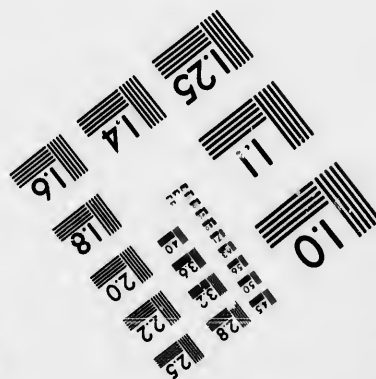
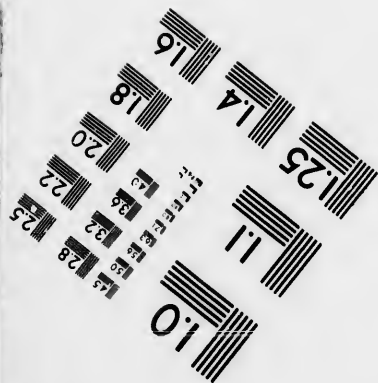
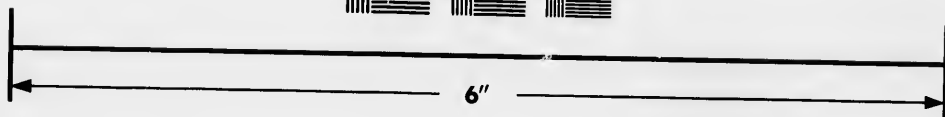
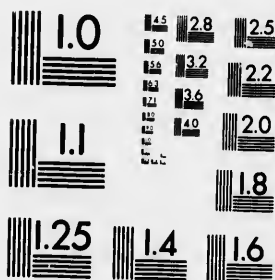


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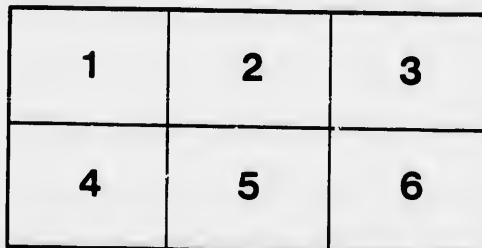
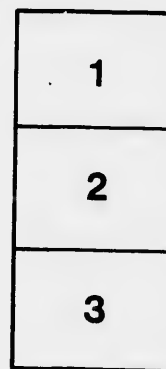
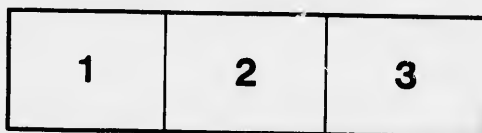
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in all shades and sizes.

"The original cost of the ground was £550, with interest until the same was liquidated, which was done," continues Bosworth, "by instalments, as the lots were taken up." In 1824 an addition to the original purchase was found to be necessary, and the ground along the length of the street was acquired at a further cost of £1,000.

The Fortifications

Removal of the Fortifications.

Military Organization of the Province.

Military Administration.

Titles and Pay of the Legal Authorities.

Customs Duties, &c., in the Old Days.

High Prices of Provisions in the 17th Century.

Trade of the City.

“On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock arrived here, from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat

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"Accommodation," with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded with visitors. She left Montreal on Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in twenty-four hours. She has, at present, berths for twenty passengers; which, next year, will be considerably augmented. No wind or tide can stop her. She has 35 feet keel, and 15 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight dollars down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated to a degree of certainty. In point of time, which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail, only. The steamer receives her impulse from an open double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters the water, and by the rotary motion of the wheel acts like a paddle. The wheels are not kept in motion by steam, operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her head-way."

Another steamer called the *Sieftours* was built in 1813, and seems to have been quite a success compared with the *Accommodation*. She had a "ladies' cabin, containing eight berths or couches for reposing;" a gentlemen's cabin, "calculated to lodge forty-four persons with convenience, decorated with pilasters, medallions, cornices, curtains, &c., and was 130 feet keel by 24 feet beam. The first passage to Quebec was made in "only 22 hours and a half, notwithstanding the wind was easterly and blowing strong." A few years before the advent of these Leviathan ships this continent—these vessels that could defy wind and tide—the mail communications of the Province were almost as primitive as those of the Mother Country in the seventeenth century. In the winter of 1792, there was only a fortnightly mail between Montreal and the United States, a monthly mail with England, and a fortnightly mail with the "Upper Countries." In the winter of 1797, a great step was taken,—the mail to Burlington was despatched once a week, and the mail to England every fortnight.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

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

The building is 134 feet by 82 over projections,



ERSKINE CHURCH.

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

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

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

the recess. The basement is 14 feet clear height, and is of the whole of the building, forming school room, vestries, &c. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas. The contractors are:—For masons' work, Wilson & McFarlane; carpenters' work, McDonald & Holmes; plasterers' work, Phillips & Waad; metal work, G. W. Reed; painting, H. Millen; glazing, J. C. Spence; heating, W. Nicholson.

The congregation of this church organized itself into a religious association in or about the first quarter of the present century, and was constituted at the instance of several Scottish Emigrants connected with the Secession Church of Scotland, who, when writing to their friends at home, complained of the religious destitution in which they felt themselves here, and ultimately induced the United Associate Synod to send out several ministers. One of these gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, arrived here in 1832 and proceeded to form the first Secession Church. The great cholera of that year, however set in, and one of its first and most regretted victims was Mr. Robertson. In the following year the Rev. Messrs. Murray and Taylor were sent out, and directed to complete the good work which Mr. Robertson had begun. The congregation then met in Mr. Bruce's school room, in McGill Street, but this, owing to the impulse the congregation now received, soon proved too small, and the temporary use of the American Presbyterian Church, then fully completed, was requested, and freely and gratuitously granted at such hours as it was not needed by its own congregation. In the meantime the foundations of the building on La Gauchetière Street, now about to be vacated for the more commodious building, depicted in the above

engraving, were laid, and the building was rapidly advancing, when the cholera again set in, and the work had to be abandoned. The first story had then been erected. This was now hastily covered in, and nearly fifteen years elapsed ere the edifice was finally completed in accordance with the original design; the Reverend Wm. Taylor, the present learned and venerable incumbent, being installed as its first pastor. The church then, in 1854, consisted of 200 members, and supported a Sabbath School in connection therewith, which was largely attended, and taught by sixteen or seventeen members of the congregation. The church has since largely increased in numbers and wealth, and is among the most influential in the city. The old building alluded to is a striking example of the truth of Bishop Berkeley's older proverb, that "Westward the star of Empire wends its way." Although in the heart almost of the city, the time is not far distant when it was looked upon as "very unfavorable," on account of its distance from the city." The Pres de Ville market then stood on the site of the ground presently occupied by the Christian Brothers; and Craig Street was an open ditch, crossed here and there by wooden bridges.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

This building, situated on St. Catherine Street (West), is a good example of early English architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, tower and spire. The nave is 81 feet by 45 feet, spanned by an open timbered roof rising to the height of 45 feet, the principals of which spring from polished stone corbels. The chancel is 39 feet deep by 20 feet wide, and of proportionate height, the ceiling being "waggon headed" in shape, and decorated with gold stars on a blue ground.

The tower is on the West side of the church, distinct from the main building, but connected with it by a corridor, which, with the lower story of the tower, forms the principal entrance. The spire rises to a height of 130 feet. The chancel window consists of five compartments in width, and is finished with a rich tracery head—in the centre opening is a full-length figure of the Saviour in stained glass; the rest of the window being filled with glass of a geometrical design. Two of the side windows, and the centre lancet windows in the South gable, are also stained glass, illustrating of Scriptural subjects.

The tower and spire are the gift of Mr and Mrs Charles Phillips, as a memorial of a deceased brother. In the lower story are three stained glass windows commemorative of the object, and also illustrating Scriptural subjects.

The material used for the building is Montreal stone; the roof being covered with slate from the Melbourne quarries. The church possesses a very fine organ, and we understand that a peal of bells is shortly to be placed in the tower. The seats, which are open, afford accommodation for 550 sittings. The architects are Messrs Lawford and Nelson.

TRINITY CHURCH, VIGOR SQUARE.

This noble edifice, of which we give an interior view, was opened for Divine Worship in September last. The building is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of nave and aisles, chancel, tower, and spire. The lower story of the tower, which is the only portion of it at present finished, forms the principal entrance porch; and there are, in addition, two side entrances giving access to both basement and galleries. The length of the church inside is 114 feet in the form of an aisle, is 36 feet wide by 23 feet deep. The nave is 41 feet wide, and has a groined ceiling, rising to a height of 32 ft. The molded ribs dividing the groins, spring from corbels between the nave arches—the corbels consisting of small shafts, with foliated caps and bases. The piers of the nave are formed by clustered shafts, and the moldings of the arches are bold, and well undercut. The aisles, in which the galleries are placed, are each 12 feet 6 inches wide, and have paneled plaster ceilings, with the roof timbers exposed. The front of the gallery is made to project between the nave piers in such a way as to form an agreeable variation to the usually stiff and formal outline of this feature. The body of the church is lighted by 12 windows of three lights, each with tracery heads. There are cle-



CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

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

restory windows over these formed in the roof. The chancel is lighted with five two-light windows, also with tracery heads. The ceiling is groined, and the ribs springing from long and slender shafts in the angles of the apse. Under the windows there is a urdoo, consisting of an arcade of small, crisp-headed arches and columns.

The side windows are glazed with quarried lights, with a stained glass margin round the different compartments. The clerestory windows are filled with stained glass of varied design. The chancel windows, of which there is only one at present completed, are to be fitted with rich stained glass. The one finished is a memorial to the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, a former Incumbent of the church.

The pulpit, reading desk and lectern, are rich and appropriate in design, the carving being particularly well executed. The pews are all open, and afford accommodation for 1,300 sittings.

Under the church is a large and well-lighted basement, 14 feet high, divided into Sunday and day school, library, class-rooms, &c.

In rear of, and attached to the church, is a building now almost completed, containing sexton's house, vestry, poor-relieving room, and steam apparatus for heating the church.

The completion of the tower and spire—the gift of William Nelson, Esq.—is already under contract, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. The spire will rise to a height of 218 feet.

The church is built of native limestone. The body of the work being of natural face-coursed

ashlar. The weatherings, groined and molded work are finely chiseled. The roof is covered with slate from the Eastern Townships, laid in ornamental bands. The spire will be framed of wood, and covered with galvanized iron.

The contractors for the stone work are Bourgois & Bruneau; for the wood work, Edward Maxwell; plastering, Phillips & Wand; painting, H. Millen; stained glass, J. O. Spence; heating, lighting and ventilation, C. Garth; clerk of the work, T. Parkinson. The building has been designed by, and carried out, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Lawford & Nelson, architects.

Trinity Church, St. Paul Street, Montreal, formerly occupied by the congregation of Trinity Church, Vigor Square, was built by the late Major Plenderleith Christie, who, by deed of donation, transferred it to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, reserving the presentation to his heirs, represented by Trustees, the first of whom were Colonel Willoughby, the late Jeffery Hale, and W. McGinnis, Esq. It was opened for Divine Service in 1840, under the incumbency of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, who had charge of it until his death by ship fever in 1847. He was succeeded in 1848 by the Rev. A. Digby Campbell, M. A., on whose resignation, in 1858, the present incumbent, the Rev. Charles Bancroft, D.D., Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, was appointed, (lastly the Rev. Horatio Grey was appointed assistant).

