux libéralités du curé du lieu, Messire Jean-Romual Paré. En 1846 elles formèrent une seconde maison à St. Vincent de Paul des Ecores, dans l'Ile Jésus, séparée de l'Ile de Montréal par un des bras de l'Ottawa, (Rivière des Prairies). Ce second établissement fut en partie l'œuvre du curé des Ecores, M. F.-X.-Romuald Mercier. Le 22 Août 1853, les Dames du Sacré-Cœur ont cédé aux *Filles de Ste. Anne* leur établissement de St. Jacques de l'Achigan, pour se concentrer aux Ecores.

SŒURS DES SS. NOMS DE JESUS ET DE MARIE.

Cette Communauté nouvelle, est plus spécialement chargée de l'éducation des jeunes filles de la campagne, et qui les forme à la vertu et à la piété. Elle est l'œuvre de trois sainte filles, Eulalie Durocher, Mélodie Dufrène, et Henriette Céré, qui le 1er Novembre 1843 se réunirent en société au village de Longueuil, avec l'approbation de l'Evêque de Montréal, et sous la direction des Pères Oblats. Elles ont pris le nom de Sœurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie, et elle sont communément appelées les Sœurs de Longueuil. Le 8 Décembre 1844, les trois fondatrices furent admises à faire des vœux, et les Communauté fut érigée canoniquement pour l'instruction des jeunes personnes.

Cette fondation fait le plus grand honneur à la fabrique de Longueuil, et au digne Curé de la paroisse, Messire Louis-Moise Brassard. Grâce à leur munificence, cette pieuse Communauté a été fixé au beau village de Longueuil, et parmi ces principaux bienfaiteurs, nous devons également mentionner le frère de l'une des fondatrices, Messire Théophile Durocher, curé de Belœil, qui a doté la Communauté de biens-fonds d'une valeurs de 500 louis. Beaucoup d'autres paroisses ont consacré également des sommes considérables pour le bien de l'éducation, et les Canadiens ne reculent jamais devant des dépenses de ce genre, quand il s'agit de l'instruction religieuse de la jeunesse et quand ils ont le bonheur d'avoir un curé animé de l'amour du bien, comme M. Brassard. La Fabrique de Longueuil a acheté un grand terrain dans le village, et y a construit une belle bâtisse en pierre ; la dépense totale s'est élevée à 36,000 francs. La Fabrique en a fait donation aux Sœurs des SS. Noms de Jésus et de Marie, et depuis lors, les économies de ces saintes filles, ainsi que les sacrifices pécuniaires de leur bon curé, leur ont permis d'acquérir d'autres terrains qu'elles ont ajoutés au premier et qui font de leur couvent actuel un superbe établissement valant au moins 5,000 louis. Un pareil résultat, après neuf ans d'existence d'une Communauté de campagne, fait le plus magnifique éloge de la générosité des Canadiens pour la cause de la religion et de l'éducation, en même temps qu'il prouve que l'Institut de Longueuil est doué de cette vitalité dont Dieu récompense les œuvres utiles à sa gloire.

En 1849, les Pères Oblats ayant quitté Longueuil pour venir s'établir à Montréal, cessèrent d'avoir la direction du Couvent, et Messire Brassard en est devenu le Supérieur. Il est vénéré par les Sœurs comme leur fondateur et leur père, et ses travaux pour la cause de l'éducation rappellant que, depuis plus d'un siècle, six membres de la même famille ont fait partie du Clergé Canadien, en l'honorant par leurs lumières et leur vertus. Le plus connu, Messire Louis-Marie Brassard, mort à Nicolet en 1800, à l'âge de 74 ans, est le fondateur du beau collége de ce nom qu'il légua à l'Evêque de Québec, à la condition de continuer l'œuvre.

LES DAMES DU BON PASTEUR, 1844.

Mgr. Ignace Bourget, Évêque de Montréal, a voulu doter son diocèse d'une Communauté dont la vocation spéciale fût de convertir les femmes entrées dans une

G. BOIVIN,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Mr. Boivin is one of the most extensive manufacturers in Montreal, and has a practical knowledge of the Boot and Shoe Business.

He was apprenticed for three years in Lorette, P. Q., then two years in Quebec, and then spent nearly two years in the United States to acquire a practical knowledge of wholesale manufacturing.

He commenced business in 1859 in Quebec with a retail store, also making Custom work.

About two years after, in 1861, he began to manufacture and sell wholesale and retail.

In 1864 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Geo. Paquet, for wholesale manufacturing.

In 1866 he left the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Business for the Brokerage line, with Mr. John Mason as partner, under the style of "Boivin & Mason." Mr. Geo. Paquet being shortly afterwards admitted into the firm, it continued as "Boivin, Mason & Paquet," who opened a branch office in Montreal.

In 1867 Mr. Boivin, then at the Montreal branch, was strongly solicited, together with Mr. Paquet, by several influential business men of Quebec, to form a Joint Stock Company there, for the wholesale manufacturing of Boots and Shoes. This plan had to be abandoned on account of the promoters of the scheme backing out.

At this period Mr. Boivin withdrew from the Brokerage Business with his capital intact and even increased. During his experience as a broker he was well supported by his confrères of the Gold Room, who often cautioned him against the danger of dashing into large Exchange speculations. His abstaining therefrom prevented him from being swamped in the ruin which befell so many in the same line.

Mr. Boivin then returned to the wholesale Boot and Shoe Jobbing for a few months, when he started anew a wholesale Manufacturing Establishment which he has continued ever since.

Business went on steadily increasing, notwithstanding a strong opposition to his system in starting —that is, doing away with commercial travellers.

This system, which is illustrated by his Business Card, inserted in both English and French in this advertisement, is the secret of his success, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be followed by others, as it is a real benefit to consumers.

Mr. Boivin is now also at the head of an extensive Manufacture, furnishing Boot and Shoe Counters or Stiffeners to a great portion of the wholesale trade. His partner in this enterprise is Mr. E. A. Whitehead, of the firm of Cassils, Stimson & Co.

A few months ago Mr. Boivin undertook a branch of the Boot and Shoe line which hitherto has always been carried on by the descendants of our Indian Tribes—that is, the manufacturing of the Indian Moccasin. To this Moccasin Mr. Boivin has made considerable improvements, secured by Patents both in Canada and in the United States. It is already introduced into the market, and demands for it have so increased that Mr. Boivin had to lease a large establishment adjoining his own, and which is now used for the dressing of Deer Skins and the manufacturing of Moccasins.

If confidence can be restored, Mr. Boivin proposes to build in a year or two a much larger Establishment, where he intends to illustrate his commercial views on a higher scale. The Buildings now used for both manufactures comprise 33,250 square feet—or superficies.

He is a Director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the City of Montreal.

He manufactures 300,000 pairs of Boots and Shoes per annum, and has many large orders from Newfoundland and even from British Columbia.

REFORME TRES IMPORTANTE.

15%, Profit Net, offerts au Commerce.

1o Echantillons expédiés sur demande. PLUS DE COMMIS VOYAGEURS!
Profit pour l'acheteur, ... 5%

2o Le fabricant n'étant plus influencé par voyageurs, évite les crédits douteux et les pertes qu'ils entrainent, ... 5%

3o Le fabriquant en suivant le même système pour ses achats, et par une grande économie d'administration, épargne 5%

M. G. B. peut donc OFFRIR A SES PRATIQUES, sans affecter ses profits :— 15%

La seule Fabrique de Chaussures a Montreal qui suive ce systeme.

G. BOIVIN,

FABRICANT

ET MARCHAND DE

CHAUSSURES,

EN GROS.

MANUFACTURER

AND DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

WHOLESALE.

38, 40 et 42 PLACE JACQUES CARTIER, | **38, 40 and 42 JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE,**

MONTREAL.

MOST IMPORTANT REFORM.

15% Nett Profit offered to the Trade.

1st. Samples forwarded on demand. NO MORE TRAVELLING AGENTS.
Benefit to Customers 5%

2nd. Manufacturer not being influenced by traveller avoids risky orders and losses thereby, ... 5%

3rd. Manufacturer by purchasing himself, on same principle and strict economy in general management, saves 5%

Mr. G. B. can therefore offer to customers, without reducing his own profits :— 15%

The only Boot and Shoe House in Montreal following above system.

vie de désordre, et de préserver les jeunes personnes exposées à se perdre ; et le 11 Juin 1844, quatre Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur arrivèrent à Montréal pour y fonder une maison de leur Société. Elles venaient d'Angers, et leur Supérieure était Mme. Marie Fisson, Sœur Ste. Céleste.

En arrivant à Montréal, les Dames du Bon Pasteur allèrent habiter au faubourg Ste. Marie ou de Québec une assez grande maison en bois, dont M Arraud, prête de St. Sulpice, leur fit présent. Elles l'occupèrent jusqu'en 1847, et alors elles se transportèrent au faubourg St. Laurent, Côteau Barron, où elles prirent possession d'un beau monastère en pierre, bâti sur un terrain à elles donné par Mme. D.-B. Viger. Cette généreuse Dame n'est pas la seule bienfaitrice qu'elles ont trouvée à Montréal.

Mme. Quesnel née Côté, veuve de l'Honorable Jules Quesnel et digne hériti re des vertus de sa pieuse mère est connue en Canada comme la mère des pauvres et des orphelins. L'œuvre de recueillir les repenties se recommandait d'elle-même à sa charité ; et Mme. Quesnel ne dédaigne pas de plus de lui faire l'aumône de ses journées, dont elle passe la meilleure partie en la compagnie des bonnes Sœurs.

Les Dames du Bon Pasteur voulurent prendre leur part du pénible fardeau que les ravages du typhus de 1847 imposaient à la charité publique ; et elles recueillirent pendant trois mois les pauvres orphelines, pour les confier ensuite, au nombre de 74 aux Sœurs de la Providence.

SŒURS DE NOTRE-DAME DE STE. CROIX, 1847.

Les Sœurs de Notre-Dame de Ste. Croix ou des Sept Douleurs sont encore appelées Mariantes ; mais elles sont plus connnes en Canada sous le nom de Sœurs de St. Laurent, du nom de la paroisse ou elles se sont d'abord fixées, et où est encore leur Maison-mère. La Société date en France de l'année 1839.

En 1847, quatre Religieuses de Ste. Croix, ayant pour Supérieure Mme. Aglaé Le Chaptais—Sœur Marie du Sauveur, partirent de leur maison du Mans, pour fonder une branche de leur Institut dans la paroisse St. Laurent, Ile de Montréal. L'établissement se faisait à la demande de M. J.-B. St. Germain, curé du lieu, et avec l'appobation de Mgr. Bourget. Elles arrivèrent à Montréal le 23 Mai, en compagnie de l'évêque, qui revenait de France. Elles ouvrirent sans tarder leurs écoles dans une maison particulière du village de St. Laurent, et elles les transportèrent deux mois après dans le couvent qu'on leur préparait, et qu'elles ont toujours occupé depuis. Cette Communauté, outre la Maison-mère de St. Laurent, compte déjà deux autres établissements ou missions, l'un à St. Martin, l'autre à Ste. Scholastique. Les Religieuses ne se bornent pas à l'éducation des jeunes filles ; elles visitent encore les malades à domicile.

LES SŒURS DE MISERICORDE, 1848.

Les Sœurs de Miséricorde, appelées aussi Sœurs de Ste. Pélagie, ou Sœurs de la Maternité, ont pour vocation d'assister dans leurs maladies les personnes enceintes, tant pauvres qu'aisées, mais plus particulièrement les pauvres. Les Sœurs reçoivent chez elles les femmes en couches, où elles se transportent à domicile, lorsqu'on les en requiert. La fondation de cette Communauté date de 1848 ; et elle fut alors érigée canoniquement par mandement de Mgr. Bourget à la date du 16 Janvier. Mme. Veuve Galipeau fut la première Supérieure de cette œuvre si recommandable, qui remplace, près des femmes en couches, la vénalité par la piété.

LES FILLES DE STE. ANNE, 1848.

Le 13 Septembre 1848, l'Evêque de Montréal autorisa quelques pieuses personnes à se réunir à Vaudreuil pour y vivre en communauté. M. Paul-Loup Archambault, Curé et Vicaire-Général, fut leur premier bienfaiteur, et le 8 Septembre 1850, 5 d'en-

tr'elles firent profession sous le titre de *Filles de Ste. Anne*, sous la protection de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours. Mlle. Marie Esther Sureau-Blondin fut la première Supérieure.

Les noms de M. O. Berthelet, de la famille P. J. Lacroix, de Mme. D. B. Viger, de Mme. Ch. Baby, de Mme. Jules Quesnel, de Mlle. Thérèse Berthelet et de Mlle. Josephte LeBorgne viennent se placer ici d'eux-mêmes sous notre plume; et leur exemple dans le passé nous garantit que dans l'avenir les catholiques du Canada ne laisseront pas péricliter leurs saintes Communauté.*

The following notes on the History of Montreal bring it down to the present time. The Author is much beholden to an excellent work on Montreal by Mr. Sandham for a large amount of information.

On the 17th day of July, 1821, operations were commenced on the Lachine canal, Hon. J. Richardson, chairman of the committee, having removed the first sod. That gentleman, in a very able address, laid before the vast concourse assembled the great benefits which must necessarily attend the completion of the undertaking.

A census taken this year, by order of the authorities, showed that the population was 18,767.

The population of the city in 1824 was 22,357, showing the increase of 3,590 in four years

During this year the merchants of the city directed their attention towards the improvement of navigation between Quebec and Montreal, and at a meeting held on the 26th September, a committee of nine persons was appointed to draft a petition to the Provincial Parliament, asking that steps should be taken to deepen the channel of the river, (particularly at Lake St. Peter,) and thereby render it navigable throughout the season for vessels of 250 (!) tons, fully laden.

The charter of incorporation of the city (which had expired during the years of the Rebellion) was now revived, and Hon. Peter McGill appointed as mayor. In 1844 the seat of government was removed from Kingston to Montreal.

During the year, one hundred and ninety-two vessels arrived at the port of Montreal.

In January, 1847, Lord Elgin, the newly-appointed Governor-General, arrived at Montreal.

On Sunday, the 18th of June, an immense concourse of citizens assembled at the French parish church, to witness the ceremony of christening the monster bell to be placed in one of the towers of the church. The eight godfathers and eight godmothers were seated around the bell. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Superior of the Seminary.

Among the pnblic buildings erected was the Reid wing of the General Hospital, the St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, on St. Catherine street.

The Corporation was now turning its attention to many schemes for local improvement, and, at a meeting held Friday, 25th August, the members voted £200 towards improvements to be made in Viger square, and the Mayor was ordered to issue bonds for the purchase of ground, and erection of a new reservoir at Côte-á-Baron; at the same time the Road Committee was instructed to proceed with the proposed improvements in Place d'Armes. This square had been purchased in 1836, from the Seminary, and the tower of the old parish church was to have been removed within eighteen months, but the excitement connected with the disturbances of '37 and '38 had somewhat retarded the porposed improvements, and nothing had been done until now, with the exception of grading and paving a portion of the square. The population of the city at this time was 55,146.

During the session of Parliament in 1849 a Bill was introduced and passed providing for the payment of losses sustained during the Rebellion. The British inhabitants were

* They have now a fine establishment at Lachine and are much employed in the education of young girls.

LONGUEUIL FOUNDRY.

JODOIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ranges and Stoves, Shovels and Spades,

Hollow Wares, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WARE-ROOMS,

809 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

It requires but a visit to the Foundry and Shovel works of MESSRS. JODOIN & CO. at Longueuil to convince the most sceptical of the vigour and healthy condition of these branches of Canadian industry and the enterprise of the proprietors.

The premises, which are extensive, are fitted up in the most convenient and confortable manner, occupied by a large staff of workmen, the work being done by machinery of the most approved styles and patterns.

A Machine for welding on the straps of Shovels and Spades (thus rendering the articles solid and durable) has been patented, and is a most useful invention, highly creditable to the skill and inventive genius of a Canadian mechanic who has successfully accomplished what has hitherto baffled the efforts of the most skilled American operatives.

Their Stoves, of which they have a large number of patterns for both wood and coal, are got up with an artistic skill and beauty of design second to none in the Dominion.

indignant that any such Bill should have been introduced, and every means were taken to prevent its passage through the House. When it had been passed, great anxiety was manifested as to whether it would receive the sanction of the Governor-General. On Wednesday, the 25th April, a day which will be long noted in the annals of our city, Lord Elgin proceeded to the Parliament House to sanction the new tariff, and other Acts. About five o'clock in the afternoon he sanctioned a number of Bills, and among them was the objectionable Rebellion Bill. No sooner had the Bill become law than the information was conveyed to the crowds in waiting outside of the building, and when His Excellency appeared he was received with groans and pelted with stones and eggs. The excitement was intense. Printed notices were posted in various parts of the city, calling a mass meeting to be held immediately on the Champ de Mars, and by eight o'clock an immense number of persons had assembled, when, after some strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "To the Parliament Buildings."

The House of Assembly was engaged in discussing the Judicature Bill, when a loud shout gave the members warning that a riot was fermenting outside. A number of stones were now thrown through the windows, and in a short time there were but few squares of glass left unbroken in the whole range of the buildings.

By this time the members had all retreated, when about a dozen persons entered the Assembly Hall, and one of them boldly seated himself in the Speaker's chair, and muttered something about dissolving the Parliament. The others then commenced the work of demolishing all that came before them, sticks being thrown at the glass globes on the gasaliers which were beyond their reach.

The cry of fire was now raised, and it was discovered that the building had been fired by some of the mob. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half-an-hour the whole building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. No attempt was made to save the building, and the engines were only used upon the surrounding property. By this fire the valuable library, containing the archives and records of the colony for over a century, was completely destroyed. The only article saved was the mace belonging to the Lower House. The party who saved the mace carried it to Donegani's and delivered it to Sir Allan McNab.

The mob now proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lafontaine, and set it on fire, but through the efforts of some of the citizens the flames were extinguished, but the whole of the furniture and library was completely demolished. Several other houses, occupied by obnoxious members of the Parliament, were also destroyed.

It was feared that the Governor might suffer from the violence of the mob. He therefore left his residence at Monklands and remained in the city, under the protection of a body of military.

On the 26th, Messrs. Mack, Heward, Ferris and others, were arrested on the charge of arson, and were committed for trial. A crowd of nearly 3,000 persons accompanied them to jail, but no violence was shown.

The Parliament Building, destroyed during this riot, was originally the St. Ann's market, the interior of which had been remodelled for the accommodation of the Legislature. It was 342 feet in length by 50 in width, the central portion projecting four feet beyond the wings. It was constructed of Montreal limestone, and though plain, its only ornaments being a portico at either end, presented an effective appearance.

The persons arrested on charge of arson were subsequently admitted to bail, and upon their trial taking place were acquitted.

The year 1850 was a particularly dark year in the history of our city. Riots, extensive fires and a general depression of trade, all tended to throw a gloom over its inhabitants.

The most important event of 1851 was the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to Richmond, Eastern Townships, a distance of 96 miles. This was celebrated by a grand procession, ball and dinner. Triumphal arches were erected at various parts of the city, the finest being that

placed at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, and which was brilliantly illuminated during the evening. It bore emblems of commerce and railway improvements. The Victoria-square, (then Hay-market and Commissioners square) was also decorated and illuminated.

