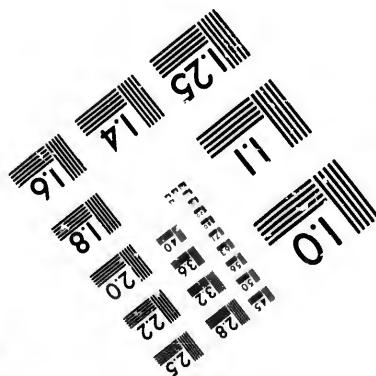
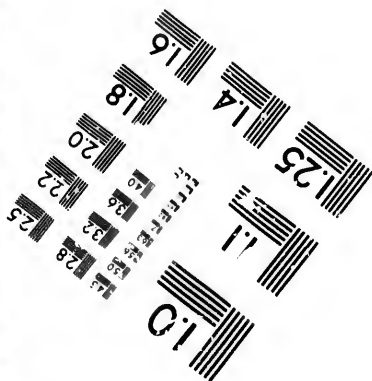
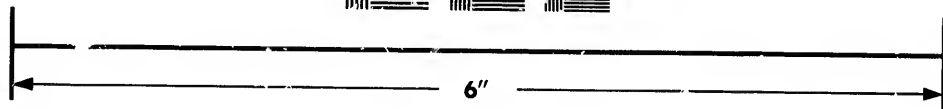
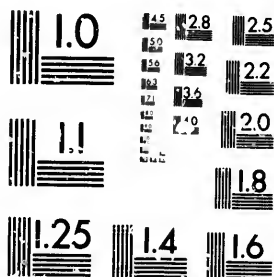


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



© 1981

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

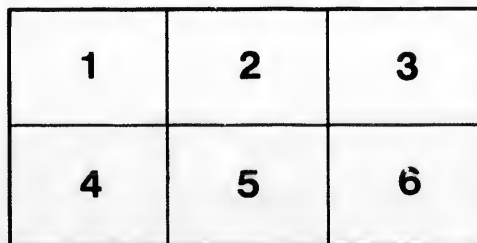
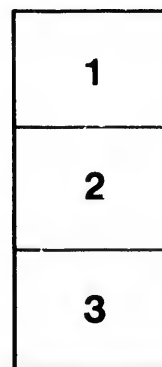
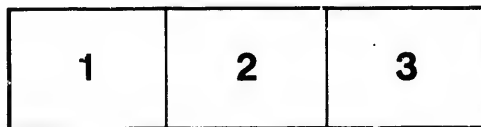
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La Bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
odifier
une
mage

vrata
to

pelure,
n à

32X

M
M

C

I

PRIN

A TRIP

4.

TO

MURRAY BAY,

Riviere-du-Loup,

CACOUNA, TADOUSSAC,

THE SACUENAY

AND

HA! HA! BAY.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY J. C. BECKET, 76 GREAT ST JAMES STREET.

1868.

FARES BETWEEN

MONTREAL,

MURRAY BAY,

CACOUNA, TADOUSSAC AND

Ha! Ha! Bay.

MONTREAL TO MURRAY BAY,	-	-	-	\$ 4 00
do " " do			Return,	6 00
do " RIVIERE DU LOUP,				4 00
do " " do			Return,	6 00
do " TADOUSSAC,				5 00
do " " do			Return,	8 00
do " HA! HA! BAY,				6 00
do " " do			Return,	9 00

SEA BATHING.

— 0 —

GRAND EXCURSIONS

TO THE FAR-FAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY,
MURRAY BAY,
RIVIERE-DU-LOUP,
CACOUNA AND TADOUSSAC.



THE FINE IRON STEAMER

“MAGNET,” Capt. SIMPSON, and the new Steamer
“UNION,” Capt. JOHNSTON,

Will leave Quebec, twice a week for the above places as under:—

“UNION,” - - - on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

“MAGNET,” - - - on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Return Tickets good for the Season or the Trip, will be issued, enabling Tourists and Families to proceed from Montreal every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, by the Steamers “Quebec” and “Montreal,” connecting next morning with the Steamers “Union” and “Magnet,” for the Saguenay and the salubrious Bathing Places of the Lower St. Lawrence.