The building was capable of seating about 750 persons; until 1859 it was filled by a most respectable and influen-

tial congregation. About that time the Protestant population of Montreal gradually began to move Westward, and ere long it was considered, owing to that cause, and the proximity of the church to the Bonsecours market, advisable to dispose of it and build another in a more desirable locality. This was finally decided upon in 1860, when the church in Gosford Street, which had been occupied by the Christ Church congregation after the burning of the old Cathedral, until the erection of their handsome edifice in St. Catherine Street was purchased. This church accommodated about the same number as the old one in St. Paul Street. It was soon found to be too small for the increased, and continually increasing congregation, and was only purchased for temporary occupation, while plans for building a large and more suitable church were being considered, matured and carried into execution. The committee, selected by the congregation, to whom they intrusted this very important work, appear to have acted with deliberation and judgment in the selection of a site, as well as in the style and general plan of the church. The situation chosen is commanding—fronting on St. Denis Street, while nearly the whole side of the church is open to Vigor Square.

Since the opening of the church on the 17th of September last, the congregation has been steadily increasing; already about fifty families have taken pews in addition to those who were new holders in the old church. The building is capable of seating about 1,400. The pews are

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AMERICAN TEMPLAR.

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rented at so much each sitting, varying, according to situation, from \$7 down to \$21 each per annum. These rates are exceedingly moderate, particularly as they are not subject to purchase money.

The Sunday school attached to the church already numbers nearly 400, and there is a day school of about 90, half of whom receive gratuitous instruction.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The American Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets, is a massive, plain building, the architecture employed being of a very varied character. It is an exact copy of Park Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The spire, at the corner of the two streets, rises with a graceful form to the height of 200 feet from the ground. The auditorium is nearly square on the plan. All the pews are curved, so that sitters will face the preacher without the inconvenience of turning partially around.

The front of the galleries form a figure resembling an ellipse; at one end (that furthest from Dorchester Street) is placed the pulpit, and immediately behind is the organ and choir.

The church will comfortably seat over 1,200 persons.

The lecture and school rooms are in rear of the church, and are each capable of accommodating 200 persons. The ceiling of the church and walls are to be painted in fresco; and the windows are filled with stained glass.

The cost, exclusive of the ground, is about fifty thousand dollars.

The contractors for the masons' work are Messrs. Payette & Perrault; for the carpenters' work, George Roberts; plastering, Philp & Wand; painting, A. Craig; roofing and heating, Prowe & McFarlane. The whole carried out under the superintendence of Alex. C. Hutchison, architect.

It appears from Bosworth's "Hochelaga Dicta" that the American Presbyterian Congregation in this city was organized in December, 1822, and that the persons who then established it were originally members of the St. Andrew's Congregation, then in possession of the old church of that name in St. Peter Street. "Feeling themselves aggrieved by certain measures then pursued, they seceded, and formed themselves into a body with a name significant of their national origin." Bosworth then goes on to say, that for a long time the new congregation was destitute of any house for public worship, and, after considerable delay, purchased the piece of ground on the corner of Great St. James Street and the Haymarket, now occupied by Mr. Harrison Stephens's new store, and immediately proceeded to erect a suitable building, the corner stone of which was laid in June, 1823.

The building thus erected was occupied in the winter of 1823, "although then in a very unfinished state," and two or three years seems to have elapsed before it was thoroughly completed. Its first pastor was the Rev. Joseph S. Christmas, a young gentleman of great piety and talent, who assumed pastoral control in August, 1824, at the early age of 21 years, and ministered until 1828, when he was compelled by the state of his health to resign his charge. The Rev. Mr. Bonar, the present Pastor, paid the following beautiful and eloquent tribute to his memory, in



INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

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

the memorial sermon delivered in the old church on the 30th April, 1855, the day on which the congregation finally left it:—

"Mr. Christmas, although only in his twenty-first year, was in every respect a truly remarkable man, and exerted an influence upon this church and upon the spiritual interests of the city greater, perhaps, than any other man. He possessed a delicate organization, as shown in the beauty of his complexion and traces of his face, so that his very appearance interested those with whom he met. Graceful, genial and sprightly, with a love for natural scenery and a passion for poetry and drawing, he had an understanding that was penetrating, clear and sound, and a memory remarkable for its retention. Besides this his piety was deep and ardent, his knowledge extensive and varied, his devotion to his work unflagging, his fearless honesty and plainness of speech, such that according to Dr. Spurgeon's Annals of the American People some times left the church in Montreal, threatening to shoot him. Yet along with this he had a heart keenly sensitive and quick to sympathize with any form of suffering. He was admirably adapted to the peculiar wants of the congregation and of the city, as well as quick to improve opportunities, and to turn even apparent disadvantages to profit. He needed all these qualifications for his work. Not only pious, but genial, he was at a low state in the community when he entered upon his ministry. His own congregation was heterogeneous, composed of persons from various parts of the United States, as also from Scotland, England and Ireland, few of them making any profession of godliness. Yet his clear and chaste sermons, like his prayers, fully written out and committed to memory, gracefully delivered, though calmly and without the slightest marks of emotion or passion, secured attention at all. He also effectively employed the public press to arouse the community and call its attention to questions of religion and morality. The consequences were a work of grace, thorough and permanent in its results than any other which has yet been enjoyed in this city. The church which had only thirty members when he began his ministry, he left, after four years with 171 names on its roll. Although Mr. Christmas' grand object was the conversion of men, he was zealous in the support of missions. Perceiving that the drinking customs of a city with their consequent intemperance formed the great fountain of immorality, and the chief hindrance of the Gospel, he attacked them with a fearlessness and a vigor which overcame all opposition. On the evening of June 9th, 1828, he organized the first Temperance Society formed in Canada, with 30 members—he leading the list, and winning the others more by his example than by his eloquence. The influence of Mr. Christmas shone the destiny of this church, and has been a living power in this city ever since. The few remaining, who were old enough to know and appreciate him, still entertain towards him a respect and affection such as no succeeding Pastor has

been able to win. Mr. Christmas was constrained to request a dismission on account of failing health. The 80th July, 1831, he first refused to accede to this request, and only yielded when no reasonable hopes of his recovery while Pastor could be entertained. He died two years afterwards, when just one year to the anniversary of one of the large churches of New York this funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Spring.

He was succeeded, after an interval of more than a year, by the Rev. G. W. Perkins, who was installed in May, 1830, and remained in charge until the 31st June, 1839, when ill health forced him to tender his resignation, and he proceeded to the Western States. The Rev. Charles Strong succeeded Mr. Perkins in the fall of the same year, dying in January, 1849, at the early age of 31 years. The Rev. John McLeod was installed as the fourth Pastor of the congregation on the 7th of November, 1847, and after a ministry of ten years, was dismissed at his own request, in order to enter on another sphere of labor. The present popular and amiable Pastor, Rev. James B. Bonar, was installed on the 5th of July, 1850.

The members of this congregation have ever been remarkable for their liberality, and, at one time, when the educational wants of the community were sadly neglected, sustained a free school in connection with the church at a heavy annual expense. The building at the corner

of Great St. James Street, proving inadequate for the rapidly increasing congregation, it was determined several years ago to remove to a larger and more commodious building. The present site on Dorchester Street was recorded in purchased, and the old building sold at public auction, when it brought upwards of \$30,500, Mr. Harrison Stephens being the purchaser. Bosworth gives the following account of the circumstances which led to the secession of the American Presbyterian Congregation from St. Andrew's Church.

"The Society" (St. Andrew's Church), he says, "was formed in the year 1804, and assembled for worship in a large private room, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Easton, from Harvie, Roxburghshire, who continued in that office until 1824, when he resigned his charge in consequence of the increasing infirmities of age and ill health: his declining days were made comfortable by a liberal allowance from the church. Both Mr. Easton and the original congregation belonged to the Burgher Secession in Scotland, and considered themselves to be in connection with the Associate Reformed Synod in that country, notwithstanding the being formally acknowledged by the Synod, on the proposed resignation of Mr. Easton, the congregation resolved to procure a minister of the Church of Scotland, and none else." The Rev. John Burns, M.A., succeeded Mr. Easton, and the congregation from that time became connected with the Established Church of Scotland. Some of the members not being satisfied with this change, withdrew, and built a separate place of worship, known as the American Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Burns continued Minister of St. Andrew's until 1825, when on leaving for Scotland he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Matheson, the present venerable and esteemed incumbent of St. Andrew's.

The memorial sermon already alluded to, thus speaks of the founders of the American Presbyterian Society in this city, immediately after the Secession of the congregation from St. Andrew's:—

"A paper was circulated to see how much could be obtained for the support of a separate organization. The first meeting of the subscribers was held on Dec. 24th, 1822, when sixty-six persons were present, of whom only three remain to this day. At this meeting the Secretary, Mr. Jacob Bigelow, reported that about one hundred persons had already subscribed upwards of \$340 for each of two years. It cannot now be ascertained who was the active originator of the movement. But, at this meeting Mr. Jacob DeWitt was chosen chairman, and Mr. Jacob Bigelow, Secretary. Messrs. Wm. Moore, Samuel Hodge,



AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

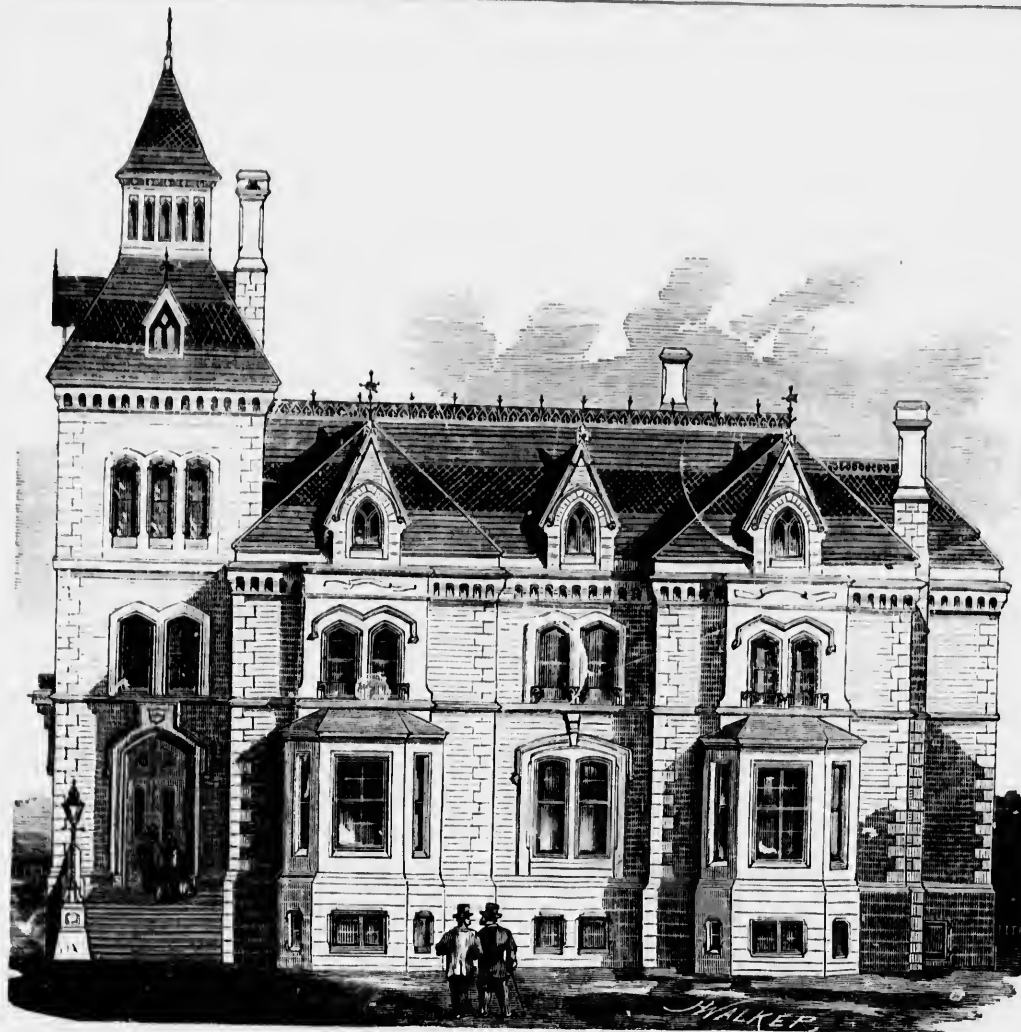
Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

and Isaac Hitchcock delivered addresses giving cogent reasons for the formation of a new religious society, and urging unanimity among the subscribers. Messrs. Seaver and Forbes also took an active part in this meet-

ing, so that it seems probable those were the men who originated the American Presbyterian Society, as they were also the Committee then elected for the ensuing year."