The cemetery company was now formed, and in November the first plot of ground for the "Mount Royal Cemetery" was purchased from Dr. McCulloch.

LINES WRITTEN BY MRS. LEPROHON FOR THE AUTHOR ON MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.

Silent and calm it lonely lies,
Neath rosy dawn or midnight skies;
So densely peopled, yet so still,
The murmuring voice of mountain rill,
The plaint the wind mid branches wakes
Alone the solemn silence breaks.

Whate'er the changes seasons bring,
The birds, the buds of joyous spring,
Th'autumnal glories of the year,
The snows and storms of winter drear,
Are all unmarked in this lone spot,
Its shrouded inmates feel them not.

Thoughts full of import earnest, deep,
Must surely heart and spirit steep,
Here where death's footprints meet the sight,
The long chill rows of tombstones white,
The graves so thickly, widely spread,
Within this city of the dead.

Say, who could tell what aching sighs,
What tears from heavy, grief-dimmed eyes,
Have here been spent to silent woe,
Mourning the cold still hearts below;
Or, o'er past harshness, coldness, hate,
Grieving, alas! too late—too late.

Oh, man, vain dreamer of this life,
Seeking mid restless toil and strife
For wealth—for happiness—for fame—
Thirsting to make thyself a name.—
See, unto what thy course doth tend,
Of all thy toils—here is the end.

Woman, of grace or beauty proud,
Seeking alone gay fashion's crowd,
Thine aim, admiring looks to win,
E'en at the price of folly—sin—
That beauty now to thee so dear,
Shall yet be laid to moulder here.

But, not alone such lessons stern,
May we within the grave-yard learn,
'Tis here the servant faithful—good,
Who loyal to his trust hath stood,
Will joyously at length lay down
The heavy cross to take the crown.

The power of electing a person to fill the office of mayor had up to this time been vested in the city council, but a change was now made whereby that officer was elected by the people, and in 1852 the first election by suffrage took place, when Charles Wilson, Esq., was re-elected to the office which he had previously held.

During this year two disastrous fires occurred, and destroyed nearly twelve hundred buildings, rendering about nine thousand persons houseless.

The Roman Catholic citizens being desirous of securing a more suitable place in which to bury their dead, the "Fabrique" purchased from Dr. Beaubien 150 arpents of land, at Côte St. Catherine, to be used as a cemetery, and which was shortly afterward consecrated.

On Saturday, July 22nd, the foundation of Pier No. 1, of that greatest triumph of engineering skill, the Victoria Bridge, was laid with great ceremony.

In 1854 many of the citizens were called to mourn the loss of loved ones who were cut down by that fearful disease, "Asiatic Cholera," which broke out June 24th and raged for about two months. The total number of deaths was 1,186. The following table, compiled from the weekly returns made in the different years, will show the result ofthe cholera in 1832, 1834, 1849 and 1854. The comparison is made by weeks:

		1832.	1834.	1849.	1854.
1st.	Week.....	261	78	25	
2nd.	"	632	148	47	396
3rd.	"	156	220	156	278
4th.	"	95	200	159	167
5th.	"	61	157	64	159
6th.	"	70	69	32	46
8th.	"	131	41	13	127
9th.	"	136	00	00	15
10th.	"	101	..	..	..
18th.	"	79	..	..	..
19th.	"	68	..	..	..
20th.	"	54	..	..	..
21st.	"	28	..	..	..
22nd.	"	14	..	..	..
Total		1885	913	496	1186

OWEN McGARVEY & SON,

7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

The Subscribers have just marked off their large stock of

FURNITURE

at a reduction, in many cases, of 25 per cent., to close out their entire stock of old style Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Sets, and other expensive goods. Common goods are already selling at unusually low prices, such as weed-seat Chairs, from 25c upwards; Rocking Chairs, 90c to $1.00; cane-seated Chairs at 70c; cane back Rocking Chairs at $1.75, and all such goods at correspondingly low prices. Our cheap sale is not at any particular season, but has been going on for the past thirty years, and we continue to adhere to the old motto, "Quick sales and light profits." Such has enabled us to pay 100 cents in the dollar and not 12½, as so many in the trade have done of late years, and which has brought this line of business to be looked on by honest traders with great suspicion, to say the least. But now, as heretofore, our goods are marked in plain figures and are warranted to be as represented or no sale.

Nos. 7, 9 and 11,

ST. JOSEPH STREET,

MONTREAL.

Where Bargains await those in want of such Goods.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON.

Box Chairs in the Knock-down a specialty.

OWEN McGARVEY & FILS

MANUFACTURIERS DE

MEUBLES DE MAISONS,

NOS. 7, 9 ET 11, RUE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL.

The Mount Royal Cemetery, which was consecrated June 16th, received as its first occupant Rev. Wm. Squires, minister of Griffintown Wesleyan Church, who died of the prevailing disease.

In March, 1855, an Industrial Exhibition was held in the City Concert Hall for the purpose of selecting articles to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. It was publicly inaugurated by His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, who visited Montreal for the first time (for that purpose) on March 5th. This visit was celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner, and every possible effort was made to render his visit agreeable.

The closing event of 1854 was the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Brockville, which took place on the 19th day of November.

In August, 1857, Montreal was visited by the most distinguished company that ever met in the Provinces. On Wednesday, 12th, the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" assembled in the Court-house, and continued in session for one week. On Thursday evening, a soiree was given by the Natural History Society, in the City Concert Hall, and was numerously attended. On Saturday, by invitation of the officers of the garrison, the party visited St. Helen's Island. On the Monday following, a Conversazione was given by the Directors, Faculty and Fellows of McGill College, and was a magnificent affair. At the closing meeting of the Association, addresses were given by Ex-President Filmore, Professors Henry, Swallow, Ramsay, Caswell, and other celebrities. One of these speakers congratulated the citizens on possessing such a city, and stated that there was "a power stored up here upon the shores, which, within less than one hundred years, will probably result in making this city, the greatest city in America. This immense water power being directed to the manufactures which might be established here, will make this one of the great cities of the globe."

The population in 1858 was about 80,000; the number of deaths during the year being about 2,436.

On Tuesday, 4th January, 1859, the Bishop's Church, St. Denis street, was destroyed by fire. It was built on the site of the church burned during the great conflagration in 1852. The building was large, and cost $120,000.

The formal opening and inauguration of the Victoria Bridge was, in colonial importance the chief feature in the visit of the Prince of Wales to Montreal, and the completion of this noble structure deserved to be celebrated with all the state and pomp which the presence of royalty could bestow. As an engineering triumph over natural difficulties of the most stupendous kind it is not only without its equal in the world, but the world offers nothing which may fairly be put in comparison with it; nothing which can be pointed to as evidencing more determined perseverance in the face of almost hopeless obstacles, more genius, or more consummate skill.

On the 13th June, 1861, Montreal was again honoured by a visit from a member of the Royal Family, Prince Alfred. In accordance with her Majesty's request no formal reception was given, yet he was cordially received by those in waiting, who testified their pleasure by loud cheers as the carriage drove from the wharf.

While the city was in the midst of excitement on account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, an event occurred which tended to throw a sadness over its inhabitants. On Tuesday, Dec. 24th, the news was spread that the husband of our beloved Queen, and father of the prince whom the citizens had so recently welcomed, had been suddenly removed by death. It would not be within our province to enlarge upon the noble qualities which had secured for the Prince Consort the affections of the people; suffice it to say their grief was shown in the drooping flags which hung at half-mast on all the public buildings. A large meeting was held at the City Concert Hall, and adopted an address of condolence to Her Majesty, for which she returned her thanks.

In July, 1862, the Governor-General, Lord Monck, paid his first to the city, and was hospitably entertained by the corporation, who presented an address of welcome, and provided every possible means towards rendering his visit agreeable.

His Excellency the Governor-General, having left Canada for England, Sir John Michel was sworn in Montreal, as Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor General. Sir John took up his residence in the city, and during his administration the Executive Council met here twice in each month for the transaction of public business.

For some time during the latter part of the year the attention of the authorities had been directed towards the movements of an organization existing principally in the United States, and known as the "Fenian Brotherhood," whose design was the liberation of Ireland from British rule. At its organization, and for a considerable time afterwards, little attention was paid to the threats made by its leaders, but when they proceeded so far as to threaten the peace and safety of the country, the authorities made preparation whereby they might be able to repel any attack made.

In the early part of 1868 the mutterings of a new Fenian excitement were again heard on our borders, and after an interval of nearly two years of peace and quiet, we were once more threatened by an invasion. As in the previous case this report was the result of the unfriendly feelings existing between the United States and England. But, fortunately for Canada, the resources of the brotherhood were not sufficient to enable them to carry out their design; but while the invasion of the country was abandoned, still the diabolical spirit which animated many of its partizans made good its foothold in the country, and, as in other places throughout the world, those who opposed the mad scheme were singled out as victims, and a more distinguished victim could not have been chosen than the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a representative of the city of Montreal in the Provincial Parliament, who was foully assassinated on the morning of April 7th, 1868, while returning from the Parliament buildings to his lodgings in Ottawa.

The funeral which took place on Monday, 13th, will be long remembered. The streets were covered with mourning flags and festoons of black, giving the scene a striking and funereal aspect, and those streets through which the procession was to pass were lined on either side by soldiers, regulars and volunteers.

The summer of 1868 will be long remembered, for many are the mourners over friends and relations who fell beneath the excessive heat of July. On the 17th of that month ten persons died from its effects. The thermometer for several days ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, and great suffering was caused thereby, not only to man, but a large number of horses were fatally sunstruck while working on the streets.

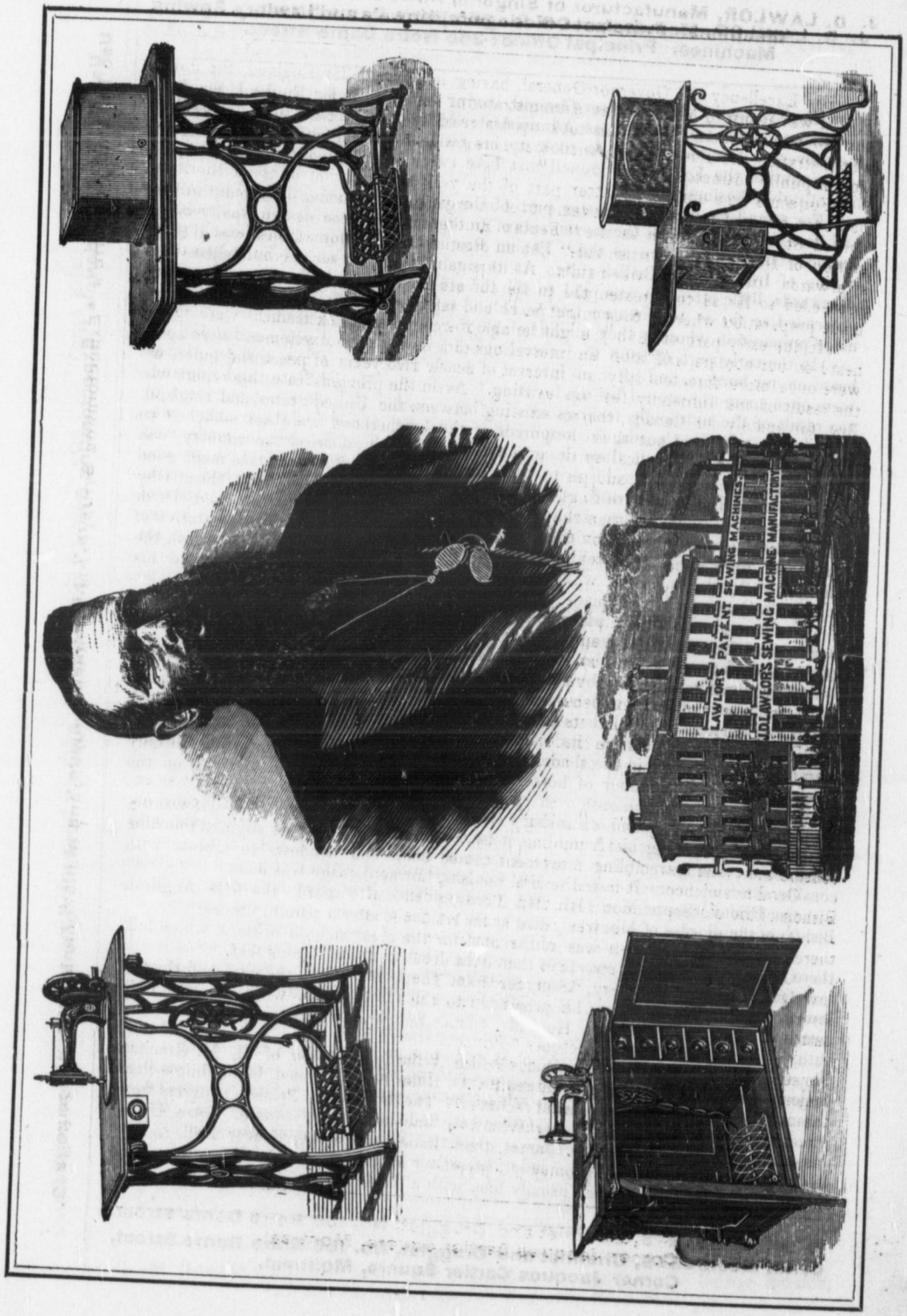
On the 28th of the month a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt. It was accompanied by a grating and rumbling noise, something like a vessel slightly touching the ground; and a trembling movement caused doors and windows to vibrate with considerable violence. It lasted several seconds, but no damage was done.

On Friday, September 11th, His Lordship Bishop Fulford, the first Anglican Bishop of the diocese of Montreal, died at his residence after a painful illness.

The winter of 1868–9 was remarkable for the great amount of snow which fell, there being in some of the streets of the city a depth of seven to nine feet.

On the 1st of February, 1869, Sir John Young arrived in the city, and the following day, at half-past ten, he proceeded to the Court-house, where he was duly sworn in as Governor-General, Hon. Mr. Justice Badgley administering the customary oath.

On Friday, the 8th of October, Prince Arthur, third son of H. M. Gracious Majesty arrived in Montreal to join the P C.O. Rifles here stationed, he holding a lieutenant's commission in this splendid regiment. The route of the Prince's progress from the landing at the Jacques Cartier Wharf, by Jacques Cartier square, Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes, Great St. James street, Radegonde street, Beaver Hall, &c., to his chosen residence on Simpson street, presented a most animated appearance. The day throughout was more than usually fine, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a lively



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J. D. LAWLOR.

Mr. J. D. Lawlor was born in the County Wicklow, Ireland, on the 8th of September, in the year 1827. His father was a comfortable farmer in his native county, who sold out his interest in his holding to go and seek a home under other skies, and finally settled in Liverpool, England, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son, John D. Lawlor, received a common school education in Liverpool, and when he arrived at the proper age was apprenticed to the trade of machinist, and at the age of twenty-one emigrated to the United States. He landed in the City of New York on the 17th September, in the year 1848. Trade was exceedingly dull about that time, and he being an entire stranger found it very difficult to get employment. However, nothing daunted at the obstacles before him, relying on his own indomitable courage and the strength of his own arms, he fought his way manfully to the front. Having a peculiar aptitude for his particular calling, Mr. Lawlor soon made himself valuable to his employers. To him was entrusted the oversight of the most important works in the establishments where he was employed. A year or two after his coming to the United States one of the most useful of modern inventions—"The Sewing Machine"—was presented to the world. Mr. Lawlor had the honor of assisting the late Mr. Singer in perfecting in all its parts the celebrated "Singer Sewing Machine." No sooner did he get the idea of sewing by machinery than he applied himself exclusively to the sewing machine business. In the year 1857 he invented and perfected the now famous "Lawlor Sewing Machine." In 1858 he removed from New York City to Buffalo, and there commenced the manufacture of his invention, in company with R. H. Stevens, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the latter city; but, owing to the monopoly granted richer and more influential concerns, by the extension of Patents, who demanded high royalty, Mr. Lawlor was compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new" for the successful prosecution of his business, and came to Canada in the year 1861. His partner, Mr. Stevens, being an American gentleman, and desirous of remaining in the United States, Mr. Lawlor was compelled to dissolve business relations with him, and established himself in the City of Montreal, where he subsequently commenced the manufacture of his sewing machines so well and widely known. As inventions, and improvements on inventions, are the order of the day, Mr. Lawlor has not been slow in contributing his quota to the common stock. He has obtained several Patents, both in the United States and Canada, on sewing machines and improvements on sewing machines during the last twenty years. He has also invented a most superior washing machine, for which he obtained Patents in the United States and Canada in the year 1875. The Lawlor Sewing Machine is considered by competent authorities, both here and elsewhere, to be the very best machine of the kind ever invented. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that Mr. Lawlor, by his inventive genius and thorough knowledge of his business, coupled with his indomitable perseverance and sterling honesty and fair dealing, has succeeded in building up a business here second to none in the Dominion of Canada. From his manufactory, Montreal, go forth sewing machines to all parts of the world. In concluding this short sketch of the commencement and successful triumph of a very important branch of our Canadian manufacturing industries, we cannot do better than to append a notice which appeared some time since in one of the local papers of this city:

"The encouragement of the manufactures of a country should be the aim of all those who have its prosperity at heart; above all, those of a city or locality upon whose prosperity depends their future business success. Nothing is more powerful in aiding in augmenting the importance of the place, and every citizen should make it a duty to encourage with all his might its manufactures, especially when their products are at least equal, if not superior, to foreign. Among the numerous and important industries of Montreal is the Sewing Machine Factory of J. D. Lawlor, 48 and 50 Nazareth street. Mr. Lawlor has been among us for more than fifteen years, and is a practical maker of sewing machines, who has pushed his business with persistent energy and rare determination. He commenced with the determination to sell a machine wherever one was to be sold, and thus the Lawlor machine is to be met with in every part of the Dominion, and even in several foreign countries. He has furnished the public with an article that was wanted—a first-class machine, and one that will maintain its rank as a specimen of Canadian workmanship. Mr. Lawlor is one of those men who exercise a great influence upon the destiny of a country, and he has contributed largely to the growth of this city. He is one of the oldest manufacturers in his line, having been engaged in it since the introduction of the sewing machine, or more than a quarter of a century, and he certainly merits in the highest degree the confidence and encouragement of the public."

breeze to float the flags so profusely displayed, in honour of the Royal visitor, about to become a resident of the city. The preparations for his fitting reception included the erection of several very handsome arches along the line of march.

Though expected at twelve o'clock the Prince did not arrive till two, the steamer "Magnet" having been detained at Cornwall by the fog in the morning. The large crowd of spectators lining the wharves and swarming about the vessels in the harbour was but slightly diminished even when it became generally known that a delay of two hours must take place before the Prince's arrival; and the little gatherings about the route noticeable during the morning around some favourite arch or gaily contrived festoon, continued to increase in numbers as the day advanced. At a few minutes past two o'clock the "Magnet" was seen steaming down the river above the Victoria Bridge, and soon afterwards drew up at the wharf. The Mayor, with General Windham, immediately went on board, and the General introduced His Worship to the Prince, after which Prince Arthur, the Mayor, General Windham, and Colonel Elphinstone came ashore, and entered the pavilion which had been erected on the wharf for the purpose of enabling the Prince conveniently to receive and acknowledge the address.