No expense or inconvenience to the passengers in exchanging Boats at Quebec; in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

These These splendid Steamers are of great strength and equipped with every appliance for safety. They are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect are unsurpassed.

ALEX. MILLOY,

Agent.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSION ON THE

REVISION OF THE

SYLLABUS

D

MURRAY BAY, CACOUNA, TADOUSSAC AND THE SAGUENAY.

Any one visiting France or England, and leaving those countries without seeing Paris or London, would not be able to form a thorough estimate of the wealth, luxury, and art treasures of the respective nations.

Without a visit to Montreal no stranger can be aware either of the trade and commerce of Canada, or of the extent and beauty of its Metropolis. Neither could he become acquainted properly with the intelligence and commercial enterprise of the people.

There is no approach to the City of Montreal comparable to that by the River St. Lawrence, passing under the Victoria Tubular Bridge, a truly noble structure, and the greatest engineering triumph in America. For variety of scenery, and infinite beauty there is, perhaps, no trip that equals that by the Canadian Navigation Company's Royal Mail and Express Steamers from

Lewiston, Hamilton, or Toronto down the St. Lawrence, passing the Thousand Isles, and shooting the far-famed rapids, more particularly those at Lachine, to Montreal, and from thence to Quebec, by the Richelieu Company's magnificent Steamers "*Quebec*" and "*Montreal*."

Niagara, the common property, as it were of the United States and Canada, is familiar to most tourists. It would be considered a reproach to a resident of both countries not to have seen the mighty Thunder of Waters. No European ought to leave America without seeing them. No one can behold these stupendous Falls without emotion. The most vivid imagination can not conceive their grandeur and sublimity. The poet can scarcely, nay more, cannot describe them, though he may have an imaginative power sufficient to body forth the form of things unseen. If their vastness and immensity so enrapture the beholder, and convey to his mind some idea of the Omnipotence of the Creator, he will be at once impressed with the Omnipresence of the Almighty upon beholding, for the first time, those twin promontories Capes Eternity and Trinity, on the banks of the

Saguenay, standing out like two mighty portals, forming as it were an entrance to some unknown world. This is not the language of hyperbole, the writer felt most keenly the awful sublimity of the Saguenay, and he was impressed more deeply with the Divine and Eternal presence, when there than with any other scene he had ever witnessed. He felt his utter insignificance, and was reminded of the Persian story, how a drop of water fell out of a cloud into the sea, and finding itself lost in such an immensity of water, broke out in the following reflection:—"Alas, what an insignificant creature am I in this prodigious ocean; my existence is of no concern to the universe; I am reduced to a kind of nothing, and am less than the least of the works of God."

Like the Cyclopean Rock of Gibraltar, *Trinity* ~~Eternity~~ rises to an elevation of nearly 1500 feet, and presents nearly a perpendicular face to the river, and as a geological friend observed, it must have suffered enough in its upheaval to give it a fair right to stand erect till Doomsday, as it most likely will, unless some mighty earthquake or eruption topples it into the deep waters at its base, estimated at fully 100 fathoms.

The River might strictly be called unique, it is certainly a very remarkable and extraordinary river, and resembles a long and narrow mountain loch, from its confluence with the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac to Ha! Ha! Bay, a distance of 50 miles.

In this distance, the Saguenay is from two-thirds of a mile to two miles wide, filling up a deep transverse valley, through mountains of sienitic-granite and gneiss. These mountains rise every where more or less abruptly from the water, forming, in some parts, precipitous headlands, such as Cape Eternity, which we have feebly described. These, when seen one beyond the other, up magnificent reaches of many miles in length, give rise to scenery which, although wild and barren, is yet full of grandeur and beauty. The granitic hills are in general quite barren, but the valleys, through which the rapid tributary streams descend, many of them abounding with excellent fish, are filled with a deep deposit of sand and clay, and are thickly wooded. The enormous depth of the river, its mountainous shores, and its impetuous stream, have rendered the Saguenay so celebrated, and entitle it to be classed among the most remark-

able features in the geography of America. The bed of the Saguenay, for many miles, is sunk more than 100 fathoms below that of the St. Lawrence at their point of junction; so that if the waters were to fall sufficiently to lay dry the bed of the latter, there would still remain a depth of more than 100 fathoms in the Saguenay.