The friends of the new enterprise seem to have possessed much zeal and unanimity, although only five or six seem to have been professing Chris-

tians. Accompanying community. right to nor could perform pastorate. tained in either in theless, three year the second Church, montha culties a tor, "so against persevere self-denial them at year by the leadin subscript cit in the quences removed As soon Joseph S received



TERRACE BANK.

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

tians. There were already four churches for the accommodation of the Protestants in the community. The promoters could not obtain a legal right to hold property or to enter into contracts, nor could their pastor be legally qualified to perform the highest and tenderest offices of the pastorate, an inherent right which was not obtained until July 1832. There was no rich man either in the congregation, most of whom, nevertheless, were in comfortable circumstances. For three years they had no church home; the first year they leased the Wesleyan Chapel, the second and third years the St. Peter Street Church, when they again returned for a few months to the Wesleyan Chapel. Further difficulties arose when they sought to obtain a Pastor, "so that everything seemed to conspire against them." They, however, seem to have persevered with a devotion, a unanimity, and a self-denial that were praiseworthy, and won for them at last the coveted success. Yet annually, year by year, up to within ten or twelve years, the leading men, in addition to their personal subscriptions, had annually to make up a deficit in the income of the Society. The consequences were delay and a debt, which was not removed until a comparatively recent period. As soon as the Society was formed, the Reverend Joseph Sandford, whom they highly esteemed, received a call, which, very much to their regret,

he declined to accept, and again refused when a second time called upon. The Society ultimately gave a unanimous call to the Rev. Joseph S. Christmas, whose age hitherto seems to have been an impediment, and after preaching three sermons, he was finally installed.

The following is a list of the present Ruling Elders:—Hiram Seymour, E. O. Tuttle, Geo. Hagar, H. A. Nelson, E. Lyman, E. F. Ames, George Childs, D. P. Jones, John McLennan, Geo. W. Reed.

The present Trustees are E. Atwater, George Brush, N. B. Corse, C. Pitts, E. K. Greene, Geo. Hagar, B. Lyman, H. A. Nelson and M. H. Seymour.

"TERRACE BANK."

The Residence of John Rolph, Esq.

This handsome mansion, the residence of one of our most public spirited and liberal citizens, occupies one of the finest situations on the town side of our beautiful mountain. From its size, and the style of its architecture, which is "domestic Gothic" carried out in its integrity, it forms one of the most conspicuous private edifices in the neighbourhood of Montreal. The frontage towards the town or west side is 80 feet exclusive of a small wing; by a depth of 57 feet exclusive of the bay windows which latter give a pleasing

outline to the facade. Judging from the exterior of the building, we should imagine the rooms must be lofty, and that the total height above the level of the spacious terrace and carriage drive, must be upwards of 40 feet to the cornice of the main portion of the house, while the lofty entrance tower is upwards of 80 feet in height. The stone used in the body of the work is rock-faced limestone in narrow courses; the bay windows, quoins, architraves, balconies, dormer windows, &c., are of the finest description of Ohio sandstone, molded and dressed. The roofs which are high pitched and surmounted by ornamental iron crestings, are of Canada slate in bands of different patterns.

The whole of the buildings, as well as the spacious and well appointed stables, coach-houses, &c., have been carried out from designs furnished by Mr. Hopkins, the Architect. No expense appears to have been spared by the wealthy proprietor to make the whole one of the most substantial as well as one of the finest residences on the Island.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING.

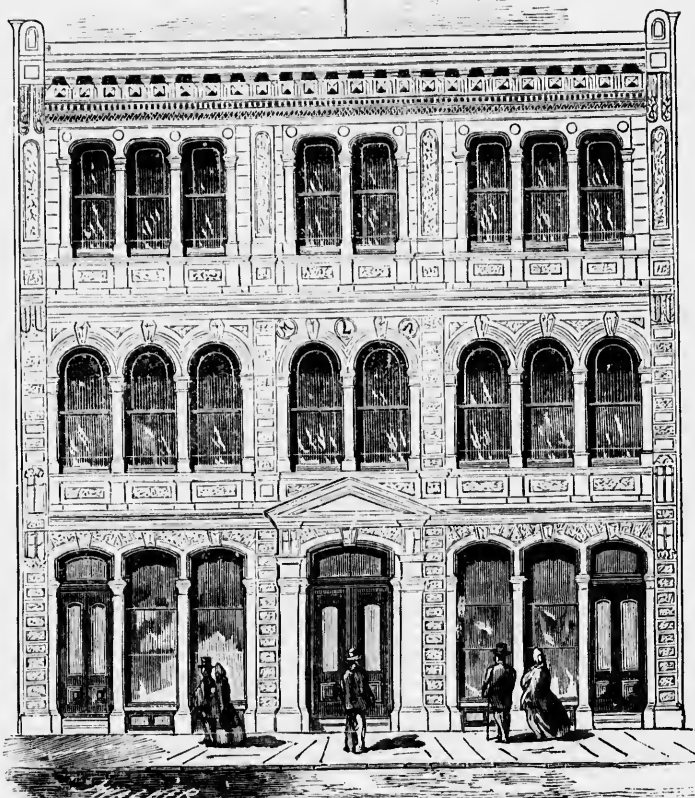
The new and elegant house of the Mercantile Library Association is a fine building, and the first, we trust, of a series of first-class edifices on what should be one of the leading streets of the city. The base of the Association's building is

of limestone, from which springs a handsomely decorated front of Ohio sandstone, 58 feet high and 54 feet wide, divided into three stories of various designs, as to window openings and other details; the style being Italian, and applied with very good effect to street architecture.

The general plan of the building is that of an H, and consists of two main portions connected by a spacious hall going half way through the structure, and from a wide staircase on one side of the latter, access is given to the various rooms on each story. The entrance to this hall is in the centre of the facade, and 13 feet in width. On each side of the hall is a handsome shop, having good cellar accommodation; and in the rear portion of the building, on the ground floor, are three large rooms, consisting of a board room and two class rooms, the whole of which can be thrown into a fair sized lecture room, or place for holding meetings. Facing the staircase, in the centre of the building, is another fine room, well adapted for classes or offices. The height of this story is 14 feet 6 inches clear. On the first floor, fronting on St. Bonaventure Street, is the reading room, 50 feet long, 40 feet wide and 17 feet high, with an entrance from the front hall or landing. The library is immediately in rear of this fine room, and is 48 feet long by 28 ft. in width. Between these two rooms, and separated from them by glazed partitions, is the librarian's office, so disposed that he has entire supervision over the whole flat. The second, or upper story is laid out as a lecture room, and is of the same size and proportions as the reading room; while in the rear, over the library, is another, large and well proportioned and lighted, intended for a museum or a picture gallery. During the day time this room is lit up by six lights, and at night by gas burners, so arranged that an equal and good light falls upon the pictures or articles exhibited. The main staircase terminates on this level, and opposite to it, between the lecture room and the picture gallery, is a smaller room suitable for offices in connection with the gallery, or for quiet, studious, reading. This upper story is 17 feet high, and as well as the lower, handsomely laid out and finished. Lavatories and other conveniences are provided in the lofty and airy basement. The entire building is heated by steam. Architect, J. W. Hopkins.

JESUITS' CHURCH.

Some idea of this magnificent edifice, at least in its proportions, if not in its artistic decorations, may be found in the following slight sketch:—The church is 194 feet long, by a mean breadth of 56 feet, thus distributed: 1st, an interior vestibule of 17 feet, surmounted by a first gallery for the people; 2nd, a second for the organ; 3rd, from the foot of the church proper to the commencement of the grand nave of the transept, 85 feet, divided into five arches of 17 feet each; 3rd, from the transept to the balustrade of the choir, 40 feet; 4th, from the balustrade to the end of the sanctuary, 52 feet. Of the breadth, 40 feet is oc-



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

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

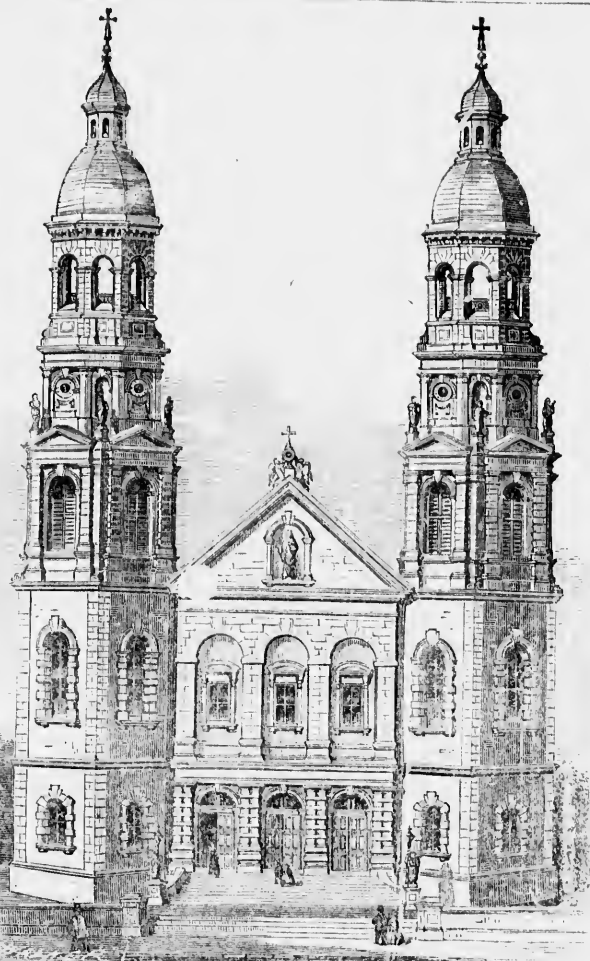
cupied by the principal nave; on each side, 15 feet for the side aisles; 13 feet for side chapels; the transept is 144 feet from one extremity of the grand transverse nave to the other, and 120 feet in the side aisles. The two grand naves are 75 feet from floor to roof, and the side aisles 32 feet. The style is the later Greek, the interior columns, capitals, &c., being composite. The whole building throughout is beautifully decorated. We believe we are right in saying that the painting of this church is a poem, the key of which we must look for in its unity, the source of all true beauty. There is here for the eyes a mute but eloquent poetry, a permanent sermon. In chronological order, the first mystery is the nativity of the Saviour. In the transepts we find two episodes which appear to have allusion, the one to education the other to Apostolic life. At one side, above the chapel of St. Ignace, the children presented to him by their mothers; in the second medallion is the infant Jesus among the Doctors. Above the chapel of St. Francois Xavier is the touching scene of the resurrection of Lazarus. A number of other characteristic paintings fill up the other panels. Under the roof over the sanctuary is the representation of the four and twenty elders before the Throne of God and the Lamb. The other illustrations will be of a similar character. The tone is warm, yet subdued, and the colours used are suitable to the grave character of a building used for divine service.