The Prince on entering the pavilion mounted the dais, and the Mayor read the following address :—

To His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert :

May it please your Royal Highness—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and in the name and on behalf of the people of Montreal congratulate your Royal Highness upon your safe arrival, and to extend to the son of our Beloved Sovereign a most cordial welcome to our city.

The people of Montreal, upon hearing of your Royal Highness' intention to visit the city, looked forward with unmixed pleasure to that event; but they now experience increased delight in the knowledge that your Royal Highness has been pleased to select this city as your abode for a period which they fear will only be too short.

We earnestly hope that the sojourn of your Royal Highness in Montreal may prove to be one of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction; and, on behalf of the people, we pledge ourselves that every exertion will be made to render it so.

We pray that your Royal Highness will accept the assurance of our dutiful loyalty and attachment to the person and crown of your Royal Highness' Mother, our beloved Sovereign.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Mayor.

Charles Glackmeyer, City Clerk.
City Hall, Montreal, 8th October, 1869.

After the Mayor had read the address in English, the City Clerk read it in French, presenting it, at its conclusion, to His Royal Highness. The Prince handed it to his Secretary, and then proceeded to read the reply :

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen :—

I thank you very sincerely for the warm expressions of welcome, and the congratulations upon my safe arrival at Montreal.

Many addresses have I received as loyal as the one you have just read to me, but none to which I attach a higher value.

Other communities have seen me, but as the passing visitor of a few hours; whereas, the people of Montreal cannot consider me otherwise than as a resident, and their assurances of welcome are, therefore, all the more appreciated.

Most anxious am I to consider Montreal, for the time being, "my home," and to lose no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its institutions, its people and its commerce; and from the kindly feeling and consideration shown towards me throughout this Dominion, I feel confident that no exertions are needed on your part to render most agreeable my sojourn in this city.

That your loyalty is already well known to and duly appreciated by Her Majesty needs no further assurance. The selection of Montreal as my residence is a sufficient proof of the confidence Her Majesty places in the devotion of the citizens to her throne, her person, as well as to her family.

ARTHUR.

After the presentation of the address and the Prince's reply, the Prince, with the Mayor, General Windham and Colonel Elphinstone, then entered the carriage, and proceeded to the Prince's residence.

His Royal Highness left Montreal on Monday, the eleventh, for Ottawa, and returned during the following week; and while busily engaged in his official duties he nevertheless found time to aid many important and deserving charities by his patronage and presence.

The facilities afforded by the street railway has led to the expansion of the population towards the city limits, and even beyond them. It is difficult to mark the distinction between the city and the villages of the outlying municipalities. It is apparent that those villages must eventually from part of the city, and it would be advantageous if some preparatory arrangement were to be made for assimilating the building and sanitary laws of the municipalities to those of the city.

Whilst the enterprise of private parties is successfully employed in promoting the progress of Montreal, both as regards embellishment and educational interests, as well as the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, the city authorities are not altogether neglectful of their duties, and a good deal has been done in the way of drainage, and other public improvements.

Nothing of importance has occurred within the past three or four years which would necessitate any historical record. The development of Montreal in its trade, resources and manufactures will be ably spoken of in the third part of this volume.

The following description of Montreal is taken from the *first City Directory ever published.* Its date is 20th October, 1819. Some very interesting statistics are given after the description.

"The houses in Montreal, which, at first sight, are mostly of a forbidding aspect to a stranger, are generally built of a stone, of an excellent quality, found near the town. The old houses are of the fashion of those found in the ancient towns of France; but such buildings as have of late been erected are mostly of cut stone, and built in the modern style, possessing a very handsome appearance. Among the most prominent may be noticed the public edifices of the English Church, the Court-house, the Jail, which is placed in a very healthy situation, commanding a view of the Champ de Mars, and the surrounding fine, open country, the Montreal Bank, and the Mansion-House Hotel.—There are many equally handsome well finished private houses, and others daily erecting of this material. Out of the town the most elegant seats are built with it, among which will be ranked in the first class, the fashionable and beautiful mansion of Mr. Thos. Torrance, that stands on the brow of the hill, leading from St. Laurent street up to the Mountain; as are those of his brother Mr. John Torrance, and of the late Mr. William Hutchinson, and several others within the town. Until of late years bricks were very partially used for building here. They have now, however, become more usual. Several brick yards are established, where very handsome and durable bricks are manufactured, and many extensive modern brick houses have been built, which, for fashion and elegance, would not discredit the most beautiful squares in London.

At the top of the New Market there is a monument erected of cut stone, to the memory of the immortal Nelson. The pillar, or column, which is about six feet in

diameter, stands on a base or pedestal which is about twenty feet wide at the bottom, and about 10 feet high to the foot of the pillar. The whole appears to be about 75 feet high from the ground. On the summit is a statue of Lord Nelson, standing bareheaded, with a spy-glass in his hand, supported by the stump of a mast. The pedestal is square, and on three sides of it are represented the actions, or circumstances attending them, in which he obtained his most splendied victories—the Nile—Copenhagen, and Trafalgar—with an appropriate inscription on each subject. On the fourth side is an inscription, stating by whom, (the inhabitants of Montreal) and the object for which this monument was erected. The base of the pillar is encircled with a cable, and over the monumental inscription is an alligator; the corners of the pedestal are supported by cannon, and the whole is enclosed with iron railing, outside of which four cannon are sunk in the ground as posts, to which is affixed a chain as a barrier to carriages.

There are two extensive public institutions for the dissemination of learning—that of the College, which is called the lesser Seminary, and a public school in a building belonging to, and opposite the elder Seminary, in Notre Dame Street. The College, situate on college sreet is a very large building, with two extensive wings, plainly fashioned, and apparently very durable. There are now about one hundred and twenty scholars receiving their education at this place; all of whom wear a blue grown, edged or seamed with white; and an Indian sash round their waists. Large gardens and a park are attached to the building, and every thing that is necessary for the convenience and comfort of its occupants. There are several small schools, in different parts of the town, maintained principally by the gentlemen of the Seminary, and a school supported by the Ladies' Benevolent Society; which, with the private academies, conducted in general by able teachers, form the means of education Montreal affords.

The harbour of Montreal is perhaps as safe a one as could be wished, when a vessel is once in it, but it is rather difficult of access.

There are at present about one hundred streets in Montreal, and very few of them that are not mostly built upon, or in which buildings are not daily going up—the number of houses in the town being about 2,500. The streets are in general narrow, some of them are paved with flag stones—the widest and best paved streets are Notre Dame and Saint Paul streets; improvements are daily making in this respect, and it is expected that the whole town will soon be well paved. Some of the streets are lighted at nights, and there is a watch, or foot patrol.

Montreal has been lately supplied with water through the medium of conductors, leading from a reservoir, erected expressly for the purpose on the eminence which is called the citadel hill. The water is forced into this reservoir, from the river, by means of a steam engine. This great work, undertaken by Thos. Porteous, Esq., and others, under the name of the Montreal Water Works Company, is extending into what was formerly called the suburbs, and, in another year, every house in town may be completely furnished with that indispensible article. It is much to be wished that the promoters of this inestimable advantage will be amply rewarded. Most of the conducting pipes are of cast iron, and sunk so low in the earth, as they run through the middle of the streets, that the water cannot freeze in them—affording an additional security to the inhabitants from the dreadful ravages of fire, which at that season of the year, when the river is frozen, and, from the severity of the weather, immense quantities of fuel is necessarily consumed, more danger is of course apprehended, and at which period it has been heretofore difficult to procure water—the greatest possible care will no doubt be taken to prevent the plugs or keys of the pipes from being covered with snow and ice, so as to render it easy to make use of them in the winter. The fire insurance companies will know how to appreciate these advantages, as the fire engines, kept in the town, were found of indifferent use in the winter, before the water works were established. There is a law in the province, by which the chimneys in Montreal are directed to be swept once a month; to attend to the execution of which law there is an officer called the Inspector of Chimneys, appointed by the Governor.

A number of springs, or wells, in the town are found to produce very excellent drinking water, but too hard to be used for cooking, washing, etc., and there are some instances, though few, of mineral springs. If the utility of such springs as possess medicinal qualities was properly considered, it might induce further search for them; when it is probable, waters having valuable properties, would be found in the neighbourhood.

The principal markets in Montreal are the Old and the New Markets; in which meat, vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., etc., are vended. There is also a fish market and a hay market, in the latter of which wood is sold; the chief supply of this article is, however, by rafts, which are constantly arriving at Montreal, from the upper parts of the province, while the navigation in the river is open, and which is generally sold from 10s to 15s. a cord. Tuesdays and Fridays are called the market days; and on which days, the habitants from the country bring large quantities of eatables to market. Tnere is, however, a partial market on every week or working day, when most articles may be had, but not in such abundance, or so cheap, as on the market days. Meat seldom exceeds sixpence a pound, and even that is double the price it fetched ten years ago. An agricultural Society is established in Montreal, which, among other things, offers handsome premiums for the improvement of cattle, and from this it is inferred that the markets will improve in the general supply of superior meat. There are various kinds of fish, taken in the St. Lawrence, sold in the fish market, and in tolerable quantities during the summer season; and in the winter, codfish from Boston and places near there, are brought frozen in snow—it sells from 3d. to 6d. a pound. No place is appropriated solely for the sale of grain here; it is generally found in and near the other markets.

Montreal is not at present over burthened with amusements—the principal public amusements are in the Assemblies and Theatre in the winter, and promenading the Champ de Mars in the summer evenings. The Champ de Mars, which is certainly the most eligible place for the association of fashion to found here, is a handsome piece of ground, made perfectly level, with sloping banks of grass on each side, and poplar trees around its edges—it is pleasantly situated in the rear of the Court-house, and is frequented in summer by numbers of people, who are partial to a lounge in company with fashion. By the indulgence of the Colonel of the regiment stationed here, the company assembled are in summer time frequently amused in the evening by the music of an excellent band. The Champ de Mars is the property of government, and is the military parade ground.

Formerly this town was considerably infested with beggars, who were licensed to this calling, and wore badges to that effect; an active magistracy has at length conquered this pernicious custom, and having procured the establishment of a work-house, in which the poor are employed and supported, beggars are now confirmed vagrants, and liable to be punished as such."

The present inhabitants of Montreal have no idea how the citizens nearly 60 years ago (1819), had to wait for their letters—here is the official time-table of the arrival and departure of the mails that year:

Post Office.—The Post Office is kept in the North wing of the Mansion House, No. 156 St. Paul street.

Post Master.—James Williams, Esq., residence Bonsecours street.

Mails.—The Mails, to and from Montreal, arrive and are sent off to their respecr ve destinations as follows:

The Quebec mail arrives every day in the week, except Sunday and Tuesday; and is dispatched from Montreal every day, except Sunday and Friday, at four o'clock n the afternoon.

The Upper Canada mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and is sent off on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past ten in the forenoon.

The mail for the Ottawa, or Grand River, arrives every Friday morning; and leaves every Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The mail for the United States, by way of Swanton, arrives on Friday mornings, and is made up on Saturday at two in the afternoon ;—and that, by way of Whitehall, and to St. Johns and Chambly, arrives on Monday and Friday mornings, and is dispatched on the same days at two in the afternoon, except to Whitehall, which goes on Thursdays, at the same hour.

The mail for Halifax is made up every Monday fortnight—the periods of arrival are uncertain.

Letters for Great Britain, by way of Quebec, Halifax, or New York, are sent by the regular mails to those places ; and the postage must be paid on them to such places.

MAIL AND OTHER STAGES.

Montreal to Kingston.

Mail Stage—Horace Dickinson, proprietor—leaves Montreal from Lyman's tavern, McGill street, every Monday and Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, and leaves Kingston for Montreal on the same days, at the same hour.

Montreal to St. Andrews and Grenville.

Stage—Thomas Peck, proprietor—leaves Montreal from Cushing's tavern, McGill street, every Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, and arrives at St. Andrews the same day ; leaves St. Andrews for Grenville next morning, and returns from St. Andrews for Montreal every Thursday morning at four o'clock.

There is a winter line of stages to Quebec and the United States, the arrangements for which are not at present made.

Could one of our old inhabitants rise out of his grave and wend his way to the wharf he would be astonished on some fine day in midsummer to see the number of steamers (ocean, lake and river), lying at the wharves. The following is interesting as showing all the steamboats in the summer of 1819, belonging to Montreal :

STEAMBOATS.

The steamboats in the St. Lawrence River, in general, run from the month of May to December.

Names.			Leave Montreal.	
Caledonia,	Capt.	Reed,	Friday	Morning.
Car of Commerce,	do	D. C. McDonnell,	Sunday	do
Lady Sherbrooke,	do	A. McDonald,	Sunday	do
Malsham,	do	— Raymont,	Thursday	do
New Swiftsure,	do	W. B. Lavers,	Tuesday	do
Quebec,	do	Wm. Hall,	Wednesday	do
Telegraph,	do	Wm. Bush,	Tuesday	do

TEAM BOAT.

A team boat passes from L'Esperance's tavern, at the foot of St Marie's Current to Longueuil every one, two, or three hours, as the wind and weather permits.

Ferriages.—Ferry Boats pass to and from Laprairie, Longueuil, &c., to the old and new market slips, whenever they are required.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 1819.

It is remarkable that in all the list there is not a single French name of those of the present day :

James Abbott, Daniel Arnold, F. X. Bender, John Blackwood, Wm. Caldwell, Cyrus Fay, Henry Grassett, John B. Herigoult, George Hooper, Mr. Kenelley, R. E. Kimber, (he is inserted thus: physician, surgeon and apothecary, medical repository, 83 Notre Dame street,) Henry Leodel, Henry Munro, Robert Nelson, (the celebrated Dr. Robt. Nelson of the troubles of '37-'38,) Dr. Samuel Newcomb, Martyr Paine,

Wm. Robertson, George Selby, Wm. Selby, Robert Sheldon, Andrew Smyth, Benjamin Trask. Total, 22 ; *now*, in 1875, there are 154.

LIST OF JUDGES, ATTORNEYS AND LAWYERS, A.D. 1819.

Benjamin Beaubien, Joseph Bedard, F. X. Bender, John Boston, (afterwards sheriff of Montreal) ; Louis Bourret, (clerk of the peace) ; John Delisle, Fred. W. Ermatinger, (sheriff) ; Samuel Gale, (afterwards Judge) ; James C. Grant, Louis Grey, magistrate ; Hughes Heney, George Henshaw, Janvier Lacroix, Thomas McCord, police magistrate ; Jean Marie Mondelet, police magistrate and coroner ; Monk, the Hon. James, president and administrator-in-chief ; Monk, Samuel Wentworth, prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench ; Michael O'Sullivan, Antoine B. Panet, (afterwards Judge) The Hon. George Pyke, Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, 20 St. Urbain street ; (he was the father of the present deputy prothonotary) ; Fred. Aug. Quesnel, The Hon. James Reid, judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Panet street ; Jean Roch Rolland, François Rolland, magistrate ; David Ross, His Majesty's advocate general and attorney at law, 11 St. Gabriel street ; N. P. Rositer ; James Stuart, (afterwards Chief Justice Sir James Stuart) ; L. M. Viger, Wm. Walker. Total, 29 in 1819 ; *now*, in 1875, there are 237.

LIST OF NOTARIES, A.D. 1819.

Thomas Barron, Thomas Bedoin, J. M. Cadieux, (hence Cadieux street,) P. E. Davelny, Louis Demers, Joseph Desautels, François Dezery, Peter Gamelin, Henry Griffin, André Jobin, L. H. Latour, F. G. Lepallieur, Louis Levesque, prothonotary Court of King's Bench ; Louis Joseph Papineau, (attorney at law and speaker of the Provincial Assembly, 5 Bonsecours street. He was the celebrated Hon. L. J. Papineau in '37 and the father of our respected present prothonotary.) Joseph Papineau, Charles Prevost. Total, 16, in 1819 ; *now*, in 1875, there are 88.

Canadian Natural History Items and Data.

120,000 Hudson Bay Sable skins are annually exported to England.

240,000 Mink skins are yearly sent to Britain, which are again in large quantities re-exported to the Continent of Europe.

Nearly a million of skins of the Muskrat are annually exported from Canada to England. The fur is largely used in hat making.

In the great exhibition of London, 1851, Fox skins were exhibited worth £30 to £40 sterling.

The Black Bear is common in Canada. On the American Continent are black, grey, white and brown colored bears.

The Canada Lynx is the Felis Canadensis of Canadian naturalists.

The Beaver or Castor is an amphibious animal. Its skin is valuable.

The Moose Deer is famous for its antlers or rather plamated horns, weighing from forty to fifty lbs. The head prepared is a well-known ornament in gentlemen's halls. Some of the larger are sold from $10 to $50, according to size and horns.

The Wild Pigeon is sometimes seen in flocks of many thousands, and in some places so thick as to darken the light of the sun.

There are sixty species of Humming Birds. The smallest weighs twenty grains. The red-throated Humming Bird is frequent in North America.

There are many species of Eagles. The Bald has been adopted as the national emblem of the United States.

There are different kinds of Owls found in Canada: the Snowy Owl, Horned Owl, Brown Owl, and the Barn Owl. They are nocturnal birds, and live on birds and small quadrupeds.

Some of the principal Canadian and American Birds are the Shrike, Kingbird, Robin, Oriole, Blackbird, Bluebird, Swallow, Martin, Whip-poor-will, Crow, Woodpecker, Turkey, Grouse, Partridge, Quail, Pigeon, Crane, Heron, Bittern, Snipe, Sandpiper, Phalarope, Avoset, Coot, Gull, Puffin, Gannet Goose, Duck or Mallard.

Of the Reptilia, or reptiles of Canada or the United States, we have the Tortoise, Alligator, Rattlesnake, Viper, Frog, Toad and Siren.

Amongst Fish we have Perch, Bass, Mackerel, Doré, Sucker, Pike, Salmon Trout, Smelt, Herring, Shad, Cod, Flounder, Eel and Sturgeon.

Amongst Mollusca we have the Snail, Oyster, Clam, Muscle, Mya.

Amongst Crustacea we have the Crab, Lobster and Crawfish.

Amongst Arachnidæ and Insects we have the Spider, Beetle, Lady Bug, Grasshopper, Cricket, Ant, Bee, Wasp, Hornet, Caterpillar, Moth, Mosquito, Fly and Gnat.

Amongst Radiata we have the Starfish, Sea Urchin, Corallines and Sea Anemone.

And lastly, amongst Animals or Vertebrata-Mammalia, we have the Hare, Cow, Hog, Dog, Cat, Bear, Deer, Goat, Fox, Elk, Badger, Wolverine, Beaver, Raccoon, Otter, Wolf, Buffalo, Seal, Lynx, Panther, Squirrel, Mouse, Rat, Muskrat, Hare, Rabbit, Porcupine, Chinchilla, Porpoise and Whale.

To Collectors—The greater number of the above more rare animals, birds, fish, etc., can be procured by Mr. Lechevallier, who advertises in the *Commercial Register*, and annually goes to the frozen regions of Labrador and the sunny clime of Florida, and collects, with his hired company, thousands of specimens.