We have written enough, we hope, to induce the traveller to visit this wonderful river,—he may do so four times every week by the well appointed steamers the *Magnet* or the *Union*, which leave Quebec upon the arrival of the steamers from Montreal.—The tourist may stop, en route, at Murray Bay, a delightfully situated village; if he is only a disciple of Isaac Walton's, he will be able to enjoy some excellent trout and salmon fishing; or, if he is an invalid seeking pure air and quietude, he will find there both these admirable restoratives; or, if an artist he will find abundance of material for his sketch book. If his temperament is social, and demands the company of the fair sex, we can commend him Cacouna, on the opposite side of the river, and recommend him to make his home at the "St. Lawrence Hotel," kept by Hogan, the far-

famed host of the St. Lawrence Hall at Montreal. Cacouna may emphatically be now called the Brighton of the St. Lawrence. It is a vastly different place to what it was in 1852, when the Hon. Francis Thistleton, the then Governor, landed with his suite in Mud Harbour Creek, and was conducted to his Vice-regal abode by the Suckers, but who, after a short administration, quitted the Colony, like Sancho Panza without a penny, saying:—"God be with you gentlefolks.—All Governors cannot own to the like." They say that Mermaids are to be seen about the "murmuring serge that on the unnumbered pebbles idly chafes," though science is severely silent upon that point—having seen no Mermaids.—Nevertheless, some sailors affirm "there must be Mermaids, and such like," and question "whether the water was made solely for the herrings and the mackerel." Probably they may be only over-grown seals,—but after all, those sea-ladies, with their golden-combed green hair, and their hand-mirrors, are too lively a dream to part with in a hurry, at the mere despotic fiat of stern old Dame Analysis, divine and reverend as she is. Why, like Keats's Lamia,

Must all charms flee

At the mere touch of cold Philosophy,

who will not even condescend to be awe-struck at the new wonders which she herself reveals daily? Those, who like the sublime and the beautiful, we say to them:—go to the Saguenay,—stop at Tadoussac. Apart from its pleasant situation at the mouth of the Saguenay, it has historical interest. We are indebted to the author of *Archæologia Americana* for the following:—“Tadoussac, in the Montagnaise language, signifies breast, and is pronounced Totoushak. It was here that Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of the St. Lawrence, first landed on Canadian soil, on the 1st of September, 1535. Champlain, the founder of the City of Quebec, with Dupont Gravé, a merchant of St. Malo, and Chauvin, a master mariner, of Rouen, made several voyages to Tadoussac in the years 1603–7, and established a prosperous fur trade with the Indians. This place was early settled by the French, who built the first stone and mortar house ever erected in Canada—The remains of that building are still extant.—It is said to have been the residence of Pere Marquette, the explorer of the Mississippi. Upon a declaration of war between France and England, in 1628, Tadoussac fell into the hands of the English, under Sir David

Kertk, a French Huguenot refugee from Dieppe, who had been commissioned by Charles I. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, in 1632, it reverted again to the French." In the year 1829, the only permanent inhabitants at Tadoussac were the residents at the Hudson Bay Company's trading post, now it is a pretty village with two Churches. —The one near the Tadoussac Hotel stands on the site of the old Chapel of the Holy Cross, the first sacred edifice erected on the shores of the St. Lawrence. It was unfortunately destroyed by fire about 1688. The present building is worthy a visit on account of some old oil paintings which adorn its interior. The Hotel is under the management of mine host Browning, of the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, and there cannot be a better conducted hostelry—the rooms are clean and spacious, the table is well supplied, and the servants are civil and obliging. Boats and Canoes can be obtained upon application at the office of the Hotel, and they are necessary not only for fishing, but for the exploration of the many picturesque spots near this "cradle of Canadian civilization."

ieppe,
L. By
it re-
29, the
re the
ading
rches.
on the
e first
Law-
y fire
thy a
which
nage-
Hotel,
acted
s, the
civil
ined
and
r the
near

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many centuries, and its history is full of events and incidents that have shaped the city and the nation. The city was founded in 1630, and since that time it has grown and developed in many ways. It has been a center of commerce, industry, and culture, and it has played a significant role in the history of the United States. The city has many landmarks and historical sites, and it is a city that is rich in history and heritage. The history of the city of Boston is a story of resilience and strength, and it is a story that is worth knowing and remembering.