A brief description of the establishment of "the Company of Jesus" in Montreal may be of interest in connection with the above fine edifice—the St. Peter's of the Order in this Province; especially as their early history is intimately connected with the annals of the city, and they seem to have been the first to predict the advantages of its site, prophetically forecasting its future wealth and importance. Their arrival dates from 1626, the year in which Father Brebeuf landed at Hochelaga on his noble mission to the Hurons of the Upper Country, and first noted the eligibility of its situation and its capabilities. Ten years later he again visited the forest-covered island, and again recognized its importance. Father Le Jeune, who was then established as a Missionary at Metaheronste, now the town of Three Rivers, came up the river to verify Father Brebeuf's observations, and was so impressed with their force that he communicated them to the Hundred Associates—a trading company chartered by the French Government; calling their attention to the puny Indian encampment as a site, "*qui sera peut être un jour une grande ville.*" His representations had their due effect.—The Governor of the nascent colony, Mons. Montmagny, came up from Quebec to inspect it, and five years after, owing to his representations, M. de Maisonneuve, one of the Hundred Associates, as also the founder of the city, and the first Governor of the island, sailed from France with three or four families, and proceeded to settle it. He came up by water, and on the 17th May, 1642, a memorable day in the annals of the city, the Superior of the Company of Jesus in Canada, the Rev. Father Barthélemy Vimont consecrated the site selected and offered the first mass celebrated west of Three Rivers and Quebec. At the close of the mass a "hastily constructed chapel" was dedicated and in this the host was deposited. Some writers, Bouchette among others, say this ceremony took place on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga. But this is open to question. The ceremony seems to have taken place at Pointe à Callière, and the first building, "the hastily constructed chapel" alluded to, was erected on the same site, the one now occupied by the Royal Insurance Company's building. A more formal consecration of the ground took place on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, at which many French and Indians were present, and nothing was omitted by the pious founders "to give the natives a lofty idea of the Christian religion." Tradition says that after the ceremony M. de Maisonneuve ascended the mountain accompanied by "two old Indians," who told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the beautiful country he then beheld. The poor old Sagahem then pathetically said, wincing with grief, but endeavoring with all the stoicism of the Indian and the warrior to maintain a stubborn composure. "We were a numerous people and all the hills which you see to the east and to the south (the country between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence) were peopled by us. The

Hurons thence some of some w some w and som their co would t dians' s could r plough- and bel faced b in turn hunting trodden and the Ottawa involvin mination fate? F appears to infant se times af ment a burat at the loc which h all the heroism and the death too 16th of which t were fir In the s although missions Tribes of the great ready fou stitutions pastors t dity, a c blawed o Sulpician rival he 1657. The have left returning they sett the insto ing, perm built a o dence on t cupied b House and Mars. No able occu male in th until the next centu Society w and its est ed. Near years elap again can connection vince. I one year of the last order in O Oazot, Mo lic Bishop first visit impressed members General to labors. Th six member some proc LaPrairie, Bishop's P in LaPrairie ferred to c toine Street to the com years after terest in th the princip and althou to, severa fired to C lever and a sufficient constructio when begun was late in pleted. The company, i german Province f licious or the site, I was origin

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Hurons drove from thence our ancestors some of whom took refuge with the Abenakis, some with the Iroquois, and some remained with their conquerors. What would the "two old Indians" say now if they could rise from their plough-furrowed graves and behold the white-faced borders who have in turn overrun their hunting grounds and trodden down the Huron and the Abenakis, the Ottawa and the Iroquois, involving all in extermination and a common fate? Father Brebeuf appears to have visited the infant settlement several times after its establishment and was finally burnt at the stake by the Iroquois—a death which he endured with all the meekness and heroism of the Apostle and the Martyr. His death took place on the 16th of March, 1634, by which time the Jesuits were firmly established in the settlement, and although constantly on missions to the Heathen Tribes on the borders of the great Lakes had already founded several institutions and acted as pastors to the community, a cure which they handed over to the St. Sulpicians on their arrival here in August, 1637. They then seem to have left the Island only returning in 1632, when they settled down with the intention of remaining permanently, and built a church and residence on the site now occupied by the Court House and the Champ de Mars. Nothing remarkable occurs in their annals in this connection until the middle of the next century, when the Society was suppressed and its estates confiscated. Nearly a hundred years elapsed before they again came forward in connection with the Province. In 1811, forty-one years after the death of the last member of the order in Canada, Father Cazot, Monseigneur Bourget, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese proceeded on his first visit to Rome and while there was so highly impressed with the talents and energy of the members of the Order, that he requested its General to include the Province in the field of its labors. The General consented, and in May, 1842, six members of the Company landed in Canada, some proceeding to take charge of the Parish of Laprairie, while others found employment in the Bishop's Palace. In 1843 a novitiate was opened in Laprairie, and in the fall of the same year transferred to ex-Mayor Rodier's residence on St. Antoine Street, the free use of which he had tendered to the Company for the space of five years. Two years after this the Bishop, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, appointed to the principal citizens of Montreal on its behalf, and although his call was promptly responded to, several years elapsed, owing to the great fever and the commercial distress of 1844 ere a sufficient sum could be obtained to warrant the construction of the present college. And even when begun, the works had to be suspended. It was late in 1841 before the building was completed. The church, now being erected for the company, is mainly due to the munificence of a gentleman distinguished above all men in the Province for his gifts to the clergy and the religious orders. Mr. Olivier Berthelet who gave the site. It contains an apse and a half and was originally purchased by him at a cost of



THE CHURCH OF THE GESU

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

\$20,000. The plan of the church is in accordance with the request of Bishop Bourget who was greatly impressed with the proportions and the designs of the interior of the church of the Gesù at Rome, and desired to have them reproduced here as closely as possible.

Such in brief is a slight sketch of the connection of the Jesuits with Montreal—a site which they selected and consecrated, a city which they may be said to have founded and which they now seek to improve and adorn.

THE OLD LACHINE CANAL.

[From Baswell's Etchings Depict.]

So early were some of the intelligent inhabitants of the province convinced of the numerous advantages that would result to internal navigation and commerce from a Canal that should unite Montreal with Lachine, that it became an object of desire even before the passing of the Constitution Act in 1791. In the first Provincial Parliament under that act, which commenced its session in December, 1792, a bill to effect that object was proposed by one of the members for Montreal. The bill did not pass, because the undertaking was then considered beyond the pecuniary means of the province. The matter, therefore, slept for some years. In 1815, during the war with the United States, the expense of conveying the Government stores brought the subject under the consideration of the Governor, who sent a message to the Assembly in favor of the measure,

owing to some difficulties, was altered so as to bring its mouth near the windmills.

The Canal is 24 feet wide at the bottom, and 43 at the water line, with five feet depth of water throughout, and 18 inches from the water line to the level of the towing path. There are 10 to the whole one hundred feet in length, and twenty feet of opening, with an entire fall of forty-two feet, and a regulating lock at either end. The workmanship of these locks, and the various stone bridges along the route, are all of masonry of a superior and most substantial character, creditable to the builders, to the country, and to the whole undertaking; the bridges at the extremities are elegant as well as durable. This Canal, at the time of its formation, was greater as to breadth, depth of water, and length and breadth of locks, than any similar work in Great Britain, with the exception of the Caledonian and the Forth and Clyde canals. The stone of which the bridges and locks were built, was brought from the opposite shore, near the Indian village of Cauchana-wasa. In addition to its excellent qualities, the cheapness of its carriage, being conveyed entirely by water, rendered it very eligible for the purpose. In forming the canal, the quantity of rock excavation was found very great, and presented an unexpected obstacle to the progress of the work; but the increased labor, expense, and delay occasioned by it, were more than compensated by its durability: this part of the canal can never need repair.

and the sum of £25,000 was voted to assist in its execution, with an Act to the Legislature to give it effect. Peace soon following nothing more was done except taking a few levels. In 1819, a petition from several persons in Montreal desirous of undertaking the work at their own expense, was presented to the Legislature, requesting aid and authority for that purpose. A bill was accordingly passed in April, authorizing subscriptions to the extent of £150,000 currency, at the rate of £50 a share, and erecting the subscribers into a joint stock company. This plan was afterwards abandoned, and the work was undertaken by the Province, on the condition that the subscribers should relinquish their rights on receiving back the money they had advanced on their shares, and that on the contribution of £10,000 by the Government, all stores and effects belonging to His Majesty should pass through the canal free of toll. An act of the Legislature having passed to this effect in 1821, the work was commenced on the 16th of July in that year, and completed in 1825. The route originally proposed was along the beach of the St. Lawrence at Lachine till the commencement of the turnpike road, then by the foot of the Cote St. Paul, continuing till it arrived at a point between the St. Joseph and St. Antoine Suburbs, when the route was to fork out and diverge, one branch to cross the St. Lawrence and Quebec Suburbs, and enter the river below the King's Naval Stores at the foot of the Current St. Mary, while the other branch was to enter above the harbor near the Ship Yard. The former branch was for the present abandoned, from insufficiency of means; and the latter route,

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER STREET EAST.

This Church has recently been enlarged, and otherwise improved. The additions consist of north and south transepts; extension of the church, and erection of a vestry and organ chamber. The unfinished portions of the original structure have also been completed. The building is now capable of seating 500 persons, and, from present indications, it is more than probable that a further enlargement will, ere long, be found necessary. The style of the structure is early English, of the thirteenth century; the material being Montreal stone. The mouldings, buttresses, and other projections are dressed, and the plain surfaces are of rough *piqure* work in courses. The roof is covered with slate, and, internally, the timbers and boarding are stained and varnished. There is a commodious and neatly furnished basement under the whole, admirably fitted up for Sunday School purposes. The chancel has a handsome traced four-light window, which, as yet, however, is only fitted with plain glazing. The west window is fitted with stained glass, of a geometrical design, and is the gift of a member of the congregation. The rest of the openings are glazed in diaper lead-work, with a margin of stained glass. The bell turret, so essential to the external appearance of the building, is still wanting. Its construction has only been postponed for lack of funds, the completion of the more important portions of the structure having exhausted all the means at the disposal of the Building Committee. The church is built upon ground presented by Mrs (Justice) Aylwin and the late James Logan Esq. The remains of the late Dr Blake (whose monument formerly occupied a portion of the site) are interred in a vault beneath the chancel, and a tablet to his memory has been erected in the south transept by his daughter, Mrs Aylwin. His Lordship Sturgeson was chairman of the original Building Committee, and it is doubtless to his good taste that we are in great part indebted for what is admitted to be one of the neatest ecclesiastical edifices in the Diocese.—Reverend Maurice S. Baldwin, M.A., is the incumbent.

THE OLD SHIP YARDS.

[From *Hochelaga Depicta*.]

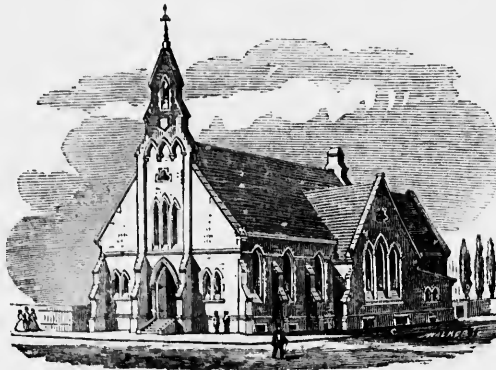
The first ships built in Montreal, were those constructed by Mr David Mann, who commenced his operations about the year 1786. Two or three years afterward he entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Hunter: the vessels they built were generally 200 to 350 tons burthen; one, the "Earl of Buckinghamshire," was 600 tons. J. Storrow & Co. built two vessels in 1808 and 1809. James Dunlop, Esq., in the three following years built several, of 330 to 350 tons burthen each. Mr. James E. Campbell was engaged in the work for several years: the vessels he constructed were generally of the same burthen. Messrs. McKenzie & Bethune, and James Millar & Co., built a number of vessels. Mr. Gould states that there were built in the Province,

in 1825, 61 vessels ...	22,636 tons.
in 1826, 50 ...	17,823 "
in 1827, 35 ...	7,540 "
in 1828, 30 ...	7,272 "

decreasing till 1831, when only 9 were built. The Canada Ship Building Company from London began to build in 1828, but finished only two vessels.