The following will be read with interest by every one, and few will have any idea that the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen is not the only Royal statue that has been erected in Montreal:

"VIVE LE ROY."

Le premier May 1775,—les mauvais sujets commencèrent à insulter le buste de Sa Majesté qui étoit sur la place de la haute ville à Montréal—On trouva le matin le buste barbouillé de noir avec un chapelet de patates passé dans le cou et au bout une croix de bois avec cette inscription—VOILA LE PAPE DU CANADA ET LE SOT ANGLOIS. Aussitôt le Général Guy Carleton—Gouverneur de la Province à Québec—fut instruit de l'insulte faite au buste de Sa Majesté—Les Canadiens indignés et mortifiés d'une telle insulte—à quoy ils ne s'attendoient pas—eurent quelques difficultés avec plusieurs anglois à ce sujet. Cependant le Général Guy Carleton fit une proclamation pour découvrir les coupables, conçue en ces termes;

PAR SON EXCELLENCE GUY CARLETON, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en chef de la Province de Québec, et Territoires en dépendants en l'Amérique, Vice Amiral d'icelle et Major Général des troupes de Sa Majesté, Commandant le Département septentrional, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION

"Quelques personnes méchantes et mal intentionnées ayant, dans la nuit du 30 "Avril au 1er May dernier, défiguré impudemment et méchamment le Buste de Sa "Majesté, en la ville de Montréal, en cette Province, et ayant de plus affiché un libelle "diffamatoire et scandaleux, tendant à diminuer le respect que luy doivent ses sujets, à "affoiblir son gouvernement et à élever de la défiance entr'Elle et son peuple, j'ai, à ces "causes, jugé à propos de faire publier cette Proclamation; afin de connoître toutes "telles méchantes et mal intentionnées personnes et les traduire en justice, et d'offrir "par icelle une récompense de deux cents piastres avec le pardon de Sa Majesté même "à une partie coupable ou à qui que ce soit,—excepté la personne qui a réellement "défiguré le dit buste et affiché le dit libelle,—qui dénoncera les personnes coupables

" de la dite injure, qui luy seront payées par le Receveur-Général de Sa Majesté en " cette Province, après la conviction d'un ou plusieurs des coupables.

" Donné sous mon seing. et le sceau de mes armes, au château St. Louis, dans la " ville de Québec, ce huitième jour de May, dans la quinzième année du règne de Sa " Majesté, et dans l'année de Notre Seigneur mil sept soixante et quinze.

(Signé) " GUY CARLETON.

" Par ordre de Son Excellence,
(Contresigné) " GEO. ALLSOPP.
" faisant fonction de Secrétaire.

" Traduit par ordre de Son Excellence,
" F. J. CUGNET, S. F.

For the information of the present generation I give the 1st register of Baptism ever in Montreal also, the 1st register of death ;—

Marie des Neiges est la première fille Iroquoise baptisée à Montréal. Voici les entrées faites au Registre de Paroisse sur le baptême et le décès de cette enfant sauvage.

" 1658, Août 4.—A esté baptisée Marie, fille de Totinataghé-Agnoron, ce qui signi- " fie *les deux villages*, et de Teonnhetharay, qui veut dire *il y a des pins*, ses père et " mère—laquelle mère étant venue en ce lieu au retour de sa chasse avec d'autres Sau- " vages de son Village, a donné volontairement sa ditte fille, âgée d'environ 10 mois, à " M. de Maisonneuve, Gouverneur du lieu, pour en disposer comme de sa propre fille, " lequel l'a acceptée en cette qualité; et la dite mère ayant, quatre jours après, la dite " donation et acceptation confirmé, promettant de ne la redemander jamais, il l'a fait " baptiser et en a esté le parain, et la maraine, Elizabeth Moyen, femme du Sieur " Lambert Closse, sergent Major de la garnison. La dite fille âgée d'environ neuf mois."

" 1663, Août 11.—A esté enterrée Marie surnommée des Neiges, âgée de 5 ans et 10 mois, prise à la Congrégation. Elle étoit Agnierone. Donnée pour fille à M. de Maisonneuve par sa mère, à l'âge de 10 mois."

Extraits du Registre de la Paroisse.

" 1661, Mars 28.—Vincent Boutereau, Sebastien Du Puy, Olivier Martin, Pierre Martin dit Larivière ont été enterrés, tués le 24 par les Iroquois,—et Michel Messier, Pierre Pannin dit *Le Grand Pierre*, Pierre Pitre, hollendois, et Jean Milet, emmenés prisonniers le dit 24 Mars."

" Du depuis, nous avons appris que les Iroquis *ont tué* le Grand Pierre que Pitre s'étoit sauvé d'entre leurs mains, et comme on ne l'a pas revu ici, il y a apparence qu'il est mort dans les bois, et qu'ils ont tué Jean Milet à coups de bâtons."

" 1661, Août 24.—Jean Pichard, tué à la Pointe St. Charles."

"——Août 29. Messire Jacques le Maître, prêtre, Econome du Séminaire, et Gabriel Rié, tués. Les Iroquois ontemporté la tête de M. Le Maître. Enterrés tous deux le 30 Août."

"——Septembre 28.—François Bertrand, Sr. de la Freminière, soldat, tué par les Iroquois."

" 1662, Mars 13. Nous avons reçu nouvelle par des lettres du R. P. Lemoyne, " estant en mission à Onontaghé, que Messire Guillaume Vignal qui avoit été pris par " les Iroquois à l'Isle-à la-pierre, le 25 Octobre dernier (1661), a été tué par eux deux " jours après," (c'est-à-dire le 27), " et que le Grenadier Claude de Brigard, Soldat et " Secrétaire de M. le Gouverneur, qui fut pris en la même occasion, âgé de 30 ans, a " été cruellement brûlé par eux dans leur Village."

Extrait des *Annales de l'Hôtel-Dieu* de Montréal.

" Vers la fin de l'année 1661, M. Vignal fut tué par les Iroquois, à demi-lieue " de *l'Habitation*, en un lieu appelé l'Isle-à-la-pierre, où il étoit allé afin d'en tirer d'une " carrière qui est en ce lieu-là, pour bâtir le Séminaire, dont il avoit été fait économe " après la mort de M. Le Maître. M. Vigal ne fut pas seulement tué, mais ces mal- " heureux *firent rôtir* ce qu'il avoit de chair en son corps et la mangèrent."

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MEE HING NEW SEASON	40c per lb
CHOICE YUEN FONG	35c per lb
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The following articles in Vol. I., GLOBE, are a portion of those which are omitted from APPLETON'S.

A 1. Mark of vessels.
Aal. A dye.
Abaca. Species of banana.
Abaissé. In heraldry.
Abandon. In law.
Abatement. In heraldry.
Abattis. An intrenchment.
Abattoir.
Abba.
Abbandonamente. In music.
Abbate, Niccolo Dell. A noted painter.
Abbey. In legal sense.
Abbiate Grasso. A town of Italy
Abdominales. An order of fishes.
Abduction. In law.
Abd-ul-Latif. A learned Arabian.
Abel, Karl Friedrich. A famous musician.
Abelmoschus. A genus of plants.
Abeokuta. Capital of Egba, Africa.
Aber.
Aberavon. A parliamentary borough in Wales.
Abergavenny. Town of England.
Aberrant. In botany.
Abingdon. Town in Berkshire, England.
Abington. A town in Massachusetts.
Abnormal. In botany.
Abolitionists.
Abousambul. A town in Nubia.
Abrahamites.
Abraham-men.
Abranchia. Order of animals.
Abricot Sauvage. A kind of apple.
Abrus. A genus of plants.
Absentee.
Abstraction.
Abu. Father.
Abu. Mountain in Hindostan.
Abutilon. A genus of plants.
Abutment.
Acæna. A genus of plants.
Acalypha. A genus of plants.
Acanthaceæ. An order of plants.
Acanthophis. A genus of serpents.
Acanthopterygii. One of the three natural orders of fishes.
Acapella. In music.
Acaridæ. A group of animals.
Acathistus. A musical term.
Accelerando. In music.
Accent.
Accession. In law.
Accession, Deed of.
Accidents.
Accipitres. An order of birds.
Accolade.
Accompaniment. In music.
Accountant.
Acephala. A class of molluscs.
Acer. A genus of trees.
Aceraceæ. An order of trees.
Acerra. Cathedral town in Italy.
Ach. A dye.
Achæne. In botany.
Achiar. A condiment.
Achill. An island off Ireland.
Achillea. A genus of plants.
Achimenes. A genus of plants.
Acholia. In medicine.
Acidimetry. In chemistry.
Acinesia. In medicine.
Ackermann, Rudolf.
Acne. In medicine.
Acorn.
Acorus. A genus of plants.
Acotyledonous Plants.
Acri. Town in Italy
Acrobat.
Acrogens.
Acrostic.
Act. In the drama.
Act and Commission.
Act of Bankruptcy.
Act of God.
Act of Grace.
Act of Parliament.
Act of Settlement.
Act of Toleration.
Act of Uniformity.
Acts of the General Assembly.
Acts of Sederunt.
Actæa. Genus of plants.
Action, Principle of Least.
Actuary.
Acupressure. In medicine.
Ada. Town in Austria.
Adafudia. Town of Africa.
Adam, Melchior. German author.
Adam, Robert. Architect.
Adamnan. An Irish saint.
Adam's Bridge.
Adamson, Patrick. Noted Scotch ecclesiastic.
Adansonia. A genus of trees.
Adda. A lizard.
Adder's Tongue. A fern.
Addison's Disease.
Addition.
Adenanthera. A genus of plants.
Adenitis. A disease.
Adenoma. A disease.
Adhesion. In pathology.
Adiabatic Lines.
Adjectives.
Adjudication.
Adjygurh. Town of British India.
Ad Libitum. In music.
Administration. In politics.
Administration of Charities.
Administrator-in-Law.
Admiralty Droits.
Admiralty Island.
Adonis. Genus of plants.
Adra. Seaport in Spain.
Adule. Town on the Red Sea.
Adverb.
Advocate, Lord.
Advocates, Faculty of. In Scotland.
Advocates' Library.
Advocation. In law.
Æga.
Ægilops. Genus of grasses.
Æglé. A genus of plants.
Ægophony. In medicine.
Ægopodium Podagraria. A plant.
Ælfric. English ecclesiastic of 10th century.
Aërated Bread.
Aërated Waters.
Aërodynamics.
Aërostatics.
Aërostatic Press.
Aesir. Gods of Norman mythology.
Æstivation. In botany.
Affrique, St. Town in France.
African Oak.
Agama. A genus of reptiles.
Agata de Goti, Santa. City in Italy.
Agent and Client.
Agent, Army.
Agent, Navy.
Aganate. In law.
Agricultural Customs.
Agricultural Education.
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
Agricultural Societies.
Agrimonia. A genus of plants.
Agtelek. Town in Hungary.
Ahmedpur. Town in India.
Aide-de-camp.
Aidone. Town in Sicily.
Aids.
Aiguille.
Aiguillette.
Ailettes.
Air-beds.
Aird, Thomas. Poet.
Aisle.
Aisne. A department of France.
Aix. Town of Savoy, France.
Ajurnoca. Town of Brazil.
Aka. A plant.
Akbarpur. Town of India.
Akee. A fruit.
Akjermann. A fortified town in Russia.
Alabama. Rebel cruiser.
Alangium. A genus of trees.
Alaria. A genus of sea-weeds.
Alaternus. A common evergreen.
Alausi. Town in Ecuador.
Alava, Don Miguel Ricardo de.
Albans, St. A borough in Hertfordshire, England.
Albay. A town in Philippine Islands.
Albox. Town in Spain.
Albrecht. Last Grand Master of Teutonic Order.
Albrecht. Archbishop of Magdeburg.
Albrecht I. Duke of Austria.
Albrecht, Archduke of Austria.
Albrecht the Bear.
Albrecht, Count of Bollstädt.
Albumazar. A famous Arabian astronomer.
Albunol. Town of Spain.
Alcandete. Town of Spain.
Alcaniz. Town of Spain.
Alcaraz. Town of Spain.
Alco Dog.
Alcoholism.
Alcohols.
Alcora. A town of Spain.
Alcornoco. A bark.
Alcove.
Alcudia, Duke of.
Alcyonella. An animal.
Alcyonidium. A genus of animals.
Alcyonium. A genus of polyps.
Aldehydes. In chemistry.
Aldrich, Henry.
Aldstone Moor. Market town in Eng.
Alesius, Alexander. Scotch reformer.
Alessandria della Rocca. A town in Sicily.
Aletris. Genus of plants.
Aleurites. Genus of plants.
Alexanders. An herb.
Alexandri Vasillo. Roman poet.
Alexandrian Age.
Alfonsine. Town of Italy.
Alfreton. Town in Derbyshire, England.
Algaroba.
Algaroth. In chemistry.
Algebraic.
Alhagi. A genus of plants.
Alhaurin el Grande. Town of Spain.
Alia. Town in Sicily.
Aliakoo. Indian tree.
Alibi.
Alignment.
Aliquot Part.
Alismaceæ. Order of plants.
Alison, William Pulteney.
Aliwal. A town in India.
Alk. A gum-resin.
Alkanna. A dye.
Alla Breve. A musical term.
Allamanda. A genus of shrubs.
Allan, Bridge of. Town in England.
Allantois. In anatomy.
Allegory.
Allegro. In music.
Allen, John, M. D.
Allia. River of Italy.
Alliaceous Plants.
Alliaria. A genus of plants.
Allice. A species of shad.
Alligation.
Alligator Apple.
Alligator Pear.
Alligator Wood.
Alliteration.
Allium. A genus of plants.
Allocution.
Allotment of Land.
Alloway Kirk.
All-Souls'-College.
Alluvion. In law.
Allygurh. District in India.
Alma Mater.
Almansa. Town in Spain.
Almas. Name of towns in Hungary.
Almazora. Town in Spain.
Almodovar del Campo. Town in Spain.
Almonds, Essential Oil of.
Almonds, Fixed Oil of.
Almug-tree.
Almunecar. A seaport in Spain.
Aloes Wood.
Alopecia. Partial baldness.
Alora. Town of Spain.
Aloysia. Genus of plants.
Alp, Alb. Mountain chain.
Alpine Clubs.
Alpine Farming.
Alpine Plants.
Alpinia. Genus of plants.
Alpnach. Village of Switzerland.
Alsophila. Genus of ferns.
Alster. River of Holstein.
Alstonia. Genus of plants.
Alströmeria. Genus of plants.
Altea. Seaport of Spain.
Alten, Karl August, Count von. Hanoverian soldier.
Altengard, or **Alten.** Seaport, Norway.
Alternate. In botany.
Alternate Angles. In geometry.
Alto. In music.
Alt-Ofen. A town in Hungary.
Alton. Market town in England.
Altrincham. Market town in England.
Alum Bagh. A palace.
Alum Root.
Alva. Village of Scotland.
Alvarez, Don José. Sculptor.
Alveolus. Term in zoölogy.
Alwur. Capital of Alwur, India.
Amadou. Cellular substance.
Amalgams.
Amande de Terre. Earth almonds.
Amanita. Genus of fungi.
Amarante. Town of Portugal.
Amara-Sinha. Hindoo poet.
Amari, Michele. Italian historian.
Amaryllidaceæ. Genus of plants.
Amatrice. Town of Italy.
Amatsja. Name given to a plant.
Ambato. Town of South America.
Amber. City of India.
Amblyopia. Dimness of vision.
Ambo. Kind of pulpit.
Amboyna Wood.
Ambry, or **Aumbry.** Recess in wall of [a church.
Ambulacral System.
Ambulance Corps.
Ambuscade, or **Ambush.**
Amelanchier. Genus of plants.
Amelia. Town of Italy.
Amen.
Amendment. Judicial term.