SEA BATHING - - CACOUNA.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

The Proprietor begs to inform the travelling public, that the above **FIRST CLASS HOTEL** is now opened for the present Season.

During the past winter it has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and an additional wing built, containing twenty family bed-rooms. The Hotel can entertain comfortably two hundred and fifty guests, thus affording ample accommodation for the great number that annually flock to this favourite sea-side resort. At the suggestion of several eminent medical men, the proprietor has constructed six private bath-rooms in the house, where invalids and others may have the advantage of warm or cold Salt Water Baths at any hour of the day.

In the rear of the Hall is an excellent Lawn and Croquet ground, with arbours and Summer houses.

Fishing and pleasure Boats, and first class Carriages, always on hand.

Rate of Charges.—Transient visitors by the day \$2.00 ; one week and over, \$1.50 per day. A liberal reduction will be made for families and individuals wishing to board by the month or for the season.

Telegraph Station for all parts of Canada and the United States in the Office of the Hotel.

NA.
NA
elling
EL is
ghly
wing
The
and
ation
to this
on of
r has
ouse,
ntage
our of
Lawn
mmer
Car-
y the
y. A
s and
month
a and

THE TADOUSSAC HOTEL,

SAMUEL BROWNING, --- LESSEE.

TERMS.

Transient Visitors by the day \$2.50 ; one week and over \$2.00 per day. A liberal reduction will be made for families and individuals wishing to board by the month or for the season.

The Subscriber has re-opened the above at this famous Watering-place, and is again prepared to receive regular and transient visitors for the season. This famous establishment having been thoroughly re-fitted and furnished during the past winter, will now accommodate, comfortably, about a hundred guests. The rooms, which are larger than ordinary, are well ventilated, and have been fitted up with every requirement necessary for comfort and convenience. The situation of the Hotel is picturesque, and commands a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence. The facilities for bathing, boating, fishing and shooting, are unsurpassed. Detached from the Hotel are spacious and well conducted Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, also Cricket and Quoit grounds. Hot and cold baths are obtainable at all hours. An eminent Physician resides during the season at the Hotel.

SAMUEL BROWNING

N.B.—There is adjacent to the Hotel a celebrated Mineral Spring, the medicinal properties of its waters are quite equal to those at Saratoga, St. Catherines, and Caledonia on the Ottawa.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION CO.

Royal Mail and Express Lines

TO AND FRO, BETWEEN

**NIAGARA FALLS,
LEWISTON, HAMILTON, TORONTO,
AND MONTREAL,**

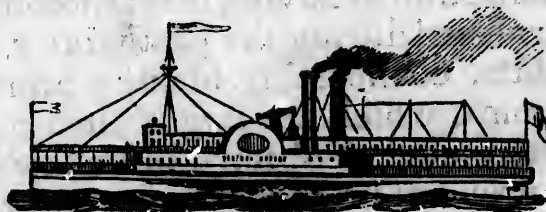
—CALLING AT—

CORNWALL,
PRESCOTT,
OGDENSBURG,
BROCKVILLE,

GANANOQUE,
ALEX. BAY,
CLAYTON,
KINGSTON,

COBOURG,
PORT HOPE,
CHARLOTTE,
DARLINGTON,

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.



A Steamer leaves the CANAL BASIN, MONTREAL, at 9 o'clock,
EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and Lachine, on the
arrival of the Train leaving the Bonaventure Street Sta-
tion at Noon,

FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON AND LEWISTON;
And leaves LEWISTON, DAILY, at 11 A.M., and TORONTO, at 2
P.M., for MONTREAL.

The The Steamers of this Line are UNEQUALLED, and from
the COMPLETENESS OF THEIR ARRANGEMENTS, present ADVANTAGES
TO TRAVELLERS which none other can afford.

They pass through ALL THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE
and the beautiful Scenery of THE LAKE OF THE THOUSAND
ISLANDS BY DAY LIGHT.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