In the year 1820, Messrs. Shay & Merritt took possession of the yard; and the following steamers and sailing vessels were built there under the superintendence of Mr. E. D. Merritt. The steamboat "British America," 170 feet long, 30 feet beam, 10 feet high, for Messrs. John Torrance & Co., as a trader between Montreal and Quebec. In 1830, the steamer "John Bull," for Messrs. John Molsen & Co., also as a trader between this city and Quebec; 183 feet long, 32 feet beam, 12 feet high; has two engines, each 85 horse power. In the same year the steamboat "St. George" was built for John Torrance & Co.; 160 feet long,

23 feet beam, and 11 feet high. The steamboat "Canada" was built in 1831, 175 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet in the hold; also the steamboat "Eagle," for Mr. James Greenfield, 145 feet long, 24 feet beam, 9 feet hold; and the steamer "Canadian Patriot," 130 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, for a joint stock company. In 1833, the steamboat "Britannia," for John Torrance & Co., 130 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 71 hold; in the same year, the "Varennes," for Kisco & Co., 110 feet long, 23 feet beam, 71 hold; also the steamer "Montreal," for Mr. James Wait, 96 feet long, 18 feet beam, 5 hold. In 1834, was built the ship "Toronto" of 315 tons, for Captain Collinson, running between this port and London; also the "Brilliant" and "Thalia," each 472 tons, for James Millar & Co., sent home for the Baltic trade. The ship "Douglas," 348 tons, was built in 1835 for Captain Douglas; the bark "Glasgow," 347 tons, for Millar, Edmonstone & Co., sent home—and the bark "Thistle," 260 tons, for



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

the same firm, sent home for the West India Trade—were built in 1836. In the following year the "John Knox," a bark of 347 tons, for the same company, sent home; and in 1838, were built the following—the ship "Gypsy," 572 tons, also for Millar & Co.; the bark "Colborne," 240 tons; and the brig "Wetherall," 252 tons, both for Capt. Collinson.

THE OLD WATER-WORKS, IN NOTRE DAME STREET.

[From *Hochelaga Depicta*.]

The city of Montreal, and the parts thereto adjacent, are supplied with water under an Act of Parliament of the year 1801. The old Company, under the management of Thomas Schiefelin and others, laid out a very large sum of money in order to supply the city by wooden pipes from a source in rear of the mountain; but owing to the scanty supply of water and the pipes bursting constantly, they could not proceed in their operations. In the year 1819, the Company sold its charter to the late Thomas Porteous, Esq., and others, who took up all the wooden pipes and re-laid iron conduits of 4in bore, which lasted up to the year 1832. The works were then purchased by the present company of proprietors, who have laid out considerable sums of money in improving them. The main conduits now laid down through the principal parts of the city are of iron of 10 and 4 inches bore, and the other parts are laid down with lead and iron pipes of dimensions in proportion. There are now upwards of 11 miles of main conduits laid down. The water is forced by a steam-engine of fourteen horse power from the river St. Lawrence up into two cisterns in a building in Notre Dame Street, containing a quarter of a million of gallons.

Montreal is better supplied with water than any other city on this continent, with the exception of Philadelphia.

From the commencement of these works up to the present time, the sum of nearly £70,000 has been expended by the several Companies. M. J. Hays, Esq., is the manager of the works.

Those who have no wells, and are not supplied by the Water-Works, are served by water-carriers from the river.

We introduce the above description of the old

works for the purpose of showing the enormous progress made in this respect within the last ten years. Our present water system is now second to none in the world, as the reservoirs are now on the mountain, and fire engines have been extensively dispensed with. The description is valuable, as a record of the state of things which existed thirty years ago.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[From *Hochelaga Depicta*.]

On the 6th of December, 1764, an occurrence took place, which not only created a great sensation here, but engaged the attention of the Government in Britain. Mr. Thomas Walker, a Justice of the Peace in his city, having in the discharge of his official duty, exposed himself to the displeasure of an officer in the army who had been engaged in a dispute about lodgings, was violently attacked in his own house on the evening of that day. A party of persons in disguise entered the house; and Mr. Walker, on rising from his chair, received a wound in his forehead from a broadsword. Attempting to reach his bed-chamber, where his arms were deposited, he was attacked by five or six of the ruffians, and was so severely bruised that he sank down into a chair. On recovering himself a little, he struck at two of the party, but was soon overpowered by the rest, who not only attempted to throw him upon the fire, but wounded him severely on the head, which felled him to the ground; and while he was in that situation, one of the ruffians, kneeling down, cut off a part of his right ear, and endeavoured to cut his throat, which Mr. Walker prevented by his struggles. In consequence of this outbreak, the whole Province was thrown into the greatest possible alarm. The inhabitants of Montreal went armed in the streets, and "never went to dinner or to their homes without pistols before them." So lively was the apprehension of danger from the military, that whenever a soldier entered a shop to purchase an article, a pistol lying ready on the counter was presented at him, to prevent his committing any such horrid assault. As soon as the King issued a proclamation, dated 20th March, 1765, offering a reward of one hundred guineas for the apprehension and conviction of any person concerned in the offence. The Governor of the Province, also, offered a reward of two hundred guineas, and Mr. Walker himself an additional one of one hundred guineas. Several persons were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in this assault, truly called in the letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Province, "such treatment as is a disgrace to all government;" some were tried and acquitted; but none who were actually engaged in the transaction were apprehended, or, at least, convicted of the crime. At length, however, public conscience was restored, the pursuits of commerce and industry were extended, and the general state of society improved.

A DARK DAY IN MONTREAL.

[From *Hochelaga Depicta*.]

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 *Philosophical Society* of Edinburgh, and the *Philosophical Society* of Edinburgh. On Sunday the 8th of November, dense black clouds were diffused over the atmosphere, and there fell from them a heavy shower of rain, which, after it had been allowed for some time to rest, was found to have deposited a substance, which to the eye, the taste, the smell, presented the resemblance of common soot. The sky, during the morning, occasionally displayed a bright greenish tint, and of the sun, through the haze which surrounded it, appeared of an unusually bright pink color. Before evening, the weather cleared up, and the next day was frosty, On

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Tuesday the 9th a weighty vapour descended from a thick stratum of clouds that seemed progressively to deepen in color and density. This was an awful day: the superstitious were alarmed, and even the thoughtless were struck with a mixture of astonishment and terror, at an appearance for which no one could account. At sun-rise the clouds varied in color, some times assuming a greenish hue; at others, a dark and almost pitchy black. The sun, at that time, appeared of a dingy orange color, which at moments varied to a blood red, and at others to a dark brown with but a slight degree of luminosity remaining. Towards noon the darkness was so great, that it was found necessary to have candles burning in the Court House, the Banks, and most of the public offices in the city. The gloom alternately increased or diminished, according to the ascendancy of the wind, which, during the day, was very fitful and changeable. The inhabitants began now to express their surprise, and indulge their speculations, as to the probable cause of so unusual an appearance. It was likely that a volcano had burst forth in the interior of the Province, and that its smoke, vapour, and ashes were now over the city. Even the extinct crater of a volcano, stated to be the credulous supposed to have resumed its operations; and the city itself at its base appeared about to undergo the fate of Pompeii or Herculaneum. By some an Indian prophecy was quoted to the effect that the island of Montreal would, at some period, be destroyed by an earthquake, while the opposite shores and surrounding country should remain unharmed. Others supposed that some immense woods and prairies had been set on fire, and that the ashes were borne on the same winds which fanned the devouring flames. The few animals that remained to be seen, places of shelter; all species of cattle uttered mournful sounds, dogs of various breeds were restless, and all the prognostics of a coming storm were distinctly perceptible. Towards three o'clock a formidable body of clouds from the North East hurried over the town, and moment of general awe—the crisis appeared now and became, like others, timid and fearful. One of the most vivid flashes of lightning that the oldest class of thunder that was echoed and reverberated for some minutes. This was followed by a heavy rain, which to the affrighted citizens fell like an earthquake, as many persons fell, from the trembling of the floor under their feet. Rain again fell of the same dark, sooty appearance as on the preceding Sunday. A momentary brightness succeeded; but the clouds again collected, and at four o'clock it was nearly as dark as ever. A flash of lightning was seen to strike the summit of the steeple of the Roman Catholic Parish Church; it seemed to have touched the ball at the foot of the cross, and continued playing and whirling a short time around it, when it descended to the earth by the roof. Suddenly the fire in the city, and streets resounded with every bell. The sky was completely veiled in gloom, swelling by the floods of people who poured in from the adjacent streets; while, towering over the heads of the immense throng, was to be seen the steeple of the church, with its ball blazing like a meteor, and throwing out from the foot of the cross with which it was surmounted, a rain-



MUIR'S BUILDINGS.

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

tion of sparks rendered lurid by the incandescent and surrounding haze: in the evening it appeared like a light-house seen out at sea. By great exertions the fire was extinguished: about a quarter of an hour previously, the iron cross fell on the pavement in front of the church with a tremendous crash, and there broke into many pieces. A small place that had fallen before, lighted on the roof of the corner house in the square, partly penetrated the roof, and there remained. The rain which had fallen during the day had deposited larger quantities of soot than on Sunday, and as it flowed through the streets it carried on its surface a dense foam resembling soap suds. The evening again became darker; among the *des atri* of Montreal. The range of this phenomenon must have been very extensive, for several of its appearances were noticed at Quebec below, at Kingston above, and in many parts of the United States. A similar darkness is said to have occurred in Canada in the year 1781, and the time of it is still known by the name of the dark Sunday. The cause of it is still unexplained.

MUIR'S BUILDINGS.

Muir's buildings, which form the corner of Notre Dame Street and the Place d'Armes, have been erected by E. Muir, Esq. The frontage on the former street is sixty-three feet, and on the latter forty-five feet.

As these buildings are to be used for retail stores and offices, all the light, for which could only be obtained from the front; it has been necessary to devote the greater portion of the frontage to openings for glass, and make the stone-work as light, as consistent with safety and strength. The columns for the first story are three-quarters diameter, detached from the piers behind them, and all the small columns of the upper stories are entirely detached from the piers. Each column has a richly-carved capital, from which springs the arches, the soffits, of which are made deep by keeping the surface of the glass nearly to the inside of the wall, producing depth, so great an essential in street architecture.

All the lines of the cornices and belt courses are continuous and without break, except at the circular angle.

The fonts are crowned with a bold, massive cornice, with deeply-sunk dentils.

The ground-floor is divided into three stores, the first, or one next the Place d'Armes, being occupied as a show-room by Mr. R. Houdry,

Silversmith, and by Mr. E. Muir, Jun., as a drug shop; the furniture in which is of a very rich character, and was made by Messrs. J. & W. Hil- ton, from designs by the architect for the buildings. The second store is occupied by Mr. H. Prince, of musical fame, and the third by Messrs. Gagnon and Watson as a retail dry goods store.

The second and third stories are divided into offices, two of them on the second story being occupied by the Lancashire Insurance Company. The fourth story is used by the Free Masons, as a Lodge Room, which is fifty-two feet long by thirty-four feet wide by sixteen feet high; adjoining the Lodge Room are several waiting and ante-rooms. The Masonic Fraternity are decorating their room in a very handsome manner.

Access is had to the offices and Lodge Room by the door next the Express Office, from which a wide staircase communicates with each floor.