Amenorrhœa.
Amentia. Variety of insanity.
Amentiferæ. Order of trees.
America, British.
America, Russian.
America, Spanish.
Ametabolic Insects.
Ammanati, Bartolomeo. Sculptor.
Ammonæmia. Poisoning of the blood.
Ammonites. Descended from Ben-ammi.
Ammophila. Genus of grasses.
Amnesia. Certain kind of brain-disease.
Amnion.
Amol. Town in Persia.
Amomum. Genus of plants.
Amoroso. In music.
Amorpha. Genus of shrubs.
Amphicœlia.
Amphiuma. In zoölogy.
Amplification. In rhetoric.
Amplitude. In astronomy.
Amurnath. A cave.
Amyclæ. A Laconian town.
Amygdalæ. The tonsils.
Amygdaleæ. Order of trees.
Amygdaline. Compound in chemistry.
Amyloid Degeneration.
Amyridaceæ. Order of trees and shrubs.
Anacardiaceæ. Order of trees.
Anacharis. Aquatic plant.
Anachronism. Chronological error.
Anakim. Race of giants.
Anakoluthon. Wanting sequence.
Anal Glands.
Analogue.
Analogy.
Analysis, Chemical.
Anaphrodisiacs. Medicines.
Anapnograph.
Anarchy.
Anasarca.
Anbury. Disease in turnips.
Ancaster. Town in South America.
Anchorage.
Anchor-ground.
Anchovy Pear. A tree.
Anda. Genus of plants.
Andante. Musical term.
Anderab. Town of Turkestan.
Andernach. Town of Prussia.
Andira. Genus of plants.
Andiron.
Andkhuy. Town of Afghanistan.
Andreæa. Genus of mosses.
Andrew, St., or **The Thistle.** Order of knighthood.
Andrew, St. The Russian Order of.
Androgynous.
Andromeda. Genus of plants.
Andronicus Cyrrhestes.
Anemone, Sea.
Angeiology. In anatomy.
Angelica. Genus of plants.
Anghiari. Town in Italy.
Angioleucitis. A disease.
Angiospermous. In botany.
Angle-Berries.
Anglomania.
Angon. Kind of spear.
Angri. Town of Italy.
Anguilla, or **Little Snake.** An island.
Animals, Cruelty to.
Animals, Worship of.
Anima Mundi
Ankarström, John Jacob.
Ankle.
Ankle, Surgery of.
Ankobar. Capital in Abyssinia.
Anna, St.
Annamaboe. Seaport on coast of Africa.
Annan. Seaport town.
Annuity. In English law.
Annulet. In architecture.
Annuloida.
Annulus Ovalis.
Annus Deliberandi.
Anode. Negative electrode.
Anodon. Genus of mollusca.
Anomalistic Year.
Anomaly. Of a planet.
Anomura. Order of crustaceans.
Anona, or **Anonaceæ.** Genus of plants.
Anonymous.
Anoplotherium. Genus of quadrupeds.
Anoplura. Order of insects.
Anosmia. Loss of smell.
Anotto. A red coloring substance.
Anoura. Order of amphibia.
Ansgar. Apostle of the North.
Antananarivo. Capital of Madagascar.
Antares. A star
Antecedent.
Antediluvian
Anthelia.
Anthem. A hymn.
Anthemis. Genus of plants.
Antheridia. In botany.
Anthology.
Anthrax. Surgical term.
Anthropomorphous Apes.
Anti-Corn-Law League.
Antipædobaptist.
Antipathy.
Antiphlogistics.
Antipodes.
Antipope.
Antiquaries, Society of.
Antique.
Antithesis. In rhetoric.
Antitype.
Antlia.
Antonius, or **Antony of Padua.**
Antony, St., called "The Great."
Antrum. Term in anatomy.
Ant-Thrushes, or **Ant-Catchers.**
Anupshahur. Town of India.
Anus, Diseases of.
Anwari. Persian poet.
Aonlaganj. Town of India.
Aorist. Tense of the Greek verb.
Aoudad Sheep.
Apafi, Michael I. Prince of Transylvania.
Apanage. Term in Scotch law-books.
Apathin. Town in Hungary.
Apatite. A mineral.
Apetalous. Applied to flowers.
Aphaniptera. Order of insects.
Aphasia. Loss of speech.
Aphelion.
Aphonia. Loss of voice.
Aphorism.
Aphrodisiacs. Medicines.
Aphrodite. Genus of worms.
Aphthæ. Name of a disease.
Apion. Greek grammarian.
Apium. Genus of plants.
Aplacental Mammalia. Lower order of mammals.
Aplysia. Genus of mollusca.
Apnœa. Sensation of want of breath.
Apocarpous. In botany.
A Poco a Poco. Musical term.
Apocynaceæ. Order of plants.
Apoda. In zoölogy.
Apogee.
Apollodorus. Athenian painter.
Apollodorus of Damascus.
Apollonius Dyscolos. Prince of grammarians.
Apollonius Molon. Teacher of Cicero.
Apollonius of Tyre. Greek romance.
Apologue. Fable or story.
Apology. Ancient title of a book.
Aponeurosis. In anatomy.
Aponogeton. Genus of plants.
Apophthegm. An utterance.
Apophysis. Elevation from a bone.
Apostolic Fathers.
Apostrophe.
Apothecia. In botany.
Apotheosis.
Apparent Magnitude.
Appleby. Town of Westmoreland.
Appoggiatura. Note in music.
Appointment. In English law.
Apportionment. Legal term.
Apposition. In grammar.
Appraiser. One employed to value property.
Apprehend. In law.
Approaches. In military language.
Approbate and **Reprobate.** Technical expression.
Appropriation Clauses.
Approver, or **Prover.** In English law.
Approximation. Mathematical term.
Appui. French word.
A priori.
Apse. End of the choir of a church.
Apsides. In astronomy.
Apsley. River of Australia.
Aptera. Lower order of insects.
Aptornis. Extinct bird genus.
Aquatic Plants.
Aquatint. Form of engraving.
Aqueduct. Term in anatomy.
Aqueous Humor.
Aqueous Rocks.
Aquifoliaceæ. Order of evergreen trees.
Aquila, Ponticus. Author.
Aquilariaceæ. Order of trees.
Aquileja, or **Aglar.** Town on Adriatic Sea.
Ara. Genus of birds.
Arabine. Constituent of gum-arabic.
Aracaju. Capital of a Brazilian province.
Aracari. Sub-genus of birds.
Arachis. Genus of plants.
Arachnoid Membrane.
Aralia and **Araliaceæ.** Order of trees.
Aratus of Sicyon. Greek statesman.
Araucaria. Genus of evergreen trees.
Araucarioxylon. Genus of fossil trees.
Araujo D'Azevedo Antonio. Portuguese statesman.
Araure. Town of South America.
Aravulli. Mountain range.
Arboga. Old city of Sweden.
Arborescent. Applied to plants.
Arboricultural Society.
Arboriculture.
Arbor Vitæ. In anatomy.
Arca, or **Ark-shell.** Genus of mollusca.
Arcade. In architecture.
Arce. Town of Italy.
Archangel. In scriptures.
Archegosaurus. Genus of amphibians.
Archer, or **Shooting-fish.**
Archibiosis.
Arcidosso. Town of Italy.
Arçon, Jean Claude Eléonore d'. French engineer.
Arctostaphylos. Genus of plants.
Arcus Senilis.
Ard, or **Aird.** A Celtic root.
Ardcé. Town of Ireland.
Ardnamurchan Point. A promontory.
Ardoch. Village of Scotland.
Ardoyé. Town of Belgium.
Ardrossan. Seaport in Ayrshire.
Area. Mathematical term.
Areca. Genus of palm-trees.
Arecibo. Town in Spanish West Indies.
Arena.
Arenaceous Rocks.
Arenaria. Genus of plants.
Arenicola. Genus of worms.
Aretino, Spinello Spinelli. Painter.
Argand, Aimé. Physician and chemist.
Argania. Genus of plants.
Argaum. Village of India.
Argel, or **Arghel.** A plant.
Argemoné. Genus of plants.
Argensola, Lupercio and **Bartolomeo.** Poets of Spain.
Argent. In heraldry.
Argenta. Town in Italy.
Arges. Genus of fishes.
Argile Plastique. In geology.
Argillaceous Rocks.
Argostoli. One of the Ionian Islands.
Argument.
Argus Pheasant.
Aria. In music.
Ariana. Region in Asia.
Aries. In astronomy.
Aril.
Arispé. Town of Mexico.
Aristocracy.
Aristolochia. Genus of plants.
Arklow. Seaport of Ireland.
Arkona. Promontory in the Baltic.
Arm.
Armament.
Armature.
Armed Ship.
Armfelt, Gustav Moritz. A famous Swede.
Armida. Enchantress.
Armillary Sphere.
Armistice.
Arnee, or **Arna.** Species of ox in India.
Arnim, Harry, Count von.
Arokszallas. Town in Hungary.
Aromatics.
Aromatic Vinegar.
Arpeggio. Musical term.
Arquebus. Kind of cannon.
Arracacha. In botany.
Arrah. Town of Hindostan.
Arraignment.
Arrhenatherum. Genus of grasses.
Arroba. Spanish and Portuguese weight.
Arrondissement.
Arrowsmith, Aaron. A geographer.
Arrowsmith, John. Puritan divine.
Arroyo Molinos. Village of Spain.
Arru Islands.
Arsacidæ. A dynasty of kings.
Arsenal. A magazine for military arms.
Arsenious Acid.
Artedi, Peter. Swedish naturalist.
Artereotomy.
Art Exhibitions.
Arthritis. Term in anatomy.
Arthrology. In anatomy.
Arthropoda.
Article.
Articles, The Six.
Articles, The Thirty-nine.
Artificial Horizon.
Artificial Limbs.
Artocarpaceæ. Order of plants.
Arts, Degrees in.
Art Unions.
Artvin. Town in Asiatic Turkey.
Arum. Genus of plants.
Arundel. Market town of Sussex.
Arve. Tributary of the Rhone.
Arzignano. Town of Italy.
Asadulcis. A plant.
Asaph, St. Cathedral city in Wales.
Asarabacca. A plant.
Ascension, Right. In astronomy.
Asceticism.
Asciano. Town of Italy.
Ascites.
Asclepiadaceæ. Order of plants.
Asclepias. Genus of plants.
Ashbourne. Market town of Derbyshire.
Ashburton. Town of South Devonshire.
Ashera. A goddess.
Ashlar. In architecture.
Ashton-in-Makerfield. Township of South Lancashire.
Asinalunga, or **Sina Longa.** A town in Italy.
Asola. Town of Italy.
Asparagine. Crystalline substance.
Aspé. Town in Spain.
Aspect. Astronomical term.
Aspergillum. Genus of mollusca.
Aspirate. A breathing.
Aspirator. Apparatus used in physics and chemistry.
Assagay-Tree.
Assai. A beverage.
Assal. Salt lake.
Asseerghur. Mountain fortress.
Assembly, General.
Assembly, National
Assessed Taxes.
Assessors.
Assets.
Associate Synod.
Association of Ideas.
Asterisk.
Asteroid Polypes.
Asterophyllites. In botany.
Asthenia.
Astigmatism. One condition of the eye.
Aston, Luise. German authoress.
Astræa. Goddess of justice.
Astragalus. Genus of plants.
Astragalus. In anatomy.
Astral Spirits.
Astrocaryum. Genus of prickly palms.
Astrolabe. Astronomical instrument.
Atacamite. Ore of copper.
Ataraipu, or **"Devil's Rock."**
Atavism. Term used in physiology.
Atelectasis. Relating to lungs of infants.
Ateles. Genus of monkeys.
Ateliers Nationaux, or **National Workshops.**
Atellanæ, or **Atellanæ Fabulæ.** Improvised farces.
A Tempo. Musical term.
Atesgha. Naphtha spring.
Atessa. Town of Italy.
Athanaric. King of the Goths.
Atheism.
Athenæum.
Athenais.
Atherina. Genus of fishes.
Atheroma.
Atherstone. Town of Warwickshire.
Athlete. A combatant.
Athor, or **Athyr.** Egyptian goddess.
Athy. Town of Ireland.
Atlantes. In Greek architecture.
Atlas. In anatomy.
Atom.
Atonement.
Atri. Town in Italy.
Atriplex. Genus of plants.
Atrowli. Town of British India.
Attaché.
Attack. In military language.
Attaint, Writ of. In English law.
Attalea. Genus of palms.
Attestation. In English law.
Attic. In architecture.
Atticism.
Attribute. In logic.
Attwood's Machine.
Atwisha. Indian poison.
Aubry de Montdidier. French knight.
Auchenia. Genus of mammalia.
Auchterarder. A town near Perthshire.
Auctioneer.
Aucuba. Genus of evergreen shrubs.
Audæus. Native of Mesopotamia.
Auditor.
Auditor of the Court of Session. In Scotland.
Auditory Nerve.
Auer, Aloys. Photographic discoverer.
Aufrecht, Theodor. Sanskrit scholar.
Augmentation, Process of.
Aulapolay. Town of India.
Aune, French measure of length.
Aunoy, Marie-Catherine-Jumelle de Berneville, Comtesse d'. French authoress.
Aurantiaceæ. Order of trees.
Auricles.
Auricula. Genus of mollusca.
Auricula. Garden flower.
Austin, John. Writer on jurisprudence.
Austin, Charles. Of parliamentary bar.
Auteuil. Quartier of Paris.
Autograph.
Autonomy.
Autumnal Fever.
Avanturine, Variety of quartz.
Avast. Nautical term.
Avella. Italian town.
Avezzano. Town of Italy.
Aviary. Place for birds.
Avicennia. Genus of trees.
Avicula. Genus of mollusca.
Avila Y Zuniga, Don Luiz de. Spanish soldier and historian.
Avila, Gil Gonzales de. Learned Jesuit.
Aviles. Town of Spain.
Aviz. Portuguese order of knighthood.
Avocado Pear.
Avoidance. Term of Law.
Awn, or **Arista.**
Axe Stone.
Axholme Isle.
Axil. In botany.
Axilla. The armpit.
Axinomancy.
Axiom. In mathematics.
Axis. In botany.
Axis. In geometry.
Axis. Second vertebra.
Axmouth. Fishing village.
Ayloffe, Sir Joseph. English antiquary.
Aymon. Surname of heroes of chivalric literature.
Ayora. Town of Spain.
Ayrshire Cattle.
Azadirachta Ind
Azimabad. Town
Azimghur. Town
Azimuth.
Azotized Bodies.
Azotus.
Azua. Town in islan
Azuaga. Town of S
Azuni, Dominico jurist.
Azure. In heraldry.
Azurine. Species o
Azurite. Ore of co

Baba. Turkish fa
Baba, Cape.
Babblers. Sub-fam
Babillard. Insess
Babrius. Greek po
Bachelor.
Bachelor, Knigh
Back. A maritime e
Backergunge. T
Back-Stays.
Bacon. Salted flesh
Bactrian Camel.
Bactrites. Genus o
Baculites. Genus o
Bacup. Town of La
Badagry. Town on
Bädeker, Karl. A
Baden bei Wien. place.
Badenoch. A distr
Badge.
Bael, or **Bhel Fru**
Baffa. Seaport of Cy
Bagasse. Refuse of
Bagatelle. A game
Baggage.
Baglivi, Giorgio. T
Bagna-Cavallo.
Bagnara. Seaport o
Bagnes. Convict pri
Bagnes-le-Chable. land.
Bagno. Italian form
Bagnolo. Towns an
Bagshot-Beds.
Bahia-Honda. Se
Bahnasa. Town in
Bahr. Arabic word.
Bailey. Held accom
Bailie. A magistrate.
Baillie, Robert. S
Baini, Giuseppe.
Bairaktar. Standar
Bairdia. Genus of cr
Baitul. Town in Ind
Baja. Town in Hung
Bajimont's Roll.
Bajmak. Town in H
Bajocco. Copper coi
Bajza, Anton. Hu
Baker, Sir Richa writer.
Bakeries, Army.
Baking.
Bakshish. Persian
Baktshi-Seraï. To
Balance-Fish.
Balance of Power.
Balance of Trade.
Balanophoraceæ.
Balanus. Genus of c
Balasinore. Capital
Balata Gum.
Balbi, Gasparo. V
Balcony. Gallery.
Balcony. Nautical l
Baldachin. A canop
Baldo, Monté. Mo
Baldrick. Broad bel
Baldung, Hans. P
Bale, John. Bishop
Baleen. Applied to h to palate of whale-bone
Ballistes. Genus of fi
Ballistraria.
Ball. In military art.
Ball. Dancing entert
Ballachulish. Villa
Ballad. Song.
Ballast. In engineeri
Ballast. Of a ship.
Ballater. Village on
Balleny Islands.
Ballinrobe. Town i
Balliol College. O
Ballistic Pendulu
Balls, Hollow. In
Bally. Gaelic word.
Ballycastle. Seapor
Ballyshannon. Se
Balotra. Town of Hi
Baltic Provinces.
Baltistan. Province
Baltschik. Town on
Baluster.
Balustrade.
Bambino.
Bambrough.
Bampton. North-eas
Bampton-in-the-Bu Oxfordshire.

Ayrshire Cattle.
Azadirachta Indica. Indian tree.
Azimabad. Town of India.
Azimghur. Town of India.
Azimuth.
Azotized Bodies. Containing nitrogen.
Azotus.
Azua. Town in island of San Domingo.
Azuaga. Town of Spain.
Azuni, Dominico Alberto. Eminent jurist.
Azure. In heraldry.
Azurine. Species of fishes.
Azurite. Ore of copper.

Baba. Turkish form of papa.
Baba, Cape.
Babblers. Sub-family of birds.
Babillard. Insessorial bird.
Babrius. Greek poet.
Bachelor.
Bachelor, Knight.
Back. A maritime expression.
Backergunge. Town in India.
Back-Stays.
Bacon. Salted flesh of the pig.
Bactrian Camel.
Bactrites. Genus of cuttlefishes.
Baculites. Genus of extinct cuttlefishes.
Bacup. Town of Lancashire.
Badagry. Town on the Gold Coast.
Bädeker, Karl. A publisher.
Baden bei Wien. Austrian watering-place.
Badenoch. A district.
Badge.
Bael, or **Bhel Fruit.**
Baffa. Seaport of Cyprus.
Bagasse. Refuse of sugar-canes.
Bagatelle. A game.
Baggage.
Baglivi, Giorgio. Italian physician.
Bagna-Cavallo. Town of Italy.
Bagnara. Seaport of Italy.
Bagnes. Convict prisons of France.
Bagnes-le-Chable. Village of Switzerland.
Bagno. Italian form of "bath."
Bagnolo. Towns and villages in Italy.
Bagshot Beds.
Bahia-Honda. Seaport of Cuba.
Bahnasa. Town in Central Egypt.
Bahr. Arabic word.
Bailey. Held accommodation for soldiers.
Bailie. A magistrate.
Baillie, Robert. Scotch patriot.
Baini, Giuseppe. Italian musician.
Bairaktar. Standard-bearer.
Bairdia. Genus of crustacea.
Baitul. Town in India.
Baja. Town in Hungary.
Bajimont's Roll.
Bajmak. Town in Hungary.
Bajocco. Copper coin.
Bajza, Anton. Hungarian author.
Baker, Sir Richard. Miscellaneous writer.
Bakeries, Army.
Baking.
Bakshish. Persian word.
Baktshi-Seral. Town of Russia.
Balance-Fish.
Balance of Power.
Balance of Trade.
Balanophoraceæ. Order of plants.
Balanus. Genus of crustaceans.
Balasinore. Capital of an Indian state.
Balata Gum.
Balbi, Gasparo. Venetian merchant.
Balcony. Gallery.
Balcony. Nautical language.
Baldachin. A canopy.
Baldo, Monte. Mountain of Italy.
Baldrick. Broad belt.
Baldung, Hans. Painter and engraver.
Bale, John. Bishop in Ireland.
Baleen. Applied to horny plates attached to palate of whale-bone whales.
Balistes. Genus of fishes.
Balistraria.
Ball. In military art.
Ball. Dancing entertainment.
Ballachulish. Village of Argyleshire.
Ballad. Song.
Ballast. In engineering.
Ballast. Of a ship.
Ballater. Village on the Dee.
Balleny Islands.
Ballinrobe. Town in Ireland.
Balliol College. Oxford.
Ballistic Pendulum.
Balls, Hollow. In military operations.
Bally. Gaelic word.
Ballycastle. Seaport of Ireland.
Ballyshannon. Seaport of Ireland.
Balotra. Town of Hindostan.
Baltic Provinces.
Baltistan. Province of Cashmere.
Baltschik. Town on Black Sea.
Baluster.
Balustrade.
Bambino.
Bambrough.
Bampton. North-east of Devonshire.
Bampton-in-the-Bush. Village in Oxfordshire.
Bampura. Town of India.
Banana Bird.
Ban-Arrière.
Banawaram. Town of India.
Banbridge. Town of Ireland.
Banc. Italian word.
Banco. Commercial term.
Band, Military.
Bandages.
Bandajan. A Himalayan pass.
Bandana. Printed cotton goods.
Bande Noire. Title of reproach.
Banderole.
Bandit.
Bandoleer. Belt.
Bandoline. Used by hairdressers.
Bands. Portion of clerical dress.
Bangor Iscoed. Village on the Dee.
Bangorian Controversy.
Bangweolo. Lake of Central Africa.
Banian. Applied to the merchants, &c.
Banian Days.
Banishment.
Banjaluka. Town of Turkey.
Banjoemas. Port town of Java.
Banks' Land. Island in Arctic Ocean.
Banks' Peninsula. An island of New Zealand.
Banksian Cockatoo.
Bann. Rivers in Ireland.
Bannatyne Club.
Banner. Flag.
Bannock. A cake.
Banquette. In fortification.
Banswarra. Capital of state in India.
Bantam Fowl.
Banteng. Species of ox.
Banxring. Genus of mammals.
Banya-Nagy. Town in Hungary.
Banyuls-sur-Mer. Town in France.
Banyuwangy. Town of Java.
Bar. In hydrography.
Bar. In music.
Bar. Toll.
Barbacena. City of Brazil.
Barbadoes Cherry.
Barbadoes Gooseberry.
Barbadoes Leg. A disease.
Barbarian.
Barbed. In heraldry.
Barber. A business.
Barber-Surgeon.
Barberino-di-Mugello. Town of Italy.
Barberino di Val d'Elsa. Village near Florence.
Barbet. Genus of birds.
Barbette. In fortification.
Barbican. Watch-tower.
Barbuda.
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto. Haven in Messina, Sicily.
Barclay and Perkins' Brewery.
Bardi. Town of Italy.
Barèges. Dress goods.
Barfleur.
Barga. Town of Italy.
Barge. Kind of boats.
Barge-Board. In Gothic architecture.
Barigazzo. Town of Italy.
Baritone. Music.
Bark. In medicine.
Bark Beetle.
Bark Stove.
Barkal. Sandstone rock.
Barker, Edmund Henry. A philologist.
Barker's Mill. [horses.
Barnacles. An instrument for breaking
Barnard Castle. Town in Durham.
Barnet Chipping. Town of Hertfordshire.
Bar of Dower.
Barometz. Species of fern.
Baron of Beef. Double sirloin.
Barra. Town east of Naples.
Barra do Rio Negro. Capital in Brazil.
Barra Mansa. Town of Brazil.
Barracks.
Barrafranca. Town of Sicily.
Barramunda. A curious fish.
Barrel. In military art.
Barrel-Organ.
Barreto de Resende, Pedro. A Portuguese historian.
Barricades.
Barrier Act.
Barring Out. School custom.
Barringtoniaceæ. Order of plants.
Barrister.
Barrosa. Village of Spain.
Barrow-on-Soar.
Barrulet. In heraldry.
Bartan. A town.
Barter.
Bartholomew Fair.
Bartizan. Overhanging turret.
Bartolomeo, San. Town of Italy.
Barton-on-Humber. Market-town in Lincolnshire.
Baru. Woolly substance.
Barwood.
Baryton. Obsolete musical instrument.
Base. In architecture.
Base. In heraldry.
Base. In surveying.
Base-Court.
Base of Operations. Military term.
Basella. Genus of plants.
Bases. In chemistry.
Bashi Islands.
Basidoh. British shipping station.
Basiento. River of Italy.
Basilica. Digest in Greek.
Basilicon Doron. Prose work.
Basilicon Ointment.
Basin. In geology. [shire.
Basingstoke. Market-town of Hamp-
Basoches. Corporation of law-clerks.
Bas-Relief.
Bass, or Base. In music.
Bassa, Great. Port of Africa.
Basses. Groups of rocky islets.
Basset-Horn. Old reed instrument.
Bassia. Genus of trees.
Bastinado. Mode of punishment.
Batardeau. A dyke.
Batenburg. Town of the Netherlands.
Bath. In medicine.
Bat-Horses. For military purposes.
Bathos.
Bath-Stone. A limestone.
Batides. Division of fishes.
Batley. Town of Yorkshire.
Batn-el-Hagar. Region in Nubia.
Batrachomyomachia. Greek mock-heroic poem.
Batsch, August Johann Georg Karl. A German naturalist.
Battalion. Division of infantry.
Battaszek. Town in Hungary.
Battel, Trial by.
Batten.
Battens. In carpentry.
Batter. In architecture.
Battlement. In architecture.
Battle, Military.
Battle, Naval.
Battue. Beating of the trees.
Batum. Seaport on the Black Sea.
Baturin. Town of Russia.
Baud. Town of France.
Bauhinia. Genus of plants.
Baupettah. Town of India.
Bavius. Small fagots of brushwood.
Bay, Name of trees and shrubs.
Bay. Inlet of the sea.
Bayazid. Town of Turkish Armenia.
Bay Islands.
Bay of Islands.
Bay Rum.
Bazaar. Market-place. [land.
Beaches, Raised. Elevated tracts of
Beachy Head.
Beacon. Fire signal.
Beacon, Maritime.
Bead. In architecture.
Beadle. An officer of the church, England.
Beaked. In heraldry.
Beaker. Drinking-bowl.
Bean-King's Festival.
Bear-Pit.
Bear's Grease. [fish.
Beardie. Scotch name for a fresh-water
Bearing. Nautical term.
Bearing the Bell. Excellence.
Beat. In music.
Beat of Drum.
Beating Judges. In Scotch law.
Beating the Bounds. In England.
Beauchamp, Alphonse de. French author.
Beaumaris. Town of Anglesea.
Beaune, Florimond. Mathematician.
Beccamoschino. Kind of birds.
Bec-fin. French name applied to birds.
Beche, Sir Henry Thomas de la. English geologist.
Beche-de-Mer. Edible marine slug.
Becker, Johann Philipp. German politician.
Becker, Nikolaus. German author.
Beckerath, Hermann von. German politician.
Beckets. Nautical name for hooks, etc.
Bed. In geology.
Bedda Nuts.
Bedmar, Alfonso de Cueva, Marquis de. Spanish politician.
Bednore. City in India.
Bedos de Celles, Don Jean François. Benedictine monk.
Bed-Straw.
Bedwin, Great. Town in Wiltshire.
Beechworth. Town in Victoria.
Beeder. A capital.
Beef-Eater. A yeoman of the guard.
Beef-Eater. Genus of birds.
Beef-Tea.
Bee Parasite. Curious insect.
Beerbhoom. District of British India.
Beesha. A genus of grasses.
Beeswax.
Beetling. A process in dyeing.
Beet-root Sugar.
Beffroi. Wooden tower.
Beggar.
Beggars, Law of England relative to.
Begkos. Seaport on the Bosphorus.
Beg-Shehr Göl. Lake of Asia Minor.
Begtashi. Turkish religious order.
Behaim, Michael. German meistersinger.
Beilan. Pass and town of Syria.
Beit. A house.
Bejan. Applied to junior students.
Belchite. Town in Spain.
Belfry. Bell-tower.
Belief.
Beljurie. Town of India.
Bell, Benjamin. Author of system of surgery.
Bell, Robert. Critic and editor.
Bella. A town.
Bella, Stefano Della. Italian engraver.
Bellamy, Jakob. Dutch poet.
Bell Animalcules.
Bell-Bird.
Bell, Book, and **Candle.**
Belle-Alliance. A farm near Brussels.
Bellegarde. Hill-fortress.
Bellenden, John. Scottish prose author.
Bellenden, Sir John. Secretary to Earl of Angus.
Bellerophon. Extinct genus of mollusca.
Belles-Lettres.
Belleville. Suburb of Paris.
Bell of a Capital. In architecture.
Bellot Strait.
Bells. As a nautical term.
Bells. In religious ceremonies.
Bells. Blessing of. A ceremony.
Belomancy.
Belpasso. Town of Sicily.
Beluga. "White whale."
Belvedere.
Belvedere. An annual plant.
Belvisiaceæ. An order of plants.
Bembridge Beds. Series of strata.
Ben. Gaelic word for a mountain summit.
Ben. Oil of.
Benavente. Town of Spain.
Benbecula. Island of the Hebrides.
Bench. Of a court.
Benchers.
Bench-mark.
Bench-Warrant.
Bend. In heraldry.
Bend. Nautical term.
Bendigo. County of Victoria.
Bene. Italian town.
Benedicite. Christian hymn.
Benefice. In church of England.
Beneficiary. In England.
Beneficium Inventarii. Scotch law.
Benefit or **Friendly Societies.**
Benefit or **Friendly Societies,** Laws regarding.
Beni-Hassan. Village in Upper Egypt.
Beni-Israel. A race of beings.
Beni-Souef. Town in Central Egypt.
Benitier. Vessel for holy water.
Ben Lawers. "Noisy mountain."
Ben-Ledi. A mountain.
Ben-Macdhui. [tion
Ben-Rhydding. Hydropathic institu-
Bent Grass.
Benthamia. Genus of plants.
Benturong. Genus of mammalia.
Benué.
Benyovsky, Moritz A., Count of.
Benzerta. Lakes of.
Bepur. Seaport of India.
Bequeath.
Bequest.
Berberidaceæ. Order of plants.
Bereeto. Town of Italy.
Berchta.
Bereans.
Berezna. Town of Russia.
Berg. Meaning a hill.
Berga. Town of Spain.
Bergedorf. Town of Germany.
Bergk, Theodor. German philologist.
Bergler, Joseph. German painter.
Bergmehl. Whitish powder.
Bergylt. Genus of fishes.
Berhampore. Town of British India.
Beriberi. Bad Sickness of Ceylon.
Berie. Town of British India.
Berja. Town of Spain.
Berkhamstead, Great. Market town of Hertfordshire. [tugal.
Berlengas. Barren islets off coast of Por-
Bernalda. Town of Italy.
Bernard Dog, St.
Bernstein, Georg Heinrich. German Orientalist.
Beroë. Genus of Cœlenterate animals.
Berre, Etang de. Lagoon in France.
Berry. Applied to fruit of plants.
Bersaglieri. Italian sharpshooters.
Bertall, Charles Albert d'Arnoux. French caricaturist.
Bertha.
Berthlotia. Genus of plants.
Bertinoro. Town of Italy.
Bervic, Charles Clement. Eminent engraver.
Berwick, North. Watering-place in Haddingtonshire.
Besants. Byzantine gold coins.
Bessèges. Town on the Ceze.
Bessenova. Austrian village.
Bestiaires. A class of books.
Betanzos. Town of Spain.
Betelgeuse. A star.
Betel-Pepper.
Bethnal Green.

Beth Root.
Bethshemesh.
Betting.
Bevel-Wheel.
Beverland, Adrian. Learned Dutch-man.
Beverloo.
Beverwyk. Town in North Holland.
Bewdley. Market-town in Worcestershire.
Bex. Swiss town.
Beyerland. Island of South Holland.
Bezant. In heraldry.
Bezdan. Austrian market-town.
Bhadlee. Species of millet.
Bhagulpore. Town of British India.
Bhang. Eastern name for hemp.
Bhargaon. Town of British India.
Bhavani-Kudar. Town of India.
Bhewndy. Town of British India.
Bhingarh. Town of British India.
Bhojpur. Town of British India.
Bhosawal. Town of Bombay.
Bhowan. Town of British India.
Bhuji. Feudatory state of India.
Biana. Town of India.
Biancavilla. Town of Sicily.
Bibliomancy. Species of divination.
Bice. Two pigments.
Biceps. Muscle on front of the arm.
Bicycle. Velocipede.
Biela's Comet.
Bielo-Ozero. "White lake."
Bielopol. Trading-town in Russia.
Bielsk. Town of Western Russia.
Biennials. Plants flowering the second season.
Bies vliet. Town belonging to the Netherlands.
Biga. Latin name for a chariot and pair.
Bight. Term used by sailors.
Bignoniaceæ. Order of plants.
Big Sandy Creek. River of the United States.
Bihaez. A town.
Bijnur. Town of British India.
Bikanir. Capital of state in India.
Bilander. Kind of merchant-ship.
Bilbilis. City of Spain.
Bilboes.
Bilge. Part of a ship.
Billardiera. Genus of plants.
Billbergia. Genus of plants.
Billet. In architecture.
Billeting. Applied to care of soldiers not in camp.
Billingsgate. Old port of London.
Billom. Town of France.
Billon. French word.
Bilma. Town of Africa.
Bilsa. Town in Bhopal, Central India.
Bimah. Tributary of the Kistnah.
Bimana. Highest order of mammalia.
Bin-Bir-Kilissi. Ruined city of Asia Minor.
Binche. Town of Belgium.
Bingley. Town of Yorkshire.
Binomial. In mathematics.
Binondo. Town in Luzon.
Biography.
Bioplasm. Albuminous substance.
Biorneborg. Seaport on Gulf of Bothnia.
Biped.
Bipennis. Double-headed axe.
Biquadratic. In algebra.
Bir. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Bird-Bolt. Arrow with blunt head.
Bird-Catching Spiders.
Bird-Cherry.
Bird-Lice.
Bird-Pepper.
Birkbeck, George, M. D.
Birni. Former capital of Bornu.
Biru. Native state of Sudan.
Bis. In music.
Bisanagar. Town of India.
Biscuits.
Biscuits, Meat.
Biscuit Ware. In pottery.
Bish. Indian poison.
Bishop's Waltham. Town of Hampshire.
Bisignano. Town of Italy.
Biskupitz. Town of Prussia.
Bisley. Town of Gloucestershire.
Bismarck. Ancient family of Brandenburg.
Bissen, Hermann Wilhem. Danish sculptor.
Bissunpur. Town of British India.
Bistort, or Snakeweed.
Bisulpur. Town of British India.
Bites of Rabid Animals.
Bites of Venomous Reptiles.
Bitlis. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Bitter Cucumber, or Bitter Apple.
Bittern. Name given to a liquor, etc.
Bitts. In ship-building.
Bituminous Coal.
Bituminous Limestone.
Bivalve. Molluscous animals.
Bivouac. In military art.
Bixa. Name of a plant.
Bixaceæ. Order of plants.
Black. A color.
Black, John. Journalist.
Black, William. English novelist.
Black Assize.
Blackband Ironstone. Iron ore.
Black-Boy Gum. Red resin of New Holland.
Black Bully. South American tree.
Black Chalk. Variety of clay slate.
Black Cummin. Of the Scriptures.
Blackfaced Sheep.
Black Letter.
Black List.
Black Nightshade. A plant.
Blackpool. Town of Lancaster.
Black Prince.
Black Rod, Usher of the. Officer of the House of Lords.
Black Rood of Scotland.
Black Varnish.
Black Wad.
Black Watch. Name of six companies of militia.
Blackwell, Thomas, LL.D. Professor of Greek.
Bladderlocks. Species of sea-weed.
Bladder-Nut. Genus of plants.
Bladderwort. Genus of plants.
Blaeu. The patronymic of a family of Dutch printers and publishers.
Blair-Athol. Small village in Scotland.
Blair-Gowrie. Town in Perthshire.
Blanc-Mange. White jelly.
Blanching.
Blanco, Cape.
Blandford-Forum. Town of Dorsetshire.
Blane, Sir Gilbert. A physician.
Blanes. Town of Spain.
Blank Bonds. In Scotch law.
Blankenese. Village on the Elbe.
Blank Verse.
Blaps. Genus of beetles.
Blasius, St. The martyr.
Blastoidea.
Blazon, Blazoning, Blazonry.
Bleak. A fish.
Bleiberg. Town of Austria.
Bléneau. Village of France.
Blenheim Dog.
Blennorrhœa.
Bletchingly. Town in Surrey.
Bletting.
Blight. Diseased condition of grains.
Blimbing. Acid fruits of two plants.
Blindage.
Blindstory. Ecclesiastical architecture.
Blister Steel.
Block. Nautical term.
Blocksberg. Mountain in Germany.
Bloom. Malleable iron.
Bloomerism. Momentary fashion in ladies' dress.
Blouse. Loose over-garment.
Blow-Fly.
Bluebeard. Title of a French tale.
Blue-Books.
Blue-Coat School.
Blue-Eye. Kind of bird.
Blue-Gowns. Class of beggars.
Blue-Pill.
Blue Shark.
Blue Skate.
Bluethroat.
Bluewing. Genus of ducks.
Blumenthal, Leonhardt von. Prussian general.
Blunderbuss.
Board. Applied to directors.
Board. A plank.
Board of Admiralty.
Board of Ordnance.
Board of Trade.
Boar-Fish.
Boast. In sculpture.
Boat. Small vessel.
Boat-Fly.
Boating.
Boat-lowering Apparatus.
Boatswain.
Boat-Tails. Applied to birds.
Bobbin.
Bobbin Net.
Bobbio. Ancient town of Italy.
Bobia. Island in Bay of Amboina.
Bobrinez. Town of Russia.
Bobstays.
Boca. Spanish word for mouth.
Bockau. Town of Saxony.
Bodkin. A poniard or dagger.
Bodmann. Village in Baden.
Body, Human.
Boehmeria. A genus of plants.
Boerhaavia. A genus of plants.
Bogan. River of New South Wales.
Bogen. Market-town of Lower Bavaria.
Bogermann, Jan. A Protestant theologian.
Boghaz, Kieui. Village of Asia Minor.
Bogong. Mountain range.
Bogonion. Name for the royal fern.
Bogra. Town in province of Bengal.
Bog-Spavin. Disease in horses.
Bogus. An Americanism.
Boguslav. Town of Russia.
Böhme, Jakob. The mystic cobbler.
Boiler.
Boiling. In cookery.
Bois Blanc. An island.
Boisserée, Sulpiz. Architect and archæologist.
Bois-tan. Applied to fruits.
Bojano. Town of Central Italy.
Bojar. Class of Russian nobles, now extinct.
Bolabola. One of the Society Islands.
Boldo. Small tree.
Bolero. Spanish national dance.
Boletus. Genus of fungi.
Boll. A dry measure.
Bologna Phial.
Bolognese Stone.
Bolsward. Town of the Netherlands.
Bolt. Piece of metal.
Bolt-Rope.
Bolus. Medicine.
Boly. Town of Asia Minor.
Bomb.
Bomba.
Bombard. Obsolete kind of cannon.
Bombardier. An artilleryman.
Bombardier Beetle.
Bombardment.
Bombardon. Instrument of the bugle class.
Bombazine. Kind of dress goods.
Bomb-Proof Buildings. In fortification.
Bom Jardim. Town of Brazil.
Bona. In English law.
Bona Fides. In law.
Bonasia. Genus of birds.
Bona Vista. A bay and cape.
Bond. In brickwork.
Boner, Ulrich. Fable-writer in German.
Bonfire.
Bongar. Genus of serpents.
Bongardia. Genus of plants.
Bongay. Name of an islet.
Bongo. People of Central Africa.
Boniface. A Roman general.
Bonillo. Town of Spain.
Bonnet. Kind of cap.
Bonnet. In fortification.
Bonnet-Pepper.
Bonnet-Piece. Scottish gold coin.
Bonus.
Bonyhad. Town of Hungary.
Bony-Pike. Genus of fishes.
Book Scorpion.
Bookstalls.
Boolum Wood.
Boole, George. A mathematician.
Boom. In a ship.
Boot. Instrument of torture.
Boots.
Booty. A military term.
Boquetin, or Ibex of the Alps.
Bora Samba. An Indian state.
Border.
Border Warrant.
Bordure. In heraldry.
Bore. Of a cannon.
Borer. Name given to certain beetles.
Borgo. Villages and towns in Italy.
Borlase, Rev. William. Antiquary.
Boro-Budor. Temple of Java.
Borrowing.
Borrowstounness. A town.
Borsad. Town of Bombay.
Bort. Black lustreless diamonds.
Borwad. Town of British India.
Borzna. Capital in Russia.
Boscobel.
Bosco Reale. Town of Italy.
Boss. In architecture.
Boss. In botany.
Bostanji. Military guard.
Boswellia. Genus of plants.
Böszörmeny. A town in the east of Hungary.
Bothriocephalus. Genus of worms.
Bothy.
Botonee. In heraldry.
Bo-Tree.
Botrychium. Genus of ferns.
Botryllus. Genus of molluscs.
Botrytis. Genus of fungi.
Bottlehead. A whale.
Bottle-Tit. Kind of bird.
Bottom. Nautical term.
Bouchain. Town in France.
Boudoir.
Bougies. Instruments used by surgeons.
Boulay de la Meurthe, Antoine Jacques Claude Joseph, Comte. French statesman.
Boulevards.
Bound, or Boundary.
Bounty.
Bounty. In political economy.
Bounty, Mutiny of the.
Bounty, Queen Anne's.
Bounty Islands.
Bouquet of Wine.
Bourdon de l'Oise, François Louis. A French revolutionist.
Bournouse. Garment worn by Arabs.
Boussa. Town and district of Sudan.
Boussole Strait.
Boustrophedon. Greek manner of writing.
Bouts-Rimés. A sort of verse-making.
Bouvardia. Genus of plants.
Bovey Coal.
Bovidæ. Family of mammalia.
Bower. A dwelling.
Bowerbankia. Genus of molluscoids.
Bowie-Knife.
Bow Island.
Bowline. In nautical language.
Bowsprit. Of a ship.
Bowstring Girder.
Boxtel. A Dutch town.
Box-Thorn. Genus of plants.
Boyau.
Boy-Bishop.
Boyd, Robert. Scotch divine.
Boyle Lectures.
Bozzolo. Town of Italy.
Brabançonne. Belgian national song.
Braccio Fortebracci, Count of Montane. Italian condottiere.
Brace. A carpenter's tool.
Bracelet.
Braces.
Brache.
Brachial Artery.
Brachialis Anticus. Muscle of the arm.
Brachyura. Order of crustacea.
Bracket. In architecture.
Bracklesham Beds.
Bract. In botany.
Bradford Clay.
Bradford, Great. Town in Wiltshire.
Bradshaw's Railway Guide.
Braemar.
Bragi. God of eloquence and poetry.
Brahmanberia. Town of British India.
Brahmo Somajh. Theistic Church of India.
Brails. A nautical term.
Brake. Applied to the common fern.
Brama. Genus of fishes.
Branch. In botany.
Branchial Arches.
Branchial Heart. In fishes.
Branchial Sac.
Branchiata. Division of animals.
Brand. German name for a disease.
Branding. A punishment.
Brandon. A market-town.
Brandt, Sebastian. An author.
Brank. Instrument used for the "taming of the shrew."
Brasdor's Operation. Cure for Aneurism.
Brasenose. An Oxford college.
Brasses, Monumental.
Brassica. Genus of plants.
Bravi. Italian term.
Bravura. Musical term.
Brawling in Church.
Brawn.
Braxy. Fatal blood-disease in sheep.
Bray, Edward Atkyns. A poet.
Breach. In law.
Breadalbane. District in Scotland.
Bread-Room. A nautical term.
Breakers.
Breaking Bulk. Scotch law term.
Breaking Enclosures. Scotch law.
Breaking Joint.
Breaking of Prison.
Breakstone.
Breaming. A nautical term.
Breastplate.
Breasts.
Breast-Wheel.
Breastwork. In fortification.
Breche-de-Roland. A narrow pass of the Pyrenees.
Breech. Of a cannon.
Breeches Bible.
Breech-Loading Arms.
Breitenfeld. Village of Saxony.
Bressay. One of the Shetland Islands.
Bretigny. Village of France.
Bretschneider, Heinrich Gottfried. A German satirist.
Bretten. A town of Baden.
Breve. In music.
Brevet.
Brevilinguia. Kind of lizards.
Brexiaceæ. Order of plants.
Brezowa. Market-town of Hungary.
Briare. Town of France.
Bridewell.
Bridgewater Treatises, The.
Brieuc, St. Seaport of France.
Brieve. In Scotch law.
Brig. Kind of vessel.
Brigade. Military term.
Brigade Major. An officer.
Brigadier-General.
Brigandine. Kind of scale-armor.
Brigantes.
Brigantine. Small vessel.
Briggs, Henry. Mathematician.
Bright's Disease.
Brill. Species of fishes.
Brimstone.
Brine Shrimp. Genus of crustacea.
Brisbane, General Sir Thomas Makdougall, G. C. B.
Bristles.
Bristol-Board. Kind of card-board.
Britannia Tubular Bridge.
Britannicæ Insulæ.
Brittlestar. Genus of starfishes.
Broach. In architecture.
Broad Arrow.
Broadside. In a sea-fight.
Broadsword.
Brocage Bonds.
Brochure.
Brocken, Loftiest peak in the Hartz Mountains.
Brodie, William. Artist.
Broiling.
Broken Knees. In horses.
Broker. An agent.
Brokerage.
Bromegrass.
Bromeliaceæ. Order of plants