The mason work was done by Messrs. Burns & Taylor, carpenter work by Mr. Robert Weir, plastering by H. McLean, painting by A. Craig, galvanized iron work by Messrs. Prosser & McFarlane. The whole has been executed from the designs and under the superintendence of Alex. C. Hutchison, Architect.

SKETCH OF WESLEYAN METHODISM IN MONTREAL.

As with a river of immense width and impressive associations, so with an important form of church organization, either general or local, much justifiable enthusiasm may be felt in testifying the character of its use. Did it spring like the Nile, as a youthful giant from some great inland lake, or like the Amazon, bubble obscurely into existence in some far off region? Did it first assume shape like the Christianity of Antioch, when "a great number believed and turned unto the Lord," or like that of Philippi, when a solitary female whose "heart the Lord opened" was the first fruit?

The commencement of Methodism in this city, unquestionably belonged to the latter type. Much obscurity rests upon the date and circumstances of its introduction, but there is sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that it could not be later than 1785. On the 13th of March, 1783, Dr Coke, the world-wide Evangelist, who crossed the Atlantic eighteen times while prosecuting his great missionary life-work, and who was the "first Protestant Bishop in the Western Hemisphere," wrote "an address to the pious and benevolent, proposing an annual subscription for the support of missionaries in the Highlands and adjacent Islands of Scotland, the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, and Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec." This address, which was quite a lengthy, lucid, and forcible document, contained the following suggestive sentence: "In the province of Quebec a few pious soldiers have formed societies at Quebec and Montreal on the Methodist plan, among whom we have reason to believe that our preachers would be gladly received."

Who these pious soldiers were, under what circumstances they laboured, and to what extent they succeeded, are questions intensely interesting, but to which we are unable to give a definite reply. Possibly, they may have been a detachment of the 44th Regiment, disbanded about that time, and a commissary of which named Tuffey had commenced in Quebec in 1780 to officiate as a local preacher. This soldier was conferred upon him the honour—which an Apostle might have envied—of preaching the first Methodist sermon

in British North America. At that day, when the population of the whole of Canada did not exceed that of Montreal now—when John Wesley was preaching with almost youthful vigour in the three Kingdoms, and Charles was penning his incomparable hymns, and Fletcher was shedding upon the parish of Madeley the unction of heaven, and the marvellous Asbury was still in early prime, a few there were in the homes of this city who, calling themselves Methodists, "feared the Lord and thought upon His name."

How this small society, on whose behalf Dr. Coke appealed to the "pious and benevolent" of Great Britain and Ireland, ebbed and flowed during the next seventeen years we know not. The eighteenth century had closed its eventful volume before we next hear of it.

In the year 1802, the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, a minister in connection with the New York Conference, and at that time stationed on the Bay of Quinte, visited Montreal. The object of this devout evangelist—whose name is still sweet in the Churches, and who, but a short time previously, been made the honoured instrument of the conversion of the subsequently distinguished Nathan Bangs—was to ascertain if a minister could be prudently stationed in this city. He found a few who received him cordially, and assisted him in obtaining a place for preaching. A small society of seven was organized, the scantiness of the number proving that, in the absence of proper ministerial oversight, not much progress, if any, had been made during the seventeen years of its existence.

1803 was a memorable year in the history of Lower Canada. Slavery still existed to some extent in the Province.

About 300 negroes were in bondage in the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, but by the decision of Chief Justice Osgoode, delivered at the place just named, slavery was declared to be inconsistent with the laws of the country. By this Act Canada placed herself on this momentous question, a whole generation in advance of England. This latter year was also memorable, Methodistically, in Montreal, having for the first time in its history a stationed minister—the Rev. Samuel Merwin, who is said to have been more than usually eloquent—and appearing as a regular appointment on the minutes of the New York Conference. Mr. Merwin, having obtained a supply for Montreal, spent six weeks in Quebec; but not finding sufficient inducement to continue his visit, returned to his charge in this city.

In 1804 the Rev. Martin Ruter was appointed to Montreal, which is reported that year as having 12 members. In 1805 the number returned was 20, but no Minister's name appeared on the minutes. It is probable, however, that as the Rev. Samuel Coate was the Presiding Elder of the Upper and Lower Canada District both these years, that he occasionally spent the Sabbath in Montreal, while attending to the onerous duties of his extensive charge. The want of a regular



THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

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

Minister might be some that justified by a zealous layman, Mr. Richard McGinness, who, at this time, took an active part in the affairs of the infant church. With the exception of three months spent in Quebec, the Rev. Nathan Bangs, then in his 27th year, and full of saintly fervour, which burned with undimmed brightness to the close of a long, useful and honourable life, laboured the next two years in Montreal. At the close of the first year, the young Minister found that his expenses had exceeded his income by \$40. Montreal had not then earned its well sustained reputation for liberality. At the commencement of the second year Mr. Bangs hired a room, and with some success, but many difficulties pursued his pastoral labours. Reviewing this period, he says "the Society was small and I had to grapple with many embarrassments; but God supported me through them all, and now half a century later, I still praise Him for all His goodness to me then."

About this time, one Sabbath day, two men strolling along Little St. James Street, heard the

sound of Christian Psalmody proceeding from one of its rooms. They listened, and eventually went in. The whole service so deeply impressed them, that before leaving, they voluntarily connected themselves with the small, but devout number, in whose humble sanctuary they had so unexpectedly found themselves. One of them, Mr. Thompson, has left behind him a number of respectable descendants, who reside principally in this city and its neighbourhood; the other, Mr. Fraser, lived to patriarchal years, and only recently passed away, being, at the time of his decease, the oldest member of the church of his early choice.

In 1805 the small society of 20 members projected the erection of a church, with a dwelling for the Minister, but it was not until two years later that the project assumed a practical form. Possibly some at that day might counsel delay, and denounce the contemplated erections as visionary; and not without reason. A small society, unable with comfort to meet the moderate stipend of its Minister, was certainly not placed in the most promising position for the speedy construction of a church and parsonage. Mr. Coate, however, obtained subscriptions in the Upper Province and the United States, and afterwards went to England where he was largely assisted. Montreal did then, in the person of its presiding elder, what scores of struggling churches have done since, from Gaspe to Sarnia, in reference to Montreal. And only has she responded to the demands made upon her, in no case during the 57 years of her subsequent history has she "forgotten the heart of a stranger."

The projects, so liberal-devised, were shortly executed, and in 1808 a small stone church in Little St. Joseph Street (now St. Sulpice) was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. This first substantial product of Methodist enterprise still remains on the same side of the street as the French Church, and in close proximity to it. The only individual now living who lived to this building, and who remembers the ministry of Dr. Bangs, is John Torrance, Esq., who came to Montreal in 1807, and who still survives amongst us, in the possession of "a green old age."

Dr. Bangs was re-appointed to Montreal in 1812 by the American Conference, but the breaking out of the war prevented his coming; and had it not been for the Rev. Thomas Burch, a British subject, magnanimously volunteering to fill the vacancy, this city, with its 52 members, would have been un supplied for the whole of that untoward period. As it was 1813 presented a vacancy, which, combined with the feeling of national antagonism, fostered by the war, led to an application being made to the Wesleyan Conference in England for a ministerial supply. This application was favourably responded to. The Rev. Messrs. Richard Williams and John Strong, ministers successively in charge, were warmly

received but for the church president or case of the greater mount church had been England for the solicited ment of the Gospels the growth to an ment, Black prominent Minister by the mittee of the church of 1816, T. ever, v. ly, left in 1820 John H. Delegates Conference the author an arrangement to Upper supplies. --Lowish Minister. The Lusher in Montreal appointed found 1826, and used in were the and the events moment Mr. ate. On the 1810, of the ministry the kin- nica. T. the St. being d for the meeting Presby. Gabriel was kind ly granted sion. sermons by the Quebec, six years evening excited d tended. surer. The o Great S and open Montreal was Gre as inter exceeding 1200 per and app to gratu the cost. The am For the Less pro Street Subscrip Of this John Tor Mr Richard scribers,

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received by the people, but found their right to the occupancy of the church questioned by the presiding elder for Lower Canada. When the case came before the British authorities, it was urged by them that the greater part of the amount required for the church and parsonage had been contributed in England, and as the majority of the people preferred, and had formally, solicited the appointment of the English Missionaries, it would conduce to the success of the Gospel were they allowed peacefully to occupy the ground. With a view to an amicable adjustment, the Rev. Messrs. Black and Bennett, two prominent Nova Scotian Ministers, were deputed by the Missionary Committee in London, to attend the Baltimore General Conference in May, 1816. The question however, was, unfortunately, left an open one until 1820, when the Rev. John Emory, American Delegate to the British Conference, harmonized the difference, and made an arrangement satisfactory to both parties. Upper Canada to be supplied by Americans, --Lower Canada by British Missionaries.

The Rev. Robert L. Lusher was at this time in Montreal, having been appointed in 1818. He found 80 church members, and left 122. His immediate predecessors were the Rev. Jas. Booth and Richard Pope. Two events of considerable moment transpired during Mr. Lusher's pastorate. One was, the holding on the 1st of May, 1819, of a public missionary meeting, the first of the kind in B. N. America. The church in Little St. Joseph Street being deemed too small for the congregation, the meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, which was kindly and cheerfully granted for the occasion. The preparatory sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hick, of Quebec, and as a satisfactory indication of forty-six years ago, £22 were collected on the Sabbath evening. The public meeting which followed excited great interest, and was numerously attended. Daniel Fisher, Esq., is named as Treasurer.

The other event was the erection of the first Great St. James Street church, projected in 1810, and opened in 1821, on the site of the present Montreal Assurance Company building. Its style was Grecian, and its general appearance, as well as internal arrangements, were regarded as being exceedingly chaste. It was calculated to seat 1200 persons. The late John Troy, Esq., designed and superintended the erection, and in addition to gratuitous service, contributed £100 toward the cost.

The amount paid for the ground was.....	£1350
For the building.....	3200
	£4550
Less proceeds sale of church in St Joseph Street.....	£1000
Subscriptions.....	1000
	£2550

Of this balance, £2000 was advanced by Messrs John Torrance and Daniel Fisher, and £500 by Mr Richard McGinness. Out of the many subscribers, only three are now living, viz., John



THE EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH,
CORNER OF SHERBROOKE AND ST. LAWRENCE STREETS.

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

Torrance, John McKenzie, and John Mathewson, Esqs. "So passeth the world away." Mr Daniel Fisher, to whose exertions the St James Street church of 1821 chiefly owes its existence, was a man of superior piety, inflexible integrity, and abounding benevolence. His contributions were princely. He was suddenly cut down in the prime of life on the 15th December, 1826, in the 38th year of his age. The Trustees of the church erected a marble tablet to his memory, as a tribute of respect to departed worth. It is deserving of note that Mr Fisher was the grandson of the greatly-honoured Philip Emburg, whose name will live in the history of Methodism as "long as the sun and moon endure." This good man was of German extraction, converted under John Wesley in Ireland, became a local preacher, emigrated with his wife to America in 1769, becoming, in the providence of God, the founder of American Methodism. He died in 1773, rejoicing in the truth which he had so successfully preached to others. In 1832, his remains were removed to Ashgrove, New York State, the burial place of several distinguished ministers. "Let me" said one of the speakers on the occasion, "die the death, that I may wear the crown of Emburg; let me live the life, that I may win the spirit-watched grave of my departed countryman." The descendants of this devoted man are numerous in these Provinces; and the blessings

of Him who remembers the children's children of those who fear Him is upon them. To have the lineage of an Emburg, or a Black, or of others whom we could easily name, who, in evangelic labours have, in this land, borne the burden and heat of the day," is more to be coveted than that of an ancestry noteworthy only because accidentally the wearers of a coronet, or a crown.