Press Notices of the Globe Encyclopædia.

The Boston Courier says,—

This work promises to be one of the most useful and valuable of its kind ever compiled; we do not hesitate to say that no cheaper or better encyclopædia can be found extant. The illustrations, paper, and typographical execution are all that could be desired.

The Chicago Times says,—

In the way of an encyclopædia coming within the range of all people, this present work can be heartily recommended as superior to any which has been previously issued. The time for elaborate and costly works of the kind is gone by, and it is absolutely certain that there is an ever-increasing tendency on the part of the public to demand the greatest amount of information in the smallest possible compass. In this work there is unquestionably a vast amount—if not the greatest—in a very small compass, and yet such discrimination has been exercised in the matter that only superfluous elements have been excluded. In all instances where elaboration and space are essential, however, there is to be found no lack of either. It is positive that what is stated under any heading will be found clear and correct. As a book of reference, it will supply a place which as yet has not been satisfactorily filled. One of the most noticeable features is the newness and freshness of the matter presented. There has been no working of old material, no making of wholesale transfers from other works without regard to the knowledge which later years have brought to light.

The London Times says,—

To the merit of condensing the greatest possible amount of information into the smallest possible space the editor of this work may well lay claim. All the articles condense the most salient points of their respective subjects with brevity and clearness, and at the same time record the latest discoveries. Dr. Ross throws out really a bold challenge to the world when he gives the work such a title as an "Encyclopædia of Universal Information;" but we must own that he has thus far gone a considerable way towards making good his title. In this rapid age the necessity of knowing something about all of the subjects of daily conversation, or of our reading in the papers, is more and more imperative, and such a work as this is a necessity.

The Boston Transcript says,—

The work does not belie its name. It is not only comprehensive, but it may be literally termed exhaustive. Its descriptions and explanations are not cumbered with useless detail, yet all information of possible value is given in a clear and condensed form, making it thereby of far greater value and convenience for the general reader and student than a more extended work. By the omission of this extraneous matter, a large amount of space is gained which is utilized in extending the range of subjects. One excellent feature of the work is, that it not only furnishes its own statement and definition, but it gives copious references, so that the student can push his inquiries in every direction where the special knowledge of which he is in search is attainable. In addition to the thoroughness with which the plan of the "Encyclopædia" is carried out, its researches on all important subjects have been brought down to date. This fact will add greatly to its worth, for many valuable discoveries in the physical sciences have been made within the past half dozen years.

The New Orleans Bulletin says,—

The plan of this work is a model of systematic arrangement, and its many illustrations, which are exceedingly well executed, add an additional interest. The letter-press is excellent also, and it reflects credit upon the publishers. In looking over the several numbers before us, we find many subjects treated of that do not appear in either Chambers' or Appleton's works. Its cheapness places it within the reach of nearly every family of culture; and there is as large a fund of information comprised within its compass as can be found in any similar publication.

The Buffalo Commercial Adv. says,—

The whole range of topics that can by any reasonable requirement be expected to be found in a general encyclopædia is comprised in this one. It has, in a large sense, taken all knowledge for its province. A good encyclopædia is an essential part of a working or a family library. Those who are not yet supplied with one will consult prudence by examining this before purchasing another.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says,—

This new candidate for popular favor presents all the best features of the leading encyclopædias, and some additional advantages of its own. It furnishes the results of the most exact and solid research, and adopts a practice to which little attention has been paid by its predecessors; viz., that of referring to the best authorities on the subjects described. We confidently recommend "The Globe" to our readers.

The London Academy says,—

The full title has been aptly chosen, for the contents are more multifarious than in any previous publication of a similar order. The work of the editor-in-chief has been most creditably performed. The comparative importance of the different subjects has been well distinguished in the varying length of the articles. The lives of eminent men of all countries, the scholarly and graceful treatment of everything included within the domain of English language and literature, are among the strongest parts of the book. The lists of authorities at the conclusion of the more important articles are exceptionally full and valuable.

The Cambridge Chronicle says,—

As each part of "The Globe Encyclopædia" appears, we see more and more the comprehensiveness of its subjects, and admire the terse yet full style in which it is written: it gives a systematic, concise, clear explanation of everything that one can wish to obtain information upon, be it geography, biography, natural history, history sacred or profane, with all the ologies and onomies in our langnage.

The Chicago Journal says,—

The work has every promise of being worthy of its name. It is comprehensive, exhaustive, and accurate. It is edited by Dr. J. M. Ross, whose ripe experience has admirably fitted him for the responsible duties of the position. Its descriptions and explanations are not cumbered with useless detail, yet all information of possible value is given in a clear and condensed form, making it thereby of far greater value and convenience for the general reader and student than a more extended work.

The Edinburgh Courant says,—

Each article is a model of condensation and clearness. Looking at its convenient size, its low price, and its undeniable excellence generally, no one can doubt that it will attain a foremost place amongst the works of this class.

The London Standard says,—

The points of a subject are put compactly and briefly; and the volume, wherever we have tested it, exhibits business-like and skilful compression.

The London Daily News says,—

There is a great demand for condensed and popular works issued at a moderate sum, and adapted to the general understanding. This work seems excellently adapted to serve the purpose at which it aims. The volume before us is full of concentrated information, well compiled and illustrated.

The Graphic says,—

"The Globe Encyclopædia" is a very successful attempt to condense in six volumes all the information which an ordinary reader is likely to want for purposes of reference. The articles, among which more than usual space seems to have been devoted to geography, are, as a rule, excellent specimens of condensation; the proportion essential to works of this class being preserved with great judgment throughout.

The St. Paul Dispatch says,—

It is absolutely new, all its contents being especially prepared for its pages by experts, scholars, and scientists employed for the purpose. The five parts before us bear out the anticipations of excellence which were entertained when the plan of the work and the names of those to whom it was intrusted were first made known. We recommend it to our readers as a cheap but yet most valuable work for reference and study.

THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPÆDIA COMPARED WITH CHAMBERS'S.

Volume One of the Globe Encyclopædia contains 775 articles which are omitted from Chambers's. At the same rate for the whole work, THE GLOBE will contain an aggregate of nearly Five Thousand Articles not treated of in the latter.

Abaddon. A Hebrew word signifying the "abyss" or "underworld."
Abarim. A mountain range.
Abba. Chaldaic form of Hebrew word *ab*, "father."
Abbasides. A Moslem dynasty.
Abbiate Grasso. A town of Italy.
Abd-ul-Hamid Bey. A French traveller.
Abd-ul-Mumen.
Abeokuta. A cluster of villages.
Aberavon. A parliamentary borough in Wales.
Abergavenny. A town of Monmouthshire.
Aberrant. A term used in botany.
Aberration. A term used in optics.
Abington. A town of Massachusetts.
Abnormal. A botanical term.
Abomey.
About, Edmond-François-Valentin. A French littérateur.
Abranchia. Order of animals.
Abravanel. A Jewish statesman.
Abricot Sauvage. A name given to the Mammee apple.
Absinth.
Absolute Zero.
Absorption.
Abt, Franz. A German song-writer.
Abu. Mountain range.
Abutilon. A genus of plants.
Acæna. A genus of plants.
Acanthaceæ. An order of plants.
Acanthophis. A genus of serpents.
Acapella. A term used in church-music.
Acaridæ. A group of spider-like animals.
Acaulosia. Diseased condition of plants.
Accountant.
Accrington. Town of Lancashire.
Acephalocysts. Applied to small bladder-like bodies.
Aceraceæ. An order of trees.
Acerra. A town of Italy.
Ach. A red dye.
Achæne. A term applied to any small, hard fruit.
Achard, Louis A. E. French littérateur.
Achenbach, Andreas. A German painter.
Achiar. A condiment.
Achilles Tatius. A Byzantine rhetorician.
Acholia. In physiology.
Acinesia. Term used in medicine.
Acne. A skin-disease.
Aconcagua. A peak in the Andes.
Aconitum. Genus of plants.
Acquaviva. Town in Italy.
Acri. Town in Italy.
Acta Diurna. A Roman publication.
Acta Eruditorum. Title of a scientific journal.
Actinism. In chemistry.
Ada. A town on river Theiss.
Adafudia. Town of Central Africa.
Adagio. A musical term.
Adalbert. Apostle of the Prussians.
Adam Albrecht. German painter.
Adam de la Halle. French dramatist.
Adam, Melchior. German scholar and writer.
Adams Needle. Popular name for Yucca.
Adamson, Patrick. Scotch ecclesiastic.
Adda. A lizard.
Adder's Tongue. Term in botany.
Addiscombe.
Addison's Disease.
Addition.
Adenanthera. A genus of plants.
Adenitis. Inflammation of a gland.
Adenoma. Tumor of mammary gland.
Aderno. Town of Sicily.
Adiabatic Lines.
Adjygurh. Town of British India.
Adowa. Town of Abyssinia.
Adra. Seaport in Spain.
Æga. Genus of fish tribes.
Ægilops. Genus of grasses.
Ægophony. Medical term.
Ægopodium Podagraria. A plant.
Ælianus Claudius.
Æsculus.
Æsir. Gods of mythology.
Affrique, St. Town in France.
Afium-Kara-Hissar. Town in Asiatic Turkey.
Agata de Goti, Santa. City of Italy.
Agnes, St.
Agnone. Town of Italy.
Agosta. Town of Sicily.
Agra-agra. Sea-weed.
Agricultural Customs.
Agricultural Implements.
Aguilar de la Frontera. Town of Spain.
Ahmedpur. Town of India.
Aidan, St.
Aidone. Town of Sicily.
Aikman, William. Scotch artist.
Ailly, Pierre d'. French theologian.
Ain-Tab. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Ajuruoca. Town of Brazil.
Aka. A plant.
Akbarpur. Town of India.
Akhalzikh. Town of Russian Armenia.
Ak-Hissar. Town of Asia Minor.
Akhlat. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Akhtyrka. Town of European Russia.
Akron. Town of Ohio.
Ak-Shehr. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Aksu. Town of Eastern Turkestan.
Akyab. Town of British Burmah.
Alabama. Cruiser.
Alais. Town of France.
Alajuela. Town of Central America.
Alamos, Los. Town of Mexico.
Alaria. Genus of sea-weeds.
Ala-Shehr. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Alausi. Town of South America.
Alba. Town in Italy.
Albacete. Town in Spain.
Albay. A town of the Philippine Islands.
Albert N'yanza. Lake of Africa.
Albox. Town in south of Spain.
Albumazar. Arabian astronomer.
Albumenuria. A symptom of disease.
Albunol. Town of Spain.
Albuquerque. Town of Spain.
Alcala de Guadaira. Town of Spain.
Alcala la Real. Town of Spain.
Alcamo. Town of Sicily.
Alcandete. Town of Spain.
Alcaniz. Town of Spain.
Alcaraz. Town of Spain.
Alcazar de San Juan. Town of Spain.
Alcira. Town of Spain.
Aldehyde. In chemistry.
Aldobrandini. A Tuscan family.
Aldrich Henry, D. D.
Aldrovan di Ulissi. A naturalist.
Aldstone. Town in Cumberland.
Alesius Alexander. Scotch reformer.
Alessandria della Rocca. A town.
Aletris. Genus of plants.
Aleurites. Genus of plants.
Alexandri Vasilio. Roman poet.
Alexandria. Scotland.
Alfonsine. Town of Italy.
Alfonso XII. King of Spain.
Alfreton. Town in Derbyshire.
Algarobilla. Material for tanning.
Algaroth. A powder.
Alhama. Town of Spain.
Alhaurin el Grande. Town of Spain.
Ali. An Arabian.
Alia. Town in Sicily.
Aliakoo. Indian tree.
Alicata. Seaport of Sicily.
Alk. A gum-resin.
Alligator Wood.
Almodovar del Campo. Town in Spain.
Almora. Town of India.
Almunecar. A seaport of Spain.
Alopecia. Partial baldness.
Alora. Town of Spain.
Alpine Clubs.
Alsophila. Genus of ferns.
Alstonia. Genus of plants.
Altea. Seaport of Spain.
Altena. Town of Westphalia.
Alternate Angles. In geometry.
Alternation of Generations. Zoological term.
Alt-Ofen. A town in Hungary.
Alton. England.
Alton. Town on Mississippi River.
Altoona. City in Pennsylvania.
Altrincham. Town in England.
Alum Root.
Alva. Village of Scotland.
Alvarado. Town of Mexico.
Alveolus. Term in zoölogy.
Alwur. Capital in India, state of Alwur.
Amadeus. King.
Amarante. Town of Portugal.
Amasieh. In Asia Minor.
Amatrice. Town of Italy.
Amataja. Name given to a plant.
Ambato. Town of South America.
Amber. City of India.
Amblyopia. Dimness of vision.
Amelia. Town of Italy.
Amenorrhœa.
Amentia. Variety of insanity.
Amentiferæ. Order of trees.
Ametabolic Insects.
Amherst. Town in Massachusetts.
Amiot, Joseph. French missionary in China.
Amlwch. Town of Wales.
Ammergau.
Ammonæmia. Poisoning of the blood.
Amnesia. Certain kind of brain disease.
Amol. Town in Persia.
Amoor Territories.
Amphiuma. Genus of Amphibian vertebrata.
Ampullæ.
Amurath. Ottoman emperor.
Amurath II. Ottoman emperor.
Amurnath. A cave.
Amygdaline. Compound in chemistry.
Amyloid Degeneration.
Anagni. Town in Italy.
Anaphrodisiacs. Medicines.
Anapnograph. Instrument for registering air.
Anasarca.
Ancaster. Town of South America.
Andennes. Town of Belgium.
Anderab. Town of Turkestan.
Andkhuy. Town of Afghanistan.
Andreæa. Genus of mosses.
Andria. Town of Italy.
Andros. An island of the Cyclades.
Andujar. Town in Andalusia.
Angeiology. Part of anatomy.
Anghiari. Town in Italy.
Angioleucitis. Disease.
Angle Berries.
Angora Goat.
Angri. Town of Italy.
Aniline. Liquid substance.
Aniline Colors. Gas colors.
Anklam. Town of Prussia.
Ankle.
Ankle, Surgery of.
Annaberg. Town of Saxony.
Annecy. Town of France.
Annonay. Town of France.
Annuals. Books.
Annuloida. Kingdom of animals.
Annulosa.
Annulus Ovalis. Circular ridge near the heart.
Anodon. Genus of mollusca.
Anointing.
Anomura. Order of crustaceans.
Anosmia. Loss of smell.
Anotto. A red coloring substance.
Anoura. Order of amphibia.
Anspach. Capital in Bavaria.
Antacids. Medical substance.
Antares. A star.
Anteflexion.
Anteversion. Surgical term.
Anthrax. Surgical term.
Antispasmodics. Medicines.
Antlia. Organ in mouth of insects.
Antrum. Term in anatomy.
Anupshuhur. Town of India.
Anus.
Anus, Diseases of.
Aonlaganj. Town of India.
Aoudad Sheep.
Apathin. Town in Hungary.
Apeldoorn. Small village in Netherlands.
Aphaniptera. Order of insects.
Aphonia. Loss of voice.
Aphrodisiacs. Medicines.
Aphrodite. Genus of worms.
Aphthæ. Name of a disease
Aplacental Mammalia. Lower order of mammals.
Aplanatic Lens.
Aplysia. Genus of mollusca.
Apnœa. Sensation of want of breath.
Apolda. Town in Germany.
Aponogeton. Genus of plants.
Apophysis. Elevation from a bone.
Aptornis. Extinct bird genus.
Aqueduct. Term in anatomy.
Ara. Genus of birds.
Arabgir. Town of Asiatic Turkey.
Aracaju. Capital of a Brazilian province.
Aragona. Town of Sicily.
Aragonite. Mineral.
Araucarioxylon. Genus of fossil trees.
Aravulli. Mountain range.
Arbor Vitæ. In anatomy.
Arce. Town of Italy.
Archæopteryx. Extinct bird genus.
Archibiosis.
Arcidosso. Town of Italy.
Arctostaphylos. Genus of plants.
Arcturus. Star.
Arcus Senilis.
Ardoyé. Town of Belgium.
Arecibo. Town in Spanish West Indies.
Areolar Tissue.
Argania. Genus of plants.
Argenta. Town in Italy.
Ariano. City in Italy.
Arlon. Capital of Luxemburg, Belgium.
Armentières. Town in France.
Armour Plates.
Arnim, Harry, Count von.
Arokszallas. Town in Hungary.
Arrowsmith, Aaron. A geographer.
Arrowsmith, John. Puritan divine.
Arteriotomy.
Arteries, Diseases of.
Arthritis, Gout.
Arthrodia. Term in anatomy.
Arthrology. Department of anatomy.
Arthropoda.
Artificial Horizon.
Artificial Limbs.
Artiodactyla. Hoofed quadrupeds.
Artvin. Town in Asiatic Turkey.
Arve. Tributary of the Rhone.
Arzignano. Town of Italy.
Asarum. Genus of plants.
Asch. Town of Bohemia.
Asciano. Town of Italy.
Ascites.
Ashera. A goddess.
Ashtabula. Post town in Ohio.
Asiago. Town of Italy.
Asinalunga. Town in Italy.
Asola. Town of Italy.
Asparagine.
Aspé. Town in Spain.
Assagay-Tree.
Assemani, Jos. Simon. An Orientalist.
Asthenia.
Astigmatism. One condition of the eye.
Atavism. Term used by physiologists.
Atelectasis. Relating to lungs of infants.
Atessa. Town of Italy.
Atherstone. Market town of Warwickshire.
Athyrium. Genus of ferns.
Atoll. Name for coral island.
Atri. Town in Italy.
Atropia. An alkaloid.
Atrowli. Town of British India.
Atticism.
Attorney, Letter or Power of.
Attorney, Warrant of.
Atwisha. Indian poison.
Aubagné. Town of France.
Aubusson. Town of France.
Aufrecht, Theodor. Sanskrit scholar in Europe.
Augier, Guillaume Victor Emile. French dramatic author.
Augustowo. Town of Poland.
Aulapolay. Town of India.
Aurochs. An ox.
Austin, John. Writer on jurisprudence.
Autumnal Fever.
Auxerre. Capital of Yonne, France.
Avallon. Town of Yonne, France.
Avella. Italian town.
Avezzano. Town of Italy.
Avigliano. Town of Italy.
Aviles. Town of Spain.
Avranches. Town of France.
Axilla. The armpit.
Ayamonte. Town in Spain.
Ayora. Town of Spain.
Ayrshire Cattle.
Azadirachta Indica. Indian tree.
Azimabad. Town of India.
Azua. Town in island of San Domingo.
Azuaga. Town of Spain.

Babblers. Sub-family of birds.
Babillard. Term applied to Insessorial bird.
Bacciochi, Marie-Anne-Elise Bonaparte.
Bacolor. Capital of island of Luzon.
Bacteria. Applied to some microscopic bodies.
Bactrian Camel.

Bacup. Town of Lancashire.
Badeker, Karl.
Bagaria. Town of Sicily.
Bagna-Cavallo. Town of Italy.
Bagno. Italian form of "bath."
Bagnolo. Town of Piedmont.
Bailey, Samuel. Eminent writer.
Bailment. English law term.
Bain, Alexander. A philosopher.
Baird. Scottish family.
Bairdia. Genus of crustacea.
Baitul. Town in India.
Bajmak. Town in Hungary.
Baker, Sir Samuel White. African traveller.
Balance-Fish.
Balanophoraceæ. Order of leafless plants.
Balasinoré. Capital of Indian state of same name.
Balata Gum.
Balbuena, Don Bernardo de. Epic poet of Spain.
Baleen. Applied to horny plates attached to palate of whale-bone whales.
Balotra. Town of Hindostan.
Baltistan. Province of Cashmere.
Bampura. Town of India.
Banas. A river in India.
Banawaram. Town of India.
Bandajan. A Himalayan pass.
Bandon. Town of Ireland.
Bangweolo. Lake of Central Africa.
Banjoemas. Port town of Java.
Banks' Peninsula.
Banksian Cockatoo.
Banswarra. Capital of state of same name in India.
Baranté, Amable Guillaume Prosper Brugiere, Baron de. French statesman.
Barbacena. City of Brazil.
Barbadoes Leg. A disease.
Bar, Bastard. In heraldry.
Barberini. Princely Roman family.
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto. Haven in Messina, Sicily.
Bardi. Town of Italy.
Barga. Town of Italy.
Barking. Market town in Essex.
Barnes, Rev. William. Poet and philologist.
Barnum, P. T. American showman.
Baroach. Town in north of Bombay.
Barquesimeto. In Venezuela.
Barra do Rio Negro. Capital of a province of Brazil.
Barra Mansa. Town of Brazil.
Barramunda. A curious fish.
Barreto de Resende, Pedro. A Portuguese historian.
Barrow-in-Furness. Seaport town in Lancashire.
Bars Gemelles. In heraldry.
Barthelemy, Auguste-Marseille.
Bass Strait.
Bath Brick.
Bat Horses. For military purposes.
Bathybius. Undefined mass of protoplasm.
Batides. Division of fishes.
Batley. Town of Yorkshire.
Batsch, August Johann Georg Karl. A German naturalist.
Battle, Naval.
Baud. Town of France.
Baumgartner, Gallus Jakob. A Swiss statesman.
Baumgartner, Karl Heinrich. A German physiologist.
Baupettah. Town of India.
Bayamo. A town in Cuba.
Bay Rum.
Bazaine, François Achille. A French general.
Beauregard, Peter Gustave Toussaint. Confederate general.
Beche, Sir Henry Thomas de la. English geologist.
Beck, Christian Daniel. Historian and philologist.
Beck, Johann Tobias. Protestant theologian.
Beck, Karl. A poet.
Becker, Nikolaus. Author.
Becse, Neu. Town of Hungary.
Bedda Nuts.
Bednore. City in India.
Beechworth. Town in Victoria.
Bee Parasite. Curious insect.
Behaim, Michael. German meistersinger.
Beljurie. Town of India.
Bell, Benjamin. Author of system of surgery.
Bell Animalcules.
Belleisle, Duc de. French marshal and diplomatist.
Bellenden, Sir John. Secretary to Earl of Angus.
Belleville. In Illinois.
Belleville. County town of Ontario.
Bellmann, Karl Mikael. Swedish lyrist.
Bellows-Fish.
Bell-Pepper. Fruit of India.
Bells, Blessing of. Old ceremony.
Bellpasso. Town of Sicily.
Belper. Market town, Derbyshire, Eng.
Benavente. Town of Spain.
Bench-mark.
Benedetti Vincenzio. French diplomatist.
Benedict Biscop. English saint.
Benedict, Sir Julius. Musical composer.
Benfey, Theodor. German philologist.
Bengal Presidency.
Bengal Hemp.
Bengal Kino. Astringent substance.
Bennett, James Gordon. A journalist.
Benturong. Genus of mammalia.
Bepur. Seaport of India.
Berceto. Town of Italy.
Berga. Town of Spain.
Bergedorf. Town of Germany.
Bergk, Theodor. German philologist.
Beriberi. Bad sickness of Ceylon.
Berie. Town of British India.
Berkhamstead, Great. Market town of Hertfordshire.
Bernalda. Town of Italy.
Bernard, Claude. French physiologist.
Bertall, Charles Albert d'Arnoux. French caricaturist.
Berthlotia. Genus of plants.
Bertinoro. Town of Italy.
Bessèges. Town on the Ceze.
Bessemer, Henry. Engineer and inventor.
Bessenova. Austrian village.
Betelgeuse. A star.
Beth-Root.
Bethlen-Gabor. King of Transylvania.
Beust, Count von. German statesman.
Beuthen. Town of Prussian Silesia.
Bevel-Wheel.
Bey. Turkish title of dignity.
Bezdan. Austrian market town.
Bhadlee. Species of millet.
Bhargaon. Town of British India.
Bhatgong. Town of India.
Bheels. A Dravidic race.
Bhewndy. Town of British India.
Bhingarh. Town of British India.
Bhojpur. Town in British India.
Bhosawal. Town of Bombay.
Bhowan. Town of British India.
Biana. Town of India.
Bible, Prohibition of.
Bicycle. Velocipede.
Biebrich. Village on the Rhine.
Biel, Bel, Bialo.
Biela's Comet.
Bighorn. Species of sheep.
Bijawur. Town of Central India.
Bijnur. Town of British India.
Bikanir. Capital of state in India.
Billbergia. Genus of plants.
Bilsa. Town in Boopal, Central India.
Binondo. Town in Luzon.
Bioplasm. Albuminous substance.
Bion. Greek idyllic poet.
Biorneborg. Seaport on Gulf of Bothnia.
Birch, Samuel, LL. D. Keeper in British Museum.
Bird-Lice.
Bird's-Head Processes.
Biron. Assumed title of an ancient French family.
Birs. A Swiss stream.
Bisanagar. Town of India.
Bisceglie. Seaport on the Adriatic.
Bish. Indian drug and poison.
Biskupitz. Town of Prussia.
Bismarck. Name of ancient family of Brandenburg.
Bismarck, Prince von. A German statesman.
Bissunpur. Town of British India.
Bisulpur. Town of British India.
Bites of Rabid Animals.
Bites of Venomous Reptiles.
Bitsch. Town of German Lorraine.
Bitter Cucumber.
Bixaceæ. Arnotto order.
Bjornson, Bjornsterne. Norwegian novelist and dramatist.
Black, William. English novelist.
Black Alder Bark.
Black-Boy Gum. Red resin of New Holland.
Black Bully. South American tree.
Black Cummin.
Blackfaced Sheep.
Black Nightshade. A plant.
Blackpool. Town of Lancaster.
Black Varnish.
Blackwood.
Bladderlocks. Species of seaweed.
Blair, Robert. Presbyterian divine.
Blankenese. Village on the Elbe.
Blast, Hot.
Blastoidea.
Bleek, Friedrich. German theologian.
Bleek, Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel. Able linguist.
Blimbing.
Blind, Karl. Advocate of German freedom.
Block System.
Bloodletting.
Bloom. Malleable iron.
Blowing Machines.
Blue-John.
Blue Shark.
Blue Skate.
Blumenthal, Leonhardt von. Prussian general.
Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar. Professor in Germany.
Boathill. Genus of birds.
Boat-Tails. Applied to birds.
Bobrinez. Town of Russia.
Bocholt, or Bochold. Town of Prussia.
Bochum. Town of Prussia.
Bockau. Town of Saxony.
Bockenheim. Town of Prussia.
Bode, Barons de. English family.
Bogong. Mountain range.
Bogonion. Name for a fern.
Bogra. Town in province of Bengal.
Bohea. Tea.
Boissonade, Jean François. French scholar.
Bois-tan. Applied to fruits.
Bolabola. One of Society Islands.
Boldo, or Boldu. Small tree.
Bolsward. Town of the Netherlands.
Boly, or Boli. Town of Asia Minor.
Bom Jardim. Town of Brazil.
Bone Beds. In geology.
Bongo. People of Central Africa.
Boniface. A Roman general.
Bonillo. Town of Spain.
Bonnet-Pepper.
Bonyhad, or Bonhard. Town in Hungary.
Books of Adjournal.
Books of Sederunt.
Book Scorpion.
Boole, George. A mathematician.
Bora Samba. An Indian state.
Borer. Applied to hag-fish.
Bornheim. Village near Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Borovitchi. Town of Russia.
Borsad. Town of Bombay.
Bort, or Boart. Black lustreless diamonds.
Borwad. Town of British India.
Borzna, or Borsna. Capital in Russia.
Botryllus. Genus of molluscs.
Bottle-Tit. Kind of bird.
Boucicault, Dion. Actor, dramatist.
Boufarik. Town of Algeria.
Bounty Islands.
Bourbon Tea.
Bouvardia. Genus of plants.
Bouvines. Place in French Flanders.
Bowles, Samuel. American journalist.
Bowstring Girder.
Box-Sextant. Instrument used in surveying.
Boyd, Robert. Scotch divine.
Boyle's Law.
Brachialis Anticus. Muscle of the arm.
Brachiate.
Brachyura. Order of crustacea.
Braddon, Mary Elizabeth. A novelist.
Bradford, William. Governor of Plymouth Colony.
Brahmanberia. Town of British India.
Brahmo Somajh. Theistic church of India.
Brahms, Joh. Pianist and composer.
Braila, Brahilov, or Ibrail. Trading town of Roumania.
Brake. Apparatus for retarding motion.
Branchial Arches.
Branchial Heart. In fishes.
Branchial Sac.
Branchiata. Animals possessing gills.
Bray. Watering place east coast of Ireland.
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza. Authoress.
Bray, Edward Atkyns. Poet.
Brazil Cabbage.
Breadalbane. Hill country of Albainn.
Breaking Joint.
Breaking of Prison.
Breakstone.
Breast-Wheel.
Bredow, Gabriel Gottfried. German historian.
Bremerhaven. Seaport at mouth of Weser.
Brenner. A mountain.
Brevilinguia. Kind of lizards.
Brewster, William. Leader of Mayflower Pilgrims.
Brexiaceæ. Order of plants.
Brezowa. Market town of Hungary.
Brierly Hill. Town of Staffordshire, England.
Bristol-Board. Kind of card-board.
British Wine.
Brittlestar. Genus of starfishes.
Brittlewort.
Brixham, Upper and **Lower.** Town and seaport of England.
Brockhaus, Heinrich Edouard.
Brockhaus, Heinrich Rudolf.
Brodie, William. Artist.
Broglie. Ancient French family.
Bromsgrove. Market town of England
Brooks, Charles Shirley. A journalist.
Brown, Ford Madox. An English painter.
Brown University.
Browne, William. Pastoral poet.
Brummel, Beau. A dandy.
Brusa. Town at base of Mysian Olympus.
Bryophyllum. Genus of plants.
Buccari. Free haven of Austria.
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan. A surgeon.
Buczacz. Town in Austrian Galicia.
Budaon. Town of British India.
Budding. In zoölogy.
Budhanuh. Town in British India.
Buhreach. In British India.
Bulak. Town of Egypt.
Bullas. Town of Spain.
Buller. River in island of New Zealand.
Bull Run, or Bull's Run. Stream in Virginia.
Bülow, Hans Guido von. Great pianist.
Bulrampur. Town of British India.
Bulsar. Seaport of British India.
Bunchgrass.
Bundi. Ancient Rajput state.
Bungay. Market town of England.
Bunkapur. Town of India.
Buonarotti, Michael Angelo. Famous sculptor.
Bureng. Valley and river in Cashmere.
Burhanpur. Town of India.
Burns, Rev. Jabez, D. D. Baptist preacher and author.
Burr, Aaron, ex Vice-President of U. S.
Burrisaul. Town of India.
Burrum. Town of India.
Burton, Richard Francis. Traveller and author.
Buru. One of the Molucca Islands.
Burujird. Town of Persia.
Bushman Language.
Bushnell, Horace. A theologian.
Bussahir. State of northern India.
Busseerhat. Town of India.
Busto-Arsizio. Town of North Italy.
Butala. Town of India.
Butera. A town.
Butler, Benjamin Franklin. Lawyer and politician.
Byre. House for cattle in Scotland.
Byrsonima. Genus of plants.

Caballero, Fernan. Spanish novelist.
Cabanel, Alexandre. French painter.
Cabeza del Negro. Vegetable ivory.
Cabombaceæ. Order of plants.
Cabrit. Applied to antelope of North America.
Cacalia. A genus of plants.
Cachibou, or Chibou Resin.
Cachœira. Town of Brazil.
Cachrys. Genus of plants.
Cadaba. Genus of plants.
Cadamba. Kind of wood.
Cada Mosto. Voyager and discoverer.
Cadaveric Rigidity. Stiffness of death.
Cœnanthium.
Cæsium. A metal.
Cafta. Young shoots.
Cahete. Town of Brazil.
Cajanus. Genus of plants.
Cake-Breaker.
Calabar Bean.
Calabash Nutmeg.
Calabosa. Town of Venezuela.
Calaguala.
Calandrinia. Genus of plants.
Calatascibetta. Town of Sicily.
Calathidium. Head of flowers.
Calea. Genus of plants.
Calendula. Genus of plants.
Calicula. Botanical term.
California, Mexican.
Calixtus. Name of several popes.
Calla. Genus of plants.
Calliandra. Genus of plants.
Calliano. Town of Austria.
Callistemon. Genus of plants.
Caltabellota. Town of Sicily.
Calw. Town in Würtemberg.
Calycanthaceæ. Order of shrubby plants.
Calysaccion. Genus of plants.
Cam. In machinery.
Camassia. Genus of plants.
Camden. City in New Jersey, U. S.
Camelina. Genus of plants.
Camorra. Secret brotherhood.
Campinas. Town of Brazil.
Campylospermeæ. Botanical term.
Canada Rice.
Canada Snake-Root.
Canagong.
Canavalia. Genus of plants.
Candle Fish.
Canellaceæ. Order of plants.

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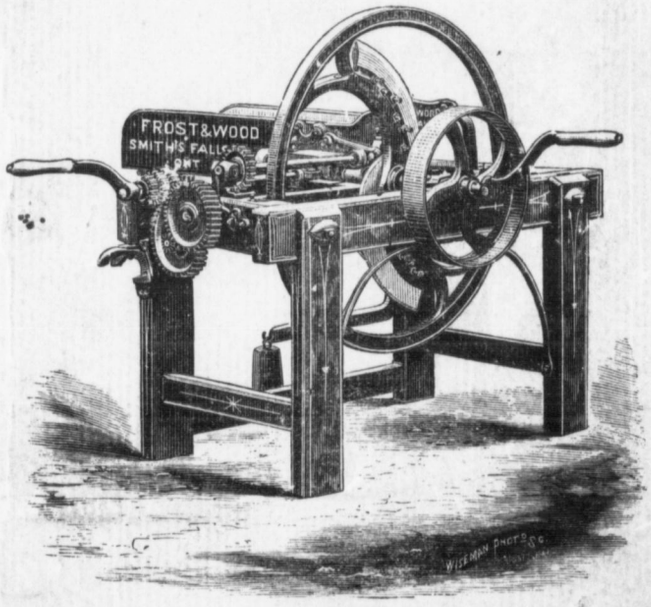

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