In the communication already referred to, in which Mr. Lusher sent to the parent Society, descriptive of the first missionary meeting, he says: "I am happy to assure you that our cause never wore so pleasing and encouraging an aspect in this city before. The word of God is reviving and spreading. We have prayer meetings in various parts of the city, and they are found by many to be solemn and refreshing seasons; nearly forty prayer leaders are actively engaged, and I feel greatly encouraged in my work."

Without being able to linger upon the Ministry of the devoted Hick, the pious Pillsbury, the indefatigable Knowlan, the earnest Pope, the gifted Aller or the genial Stinson, we pass on to the year 1827, in which we find the church in St. James Street giving tangible evidence of evangelic vitality, by building a small Mission School in Gair Street (not an inauspicious name for Christian enterprise), Quebec Suburbs. A class under charge of Mr. John Mathewson having been formed the year previous. After the erection of the building a Sabbath School was established and divine service commenced. From this nucleus has been gradually developed by the blessing of God the present Montreal East Circuit, with its four churches, three Sabbath Schools, one free day school, and 220 members. "Saw ye not the cloud arise, little as a human being, in 1837 the Hon. James Ferrier with his accustomed liberality and Christian zeal, exhibited during a long life in almost every department of Methodist service, cheerfully fitted up and placed at the disposal of the Society a more commodious building in St. Mary Street.

During the Ministry of the devoted and successful Squire whose name is like incense poured forth, Montreal in 1833 had a double visitation, the Asiatic Cholera, which carried affliction and mourning through the entire city, and a memorable outpouring of the holy spirit in which "light and gladness, and joy, were shed upon multitudes," nearly 400 being added to the church. Mr Robert Kneebaw, an able and energetic local preacher, then recently arrived from the North of England, was in this movement, one of Mr Squires most efficient co-laborers. The writer has frequently heard this excellent man refer with interest to the scenes of those days.

One of the products of this precious movement was the formation of a Society in Grillon-town, to meet the wants of which, a neat and commodious stone church and parsonage were erected in Wellington Street. The church was opened on the 21st January, 1834, by the Rev. H. Crosscombe, Wm Squire, and John Barry, all

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

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

THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This beautiful church, situated on Dorchester Street (West), was commenced in the summer of last year, and is the largest of the three or four churches lately erected under the auspices of the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund, and is intended as a branch of the centre or Great St. James Street Church. The building is 126 feet by 74 feet over projections; height from ground to apex of roof, 72 feet; tower and spire, 105 feet. The walls are built of strong rubble masonry; faced with narrow courses of dark blue limestone, with hammer dressed surface. The jambs and arches to openings throughout, as also, set-offs and quoins to buttresses, and other dressings are of cut Montreal limestone. The windows and doorways are pointed with tracery in the heads of different patterns. The interior has accommodation for about seven hundred persons without galleries. The roof is open, showing arched principals resting upon Ohio stone columned corbels. The pulpit is in a pointed, arched and groined recess at the end, which also forms the organ gallery and choir. The Minister's vestry is under the organ gallery. The basement is twelve feet in clear, and is divided into school-rooms, vestries, &c. The contractors were as follow: Stone work, Messrs. Perault and Payette; carpenters' work, Mr. Wm. Rutherford; plasterers' work, Aitken and Morrison; painters' work, Mr. Murphy; glazing, Mr. Millen; metal work, Prowse and McFarlane; architect, C. P. Thomas.

EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

This church is built by the Trustees of the Methodist Church Extension Fund to accommodate the continuous growth of the numbers of their members in the Eastern section of the city. The building is situated on the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Baronne Streets, fronting on the former. The style is Gothic. The body of the church is 120 by 57 feet over projections. The height of the church inside is 45 feet, of basement, which extends under the whole of the building 12 feet. The church accommodates from 5 to 600 persons including an end gallery. There are no side galleries. The roof is clerestory and is made to show the timbers inside; the principals are arches resting upon Ohio stone corbels, the whole being grained oak. The choir is placed in an arched recess at the back of the pulpit so that the singers face the congregation. Under the choir is the ministers vestry, access to which is obtained by a concealed stairway under panning of choir front. There are three entrances on the front, and one on the side serving also as entrance to basement, the fall of the ground enabling it to be entered on the basement floor level. Of the external appearance of the building a good idea can be formed from the engraving; the walls are of dark blue limestone in random courses with rough face, the dressings to windows and doors and quoins and set-offs of buttresses being of cut stone. The windows are

pointed with plain bold tracery. The roof is covered with purple slates having ornamental cut horizontal bands in red and green slates. The total height of tower and spire at end is 130 feet. The whole being covered with galvanized iron, the pinnacles being of the same material. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas.

MOLSONS BANK.

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



MOLSONS BANK.

The principal entrance to the Bank is in the centre of the ground floor of this front, and the private entrance in the East or court facade, entered from the same street. The third front, on St. Peter Street, has a separate and independent entrance to commodious chambers which occupy the first and second floor, and are to be leased to public companies as offices. The substructure of the principal facade on Great St. James Street, is a stylobate of massive vermiculated rustica, from which rise broad pilasters or rusticated piers on either side of the central projection or portico, which extends to the street line, the whole, including one tier of openings, and surmounted with a regular Doric entablature. Of the five compartments into which the ground floor of this facade is divided, the central one is somewhat wider than the rest, and displays a handsome entrance door-way of large proportions and deeply recessed, approached by a flight of steps externally. The windows have semi-circular heads, radiating rustics, moulded jambs, carved impostes and masks on the key stones. The doors are constructed of plate iron with oak framings, cast iron mouldings with ornaments and medallions bolted thereon, and finished to imitate bronze. An entablature marking the separation of the second story from the third or attic, and projecting forward in the centre of the building over the four Corinthian columns; is enriched with modillions and dentils to correspond in richness and effect with the capitals of the columns. The upper part of the building is terminated with an attic cornice, breaking forward in the centre of the building, which corresponds in width with the portico on the ground floor. Thus the effect of a centre, indicated by the projecting portion on the ground floor, is maintained throughout the whole height of the building, and, being surmounted with a sculptured group, forms the most prominent feature in the composition. Another noticeable feature in this building is the stacks of chimneys carried up above the attic cornice. These are executed in rubbed sandstone, and of an ornamental character, showing that the designing of them has not been neglected by the architects, as is too often the case in modern buildings.

The architects were Messrs. George and John James Browne.

THE CORPORATION IN 1839.

[From *Hechlopa Depicta*.]

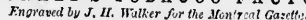
The civil government of Montreal is administered by Justices of the Peace, who are appointed by the Governor of the Province. They are at present forty-six in number, and have power to make certain assessments for, and defraying the necessary expenses of the city, and to enact and enforce such bye-laws for its regulation and advantage as are not inconsistent with the statutes of the realm. For a short period the municipal affairs of the city were managed by a Mayor and Common Council. An Act passed the Provincial Legislature in 1835, forming Montreal into a Corporation, and transferring the authority from the Magistrates to the corporate body; but in 1836, the Act of Incorporation having expired, the Government again passed into the hands of the Justices of the Peace. The city is represented in the Provincial Parliament by four Members, the East and West Wards into which it is divided, returning two each. The period of service in the House of Assembly is four years. Under the Corporation the city and suburbs were distributed into eight wards, for the more convenient arrangement and dispatch of business. These are East and West Wards, the Wards of St. Ann, St. Joseph, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, St. Louis and St. Mary. Another division of the city may be called the Military, which are six in number, and are collected from portions of the city or suburbs in which they reside.

ESTABLISHMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

[From *Hechlopa Depicta*.]

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

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Those acquainted with the business will perceive that there is accommodation here sufficient for the manufacture with ease, in the day of ten hours, of one hundred boxes of Tobacco, weighing from 105 to 110 lbs each.

This popular winter amusement of nearly all classes in a position to pay a share of the expenses of a rink, broke out in its present form among the gay belles of Quebec, in or about the year 1853. It rapidly extended throughout the Province and the adjacent States—ultimately growing to the proportions of an extensive commercial undertaking, in which, of course, the social element predominated. The bright-eyed, beautiful and inventive ladies of Quebec, originally displayed their graces and agility on a flashing steel on a space enclosed within one of the wharves on the St. Lawrence, where, from

the nature of the place, they were subjected to much inconvenience. "Outsiders" frequently rushing in with all the *Auteurs*, and as the importance of the true born American, and disdaining many a little manœuvre intended for the entertainment of some promising commercial, be jewelled and whiskered D'Ursay, or some gruffer and uglier pedigreed marching lieutenant. Smiles of the "outsider" might could not well be thrown away on an individual of the unrefined type, who scudded about on borrowed skates, and change for the better was therefore determined upon at a council of war, in which some of the prettiest heads in the city solemnly came together, and finally hit upon the exclusive, but nevertheless convenient scheme, since so successfully carried out, of never built in a day," and neither was the rink ever built in a day." It rose to its present proud shape from a very humble beginning—a barn-like shed run up in a burry, and dingy, narrow and obscure, which was erected outside of St. Louis Gate, and the fair dame's presently called "the cattle shed." The fair dames, who graced the patrons and the sylphic damsels, who gyrated in the most fantastic toe, had long ere this invented their own costume, and fearlessly claimed it as their own when accused by a bold, shameless, bachelor of our acquaintance, with copying Miss Lucy Stone's toilette. They were not evidently ashamed of the proportions of their ankles, and although the movement displayed a courage worthy of invention truly masculine. The original Rink had three live windows on a level with the ground, through which the *gracines* of the town would peep to see "ladies and gentlemen skate in a house;" and every now and then would shout, "There goes the girl with the golden boots." Look at that swell with the blue glass—Here comes the belle with the feathered base—the profoundness of an attendant sergeant—here bringing in every now and then with, "Clear out, boys! I'll show you men in cchokey. So much for a beginning ultimate," and, shortly, destined to lead to the erection of palatial edifices over half a continent, in which the merry game of the ring could be played by night and by day, and the arts of the drawing-room and dazle way on a field calculated to attract and dazzle the eyes of the lords. Montreal, Boston and Halifax, soon followed in the wake of Quebec, the first rink erected in this city springing into existence in 1859, the year in which the Montreal club erected its building on upper St. Urbain Street. Since then the Victoria Rink has been constructed in a style and manner which far surpasses all other edifices of a similar character and design. The reason for the belief that the "institute" will become permanent and henceforth the "institution" will be as synonymous with a knowledge of skating being full as synonymous with Andy as the gentler but less healthful practice" at the piano or the accomplishments

of social life. In the American cities comparatively few "exclusive" clubs have as yet been established, the great Unwashed, the Shoddies, and the Petroleums generally obtaining admittance to the same rink on the payment of the same fee—a field for which there is a large opening in this city, as none of the rinks—the Montreal, the Victoria, Guilbault's and Bronsdon's—are sufficiently central for general purposes, and an equally good one would probably be well supported by the less exclusive portion of the public if erected in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars or the Hay Market and properly managed. With the object of showing people at a distance from these congenial regions how a first-class Skating Rink is laid out and managed, we here give an engraving of the Victoria Rink on Dorchester street, with a general description of the way it is conducted:—

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

This Rink was constructed during the season of 1892, and was first opened to its subscribers for use on the 24th December, of that year.

An Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature on the application of James Torrance, John Greenshields, John Lewis, (Geo. M. Millar, Alfred Brown, J. J. Jones, Thos. Morland, and other gentlemen of this city, under which the Club holds and manages its real estate, of a value now of about \$30,000, while their capital stock is kept within the limit of 300 shares, of \$50 each, or \$15,000.

The building is situated on Drummond Street, on a lot of 120 by 127 feet. The area for skating is 202 feet long by 80 feet wide, covering a space



VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

of about 160 square feet. This is spanned by a semi-circular framed roof rising to a height of 52 feet, and constructed in such a manner as to give an apparent lightness of effect, combined with great strength, the arched principals of the roof springing immediately from the ground. The skating area is surrounded on all sides by a platform 10 feet wide for promenading, and in the centre of one side is a recess in which, extending over the platform, is a handsome and commodious gallery for the music, which is supplied weekly by some of our fine military or other bands.

The Rink is lighted during the day by large windows on three sides, and at night by six pendant rings or stars, each containing 45 burners, and by a bracket light attached to each of the 48 principals of the roof, containing in addition 192 burners, making with those in the orchestra some 500 jets, by which the building is brilliantly and effectively illuminated.

There is also a small gallery at the west end over the entrance door, from which an excellent coup d'œil of the whole may be obtained.

The building fronts on Drummond Street, and is entered by a spacious hall, on each side of which, and opening on the platform, are separate dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, with attendant cloak rooms attached. These rooms are furnished with numerous boxes, each with lock and key, and of sufficient size to hold the skates, boots, &c. They are also stove warmed and thoroughly comfortable.

A superintendent lives on the premises, occupying rooms over the entrance hall.

Blessrs. Lawford & Nelson are the Architects.

The business of the Victoria Rink is managed by seven Directors chosen annually by the shareholders, and all application for admissions, as annual subscribers, are made to and determined by the Directors. The skating season opens about the middle of December, and continues almost uninterrupted, for four months. The Rink being opened for use from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. Skating has been enjoyed as far as on the 15th of May.

Fancy Dress entertainments take place two or three times during the winter, which are thronged by enthusiastic skaters, with their friends as spectators, numbering in all some 1,500 or 2,000 persons. The effect of this stirring crowd, with the inspiring music, brilliant lights and extra illuminations cannot be adequately described. Mr. James Torrance was made a life member, as a recognition of his services in organizing and bringing the project to so successful an issue.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS MAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY GOODS.

Des to inform their Customers that they will remove, early in January next, to the extensive New Buildings known as CAVEHILL'S BLOCK, No. 63 St. Peter Street.

We shall duly inform the Trade by Circular of our arrangements for the ensuing Spring Trade.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
No. 187 McGill Street.

RICHARD BIRKS,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, British and Foreign Perfumes, Trusses of every kind, Savonets, Turkish Bath Brush, sponges, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Homoeopathic Medicines and Publications, Liebig's Food, Flood's Medicine, Dentures, A variety of infants feeding Bottle Puff Boxes and Puffs, Domestic Lyes, &c., &c. Baking Powder one shilling a pound.

A choice assortment of Flavoring Extracts and Syrups for Christmas and New Year.

Oils and Burning Fluid for all descriptions of Lamps.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and compounded with the best preparations.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

PHILIP P. CARPENTER,
B.A. (London), Ph.D.,
(LATE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.)

Proposes to form Select Classes for the education of a few Young Gentlemen.

Dr. C. is willing to give special instruction to those who are preparing for College or for Examinations; or to Young Men desirous of continuing their studies after entering business.

414 (Hay St. close to St. Catherine St.): or Box 183, Post Office.

GEORGE WATSON, CITY BILL-POSTER, No. 15 He mine Street, Montreal = Cards, Circulars, and Programmes, distributed.

"Always ready."

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GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL,

HAVE ALWAYS OPEN,

during daylight,

A PICTURE GALLERY

ON THE SECOND FLAT IN REAR of their STORE

They keep there their Stock of

ENGRAVINGS,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,

OIL PAINTINGS,

WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS,

and everything which they have in Stock relating

TO THE

FINE ARTS.

The entrance to the Gallery is through their Store,

and the Public are always

WELCOME VISITORS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THOS. D. HOOD, First Prize Piano-forte Maker, has just replenished his Show Rooms with his usual CHRISTMAS STOCK OF PIANOS, warranted equal to the best instruments, and superior to most of those imported. He respectfully invites criticism, and will sell on the most liberal terms, at low prices.

Show Rooms—73 Great St. James Street.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,

KING & QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL.
GEORGE BRUSH, PROPRIETOR,

MANUFACTURERS
STEAM ENGINES, MINING, PUMPING, AND
OTHER MACHINERY

HENRY J. BENALLACK,
FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL DEALER IN
TEAS, COFFEES, AND CHOICE GROCERIES
BOULEVARD BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

Agent for Sharpe's celebrated Finneran Haddies.

E. ATWATER & CO.,

OIL, LEAD AND COLOR MERCHANTS,
VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

Importers of GERMAN SHEET WINDOW GLASS, &c.

Nos. 17, 19 & 21,

ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL.

LINTON & COOPER,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,

514, 520 & 528 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

L. BANGS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS to T. L. FEELE & Co., Manufacturers of FELT and COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c. Office: No. 9 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, opposite City Bank, Montreal.

THE ROYAL

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Sterling,

AND

LARGE RESERVE FUND.

Annual Income exceeds £600,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Amongst the great advantages offered by this Company to Assured are:

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DAYS OF GRACE ALLOWED with most liberal interpretation.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

BONUSES shared every five years, which have been equal TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM on Sum Assured.

The increase of the business of this branch for the half year in 64 amounted to upwards of HALF A MILLION STERLING, clearly showing the high estimate the Company is held by the Public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to call attention to the Act recently passed by the Legislature at Quebec, securing to

WIFE AND, OR, CHILDREN,

Policies of Insurance on the Lives of their Husbands or Fathers,

Assigned them or taken out in their favour, from the credit of the Assured.

Every information as to RATES OF PREMIUM, &c., will be compared most favourably with that of any other class of Company, will be given on application.



OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS,

340 NOTRE DAME STREET.

(Next door to St. Francois Xavier Street.)

The following are some of our well known and favourite brands:

LION.....	12's
CROWN.....	12's
UNION.....	12's
DIAMOND.....	12's
ANDERSON.....	12's
HUBERTON.....	12's
HENRICO.....	12's
PRINCE OF WALES.....	12's

BRITANNIA.....	16's, 8's, and 4's
ROYAL ARMS.....	8's and 4's
VICTORIA.....	8's and 4's
FORGET-ME-NOT.....	4's

CAUTION!!

As Manufacturers have imitated some of our prominent brands, our Card and Trade Mark, as above, will be stencilled upon every box, as a protection to ourselves and to the large number of the Trade who prefer our Manufactures.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 Hbds KENTUCKY LEAF, in lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE BY

McDONALD BROTHERS,

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Next door to St. Francois Xavier Street.

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Great St. James Street.

BIBLES AND COMMON PRAYERS,
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, &c.,
TOY BOOKS, in variety
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NOVELS AND LIGHT LITERATURE,
MODERN LITERATURE,
TRAVELS & ADVENTURES, for Boys,
BOOKS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPHS and
CRAYON DRAWINGS,
DIARIES, ALMANACKS, and
POCKET BOOKS,
THE POETS ELEGANTLY BOUND.
LIBRARY TERMS—From \$4 per annum and
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Bryant Stratton Clark's
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE AND
TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

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A Branch of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s International Chain of Commercial Colleges, established in Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Portland, Burlington, Providence, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Bridgeport, Utica, Ogdensburg, Corvallis, Harrisburgh, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and St. Paul.

Young men theoretically and practically educated for business.
Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Telegraphing and Phonography.
Scholarships issued at one point are good for unlimited period in all the Colleges.
The "College Journal" containing full information, mailed free to all sending their address.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Established 1825.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE Co.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING

Invested in Canada—\$500,000.

CANADA HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors—Hugh Taylor, Esq., Advocate; Hon. Chas. Wilson, M.L.C.; William Satch, Esq., Banker; Jackson Rae, Esq., Banker.

Secretary—A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

Legal Adviser—STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.

Medical Adviser—WM. FRASER, M.D.

PRENTICE, MOAT & CO.,

BROKERS,

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

AGENTS FOR THE

Bank of Liverpool, London

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 AND 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BONUS.—Policies effected before the 31st December next, on the Profit Scale, and paying Annual Premiums, will participate in the next Division of Profits. There are substantial grounds for believing that the BONUS will be exceptionally large in consequence of the RECENT SELECTION of Lives, the low rate of Mortality, the high class of business—the policies nearly average £1,000 Sterling each—and from the economy which the Deed of Settlement enforces in the management.

Eighty per cent of the Profits of the whole Life and Annuity business are divided among participating Policy Holders. Claims are paid one month after Proof of Death.

By a recent Act of Parliament a Wife can now hold a Policy on the Life of her Husband Free from all other Claim.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The distinguishing principle of the Company has been the establishment of an equitable classification, charging in all cases a premium proportionate to the risk.

The success which has attended the Company's operations has been such as fully to realize the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, who have resolved to extend the business more widely, and now offer to the Canadian public PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital, and Invested Funds.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

FREDERICK COLE, *Secretary.*

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., *General Agents for Canada.*

OFFICE,—385 AND 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S., Upper Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,
DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST,
No. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street,
MONTREAL.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared, and forwarded to all parts of the City.

I. RICHARDSON & CO.,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
BELL HANGERS, &c.,
34 ST. LAMBERT HILL,
MONTREAL.

Cooking Stoves Fitted up for Heating Baths.
Locks Repaired and Keys Fitted.

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PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES,
WESLEY'S HYMNS,
and a large and beautiful assortment of
ILLUSTRATED TOY BOOKS,
all suitable for Xmas and New Year's Presents, at
ROBERT MILLER'S,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE

TRADE MARK  SECURED.

For Preserving and Cleansing the Teeth. Twenty-four years experience testifies to the value of Elliot's Dentifrice as one of the best in use for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Gums. Dignitaries of the Church, the Bench, M. L. C., M. A. P. P., M. D., &c., and Dentists, all unite in commending Elliot's Dentifrice after using it for a long time. There are many imitations. Ask for Elliot's.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,
IMPERIALS, KIDDERS,
STAIR CARPETS, DUTCH.

HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS.

The newest designs in all the above constantly received. Also,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

English and American, in all widths, and cut to any dimensions.

CURTAINS.

J. BAYLIS would call particular attention at this festive season to this department, which is complete in all its branches, comprising:

LACE CURTAINS,
PERKINADES,
ARRAS CLOTHS,
DAMASKS, RUGS,
FRINGES, TRIMMINGS,
CORNICE POLES,
CORNICES, &c. &c.

ALSO IN GREAT VARIETY,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Experienced Upholsterers
LONGMOORE & CO. WELCOME VISITORS.

WILLIAM BENNET & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
AND GENERAL NEWS AGENTS,
27 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET
Opposite the Post Office,
MONTREAL.

ROBERT HENDERBY & CO.,

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS & JEWELLERS,
Have opened a SHOW-ROOM in MUIR'S LOCK,
Place d'Armes, in connection with their Firm on
Craig Street, and invite inspection to GOLD, SILVER and PLATED WARES of their own execution, as well as imported WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which they offer at moderate prices.

IVES & ALLEN, Manufacturers of

HARDWARE, STOVES, IRON RAILINGS, &c.
Nos. 115 to 123 Queen Street.
(REPORTER'S NOTE.—Messrs Ives & Allen manufacture in their establishment a great variety of styles of Hardware, including Locks, Latches, Handles, Sash-Irons, Stoves, Iron Furniture, &c. Their premises are extensive, occupying space from 50 to 100 feet, and they employ about 60 hands. In the Foundry Department they have facilities for executing every class of work, in the lightest to the heaviest.)

JOHN MATHEWSON & SN,

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, CANDLE & OIL MANUFACTURERS.

OFFER FOR SALE:

SOAPS—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam Boil, Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound, Eucalypti, White and Lily, also Oil Soap for Fuel.

Tallow, Wax Wicks, and Adam's
Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant
Fossil, Solar, Spermaceti, and M.

